

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ  
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ПРИГЛАСИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 8–10 КЛАССЫ

**Максимальный балл за работу – 70.**

**LISTENING**  
**Time: 10 minutes**  
**(10 points)**

**Задание 1.**

*For items 1–10, listen to a radio talk for young people about animals communicating with each other, and decide whether the statements 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. The fact that people can speak more than one language defines the difference between animals and humans according to popular opinion.
  - a) true
  - b) false
  - c) not stated
  
2. Some insects use particular body movements to convey the whereabouts of food.
  - a) true
  - b) false
  - c) not stated
  
3. Parrots can copy human speech if they like the way it sounds.
  - a) true
  - b) false
  - c) not stated
  
4. The sounds some primates use to communicate with members of their social group are recognized within their species.
  - a) true
  - b) false
  - c) not stated
  
5. Though chimpanzees are capable of understanding and reacting to human speech, no one has heard them produce speech-like sounds.
  - a) true
  - b) false
  - c) not stated

- 6.** Dolphins can produce the majority of human sounds.  
a) true  
b) false  
c) not stated
- 7.** Unlike parrots, dolphins copy the sounds of human speech and reproduce them contextually.  
a) true  
b) false  
c) not stated
- 8.** Whales' songs are meaningless and mistakenly compared to human speech.  
a) true  
b) false  
c) not stated
- 9.** According to specialists, human languages have developed in favourable environments of multicultural societies.  
a) true  
b) false  
c) not stated
- 10.** The power of speech forms in early childhood.  
a) true  
b) false  
c) not stated

**READING**  
**Time: 20 minutes**  
**(15 points)**

*Read a BBC article and answer the questions.*

**Profile: Yuri Gagarin**

*By Paul Rincon and Katia Moskvitch  
Science reporters, BBC News*

On 12 April 1961, manned space travel escaped the pages of fanciful fiction and arrived blazing into the here-and-now.

The first space flight was a triumph for the Soviet Union and a political and diplomatic setback for the US. But Yuri Gagarin was an instant history-maker whose achievement transcended the politics of the time.

He was born in the village of Klushino, outside Moscow; his father was a carpenter, while his mother worked as a milkmaid. His family, like many others, had suffered at the hands of the Nazis in World War II. During the German occupation, the Gagarins were forced out of their home and had to live in a tiny "mud hut" nearby. Yuri's brother Valentin and his sister Zoya were deported to labour camps in Poland.

When the future cosmonaut was just 13, he moved with his family to the city of Gzhatsk. His father dismantled the house in Klushino, moved it to the city and rebuilt it there. Friends and family remember a fun-loving boy, fond of pranks, but also keen on his studies. Yelena Kozlova taught Gagarin botany while the future cosmonaut was at school in the city. Now 91, she recalls that Yuri's favourite subjects were maths and physics: "No-one was able to resist his smile! And girls always liked him, too," she explained.

Gagarin initially graduated from trade school as a foundryman. But he later chose to pursue his studies, enrolling for a technical degree at the Saratov Technical College. While studying here, Gagarin learnt to fly with the local "aero club".

"When he was a student at the Saratov Technical College, he didn't have much money, and to make some extra cash he had to work part-time as a dock labourer on the Volga River - and he used the money to buy presents for his family," his niece Tamara Filatova told BBC News.

In 1955, Yuri Gagarin entered the Orenburg Pilot School, and upon graduation joined the Soviet Air Force as a lieutenant. It was here that he met his wife, Valentina, a graduate of the Orenburg Medical School. Soon after the couple married, Gagarin began a tour of duty as a fighter pilot.

In 1960, Gagarin - along with 19 others - was selected as a candidate for the Soviet space programme. "Gagarin was a very clever young man. He was head and shoulders above all the other cosmonauts," says Reg Turnill, the BBC's aerospace correspondent from 1958-1975. "He was so quick to learn and had such an easy personality that he was very popular among the top brass, because he could be relied

on to play ball and not to give away any secrets."

