

Ленинградская область
Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку
Муниципальный этап, 9-11 класс 2021-2022 уч.г.,
ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП

Возрастная группа (9 - 11 классы)

Уважаемый участник олимпиады!

Вам предстоит выполнить письменные задания. Время выполнения заданий письменного тура 2 академических часа (120 минут). Выполнение заданий целесообразно организовать следующим образом:

- не спеша, внимательно прочитайте формулировку задания;
- напишите правильный вариант ответа в бланке ответов;
- после выполнения всех предложенных заданий еще раз удостоверьтесь в правильности ваших ответов;
- если потребуется корректировка выбранного Вами варианта ответа, то неправильный вариант ответа зачеркните крестиком и рядом напишите новый.

Предупреждаем Вас, что:

- при оценке тестовых заданий, где необходимо определить один правильный ответ, 0 баллов выставляется за неверный ответ и в случае, если участником отмечены несколько ответов (в том числе правильный), или все ответы;
- при оценке тестовых заданий, где необходимо определить все правильные ответы, 0 баллов выставляется, если участником отмечены неверные ответы, большее количество ответов, чем предусмотрено в задании (в том числе правильные ответы) или все ответы. Задание письменного тура считается выполненным, если Вы вовремя сдаете его членам жюри.

Максимальная оценка – 80 баллов.

Listening (20 points)

Time 25 minutes

Task 1. *You will hear eight extracts in which people are talking in different situations. Listen and choose from the list (A–H) what the main focus of each extract (1–8) is.*

- | | | | |
|---|-------|---|---|
| 1 | _____ | A | an exchanging for an unwanted item |
| 2 | _____ | B | a complaint being made |
| 3 | _____ | C | a new business trend |
| 4 | _____ | D | someone considering doing a course |
| 5 | _____ | E | the potential problems of home delivery |
| 6 | _____ | F | a board game for all ages |
| 7 | _____ | G | finding out how to get somewhere |
| 8 | _____ | H | someone trying to make arrangements |

Task 2. *Listen to the lecture about a science experiment. Circle the best answer.*

9. *The pitch drop experiment is ...*

- a. the oldest experiment in history.
- b. the oldest experiment that is still running today.
- c. the longest experiment in 1927.

10. *The creator of the experiment wanted to ...*

- a. have an experiment that lasted a long time.
- b. show the dangers of everyday materials.
- c. show that common substances have extraordinary properties.

11. *Pitch is a substance ...*

- a. that looks solid but is actually liquid.
- b. that looks liquid but is actually solid.
- c. that doesn't appear to be liquid or solid.

12. *The first time a drop of pitch fell was ...*

- a. eight years after the experiment began.
- b. three years after the experiment began.
- c. forty years after the experiment began.

13. *Which of the following sentences is not true about Professor John Mainstone?*

- a. He never saw the pitch drop.
- b. He was responsible for the experiment for over fifty years.
- c. He took over the experiment in 1927.

14. *In the year 2000, ...*

- a. an electricity failure meant the pitch drop was not filmed.
- b. scientists set up a live stream of the experiment.
- c. the ninth drop of pitch fell.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

Reading (20 points)

Time 40 minutes

Task 1. *You are going to read an article about making better use of time at work. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-H for each part (1-7) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.*

- A. Inability to let others help
- B. Those in charge aware of problem
- C. Failure to take responsibility
- D. Employers and workers need to change
- E. Feeling there is too much to do
- F. Bad effects at home and at work
- G. Lacking a clear system
- H. Time spent working



Making better use of time at work

15.

A recent survey by Austin Knight reveals that in British industry the 'long hour culture' is the new British disease. In their report of over 22 well-known British companies representing over one million workers, they found that British office workers have some of the longest hours in Europe, if not the longest.

16.

They found that two out of three work 40 hours or more per week, 25% work 50 hours or more. In addition, 76% of these workers say that continually working long hours affects their physical health, 47% say their families suffer and 45% feel their work performance is undermined.

17.

Oddly enough, 90% of employers also see long hours as a problem because of reduced performance and lowered morale.

18.

So, what can be done? Obviously one important step is that employers understand the potentially negative effects of long working hours on their employees' health family and performance. However, there are strategies that individuals can engage in that will help them manage their time better.

19.

There seem to be at least three different types of time wasters. First there is the 'mañana' type who feels that you 'should not do today what you can do tomorrow'. These are the procrastinators who see the job as 'too big' for them to handle. Some basic tips for these people are (1) to break up huge tasks into smaller jobs, (2) to draw up a list of things to do, with the most important tasks at the top and the least important at the bottom, (3) to balance routine tasks with more enjoyable ones and (4) to deal with each document that comes their way once only (read it, act upon it, file it or throw it away).

20.

