

**Задания первого этапа республиканской олимпиады по английскому языку**

**2021/2022 учебный год**

**X класс**

**Письменная работа**

**Количество – 80 баллов**

**I. You are going to read a magazine article about a local trading system. Choose the most suitable heading from the list** A-I **for each part** (1-8) **of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. (8 points)**

A Escape the routine

B A growing trend

C Back to nature

D Old and young

E Who needs money?

F Save the world

G Help with the kids

H Learn about yourself

I Anything and everything

**LETS Do It!**

1. In Totnes, they use 'acorns', in Manchester 'bobbins' and in Cambridge 'cams'. What on earth are these you may ask? These are all currency units used in the Local Exchange Trading Systems (LETS), a scheme that avoids the need to pay cash for goods and service, working instead on a bartering exchange system.

2. If you've never heard of LETS (Local Exchange Trading Systems) you might wonder what the fuss is all about. With more than 400 schemes in the UK, it's obvious that more and more people are catching on to the idea. And if you are tired of seeing your cash disappear in taxes, here's a way of keeping your cash and exchanging your skills instead.

3. Sean Kelly, who edits his local LETS newsletter, lives in a village in Bedfordshire. He works part-time for the BBC as a vision engineer. He and his wife, who works part-time at the Open University, moved to the village from London eight years ago. They wanted 'to spend time doing what we wanted to do,' explains Steve, and LETS fits very well into that plan.

4. They joined the LETS scheme when it began after attending a public meeting advertised in a local newspaper. When, 18 months ago, their first son arrived, the LETS scheme became a godsend. Not only have they acquired everything necessary for a baby, they have found the idea of baby-sitting helpful too. 'We've made more friends locally through LETS than anything else'.

5. One of the most popular things on offer as part of the scheme is fresh fruit and vegetables - especially if it's organic. But there all sorts of skills and goods that people can offer. One member renovates old computers and another member has a selection of ball gowns for hire - not really an everyday service, but she was surprised at the demand.

6. Occasionally the members set up a gardening or decorating gang, where a group gets together and tackles a bigger job in someone's garden or home. There are a lot of gardeners with years of experience. This becomes a social event too and you can hear the laughter from one of these gangs a long way off. Even children become involved in the scheme - car-washing is a particular favourite.

7. Probably around a third of the members come to the scheme through green or social beliefs. Some may be members of organizations such as Greenpeace or Friends of the Earth. They are attracted to LETS by the fact that many goods get recycled. One LETS group was started by a single mother on a council estate who saw the benefits for those on lower incomes.

8. But the most important thing, if you do decide to join, is to get involved. Don't just sit around waiting for it to happen; you need to be active. Go to meetings and social events, get to know people, and soon you could be swapping skills you did not know you had!

**II. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form: (20 points)**

Paul \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1 have) an interesting experience when he was a student. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (2 be) at Bristol University for nine months and he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (3 begin) to worry about money. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (4 know) that, if he wanted to continue his studies, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (5 have to) earn some extra cash. “If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (6 be) you,” his friend said, “I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (7 do) some nude modeling for the art school. It’s easy work and the models \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (8 pay) quite well.” “That’s a good idea,” said Paul. “I think I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (9 do) that.” On \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (10 arrive) at the art school for his first session, Paul \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (11 show) to the dressing room where he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (12 take off) all his clothes and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (13 put on) a robe. Then he entered the studio where about twenty art students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (14 sit) in front of an empty chair. He walked up to it, took off his robe and sat down. Some of the students started \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (15 giggle) and Paul \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (16 cannot/understand) why. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (17 sit) there for three minutes when a professor ran into the room. “you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (18 make) a mistake ,” he said. ”You are in the wrong room!” He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (19 enter) the class where the students were supposed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (20 paint) an empty chair!

**III. Think of ONE word that can fit all three sentences (6 points)**

1. Someone with no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of smell can’t taste food well either.

I can’t make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of this film at all – what’s going on?

Unplugging a toaster before you try to fix it is just common \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , isn’t it?

2. I should get a reply from them any \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ now.

It’ll only take them a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to update the website.

Now is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of truth!

3. I’m starting to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the conclusion that you don’t want to go on holiday with me.

How did you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to lose your passport?

I know it’s going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a bit of shock to you, but I’ve decided to walk around the world.

