

Межрегиональная предметная олимпиада Казанского федерального университета  
по предмету «Английский язык»  
очный тур  
2014-2015 учебный год  
9 класс

*Исправления не допускаются.*

**PART 1. USE OF ENGLISH.**

**TIME: 60 minutes.**

**Maximum: 40 points.**

**TASK.** Fill in the gaps using the correct word. Only one variant is correct.

1. Internet news is \_\_\_\_\_ than newspapers.

A) excitinger B) more exciting C) exciting

2. You have taken the rubbish out, \_\_\_\_\_ you?

A) haven't B) have C) didn't

3. You don't have to apply for a student visa \_\_\_\_\_ you're from outside the EU.

A) if B) if not C) unless

4. If only she \_\_\_\_\_ what she was doing!

A) know B) knew C) known

5. Can I ask you for \_\_\_\_\_ information about the conference?

A) pieces of B) many C) some

6. I'm sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_ to get to change that money for you, I was too busy.

A) couldn't B) weren't able C) didn't manage

7. I could talk to him but he doesn't come here often, \_\_\_\_\_ he?

A) does B) do C) doesn't

8. Jonathon said he \_\_\_\_\_ a great time at the party at your place.

A) 'd had B) had C) 'd have

9. I heard the police \_\_\_\_\_ dozens of people before they made an arrest.

A) have been interviewing B) were interviewed C) had interviewed

10. I \_\_\_\_\_ Julia to tell her as soon as we arrive at the hotel.

A) going to call B) 'll call C) 'm calling

11. She asked him \_\_\_\_\_ he wanted to go to the race course.

A) unless B) as soon as C) whether

12. I \_\_\_\_\_ enjoy going horse-riding when I was younger.

A) would B) had C) used to

13. She \_\_\_\_\_ me Steve had lost his job.

A) say to B) said C) told

14. If you have any valuables, you \_\_\_\_\_ leave them in the hotel safe.

A) need to B) shouldn't C) don't have to

15. I wish I could go camping with you next weekend, it sounds fun. \_\_\_\_\_ though I have to work.

A) Basically B) Unfortunately C) Hopefully

16. If you like modern art, you \_\_\_\_\_ really visit the new exhibition at the museum.

A) should B) must C) can

17. A: What's your new boss \_\_\_\_\_? B: He seems OK. He lets her get on with the job.

A) seem like B) look like C) like

18. What a noise! You fed the cat, \_\_\_\_\_ you?

A) did B) won't C) didn't

19. \_\_\_\_\_ Pyrenees Mountain range separates France and Spain.

A) A B) The C) -

20. We used to meet at the bus stop because we weren't \_\_\_\_\_ to go to town on our own.

A) let B) made C) allowed

21. You \_\_\_\_\_ told me! I wouldn't have written to her if I'd known!

A) should've B) would've C) must've

22. You'll remember to invite her, \_\_\_\_\_ you?

A) won't B) will C) wouldn't

23. A: Do you want to go to the cinema tonight? B: I'm afraid I can't. I think I \_\_\_\_\_ Julia this evening.

A) 'll see B) 'm going to see C) 'm seeing

24. Congratulations on your latest test results. You did much \_\_\_\_\_ than you did the previous time.

A) better B) good C) best

25. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ home earlier last night. I'm so tired today.

A) was going B) went C) had gone

26. Paris has some great museums \_\_\_\_\_ you can see the impressionist painters.

A) where B) which C) that

27. It happened ages ago. I \_\_\_\_\_ in New York at the time.

A) worked B) had worked C) was working

28. We had such a great week \_\_\_\_\_ we went walking in the mountains.

A) that B) where C) when

29. I believe mobile phones \_\_\_\_\_ change the way we live.

A) certainly could B) will definitely

C) may definitely

30. He wouldn't be very happy if he \_\_\_\_\_ his daughter had been in trouble again.

A) hear B) 'd heard C) heard

31. Do you know if your company is recruiting any IT technicians? John \_\_\_\_\_ to change his job so I said I would ask.

