Волкенчева В.С. 8 "В" 4/5

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2022–2023 уч. г.
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 7–8 КЛАССЫ
Время выполнения-60-90 минут

13 р.

Part 1 Listening

Listen to the dialogue between Mark and Jennifer. Then complete the sentences with a word or an expression from the text. Mind your spelling. You will hear the text twice.
Now you have 15 seconds to read the sentences.

1. It costs an arm and a leg to buy a house in Beverly Hills.

2. I knew that I would never become a pilot but I still looked at the flying school entrance requirements out of _____ .

3. Philip was happy that he could afford to buy this expensive car.

4. To see additional information on our website, scroll down.

5. My school is within walking distance from my home.

Part 2
Reading

Reading

*Read the text and questions below. For each question **6–10** mark the correct letter **a**, **b**, **c** or **d**.*

Laughter is the best medicine

Every week, Dr Doppit goes round the wards at the children's hospital. But instead of a white coat and a stethoscope, Dr Doppit has a red nose and carries balloons. She is the hospital's "clown doctor" and her real name is Hilary Day.

After studying drama at university, Hilary saw an advert for a clown doctor at the hospital. "The job was perfect for me," she says. "My mother and grandmother were both nurses, so caring for people is in my blood. Also, I love doing children's theatre."

Before she started, Hilary did four weeks training, where she learnt how to do magic tricks and make balloons into funny shapes. She also had to study child psychology and basic medicine.

Her visits to the hospital start with a meeting with the nursing stuff to find out which patients a visit will be most useful for. Most children are delighted to see a clown, but there are some who are too ill, or areafraid of clowns. Hilary always checks first. Then she does some magic, makes balloon animals or tells them a story.

"We know that laughing can have a positive effect on a person's health," says Hilary. "It produces chemicals in the brain that make you relax and feel better." Everyone agrees that regular visits from Dr Doppit can make a big difference to a child's recovery. "Children in hospital miss their everyday life at home and at school," says one hospital manager. "As well as possibly being frightened and homesick they are often bored. The clown doctor gives them something to look forward to and happy memories to take home afterwards."

6. What is the writer's aim in this text?

a) to describe a typical day in a children's hospital
b) to explain a method of helping young patients
c) to encourage doctors to learn some circus skills
d) to show students how to get a job in a hospital

7. Why was Hilary particularly suitable for the job of clown doctor?

a) She had studied medicine at university.
b) She already knew how to do magic.
c) She enjoyed working with children.
d) She had been a nurse in a hospital.

8. Before Hilary starts, the stuff tell her which children

a) have asked to see her.
b) are going to leave the hospital soon.
c) want to hear a particular story.
d) will benefit most from her visit.

9. The hospital manager thinks that Dr Doppit's visits

a) are useful if the parents can't visit.
b) help children get better more quickly.
c) might be frightening for some children.
d) help the children forget they stay in hospital.

10. Dr Doppuit can influence

a) parents' behavior.
b) nurses' work.
c) kids' getting better.
d) hospital manager's decisions.

Task 2

*Read the article and title **a–f** each paragraph **11–15**. There is one title you do NOT need to use.*

a) Saving sea resources
b) Distant operating
c) No kitchen
d) Replacing meat
e) New eating habits
f) More veggies

What's cooking?

(11) Tomorrow's children will eat differently from their parents. Many modern homes don't have a dining room because the occupants usually eat meals in front of the television. In the future, families eating together at home will be an unusual event. Food will be heated in a microwave. If there is a cooker, it will be on a dining table rather than in the kitchen.

(12) The kitchen of the future will be intelligent! Thanks to automation, it may be possible to call home on a mobile to start a cooking programme. There is nothing better than to come home after a long working day to see your dinner ready. With such a kitchen you can easily organize a party for your friends.

(13) In the future, fewer Europeans will eat meat because they think that other foods are better for their health. In addition, farmers will realise that growing crops is a more efficient use of land than raising cattle. "Every time a person gives up eating beef," says food expert Brian Ford, "three thousand square metres of land are freed for crop production."

(14) But meat is a major source of protein. How will we get the protein we need without meat? The answer is: from plant sources. Mushrooms and other fungi will be specially grown, fortified with vitamins and artificially flavoured. Artificial flavouring will become widespread.