Second, there are the 'poor delegators', the people who feel that nobody can do a job as well as they can. They either want to retain the power or just feel it is part of the job, and feel that by not doing it, they are not fulfilling their responsibilities. The basic tips for these types are: (1) to accept that delegation does not mean giving up responsibility, (2) having delegated a job, to leave the person to get on with it, and (3) say 'no' politely to work that is outside their area of responsibility.

21.

Finally, there is the disorganised type who is instantly recognised by piles of paper around his or her desk. These individuals miss or are late for appointments forget or misplace papers and are frequently involved in trying to find lost telephone numbers, diary dates, and people's names. They need to do some of the following: (1) stick to one task and finish it, (2) buy a large note pad for writing down all notes, messages, etc., (3) clear the top of their desk and have only the task they are dealing with in front of them, (4) spend time setting up systems to gain control of the chaos.

Task 2. Read the text and answer the questions below.



The changing role of airports

Airports continue to diversify their role in an effort to generate income. Are business meeting facilities the next step? Nigel Halpern, Anne Graham and Rob Davidson investigate.

A. In recent times developing commercial revenues has become more challenging for airports due to a combination of factors, such as increased competition from Internet shopping, restrictions on certain sales, such as tobacco, and new security procedures that have had an impact on the dwell time of passengers. Moreover, the global economic downturn has caused a reduction in passenger numbers while those that are travelling generally have less money to spend. This has meant that the share of revenue from non-aeronautical revenues actually peaked at 54% at the turn of the century and has subsequently declined slightly. Meanwhile, the pressures to control the level of aeronautical revenues are as strong as ever due to the poor financial health of many airlines and the rapid rise of the low-cost carrier sector.

B. Some of the more obvious solutions to growing commercial revenues, such as extending the merchandising space or expanding the variety of shopping opportunities, have already been tried to their limit at many airports. A more radical solution is to find new sources of commercial revenue within the terminal, and this has been explored by many airports over the last decade or so. As a result, many terminals are now much more than just shopping malls and offer an array of entertainment, leisure, and beauty and wellness facilities. At this stage of facilities provision, the airport also has the possibility of taking on the role of the final destination rather than merely a facilitator of access.

C. At the same time, airports have been developing and expanding the range of services that they provide specifically for the business traveller in the terminal. This includes offering business centres that supply support services, meeting or conference rooms and other space for special events. Within this context, Jarach (2001) discusses how dedicated meetings facilities located within the terminal and managed directly by the airport operator may be regarded as an expansion of the concept of airline lounges or as a way to reconvert abandoned or underused areas of terminal buildings. Previously it was primarily airport hotels and other facilities offered in the surrounding area of the airport that had the potential to take on this role and become active as a business space (McNeill, 2009).

D. When an airport location can be promoted as a business venue, this may increase the overall appeal of the airport and help it become more competitive in both attracting and retaining airlines and their passengers. In particular, the presence of meeting facilities could become one of the determining factors taken into consideration when business people are choosing airlines and where they change their planes. This enhanced attractiveness itself may help to improve the airport operator's financial position and future prospects, but clearly this will be dependent on the competitive advantage that the airport is able to achieve in comparison with other venues.

E. In 2011, an online airport survey was conducted and some of the areas investigated included the provision and use of meeting facilities at airports and the perceived role and importance of these facilities in generating income and raising passenger numbers. In total, there were responses from staff at 154 airports and 68% of these answered 'yes' to the question: Does your airport own and have meetings facilities available for hire? The existence of meeting facilities therefore seems high at airports. In addition, 28% of respondents that did not have meeting facilities stated that they were likely to invest in them during the next five years. The survey also asked to what extent respondents agreed or disagreed with a number of statements about the meeting facilities at their airport. 49% of respondents agreed that they have put more investment into them during recent years; 41% agreed that they would invest more in the immediate future. These are fairly high proportions considering the recent economic climate.

F. The survey also asked airports with meeting facilities to estimate what proportion of users are from the local area, i.e., within a 90-minute drive from the airport, or from abroad. Their findings show that meeting facilities provided by the majority of respondents tend to serve local versus non-local or foreign needs. 63% of respondents estimated that over 60% of users are from the local area. Only 3% estimated that over 80% of users are from abroad. It is therefore not surprising that the facilities are of limited importance when it comes to increasing use of flights at the airport: 16% of respondents estimated that none of the users of their meeting facilities use flights when travelling to or from them, while 56% estimated that 20% or fewer of the users of their facilities use flights.

G. The survey asked respondents with meeting facilities to estimate how much revenue their airport earned from its meeting facilities during the last financial year. Average revenue per airport was just \$12,959. Meeting facilities are effectively a non-aeronautical source of airport revenue. Only 1% of respondents generated more than 20% non-aeronautical revenue from their meetings facilities; none generated more than 40%. Given the focus on local demand, it is not surprising that less than a third of respondents agreed that their meeting facilities support business and tourism development in their home region or country.