A) had liked B) would like C) is liking

32. Your horse is \_\_\_\_\_ than ours.

A) much bigger B) so bigger C) more bigger

33. You're so late! What \_\_\_\_\_ you?

- A) kept                      B) was keeping                      C) is keeping
34. You must drive \_\_\_\_\_ because of the storm.  
A) carefully                      B) carefully  
C) careful
35. If he \_\_\_\_\_ a second time, he wouldn't have succeeded.  
A) wasn't tried                      B) wouldn't have tried  
C) hadn't tried
36. I'm looking forward to my holiday! I \_\_\_\_\_ to spend the whole week on a boat!  
A) 'm going                      B) will                      C) 'll go

37. I had a friend at college who was very gifted with languages. She \_\_\_\_\_ speak four or five!  
A) was able to    B) was too able    C) was able
38. Please will you pass me \_\_\_\_\_ grapes?  
A) little    B) few    C) some
- 39 He wouldn't be very happy if he \_\_\_\_\_ his daughter had been in trouble again.  
A) hear    B)'d heard    C) heard
40. We've been colleagues for ages. I \_\_\_\_\_ him since I first moved to London.  
A) am knowing                      B) have known  
C) know

## PART 2. READING COMPREHENSION.

TIME: 60 minutes.

Maximum: 30 marks.

**TASK 2.1** *In this part, you have to match five people to eight texts. There are three extra headings which you do not need to use.*

**The people all want to attend a course. Read the descriptions of eight courses. Decide which course would be the most suitable for each person. For Questions 1-5, select the best course.**

### A - Form and Colour

This is year-long course is perfect for people who want to learn about how to use a camera and who want to take it up as a profession. Students will learn how to use light and shade, colour and different shapes. The course will also teach students to change their work using computer technology. Tips will be given on how best to get started in the profession.

### B - Practice makes Perfect

Learn about how to use computer software to make your work life easier. This course is designed for people who use computers regularly as part of their career, but who feel they are unable to make the most of the technology. Learn about new software for storing documents and photographs and keeping records. This evening class runs for ten weeks from September to December.

### C - Armchair Explorer

This is a series of daytime lectures by people who have lived and worked in wild places. Each of the six talks will focus on a different continent. Lecturers will show photographs of the animals and plants, and explain why they are only found in one area. Lecturers will include Leo Holland, a scientist from the Antarctic project, and Milly Oliphant, who researches birds in the Amazon rainforest. Tea and Biscuits provided.

### D - Art Starter

Are you interested in a career in art? If so, this full-time, eight-week course will be perfect for you. Learn about different methods used by artists, including painting, drawing, photography and computer design. Artists will create work for an exhibition which will be displayed in the Town Hall for one month in September. Top businessmen and women from the design industry will be invited to attend the exhibition, so this could be a great start to your career!

### E - Wild Design

Whether you want a career in art, or you just want to enjoy your hobby, this holiday course is for you. Wild Design is a two-week summer course situated on the wild coast of South Wales. We teach all kinds of art, including photography and painting, and the wild sea, beautiful flowers and great wildlife will definitely give you lots of creative ideas. Even if you already have a good understanding of art, you are sure to learn something new from our team of professional tutors.

### F - Explore your Imagination

Do you want to show your friends a photograph of you beside the Egyptian pyramids or in the jungles of Borneo? Well now you can tell your friends that you have travelled the world without actually leaving the country! Join this evening class and learn how to use the latest technology and software to change photographs to a professional standard. You will also learn how to make your own computer designs using the computer programmes used by professionals.

### G - Technology for You

Do you feel as if everyone is using a computer except you? Join in this five-day course and learn the basics. You'll learn how to store your personal files, send emails and use simple programmes to write and print letters. In the afternoons you will have the choice of either learning how to make Birthday Cards and other designs on a computer, or you can join our 'Basic computers for Work' class.

### H - Wildlife Photographer

Travel to a different wild place every week and learn how to take photographs of animals, plants and scenery. Our expert teachers will advise you how to take the best pictures. This course will run for six weeks on Saturdays. Students should already have a good understanding of photography and their own equipment. The class is suitable for everyone, as there is very little walking involved.

### Question 1

Harriet is 71, and is interested in painting and drawing. She would like to go somewhere in the summer where she can learn new tips and paint attractive scenery.

- A - Form and Colour
- B - Practice makes Perfect
- C - Armchair Explorer

- D - Art Starter
- E - Wild Design
- F - Explore your Imagination

- G - Technology for You
- H - Wildlife Photographer

### Question 2

Belinda works for a large Art Company and she feels she needs to improve her computer skills. She already has a basic understanding of some common computer programmes, but she wants to learn how to organise her work and store information.

- A - Form and Colour
- B - Practice makes Perfect
- C - Armchair Explorer

- D - Art Starter
- E - Wild Design
- F - Explore your Imagination

- G - Technology for You
- H - Wildlife Photographer

### Question 3

Jenny is interested in a career in design, and wants to learn how to create art and change photographs using special computer programmes. She wants a course that will fit into her normal school day.

