



# I (школьный) этап Всероссийской олимпиады школьников 2013/14 учебный год

Предмет	Класс	Дата	Время начала	Время окончания
Английский язык	9-11	10 октября 2013	10.00	13.55

## LISTENING

*Part 1 Listen to an interview on the radio and choose the correct answer. You will listen to the text twice.*

1. What does Mary say about the people who go off on long trips like hers?
  - a. Most of them are 18 or 19.
  - b. Almost none of them are families with children.
  - c. Some of them find jobs while they are away.
  - d. They come from different age groups.
2. Where did they stay during the trip?
  - a. They usually slept on the bus.
  - b. In cheap places.
  - c. In expensive hotels with swimming pools.
  - d. In local people's homes.
3. What happened when the children were off school for a term?
  - a. Their head teacher was worried.
  - b. They got behind with their school work.
  - c. They did their school work while they were away.
  - d. They failed their exams when they came back.
4. Her husband managed to get the time to travel because
  - a. He had been working in the same place for a long time.
  - b. He had sold his own business.
  - c. His boss had young children.
  - d. His boss thought it was a good idea.
5. Mary says that going on a trip like hers
  - a. Is easier than most people think.
  - b. Can be very expensive.
  - c. Is not suitable for families.
  - d. Is very difficult because of schools.

*Part 2 You will hear a news item telling listeners about events taking place in London this week. For questions 1-10, look at the programme of events and fill in the missing information. You will hear the recording twice.*

Location	Event	Title
_____ 1	Flower show	Chelsea Flower Show
_____ 2	Art exhibition	The Art of _____ 3
Main cinemas	Film	_____



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		4
5	6	Miss Julie
London Coliseum	7	8
9	Concert	10

*Part 3* You will hear a TV announcer giving details of programmes. For questions 11-20, complete the notes. Listen very carefully as you will hear the recording **once** only.

The next programme was filmed in \_\_\_\_\_ 11.  
 The star encounters a deadly \_\_\_\_\_ 12.  
 Children will enjoy his meeting with a \_\_\_\_\_ 13.  
 At 7.00 a gardening expert gives advice on planting \_\_\_\_\_ 14.  
 The programme also includes a visit to the \_\_\_\_\_ 15 of Wales.  
 Tonight's episode of *Northerners* was previously shown \_\_\_\_\_ 16.  
 In this episode, Jack has changed his mind about getting \_\_\_\_\_ 17.  
 The feature film at 8.00 is a musical starring \_\_\_\_\_ 18.  
 This will be followed by the news and tomorrow's \_\_\_\_\_ 19.  
 The last programme of the evening is a recording of the Three Sopranos' concert at the \_\_\_\_\_ 20.

### READING

#### Part 1

1. Read the text and match the title ( 1-8 ) with the right paragraph ( A - H ).

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Advantages and possible dangers.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Long-distance control.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Advantages of poorer countries.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Distance is not important.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Europe's competitors.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Finding answers to problems.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Information is a commodity.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ No need to travel.

#### A

On 28 April 1850, Julius Reuter started his career as an information broker with 45 carrier pigeons. At that time there were no telegraph wires connecting Brussels and Aachen. The pigeons could cover the 200 km distance in two hours. Reuter demonstrated that information is a commodity like any other. The faster it moves, the more valuable it becomes. Today Reuters is an international news agency using



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radio, cable and satellite technology to supply its customers instantaneously with vast amounts of data – the essential element of an information society.

### **B**

Modern data-transmission technology has made the distance between the information source and the consumer irrelevant. They may be on different continents; the information will be available just as rapidly as if they were next door. Traditionally, the provision of information has been a one-way activity. But now, if the information society is to become reality, two-way communication is essential. The information consumer must also be a supplier and vice versa.

### **C**

The theoretical possibilities offered by telecommunications technology are fascinating. A worldwide network capable of serving millions of users simultaneously will make it easier to find a wider variety of solutions to problems, and faster. An engineer faced with a difficult problem can either stick with the limited selection of familiar reference books and other sources of information that are in his immediate vicinity or he can throw the question out to other engineers around the world on a data network.

The chances of getting an innovative answer are many times higher than if he confines himself to the more conventional sources.

### **D**

Another advantage from the economic point of view is that, if information can be sent around the world, people themselves do not need to move. Suppose you are a specialist in your field and need to talk with other experts; instead of having to travel for hours, you can achieve the same result with a video conference. The same principle applies to teleworking. There is no need for people to waste their time fighting through overcrowded transport networks. Instead of the people going to work, the work comes to the people. The world shrinks to the size of a global village.

### **E**

The intensity of global competition between the companies that supply information from one place to another is steadily increasing. The United States and Japan have two distinct advantages over European Union countries when it comes to promoting information and communications technology; they each have a single system of standards and a single national language. Moreover EU countries are not just competing with the two economic giants for technology and information markets. The newly industrializing countries also see opportunities for business in the information market.

