

LISTENING

Time: 10 minutes

Maximum points - 10

For items 1-10 listen to a man talking about a boy called Michael who crossed the Atlantic in a sailing boat and decide whether the statement 1-10 are **TRUE** according to the text you hear, or **FALSE**, or the information on the statement is **NOT STATED** in the text. You will hear the text twice.

1. Michael Perham, a teenage boy from the south of England, became the only person to sail across the Atlantic alone. **TRUE/FALSE/NOT STATED**
2. Michael started his voyage across the Atlantic when he was seven. **TRUE/FALSE/NOT STATED**
3. The Cheeky Monkey is a 9-metre yacht which was designed for the cross-Atlantic voyage. **TRUE/FALSE/NOT STATED**
4. During his voyage, Michael ate food which had been presented to him by a local supermarket. **TRUE/FALSE/NOT STATED**
5. Burgers and crisps were the things Michael missed most during his voyage. **TRUE/FALSE/NOT STATED**
6. One day during the trip, Michael's father contacted him to say that a part of Michael's boat was broken. **TRUE/FALSE/NOT STATED**
7. Michael didn't play his guitar during the trip. **TRUE/FALSE/NOT STATED**
8. Once he managed to catch a flying fish which had jumped into his boat. **TRUE/FALSE/NOT STATED**
9. Michael contributed a lot of money to the fund Children in Need. **TRUE/FALSE/NOT STATED**
10. Michael and his father would like to do their next trip in bigger and faster boats. **TRUE/FALSE/NOT STATED**

READING

Time: 30 minutes

Maximum points - 15

Read the passage below and do the following tasks.

Even the tactful Japanese would probably smirk or at the very least express puzzlement if someone told them about a 'traditional Russian tea party'. And yet, it is a well-known fact that Russians are unstoppable in their incessant consumption of tea and in fact cannot live without it. It has become an extremely significant part of Russian culture. Tea warms you up, wakes you up, and is nice after a big meal. Tea in Russia is not just a beverage - it's a social activity with a long-reaching tradition behind it. Even coffee that has been slowly but surely making inroads onto Russian tables still has not been able to replace tea. Russians will drink tea on any occasion and with no occasion whatsoever.

For the first time four pounds of tea were brought to Russia in 1638 by the Russian ambassador as a gift from the Mongol Khan for the Russian sovereign of Moscow Michael Fyodorovich. At first the tsar and the boyars were not particularly impressed with the astringent and bitter drink. When all the tea presented by the Mongol Khan had been drunk and the Moscow court began to forget its taste, it was once again the diplomats who reintroduced tea to Russia. Another Russian ambassador Nicholas Spafary brought some tea from China. This time tea was already a known substance in Moscow and in 1679 a contract was entered into with China under which the Chinese were to supply Russia with dried tea. After that, caravans carrying tea began regular journeys from the Great Wall of China to the walls of the Moscow Kremlin.

However, the new beverage took quite some time to grow on Russians, who at first viewed it with suspicion as they did with everything that originated abroad. In addition, Chinese tea was

too expensive while Russian herbal teas, such as cranberry, currant, briar, and sweet lime were always easy to get. And it was only by the early 18th century that tea had been fully accepted in Russian households and become a national drink.

An indispensable component of a Russian tea party is the samovar. Samovars are tea poetry; they come in all sorts of different shapes and sizes. Many of them are true works of art. A samovar is always placed in the middle of the table. It commonly has curved shapes suggesting warmth and kindness. While water is boiling inside the samovar and smoke is coming off the top of it, its sides reflect the people around the table, adding a surreal feel to the gathering. Samovars are usually heated up using charcoal and sometimes even fir cones. The slightly bitter aroma of the smoke relaxes and soothes those present. In addition to good looks and efficiency, samovars were always valued for their sound. When the water starts boiling a samovar would announce it with its own unique "song" that would add to the cosiness and intimacy of the occasion.

When you are invited for tea in Russia, you can almost always expect to eat. Guests are offered several types of jam, honey, cakes, pies, chocolates and other sweets. Often you also get sandwiches, light salads, and fresh fruit and vegetables. Everything is served on ornate plates and dishes.

It is almost an insult not to offer tea to someone who came by your house, as it is an insult to refuse it when offered. In some parts of the former Soviet Union, especially in the North Caucasus region and Central Asia, the amount and quality of the food served when drinking tea indicates a level of respect that a host has for a guest, and it's not uncommon for relationships to go sour just because only jam and sugar were served during tea.