The pool of 19 was eventually whittled down to two: Gagarin and fellow test pilot Gherman Titov. Some have suggested that Gagarin's relatively humble background may have given him the edge over Titov.

On the morning of 12 April 1961, the 27-year-old Gagarin blasted off atop a 30m-high rocket from the Tyuratam Missile Range (now Baikonur Cosmodrome).

### **'Here we go'**

The story goes that Gagarin yelled "poyekhali" ("here we go") as his rocket blasted off from Earth. For many, the line embodied the impatience of all those who had for decades dreamed of exploring space. During the historic 108-minute orbital flight, Gagarin was able to consume food through squeeze tubes and kept mission control updated on his condition using a high-frequency radio and a telegraph key.

The mission came perilously close to disaster. During re-entry, cables linking the spacecraft's descent module to the service module failed to separate. This caused violent shaking during the fiery re-entry through the Earth's atmosphere.

Gagarin baled out before his capsule hit the ground and parachuted to a safe landing near the Volga River. He was subsequently bestowed the title of Hero of the Soviet Union by the USSR's leader Nikita Khrushchev. Overnight, Gagarin achieved international renown. He toured the world in style, signed autographs, rubbed shoulders with world leaders and once happened to kiss the Italian film star Gina Lollobrigida.

### **Final flight**

On 28 March 1968, Gagarin was killed on a routine training flight. He was 34 years old. His MiG-15UTI went into a dive and crashed into forest near the town of Kirzach, north-east of Moscow. Gagarin's co-pilot Vladimir Seregin was also killed. The cause of the crash is unknown, and many conspiracy theories have grown up in the intervening years. Among the more credible theories is that proposed by fellow cosmonaut Alexey Leonov, who believes that a Sukhoi jet – flying below its minimum altitude – passed within metres of Gagarin's plane. This triggered turbulence which sent the MiG into a spin from which it did not recover. Alternatively, a cabin air vent may have been left open by the crew or a previous pilot and this may have led to oxygen deprivation and an inability to control the aircraft.

Whatever the cause of the crash, since Gagarin's epochal flight in 1961, more than 500 people have flown in space. They all follow in the footsteps of the slight young man from Klushino who took a leap into the unknown some 60 years ago.

**Задание 2.**

*For questions 1-8, choose the correct option: **TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information given in the text; **FALSE** if the statement contradicts the information given in the text or if there is no information given in the text.*

1. The first space flight brought Gagarin global fame in no time.
  - a) True
  - b) False
  
2. The Gagarins moved to Gzhatsk as they didn't want to live in their house any longer after it had been dishonoured by the Nazi occupation.
  - a) True
  - b) False
  
3. Yuri Gagarin learned to fly a plane at the Saratov Technical College.
  - a) True
  - b) False
  
4. He met his wife after his graduation from the Orenburg Pilot School.
  - a) True
  - b) False
  
5. It is common knowledge that Yuri Gagarin's social origin got him a head start over the other candidates for the Soviet space programme.
  - a) True
  - b) False
  
6. The first space flight took less than two hours.
  - a) True
  - b) False
  
7. Gagarin's capsule landed safely near the Volga River.
  - a) True
  - b) False
  
8. Gagarin died in an air crash when his plane collided with another one.
  - a) True
  - b) False

*Choose the option which best fits according to the text.*

**Задание 3.** What are we told about the family of Yuri Gagarin in the second paragraph?

- a) There were three children in the family in the time of World War II.
- b) Yuri's siblings grew up in Poland.
- c) The Gagarins were forced out of Klushino by the Nazi invaders.
- d) Gagarin was not a native of Moscow.

**Задание 4.** Yuri's school teacher says that he...

- a) used to play tricks on his friends.
- b) loved technical disciplines at school.
- c) used to smile a lot.
- d) was keen on botany.

**Задание 5.** Reg Turnill remembers that Yuri Gagarin was...

- a) taller than the other cosmonauts.
- b) good at playing ball games.
- c) not secretive.
- d) favoured by senior ranks.