**IV. Fill in the gaps with the right prepositions (9 points)**

1. Beware \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the strong currents when swimming in this area.

2. My little sister still believes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Father Christmas.

3. He was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pain after the operation.

4. I’m not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ favour of children staying up late.

5. This is one of the exceptions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the rule.

6. Mary suddenly left the room \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a word.

7. I ordered the most expensive thing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the menu.

8. Don’t tell me you like his taste \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clothes! He looks terrible!

9. We sympathized \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Tim when he told us he had been tired.

V. Complete the sentences with the correct multi-part verbs from the box: (10 points)

|  |
| --- |
| get back / set off / stop off / get to / catch up with / fill in / pick up / keep to / ~~check in~~ /go through / get up |

*0. When you arrive at the airport, go and check in at the airline desk.*

1. Don’t forget to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your passport and boarding card from the airline desk.

2. Get a label and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your name and address before you attach it to your hand baggage.

3. You must arrive at the airport at 6.30 so you’ll have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ early in the morning!

4. It takes nearly two hours to drive to the airport so you’ll have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from home at 4.30.

5. When you’ve got your boarding card, you can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the security check to the duty-free shops.

6. You’ll have to wait for an hour or more so why not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some shopping for presents in the shops?

7. Don’t forget that you must \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the departure gate 15 minutes before the flight.

8. When you are walking along the corridors, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the left so you don’t bump into other people.

9. Your plane may fly directly to your destination or perhaps it will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at another airport to get more fuel and passengers.

10. Don’t forget to send me a postcard! I’ll see you when you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!

**VI. Fill ONE suitable word in each numbered space of the following passage (11 points)**

People have been diving without mechanical aids since (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ times. In those days, divers mainly went underwater to (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for pearls or sponges. Various (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of supplying divers with air have been tried for well over two thousand years. Alexander was said to have gone (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in an early type of diving (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and Aristotle talked about apparatus that permitted (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to breathe underwater.

In 1717 the first practical (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ machine, or “diving bell” (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it was called, was invented. This was a small wooden room with an open bottom, glass (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the top to let in light, and a supply of (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ coming through leather tubes. Something similar, made of steel, is in (11) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ today for underwater work.

**VII. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. (7 points)**

1. France hasn’t won a gold medal in this sport for ages.

TIME

It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ medal in this sport.

2. It’s not our habit to eat so early.

USED

We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so early.

3. I had only just complained about the new timetable when it was changed.

MADE

No sooner \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about the new timetable than it was changed.

4. I’ve made my mind up, so it is useless to discuss this further.

POINT

I’ve made my mind up, so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this further.

5. I’m not really interested in sports.

GO

I don’t really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sports very much.

6. “Shall I carry that bag for you, Ann?” said John.

OFFERED

John \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bag for her.

7.Although my mother is from Paris, I’ve never been there.

FACT

Despite \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is from Paris, I’ve never been there.

**VIII. Choose and cross the letter A, B, C or D to show the underlined part that needs correction (9 points)**

1. The **(A)** printing press makes it possibly **(B)** to print books more cheaply **(C)**and more quickly than ever before **(D)**.

2. We all **(A)** think that she will be suitable for (B) the work because she has been working **(C)** like **(D)** a secretary for a long time.

3. Almost **(A)** medical doctors have had **(B)** some training **(C)** in **(D)** psychology and psychiatry.

4. Not one **(A)** in one hundred children exposed to **(B)** the disease are **(C)** likely to develop symptoms **(D)** of it.

5. The children forgot picking **(A)** up the note **(B)** from **(C)** the office and now they are **(D)** worried.

6. Of all **(A)** mammals, dolphins are undoubtedly **(B)** between **(C)** the friendliest **(D)** to humans.

7. Harmony **(A)**, melody and rhythm are **(B**) important elements in mostly **(C)** forms of **(D)** music.

8. Only by reading **(A)** carefully and slowly that you can **(B)** understand what **(C)** the manual says **(D)**.

9. A galaxy, where it may **(A)** include billions **(B)** of stars, is held **(C)** together **(D)** by gravitational attraction.

**IX.** **Use the word given in brackets to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line (10 points)**

Students learning English as a second language are sometimes given a word by their teacher and asked to give an 1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (EXPLAIN) as to what that word means; in other words, to provide a 2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (DEFINE). The   
3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ASSUME) is that if you know a word, you can define it.   
4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (LOGIC), that might make sense, but in reality it is not always 5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(REASON) to assume that. There are words and phrases that even native speakers use in conversation without much

6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (THINK) which can lead to 7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (CONFUSE) when you ask a native speaker to define them. Take the 8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (NOTE) of "zeitgeist", for example, which has entered English from German. It's 9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (DOUBT) much easier to use than it is to define. With a word like "zeitgeist", it may be more 10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (SENSE) to test the student's understanding in ways other than asking them to define it.