There is a story about how in 1802 Prince Shakhovskoy met J.W. Goethe in a hotel in Munich. The famous German poet invited the Prince for tea. Having arrived and seeing that there was nothing but tea on the table, the Prince ordered sandwiches and some pastries without further ado. The two spent a most pleasant evening talking about German and Russian literature. To Shakhovskoy's surprise, the next day he got a bill for the food he had ordered, which J.W. Goethe refused to pay, since he had only invited the Prince for tea.

There is another tradition that foreigners often fail to understand: Russians drink tea from glasses, which they put in special glass holders. This tradition dates back to the 17th and 18th century teahouses and it was only in the early 19th century that it was picked up by the commoners. Expensive glass holders were usually made from silver, the more commonplace glass holders were made primarily from alloys of nickel and silver. The finely decorated holders were used both for esthetic and practical purposes preventing the palms from direct contact with hot tea. Today almost nobody will drink tea from glasses at home and yet it has still survived on trains. It is a special unique kind of pleasure to drink hot tea from a glass in a glass holder sitting in the car of a long distance train and looking out at the landscapes speeding past outside!

Task 1.

For statements 1-8 choose **TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information given in the text, **FALSE** if the statement contradicts the information given in the text.

1. Tea and coffee are equally favoured by the Russian people. **TRUE/FALSE**
2. Russians indulge in having tea whenever the opportunity affords itself. **TRUE/FALSE**
3. The Russians instantly favoured the peculiar flavour of the new beverage. **TRUE/FALSE**
4. Envoys introduced the new beverage to Russia twice. **TRUE/FALSE**
5. Tea drinking gradually evolved into a kind of social ceremony. **TRUE/FALSE**
6. The Russian samovar was a symbol of prosperity, well-being, and comfort. **TRUE/FALSE**
7. Water in samovars is boiled ahead of time and just warmed up afterwards. **TRUE/FALSE**
8. Glass holders were made to help the tea cool quicker. **TRUE/FALSE**

Task 2.

Choose the option which best fits according to the text.

1. For the Japanese the idea of having tea parties in Russia seems **perplexing/explicable/evasive**.
2. The word "incessant" in the first paragraph means **constant/temporary/irregular**.
3. The Russians did not welcome the new drink as

they were forced to drink it.
 it took long to make it.
 it was totally alien to them.

4. In the North Caucasus region and Central Asia
 sour fruit and vegetables are commonly served during the tea party.
 lavish snacks are served at the tea party if the guest is highly honoured.
 traditionally only jam and sugar are served during the tea party.
5. Samovars placed in the middle of the table usually
 warmed the water quicker and more economically,
 helped gather the guests by their special "song".
 added to the calming atmosphere round the table.
6. The story about Prince Shakhovskoy's meeting with J.W. Goethe
 demonstrates Russian hospitality and generosity.
 illustrates the different national tea-drinking habits.
 shows a way to build cross-cultural connections over a cup of tea.
7. The tradition of having tea from glasses in glass holders
 is completely forgotten now.
 has survived on railroads.
 has become a family tradition.

USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 40 minutes
 Maximum points – 40
 Task 1

For items 1-10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).
 В поле ответа запишите только одно слово. Слова с орфографическими ошибками, опечатками и лишними знаками не засчитываются!

Example: (0) development (DEVELOP)

RUSSIAN IMPRESSIONISM

Impressionism is a very natural stage of art's (0) development (DEVELOPMENT). Russian painters had started their (1) ... (HEAD) of experiments with light and modified colour schemes before they visited France and got acquainted with French impressionism. And yet, there is a difference between Russian and French impressionistic (2) ... (DEPICT) in terms of their subject matter, light and colour scheme. As far as French artists were concerned, they portrayed life differently in (3) ... (COMPARE) to Russian painters. However, Russian impressionists never attempted to break away from (4) ... (REAL). Strictly speaking, Vasily Polenov can be regarded as a path (5) ... (BREAK) in this field. He was one of the first Russian painters who visited Paris in the 1870s and became (6) ... (ENORMOUS) fascinated by impressionism. He didn't abandon his own distinct painting style, but he made every effort to (7) ... (FAMILIAR) his students in Russia with his French findings and encouraged their own artistic explorations. Thanks to his (8) ... (ENTHUSIASM) support, his like-minded contemporary artist Konstantin Korovin felt confidence to work differently. The Moscow School of Painting, Sculpture and (9) ... (ARCHITECT) had never had landscape painting classes as this genre was seen as the one for amateurs. V. Polenov was the first to introduce such classes and he was (10) ... (VIRTUAL) besieged by students who wanted to paint nature.