### **F**

Companies are already having a lot of data recorded in places like India, rather than the industrialized countries, where the cost of labour is much higher. The new technologies are generating a lot of potential for new services. In many cases, all that is required is a computer and a telephone link. Investment costs are relatively low, as are the fees for transmitting and receiving data, making it a more attractive proposition than building new plant for countries where capital is in short supply.

### **G**



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To give another example: robots on a production line can be monitored via high-speed data networks from locations far away from the factory, making a new division of labour possible. Machines in a factory in a factory Europe can be serviced and programmed by people in another part of the world. Where machines are controlled by computers, people no longer need to be on the production site itself.

### H

The information society offers great potential advantages. New possibilities to combine and analyse large quantities of data, creating new knowledge, will help us to find innovative answers to problems. New occupations and markets can be created. The environment too can benefit from the use of electronic "highways", rather than an ever-increasing use of roads, railways and airways. However there are also possible risks. Employers and employees may disagree on new forms of working ( e.g. teleworking from home ) and jobs may be lost to other countries where business costs are lower. EU countries are facing an enormous challenge. Despite the fact that two thirds of people currently alive on this planet have never held a telephone in their hand, the development of the information society has to be seen in global terms.

2. Are the following sentences true (T) or false (F)?

1. Reuter's carrier pigeons were faster than telegraph services. \_\_\_\_\_
2. In the information society, the receiver of information must also communicate with the sender. \_\_\_\_\_
3. With information technology, people are less dependent on traditional information sources. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Modern telecommunications make it easier to have more direct physical contact between people. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The USA and Japan have the great advantage of using a single language: English. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Expensive telecommunications equipment is necessary to provide information technology services. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Factories can employ workers who never actually come to the factory. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Most people in the world are already part of the information society. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Find the words in the passage that correspond to the following explanations.

Par. A: a person who buys and sells \_\_\_\_\_

Par. B: the place where something comes from; a person who provides something \_\_\_\_\_

Par. C: a system of interconnected lines \_\_\_\_\_

Par. D: use something ( money, time etc.) in efficiently; become smaller \_\_\_\_\_

Par. E: continuously \_\_\_\_\_

Par. F: factories or buildings for an industrial process \_\_\_\_\_

Par. H: a difficult job that tests strength and ability \_\_\_\_\_

### Part 2



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Read the article about villages, answer questions 1 - 14 by choosing from the list of villages ( A - H ) described in the article.

Which village (s)

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| arranges its activities to enable people to use local transport? | 1 _____                    |
| can no longer provide work for the younger generation?           | 2 _____                    |
| has an unattractive building kept out of sight?                  | 3 _____                    |
| has lost the industry on which it used to depend?                | 4 _____                    |
| has made special provision for invalids?                         | 5 _____                    |
| has transformed former industrial land?                          | 6 _____                    |
| have planted trees?  | 7 _____ 8 _____            |
| has insisted on local materials being used for new houses?       | 9 _____                    |
| is repairing its main building?                                  | 10 _____                   |
| makes special arrangements to help old residents?                | 11 _____                   |
| use one building for a variety of activities?                    | 12 _____ 13 _____ 14 _____ |

- |                           |                                     |                      |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>A</b> Chartham         | <b>B</b> Caton with Littleedale     | <b>C</b> Sandwich    |
| <b>D</b> Kingston Seymour | <b>E</b> Old Hutton and Holmescales | <b>F</b> Shillington |
| <b>G</b> Stoke sub Hamdon | <b>H</b> Gorslas                    |                      |

### Villages of the Year

Often it's the little touches that count and, in order to keep their villages looking lovely, the people of **Chartham**, near Canterbury, Kent, have had some innovative ideas. To prevent unsightly stacking of bicycles in the high street, they have put in attractive bicycle stands and rings outside the shops. On a bigger scale, they have built a riverside walk with disabled access and bought an orchard for everyone to enjoy.

Two hundred years ago, the Willow Mill at **Caton with Littleedale** housed just one entrepreneur - a miller. Today, it is home to 14 businesses, some of which had been invented in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and some of which hadn't. Most of the people occupying these units live locally, as do those who work for the village's biggest business, a haulage company employing 70 staff. Often the presence of this kind of heavy-duty firm in a little village can be a source of tension, but the haulier has screened its premises from view and won an award for its roadside plant display.

When you're a teenager in one of the remotest spots in the UK, the complaint "There is nothing to do" carries some weight. But not in **Sandwich**, where the Youth and Community Centre hosts events most days of the week, each timed to fit in with the local bus service. The community also encourages young people to get involved in a whole range of after-school activities, and in an attempt to restore trees to the landscape, has planted a woodland in which future generations will be able to seek shelter from the fierce sea winds.

There's no shop, post-office, school or pub at **Kingston Seymour** which means that, apart from the church, the only place for people to meet is the village hall. Activities within its walls, therefore, range from vigorous ( badminton ) to the cerebral ( historical society ) to the convivial ( there's a bar and social club at weekends ). The number of farms has halved in 50 years and more are expected to close. With this in mind, two have opened fishing lakes, one with a café.