**Задание 6.** Gagarin's "poyekhali" ("here we go")

- a) reflects the aspiration to explore space.
- b) was the signal to launch the rocket.
- c) was translated into many languages.
- d) was broadcast live.

**Задание 7.** Which one of the listed activities did Gagarin not do during his flight?

- a) reporting his state of health to the control centre
- b) maintaining radio contact with the earth
- c) eating
- d) controlling his flight

**Задание 8.** Which one of the listed events CANNOT be regarded as a LOGICAL follow-up of the first orbit flight?

- a) Gagarin was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.
- b) Gagarin kissed Gina Lollobrigida.
- c) Gagarin became world-famous.
- d) Gagarin met the diplomatic establishment as part of his world tour.

**Задание 9.** Which one of the following statements is true according to the text?

- a) The cause of the crash of Gagarin's plane is still not clear.
- b) It has been proved that a previous pilot had left the cabin air vent open.
- c) Alexey Leonov has evidence that another plane caused turbulence which sent Gagarin's plane into a deadly spin.
- d) Vladimir Seregin was the only one who survived the crash.

**USE OF ENGLISH**

**Time: 60 minutes**  
**(45 points)**

**Задание 10.**

**Task 1.**  
**(10 points)**

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

**BEING A TEACHER**

Without a doubt, (0) ___ <i>teaching</i> _____ is one of the oldest professions	<b>TEACH</b>
and one of the most (1) _____.	<b>CHALLENGE</b>
To be a good teacher, you need certain qualities such as (2) _____, understanding and patience.	<b>MATURE</b>
Teachers must also be good communicators if they are to convey (3) _____ to their students.	<b>KNOW</b>
Language teachers in particular have to be aware of all the skills students need to communicate (4) _____ with others.	<b>SUCCESS</b>
As well as being (5 ) _____ to students' needs,	<b>SENSE</b>
teachers also need to be (6) _____ and approachable while at the same time maintaining high standards of discipline in the classroom.	<b>HELP</b>
Perhaps most (7) _____ of all,	<b>IMPORTANT</b>
teachers need to keep themselves well-informed about current (8) _____ in their field and the world in general in order to give their best.	<b>DEVELOP</b>
However, although it can be difficult when teachers find themselves (9) _____ to help students outside of class,	<b>ABLE</b>
they (10) _____ try to help everyone in class.	<b>CONSTANT</b>

Ответ:

<b>1</b>	
<b>2</b>	
<b>3</b>	
<b>4</b>	
<b>5</b>	
<b>6</b>	
<b>7</b>	
<b>8</b>	
<b>9</b>	
<b>10</b>	

**Задание 11.**

**Task 2.**  
**(10 points)**

*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:**

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>0</b>	above	over	beyond	past

<b>0</b>	<b>B</b>
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**ROLLS-ROYCE**

The name Rolls-Royce has been associated with high-quality cars for (0) \_\_\_\_\_ a century. The first Rolls-Royce was produced in 1905, as the result of the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ efforts of Charles Stewart Rolls and Frederick Henry Royce.

Rolls, an upper-class Londoner who was (2) \_\_\_\_\_ at Eton and Cambridge University, started a company in 1902 to sell motor-cars. Royce, an engineering genius, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ from a working-class background. He began his apprenticeship in a railway workshop at the age of 14, but by the age of 21 he had set up his own engineering business. Royce designed several motor-cars, and his first experimental model appeared in 1903.

(4) \_\_\_\_\_ after that, Charles Rolls and Henry Royce met, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the Rolls-Royce manufacturing firm in 1904. Royce designed the motor-cars and Rolls sold them. Rolls, who had (6) \_\_\_\_\_ himself a reputation as a keen racing motorist, also had a passion for flying. In 1910, at the age of only 33, he sadly (7) \_\_\_\_\_ his death in a plane crash - in (8) \_\_\_\_\_, he was the first Englishman to die in this way. Royce, however, continued work on their shared dream, and (9) \_\_\_\_\_ to develop his first aero-engine in 1915. The Rolls-Royce Merlin aeroengine later powered British fighter aeroplanes in World War II. On Royce's death in 1933, the famous Rolls-Royce monogram was changed from red to black as a (10) \_\_\_\_\_ of respect for the great man.