Task 2

For items 1-10, read the text below and decide which answer best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example: (0) decided/considered/referred/noticed

Machu Picchu

The city of Machu Picchu, in Peru, South America, is (0) considered to be one of the most breathtaking sights in the world. It was built by the Incas in about 1450, when the Inca Empire was

A91101

at its most powerful. What makes this city so unusual is that it is (1) set/placed/situated/settled 2,430 metres above sea level, on the top of a mountain ridge in the Andes Mountains.

Machu Picchu is so remote that the Incas had to take a long, treacherous path through the Andes to get to it. To this day, historians still (2) think/imagine/doubt/wonder how the Inca people were able to build this stone city so high up (3) without/except/apart/unless the use of modern technology. The Incas were expert builders, carving the rocks perfectly and (4) fitting/suiting/fixing/mixing them together so well that you cannot slide a knife (5) among/through/between/against the stones.

Astonishingly, the (6) rest/other/remainder/part of the world only learned of the city's existence after an American historian, Hiram Bingham, discovered it on 24 July 1911. Previously, only a few local people were (7) aware/sensitive/alert/familiar of the city. It has now become a popular tourist (8) direction/destination/position/objective. People walk for up to four days on the Inca Trail through the Andes Mountains to (9) arrive/reach/finish/achieve this amazing city and admire the spectacular (10) scene/image/view/look from the top.

Task 3.

For questions 1-15, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick. Use the letter 'V' as a tick. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word in a given space. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

В поле ответа поставьте галочку или запишите только ОДНО слово. Слова с орфографическими ошибками, опечатками и лишними знаками не засчитываются!

Pilot

0. My job as an airline pilot is to fly the aircraft and also v
 00. to take up responsibility for the safety of the passengers up
 1. and the crew. It may seem as a glamorous job because as
 2. I go to exciting places but that isn't the whole story. ✓
 3. You don't get much time for sightseeing around and around
 4. if you are flying on to short trips, you sometimes feel a bit to
 5. like a bus driver, just going from backwards and forwards from
 6. The maximum number of hours I'm allowed to fly in ✓
 7. any month is 100 but this doesn't include of the time of ✓
 8. I spend with completing paperwork or learning about with ✓
 9. new aircraft or new routes. I need to arrive at the airport ✓
 10. about two hours before the flight for to meet the for ✓
 11. engineer and the cabin crew, and check the weather ✓
 12. conditions. After then I have to go through airport security. After
 13. just like the passengers, before preparing the flight deck ✓
 14. on the plane. Once that all the passengers are aboard, and that
 15. we have a permission from air traffic control, we can take off. a

Task 4.

For items 1-5, match the two columns to make English proverbs. In the right column, there are three extra phrases you don't need. There is an example at the beginning.

Necessity is ←----→ the mother of invention

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 1. There is no such | do as the Romans do. | When in Rome, do as the Romans do |
| 2. Rome wasn't | time like the present. | |
| 3. Absence makes | prepare for the worst. | There is no such time like the present |
| 4. There is no | greener on the other side. | |
| 5. When in Rome, | thing as a free lunch. | There is no |
| | the best policy. | |
| | built in a day. | |
| | the heart grow fonder. | |
- Rome wasn't built in a day
 Absence makes the heart grow fonder

A9 1101

Шифр _____

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку, 2023–2024 учебный год
Школьный этап, 11 класс

Шифр _____

Класс _____

БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ

LISTENING (10 points)

1	F	+
2	F	+
3	T	+
4	NS	+
5	F	+
6	F	+
7	T	+
8	NS	+
9	T	+
10	T	+

10

READING (15 points)

Task 1.

1	F
2	T
3	F
4	T
5	T
6	F
7	F
8	F

Task 2.

1		-
2	constant	+
3	it was totally alien to them	+
4	lavish snacks are served	+
5	added to the calming	+
6	illustrates the difference	+
7	has survived on railways	-

5

USE OF ENGLISH (40 points)

Task 1.

1	UNHEARD	+
2	DEPICTIONS	+
3	COMPARISON	+
4	REALISM	+
5	BREAKER	+
6	ENDRIOUSLY	+
7	FAMILIARIZE	+
8	ENTHUSIASTIC	+
9	ARCHITECTURE	+
10	VIRTUALLY	+

10

Task 2.