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**Old Hutton and Holmescales** does not have a pub, post office or shop either, but it does still have a school and a village hall, and a range of activities and interest groups that the judges felt represented all that is good about true community life. Of several Millennium projects, the biggest is the modernizing of the village hall, built in 1914 and showing signs of age. As well as this major undertaking, the villagers are writing a life of the village and planting a 13-acre woodland.

**Shillington** was praised for including everyone in its activities. Four football teams use the playing field, but it is by no means just the young and fit that are looked after. Every week, the over-sixties meet for coffee and play cards. Volunteers help old-age pensioners with shopping and transport, and a neighbourhood watch scheme supplies the old with free fire alarms, locks and door-viewers.

The judges described **Stroke sub Hamdon** as “ A vibrant, enthusiastic village.” The greatest coup has been the construction of 100 new homes, enabling many local people to remain local. As well as being required to use only traditional Somerset stone, the developers were asked to replace, free of charge, the village’s iron railings, which were removed 60 years ago to help the war effort.

Having to reinvent yourself is one of the hardest tasks for any community, but rather than dwelling on the closure of the local coal mines, the people of **Gorslas** have set about building a new identity, landscaping old slag heaps and growing grass on what were once ugly rubbish tips. The focus of this work is the new Gorslas Park, seven acres of land that includes playing fields and a children’s playground. As befits a village where career opportunities have become few and far between, great store is placed on keeping young people busy. There’s a Junior Youth Club and a Teen Club. As a mark of respect for the village’s struggle against the economic odds, the judges awarded it a special commendation.

### GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

**A** Paraphrase the text using the words and expressions given below.

Sam is young, charming, successful and is involved in every corporate project you can think of. He believes that only a few people can be good in business. He is incredibly hard-working. In his spare time he’s written an autobiography entitled “ If Business is the New Rock&Roll, then I’m Elvis Presley”. At the moment he wants to work on TV. His goal is to be a panellist on the investment show for would-be businessmen\_and he is ready to work hard to make it happen. For a successful person like Sam it’s just one more achievement. He is a type A personality. No sooner does he get what he wants, than he stops wanting it and starts developing a new project.



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*Budding, drill one' way through concrete, have a finger in every pie, is always on the move, entrepreneur, high-profile, get a gig, chase some other rainbow, the next rung on the ladder.*

**B Rewrite the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use no more than 5 words.**

1.

You must never take your helmet off while you are riding a motorcycle.

**all**

Helmets must be worn \_\_\_\_\_ when riding a motorcycle.

2. They wanted to apologize for their behavior: that's why they paid for dinner.

**order**

They paid for dinner \_\_\_\_\_ for their behavior.

3. It isn't necessary to bring skis as they are included in the package.

**have**

You \_\_\_\_\_ bring skis as they are included in the package.

4. I thought parking was allowed here.

**under the impression**

I \_\_\_\_\_ that parking was allowed here.

5. Tom said, "I will be playing tennis when you arrive."

**he**

Tom said \_\_\_\_\_ tennis when I arrived.

6. When I was a child, we would go to the local park every Saturday afternoon.

**used**

When I was a child, \_\_\_\_\_ the park every Saturday.



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7. His daughter continued to cry until he could not be seen any longer.

**sight**

She continued to cry until he \_\_\_\_\_ .

8. They moved to this suburb in 1997.

**lived**

They \_\_\_\_\_ in this suburb since 1997.

9. One other thing before I forget - Jack is coming to visit next weekend.

**by**

\_\_\_\_\_, Jack is coming to visit next weekend.

10. I don't like living so far from school.

**Closer**

I wish \_\_\_\_\_ school.

**C** Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Early on the seventh morning after he \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) his native place, Oliver \_\_\_\_\_ (enter) slowly the little town of Barnet. The window-shutters \_\_\_\_\_ (close), the streets \_\_\_\_\_ (be) empty. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ (rise) in all its beauty but the light only \_\_\_\_\_ (show) the boy his own loneliness, as he \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) upon a door-step. He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) cold and hungry.

He \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) on the step for some time when he \_\_\_\_\_ (see) that a boy, who \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) him carelessly some minutes before, \_\_\_\_\_ (return) and now \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) him from the opposite side of the street. Then the boy \_\_\_\_\_ (cross) over, \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) close up to Oliver and \_\_\_\_\_ (say): "Hallo! What's the matter?"

"..... I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very hungry and tired," \_\_\_\_\_ (reply) Oliver. "I \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) a long way-I \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) these seven days".

"Walking for seven days!" said the boy.....





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( After Ch.Dickens.)

### WRITING

There are old photos in every family - black-and-white, faded, kept in albums chronologically organized or, on the contrary, lying in boxes with no dates or other inscriptions on.

Do you ever look at them? How often and with what purpose? Do you get new understanding and wisdom as you visually recall people and places from the past? Describe one of the photos that is most important for you.

Write 200-250 words.