	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>1</b>	connected	mixed	combined	collected
<b>2</b>	educated	learned	taught	trained
<b>3</b>	grew	arrived	came	arose
<b>4</b>	Early	Shortly	Briefly	Quickly
<b>5</b>	shaping	forming	building	constructing
<b>6</b>	earned	awarded	deserved	succeeded
<b>7</b>	got	knew	made	met
<b>8</b>	spite	case	order	fact
<b>9</b>	kept up	went on	got by	saw through
<b>10</b>	note	message	signal	sign

**Задание 12.**

**Task 3. (15 points)**

*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).*

**A HOMECOMING OF A DIFFERENT SORT**

<b>0</b>	I'll always remember the time Jeff told me about his family. His mother, a loving, caring woman, was the one who was held the family together.	<b>was</b>
<b>00</b>	His father, a successful physician, cold and stern in Jeff's words, had firm beliefs that a person would never make a valuable contribution to the world unless they graduated from college by the age of twenty-three.	<b>V</b>
<b>1</b>	His father had even paved the way for Jeff to attend the same college from which he graduated, and had offered to pay Jeff's entire tuition and living expenses.	
<b>2</b>	Jeff's passion was skiing. When he finished high school he decided to decline from his father's offer and move to Colorado to work with a ski patrol.	
<b>3</b>	With pain in his eyes Jeff told me so that he still remembered the day he told his father he was going to take a job at a ski resort instead of going to college.	

<b>4</b>	“No son of mine is going to work on a ski patrol and not attend college!” came the words that still echoed in Jeff’s mind. The two hadn’t been spoken since that conversation.	
<b>5</b>	Jeff was not even sure that his father knew he was back in the area where he grew up and he certainly didn’t want his father to know he was attending college. He was doing this for himself, he said over and over, not for his father.	
<b>6</b>	Janice, Jeff’s sister, had always remained supportive of Jeff’s decisions. She stayed in a contact with their father, but Jeff had made her promise that she would not share any information about his life with him.	
<b>7</b>	Jeff’s graduation ceremony that year was on a hot, sunny day in June. As I walked around talking to people before the ceremony, I noticed an elderly man with a confused expression on his face.	
<b>8</b>	“My daughter asked me to meet her at this address.” His eyes sparkled and smiled. “Maybe she completed her associate’s degree and wanted to surprise me!”	
<b>9</b>	“By the way, my name’s Dr. Holstrom.” I froze for a second. Could this be the same as cold, stern man who demanded his son attend college or never enter his home again?	
<b>10</b>	Soon the ceremony started. Dr. Holstrom seemed to be mistakenly looking up for his daughter amongst the graduates on the stage.	
<b>11</b>	Jeff was the last person to cross the stage. We heard his name being announced, “Jeff Holstrom, magna cum laude.”	
<b>12</b>	A lone figure stood up in the back of the audience — Dr. Holstrom. I’m not sure how Jeff even saw him in the crowd, but I could tell from their eyes met.	
<b>13</b>	Dr. Holstrom opened his arms as if to embrace the air around him. He bowed his head almost as if to apologize.	
<b>14</b>	For a moment it seemed as if time stood still, as if they were the only two in the auditorium. Jeff came down the stairs with tears in his eyes. “My father is here,” he whispered to me. I have smiled.	
<b>15</b>	“What are you going to do?” I asked him. “Well,” he said. “I think I’m going home.”	