1	SITUATED	+
2	WONDER	+
3	WITHOUT	+
4	FITTING	+
5	BETWEEN	+
6	REST	+
7	AWARE	+

7

Задание школьного этапа Всероссийской олимпиады школьников по английскому языку

_____ (фамилия, имя, отчество)

8	DESTINATION	+
9	REACH	+
10	VIEW	+

3

Task 3.

1	AS	+
2	✓	+
3	AROUND	+
4	to	+
5	from	+
6	✓	+
7	of	+
8	with	+
9	✓	+
10	for	+
11	✓	+
12	after	+
13	✓	+
14	that	+
15	a	+

+15

Task 4.

1		-
2		-
3	Absence makes the heart grow fonder	+
4	There is no time like the present	+
5	When in Rome, do as the Roman do	+

3

In total 61 points

Председатель жюри: Белюкова Ирина Александровна
 Члены жюри: Кубанова Ольга Александровна
 Палаомини Елизавета Андреевна

LISTENING

Time: 10 minutes

Maximum points - 10

For items 1-10 listen to a man talking about a boy called Michael who crossed the Atlantic in a sailing boat and decide whether the statement 1-10 are TRUE according to the text you hear, or FALSE, or the information on the statement is NOT STATED in the text. You will hear the text twice.

1. Michael Perham, a teenage boy from the south of England, became the only person to sail across the Atlantic alone. TRUE/FALSE/NOT STATED
2. Michael started his voyage across the Atlantic when he was seven. TRUE/FALSE/NOT STATED
3. The Cheeky Monkey is a 9-metre yacht which was designed for the cross-Atlantic voyage. TRUE/FALSE/NOT STATED
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10. Michael and his father would like to do their next trip in bigger and faster boats. TRUE/FALSE/NOT STATED

READING

Time: 30 minutes

Maximum points - 15

Read the passage below and do the following tasks.

Even the tactful Japanese would probably smirk or at the very least express puzzlement if someone told them about a 'traditional Russian tea party'. And yet, it is a well-known fact that Russians are unstoppable in their incessant consumption of tea and in fact cannot live without it. It has become an extremely significant part of Russian culture. Tea warms you up, wakes you up, and is nice after a big meal. Tea in Russia is not just a beverage – it's a social activity with a long-reaching tradition behind it. Even coffee that has been slowly but surely making inroads onto Russian tables still has not been able to replace tea. Russians will drink tea on any occasion and with no occasion whatsoever.

For the first time four pounds of tea were brought to Russia in 1638 by the Russian ambassador as a gift from the Mongol Khan for the Russian sovereign of Moscow Michael Fyodorovich. At first the tsar and the boyars were not particularly impressed with the astringent and bitter drink. When all the tea presented by the Mongol Khan had been drunk and the Moscow court began to forget its taste, it was once again the diplomats who reintroduced tea to Russia. Another Russian ambassador Nicholas Spafary brought some tea from China. This time tea was already a known substance in Moscow and in 1679 a contract was entered into with China under which the Chinese were to supply Russia with dried tea. After that, caravans carrying tea began regular journeys from the Great Wall of China to the walls of the Moscow Kremlin.

However, the new beverage took quite some time to grow on Russians, who at first viewed it with suspicion as they did with everything that originated abroad. In addition, Chinese tea was

too expensive while Russian herbal teas, such as cranberry, currant, briar, and sweet lime were always easy to get. And it was only by the early 18th century that tea had been fully accepted in Russian households and become a national drink.

An indispensable component of a Russian tea party is the samovar. Samovars are tea poetry; they come in all sorts of different shapes and sizes. Many of them are true works of art. A samovar is always placed in the middle of the table. It commonly has curved shapes suggesting warmth and kindness. While water is boiling inside the samovar and smoke is coming off the top of it, its sides reflect the people around the table, adding a surreal feel to the gathering. Samovars are usually heated up using charcoal and sometimes even fir cones. The slightly bitter aroma of the smoke relaxes and soothes those present. In addition to good looks and efficiency, samovars were always valued for their sound. When the water starts boiling a samovar would announce it with its own unique "song" that would add to the cosiness and intimacy of the occasion.

When you are invited for tea in Russia, you can almost always expect to eat. Guests are offered several types of jam, honey, cakes, pies, chocolates and other sweets. Often you also get sandwiches, light salads, and fresh fruit and vegetables. Everything is served on ornate plates and dishes.

It is almost an insult not to offer tea to someone who came by your house, as it is an insult to refuse it when offered. In some parts of the former Soviet Union, especially in the North Caucasus region and Central Asia, the amount and quality of the food served when drinking tea indicates a level of respect that a host has for a guest, and it's not uncommon for relationships to go sour just because only jam and sugar were served during tea.