(15) According to Ford, fish will always be popular. "Fish, especially oily fish, have much to contribute to the diet of the future. The problem is that we are catching too

many fish. We need to reestablish sanctuaries – "national parks" – in the oceans where fish are free to multiply."

Part 3
Use of English

Task 1

Read the text below and choose the word that fits best for each space. The first one is done for you.

Example answer: **0** **A** B C D

Life on Jupiter's Icy Moon

Jupiter is the **(0)** _____ planet in our solar system. It **(1)** ___C___ up of many different kinds of gases. It is **(2)** ___A___ big that 1,300 Earths **(3)** ___B___ fit inside Jupiter! It also has 63 moons. Some of **(4)** ___B___ moons are like small planets, and **(5)** ___C___ are pieces of frozen rock and ice. Studying Jupiter's moons has helped scientists **(6)** ___A___ more about the solar system. But the moon that scientists **(7)** ___C___ in most is Europa.

The conditions on Europa **(8)** ___A___ it the most likely place in the solar system, **(9)** ___B___ Earth, to have life. It **(10)** ___D___ in a layer of ice, and some scientists believe a liquid ocean lies **(11)** ___B___ the icy surface. If this is true, Europa may have simple forms of life in **(12)** ___C___ oceans. The creatures on Europa would probably be **(13)** ___A___ to see without a microscope. But the idea of **(14)** ___C___ at all living on Europa is very exciting.

Right now, we cannot **(15)** ___C___ Europa because it is too cold and too far away to send people **(16)** ___A___ . The spacecrafts and robots we have are not **(17)** ___C___ to land on the surface. But scientists have big plans. In the future, they hope to send one robot to melt some of the ice on Europa's surface, and **(18)** ___A___ robot to swim through its oceans. **(19)** ___D___ information that these robots gather could change what we **(20)** ___D___ about life on Earth.

	A	B	C	D
0	***largest***	***larger***	***large***	***much larger***
1	makes	made	is made	has made
2	so	as	such	enough
3	must	could	may	should

4	it	its	it's	it is
5	another	other	others	either
6	learn	learnt	has learnt	will learn
7	interest	is interested	will interest	are interested
8	make	is made	will make	are made
9	unlike	besides	with	without
10	covers	covered	has covered	is covered
11	above	over	around	beneath
12	that	this	these	theirs
13	too small	small enough	so	such
14	nothing	anything	something	no one
15	expand	explain	explore	expect
16	their	heir	here	there
17	too strong	strong yet	strong enough	so strong
18	another	other	others	another's
19	An	A	-	The
20	thought	think	were thought	thinking

Task 2

You are given two groups of three words. You need to choose the two words that relate to the prompt words in the same way. There is an example done for you:

Example: **red** is to (blue, colour, face) as
cucumber is to (green, long, food)

Answer: **red** is to **colour** as **cucumber** is to **food**

1. **camera** is to (digital, colour, photograph)
as **toaster** is to (bread, toast, crumbs)

2. **dog** is to (fur, bite, bark) as **snake** is
to (poison, hiss, slither)

3. **day** is to (light, time, week)
as **month** is to (thirty, long, year)

4. **mile** is to (walk, distance, long) as
gram is to (kilogram, weight, measure)

5. **library** is to (books, quiet, town)
as **school** is to (students, textbooks, lessons)

Part 4

Writing

Libraries aren't very popular with modern teens. Write a short article into your local newspaper expressing your opinion.

Remember to mention:

- why and where libraries appeared;
- if you and your friends go to the school library or any;
- what modern libraries offer to their visitors;
- what the future of libraries is;
- conclude your article with an appeal to your readers.

Write no more than **90-100** words.

The first libraries appeared more than 4000 years ago in ~~ancient~~ ancient Egypt. My friends and I go to the school libraries very often. In the modern world, libraries are not as popular as before. Most people use the Internet to get information instead of reading books. Not always all ~~the necessary~~ information that we need can be found on the Internet, we turn to books for help. In any case, books are indispensable and library will always ~~will~~ remain popular. Books are an important vintage thing. So don't forget about books and go to the library more often. 95