**Задание 13.**

**Task 4. (10 points)**

*For items 1–10, match the writers' names 1–10 to the descriptions of their creative works A–N. There are some extra descriptions which do not match.*

<b>1.</b> Jonathan Swift	<b>A)</b> an American writer of the 20th century. He is known for his poems about life in the country, especially in New England. He won the Pulitzer Prize for poetry four times. Some of his best-known poems are <i>The Road Not Taken</i> , <i>Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening</i> . The phrase “ <i>Good fences make good neighbours</i> ” is drawn from <i>Mending Wall</i> .
<b>2.</b> Robert Louis Stevenson	<b>B)</b> an English author of the 17 <sup>th</sup> century who wrote <i>The Pilgrim's Progress</i> while he was in prison for his beliefs. Cristian, his central character, journeys from the City of Destruction to the Celestial City.
<b>3.</b> Robert Frost	<b>C)</b> an American writer best known for her novel <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i> , which influenced many people in the US, especially in the North, to oppose slavery. Abraham Lincoln is reputed to have said to the author, “So you're the little woman who wrote the book that made this big war.”
<b>4.</b> Emily Brontë	<b>D)</b> a Scottish writer of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century whose books <i>Treasure Island</i> and <i>Kidnapped</i> are among the best-known adventure stories in English. He also wrote <i>The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde</i> . His two characters, Jekyll and Hyde, serve as symbols of the good and evil sides of a single personality.
<b>5.</b> Harriet Beecher Stowe	<b>E)</b> an English author of the 19th century, one of the three sisters who wrote some of the most famous novels in English. This writer is best known for <i>Wuthering Heights</i> .
<b>6.</b> Ernest Hemingway	<b>F)</b> an English author of the late 19 <sup>th</sup> and early 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries, best known for creating the detective Sherlock Holmes and his friend Dr. Watson.
<b>7.</b> Francis Scott Fitzgerald	<b>G)</b> an American writer of the 20th century whose novels, including <i>The Grapes of Wrath</i> , <i>East of Eden</i> , and <i>Of Mice and Men</i> show great sympathy for poor people and their problems. He won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1962. Shakespeare's phrase “ <i>The winter of our discontent</i> ” served as the title for one of his books.

8. John Steinbeck	<b>H)</b> an English writer of the late 19 <sup>th</sup> and early 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries born in India. He is known for his novels, poems, and short stories set in that country, especially his popular children's story <i>The Jungle Book</i> , and for poems such as <i>Gunga Din</i> and <i>If</i> . One of his well-known novels is <i>The Light that Failed</i> . He won the Nobel prize for literature in 1907.
9. Rudyard Kipling	<b>I)</b> an English author of the 19th century, one of the three sisters who wrote some of the most famous novels in English. This writer is best known for <i>Jane Eyre</i> .
10. George Orwell	<b>J)</b> a British writer of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century best known for his novels <i>Animal Farm</i> and <i>Nineteen Eighty-Four</i> , which are both about political systems in which ordinary people have no power, and are completely controlled by the government. A famous quotation from his book is “all animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.”
	<b>K)</b> an American writer of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century known especially for his novels <i>The Great Gatsby</i> and <i>Tender is the Night</i> .
	<b>L)</b> an Irish writer of the 18 <sup>th</sup> century who is best known for his book <i>Gulliver's Travels</i> but who also wrote many other satirical stories and clever articles, in which he used humour to criticize institutions such as the universities, the legal profession, and the political parties.
	<b>M)</b> an English poet of the 17 <sup>th</sup> century who is best known for his epic poem <i>Paradise Lost</i> . This was followed by <i>Paradise Regained</i> , and both poems were written after he had gone blind. Before this, he was active in politics as a strong supporter of religious freedom and of Oliver Cromwell.
	<b>N)</b> an American writer of the 20th century who won the Nobel prize for literature in 1954. He wrote many novels and short stories in a simple and direct style, and his books are often about typically male activities like war and hunting. His novels include <i>A Farewell to Arms</i> , <i>For Whom the Bell Tolls</i> and <i>The Old Man and the Sea</i> .

ОТВЕТ:

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>