There is a story about how in 1802 Prince Shakhovskoy met J.W. Goethe in a hotel in Munich. The famous German poet invited the Prince for tea. Having arrived and seeing that there was nothing but tea on the table, the Prince ordered sandwiches and some pastries without further ado. The two spent a most pleasant evening talking about German and Russian literature. To Shakhovskoy's surprise, the next day he got a bill for the food he had ordered, which J.W. Goethe refused to pay, since he had only invited the Prince for tea.

There is another tradition that foreigners often fail to understand: Russians drink tea from glasses, which they put in special glass holders. This tradition dates back to the 17th and 18th century teahouses and it was only in the early 19th century that it was picked up by the commoners. Expensive glass holders were usually made from silver, the more commonplace glass holders were made primarily from alloys of nickel and silver. The finely decorated holders were used both for esthetic and practical purposes preventing the palms from direct contact with hot tea. Today almost nobody will drink tea from glasses at home and yet it has still survived on trains. It is a special unique kind of pleasure to drink hot tea from a glass in a glass holder sitting in the car of a long distance train and looking out at the landscapes speeding past outside!

Task 1.

For statements 1-8 choose TRUE if the statement agrees with the information given in the text; FALSE if the statement contradicts the information given in the text.

1. Tea and coffee are equally favoured by the Russian people. TRUE/FALSE
2. Russians indulge in having tea whenever the opportunity affords itself. TRUE/FALSE
3. The Russians instantly favoured the peculiar flavour of the new beverage. TRUE/FALSE
4. Envoys introduced the new beverage to Russia twice. TRUE/FALSE
5. Tea drinking gradually evolved into a kind of social ceremony. TRUE/FALSE
6. The Russian samovar was a symbol of prosperity, well-being, and comfort. TRUE/FALSE
7. Water in samovars is boiled ahead of time and just warmed up afterwards. TRUE/FALSE
8. Glass holders were made to help the tea cool quicker. TRUE/FALSE

Task 2.

Choose the option which best fits according to the text.

1. For the Japanese the idea of having tea parties in Russia seems perplexing/explicable/evasive
2. The word "incessant" in the first paragraph means constant/temporary/irregular.
3. The Russians did not welcome the new drink as

they were forced to drink it.
it took long to make it.
it was totally alien to them.

4. In the North Caucasus region and Central Asia

sour fruit and vegetables are commonly served during the tea party.

lavish snacks are served at the tea party if the guest is highly honoured.

traditionally only jam and sugar are served during the tea party.

5. Samovars placed in the middle of the table usually

warmed the water quicker and more economically.

helped gather the guests by their special "song".

added to the calming atmosphere round the table.

6. The story about Prince Shakhovskoy's meeting with J.W. Goethe

demonstrates Russian hospitality and generosity.

illustrates the different national tea-drinking habits.

shows a way to build cross-cultural connections over a cup of tea.

7. The tradition of having tea from glasses in glass holders

is completely forgotten now.

has survived on railroads.

has become a family tradition.

USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 40 minutes

Maximum points – 40

Task 1

For items 1-10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

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Example: (0) development (DEVELOP)

RUSSIAN IMPRESSIONISM

Impressionism is a very natural stage of art's (0) development (DEVELOPMENT). Russian painters had started their (1) ... (HEAD) of experiments with light and modified colour schemes before they visited France and got acquainted with French impressionism. And yet, there is a difference between Russian and French impressionistic (2) ... (DEPICT) in terms of their subject matter, light and colour scheme. As far as French artists were concerned, they portrayed life differently in (3) ... (COMPARE) to Russian painters. However, Russian impressionists never attempted to break away from (4) ... (REAL). Strictly speaking, Vasily Polenov can be regarded as a path (5) ... (BREAK) in this field. He was one of the first Russian painters who visited Paris in the 1870s and became (6) ... (ENORMOUS) fascinated by impressionism. He didn't abandon his own distinct painting style, but he made every effort to (7) ... (FAMILIAR) his students in Russia with his French findings and encouraged their own artistic explorations. Thanks to his (8) ... (ENTHUSIASM) support, his like-minded contemporary artist Konstantin Korovin felt confidence to work differently. The Moscow School of Painting, Sculpture and (9) ... (ARCHITECT) had never had landscape painting classes as this genre was seen as the one for amateurs. V. Polenov was the first to introduce such classes and he was (10) ... (VIRTUAL) besieged by students who wanted to paint nature.