H. The findings of this study suggest that few airports provide meetings facilities as a serious commercial venture. It may be that, as owners of large property, space is available for meeting facilities at airports and could play an important role in serving the needs of the airport, its partners, and stakeholders such as government and the local community. Thus, while the local orientation means that competition with other airports is likely to be minimal, competition with local providers of meetings facilities is likely to be much greater.

Questions 22-26. *The text has eight paragraphs A-H. Which paragraph contains the following information? You may use any letter more than once.*

- 22** evidence that a significant number of airports provide meeting facilities
23 a statement regarding the fact that no further developments are possible in some areas of airport trade
24 reference to the low level of income that meeting facilities produce for airports
25 mention of the impact of budget airlines on airport income
26 examples of airport premises that might be used for business purposes

Questions 27-30. *Complete the sentences below. Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the text for each answer.*

- 27** The length of time passengers spend shopping at airports has been affected by updated
28 Airports with a wide range of recreational facilities can become a for people rather than a means to travel.
29 Both passengers and may feel encouraged to use and develop a sense of loyalty towards airports that market their business services.
30 Airports that supply meeting facilities may need to develop a over other venues.

Questions 31-34. *Complete the summary below. Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the text for each answer.*

Survey Findings

Despite financial constraints due to the **31** , a significant percentage of airports provide and wish to further support business meeting facilities. Also, just under 30% of the airports surveyed plan to provide these facilities within **32** However, the main users of the facilities are **33** and as many as 16% of respondents to the survey stated that their users did not take any **34** at the airport.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

Use of English (15 min)

Task 1. Use the word given at the end of the sentences to form a word that fits in the gap.

<p>Igor Grabar. For the 150th Anniversary of the Artist's Birth 23 July – 20 September</p> <p>The name of Igor Grabar (1871-1960) (35) with the Silver Age of Russian culture. One of the leading masters of Russian (36)....., Grabar had a (37)..... impact on the development of this trend in Russian painting. Many of his landscapes and still lifes (38)..... true classics of Russian art. Grabar also gained fame thanks to his works in art history. (39)..... important is his (40)..... as an artist, scientist and organizer to the development of Russian art in Soviet times. The exhibition dedicated to the 150th anniversary of the artist presents more than 120 (41)..... made in 1880s - 1950s, as well as works of his (42)..... .</p> <p>The (43)..... will include works from 13 Russian museums, as well as private (44) in both Russian capitals.</p>	<p>LINK</p> <p>IMPRESS, SIGN</p> <p>BECOME</p> <p>EQUAL, CONTRIBUTE</p> <p>PAINT</p> <p>CONTEMPORARY</p> <p>EXPOSE</p> <p>COLLECT</p>
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Task 2. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Use from two to five words.

45. The lead vocalist gets impatient very easily when she's rehearsing a new song.

LACKS

The lead vocalist when she's rehearsing a new song.

46. Charles never forgets people's names. **GOOD**

Charles is very people's names.

47. Whose job is to choose the actors' costumes? **RESPONSIBLE**

Who the actors' costumes?

48. You cannot compare these two artists. **COMPARISON**

There these two artists.

49. I didn't have enough money to go to Rwanda by plane. **AFFORD**

I To Rwanda by plane.

Task 3. Each of the words in bold is in the wrong sentence. Put them in the correct sentences.

50. My father flew off the **blink** when I told him that I had damaged his car.

51. The accountant was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for cooking the **sack**.

52. It was past midnight, so we decided it was time to hit the **fingers** as we had an early start in the morning.

53. I don't know what's wrong with the TV. It's been on the **handle** the all day!

54. He's all **books** and thumbs and is bound to break or drop something.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

Writing (40 min)

You are the training director for a large international company, and you are organising a two-day training course for senior staff. You have invited Professor William Jones, a leading expert on industrial relations, to take part in the course as a guest lecturer. Write a **letter** to Professor Jones, giving details of the training and social activities which have been planned for the course and confirming the arrangements you have made for him concerning transport and accommodation. Write **160-190** words. (The number of the words in the address will not be considered).

Use the information from the notes below to write the letter.

TRAINING COURSE 19/03-20/03

Wed 18/03: 5:30 pm Car from the airport

8:00 pm Reception at Royal Oaks Hotel

Thur 19/03: 10 am Lecture by Prof. Jones

12:30 pm Lunch

1:30 pm Visit to factory

8:00 pm Dinner at Harold's Restaurant

Fr 20/03: 9:00 am Group sessions (with Prof. Jones)

12:30 pm Lunch

2:00 pm Speech by General Manager

8:30 pm Cocktail party (Hotel Lounge)

Sat 21/03: 9:00 am Car to the airport

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.