Task 2

For items 1-10, read the text below and decide which answer best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example: (0) decided/considered/referred/noticed

Machu Picchu

The city of Machu Picchu, in Peru, South America, is (0) considered to be one of the most breathtaking sights in the world. It was built by the Incas in about 1450, when the Inca Empire was

at its most powerful. What makes this city so unusual is that it is (1) set/placed/situated/settled 2,430 metres above sea level, on the top of a mountain ridge in the Andes Mountains.

Machu Picchu is so remote that the Incas had to take a long, treacherous path through the Andes to get to it. To this day, historians still (2) think/imagine/doubt/wonder how the Inca people were able to build this stone city so high up (3) without/except/apart/unless the use of modern technology. The Incas were expert builders, carving the rocks perfectly and (4) fitting/suiting/fixing/mixing them together so well that you cannot slide a knife (5) among/through/between/against the stones.

Astonishingly, the (6) rest/other/remainder/part of the world only learned of the city's existence after an American historian, Hiram Bingham, discovered it on 24 July 1911. Previously, only a few local people were (7) aware/sensitive/alert/familiar of the city. It has now become a popular tourist (8) direction/destination/position/objective. People walk for up to four days on the Inca Trail through the Andes Mountains to (9) arrive/reach/finish/achieve this amazing city and admire the spectacular (10) scene/image/view/look from the top.

Task 3.

For questions 1-15, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick. Use the letter 'V' as a tick. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word in a given space. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

В поле ответа поставьте галочку или запишите только ОДНО слово. Слова с орфографическими ошибками, печатками и лишними знаками не засчитываются!

Pilot

- 0. My job as an airline pilot is to fly the aircraft and also v
- 00. to take up responsibility for the safety of the passengers **up**
- 1. and the crew. It may seem as a glamorous job because
- 2. I go to exciting places but that isn't the whole story.
- 3. You don't get much time for sightseeing around and,
- 4. if you are flying on to short trips, you sometimes feel a bit
- 5. like a bus driver, just going from backwards and forwards.
- 6. The maximum number of hours I'm allowed to fly in
- 7. any month is 100 but this doesn't include of the time
- 8. I spend with completing paperwork or learning about
- 9. new aircraft or new routes. I need to arrive at the airport
- 10. about two hours before the flight for to meet the
- 11. engineer and the cabin crew, and check the weather
- 12. conditions. After then I have to go through airport security,
- 13. just like the passengers, before preparing the flight deck
- 14. on the plane. Once that all the passengers are aboard, and
- 15. we have a permission from air traffic control, we can take off.

Task 4.

For items 1-5, match the two columns to make English proverbs. In the right column, there are three extra phrases you don't need. There is an example at the beginning.

- Necessity is ←----→ the mother of invention
- 1. There is no such do as the Romans do.
 - 2. Rome wasn't time like the present.
 - 3. Absence makes prepare for the worst.
 - 4. There is no greener on the other side.
 - 5. When in Rome thing as a free lunch.
- the best policy.
 - built in a day.
 - the heart grow fonder.

8	
9	
10	

Task 3.

1	
2	
3	
4	
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12	
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14	
15	

Task 4.

1	
2	
3	
4	ABSENCE makes the heart grow fonder
5	There is no time like the present When in Rome, do as the Romans do

in total 28 points

Стрелка Т-эль Игорь: Бедяева Ирина Шевченко
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 Павловская Елизавета Андреевна

Тарч

АА 11 02

Шифр _____

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку, 2023–2024 учебный год
Школьный этап, 11 класс

Шифр _____

Класс _____

БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ

LISTENING (10 points)

1	F	+
2	F	+
3	T	+
4	MS	+
5	F	+
6	F	+
7	FT	+
8	MS	+
9	T	+
10	T	+

READING (15 points) - 10 points

Task 1.

1	F	+
2	T	+
3	F	+
4	T	+
5	T	+
6	T	+
7	F	+
8	F	+

- 8 points

Task 2.

1		-
2		-
3		-
4	lavish snacks are served at the tea party if the	+
5	added to the calming atmosphere	+
6	illustrates the different tea habits	+
7		-

guest are rightly honored

USE OF ENGLISH (40 points)

Task 1.

1	
2	
3	
4	reality
5	
6	
7	
8	enthusiastic
9	Architect
10	virtually

Task 2.

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	

Задание школьного этапа Всероссийской олимпиады школьников по английскому языку

(фамилия, имя, отчество)