- A - Form and Colour
- B - Practice makes Perfect
- C - Armchair Explorer

- D - Art Starter
- E - Wild Design
- F - Explore your Imagination

- G - Technology for You
- H - Wildlife Photographer

### Question 4

George is unable to travel because he has difficulty walking, but he wants to learn more about the wildlife and scenery in different parts of the world.

- A - Form and Colour
- B - Practice makes Perfect
- C - Armchair Explorer

- D - Art Starter
- E - Wild Design
- F - Explore your Imagination

- G - Technology for You
- H - Wildlife Photographer

### Question 5

Chris wants a change in career, so he's looking for a full-time course in which he can learn everything there is to know about photography and how to use computers to change and sell his work.

- A - Form and Colour
- B - Practice makes Perfect
- C - Armchair Explorer

- D - Art Starter
- E - Wild Design
- F - Explore your Imagination

- G - Technology for You
- H - Wildlife Photographer

**TASK 2.2. In this part you need to read a long text and answer 10 True/False questions.**

**Read about the climate in Madagascar on a travel website. Then choose true or false.**

Madagascar – When to go

Madagascar has two seasons, a warm, wet season from November to April, and a cooler dry season between May and October. However, different parts of the country have very different weather. The east coast is hotter and wetter, with up to 4000mm of rainfall per year. In the rainy season, there are strong winds, and these can cause a lot of damage. Avoid visiting eastern Madagascar between January and March because the weather can make road travel very difficult. The dry season is cooler and more pleasant. The high, central part of the country is much drier and cooler. About 1,400 mm of rain falls in the rainy season, with some thunderstorms, but the summer is usually sunny and dry, but it can be cold, especially in the mornings, with freezing showers, and it may snow in mountain areas above 2,400m, and even stay there for several days. The west coast is the driest part of the island. Here, the winter months are pleasant with little rain, cooler temperatures and blue skies. The summers can be extremely hot, especially in the southwest. This part of the country is semi-desert, and only gets around 300mm of rain per year.

**6 Madagascar has four seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter.**

- True
- False

**7 There is more rain in January than in June.**

- True
- False

**8 The wet season is colder than the dry season.**

- True
- False

**9 It hardly ever rains in central Madagascar.**

- True
- False

**10 The wettest part of the island is the east.**

- True
- False

**11 January-March is a good time to visit eastern Madagascar.**

- True
- False

**12 The centre of Madagascar is the coldest part.**

- True
- False

**13 Snow sometimes falls in Madagascar.**

- True
- False

**14 The west coast has the best weather in December.**

- True
- False

**15 The north-east is hotter than the south-east.**

- True
- False

**TASK 2.3 Use words from list below. Fill ALL gaps.**

After two weeks of worry, a farmer in the north of England was very happy yesterday. James Tuke, a farmer who (16) sheep, lost his dog, Sally, when they were out (17) together a fortnight ago. Sally was running (18) of me', he said. 'and disappeared over the top of the hill. I whistled and called (19) she didn't come. She's young, so I thought perhaps she'd gone back to the farmhouse (20) her own. But she wasn't there. Over the next few days I (21) as much time as I could looking for her. I was afraid that I would never see her (22). Then a neighbour said she'd heard an animal crying while she was out walking near the (23) of a cliff. I rushed out and found Sally on a shelf of rock halfway down. She was thin and (24) but she had no (25) injuries. She was really lucky!

(16) goes grows keeps holds

(20) by on with of

(24) poor dull weak broken

(17) working worked work works

(21) used spent gave passed

(25) strong hard rough serious

(18) behind beside ahead around

(22) more again further after

(19) but so and even

(23) edge side border height

**TASK 2.4. Read the text and then look at the questions. There are 5 questions for each reading.**

Dear Mr Landers,

I run 'Snips' hairdressing shop above Mr Shah's chemist's shop at 24 High Street. I started the business 20 years ago and it is now very successful. My customers have to walk through the chemist's to the stairs at the back which lead to the hairdresser's. This has never been a problem.

Mr Shah plans to retire later this year, and I have heard from a business acquaintance that you intend to rent the shop space to a hamburger bar. I have thought about trying to rent it myself and make my shop bigger but I cannot persuade anyone to lend me that much money. I don't know what to do. My customers come to the hairdresser's to relax and the noise and smells of a burger bar will surely drive them away. Also, they won't like having to walk through a hot, smelly burger bar to reach the stairs.

I have always paid my rent on time. You have told me in the past that you wish me to continue with my business for as long as possible. I believe you own another empty shop in the High Street. Could the burger bar not go there, where it would not affect other people's businesses?

I hope you think carefully about this.

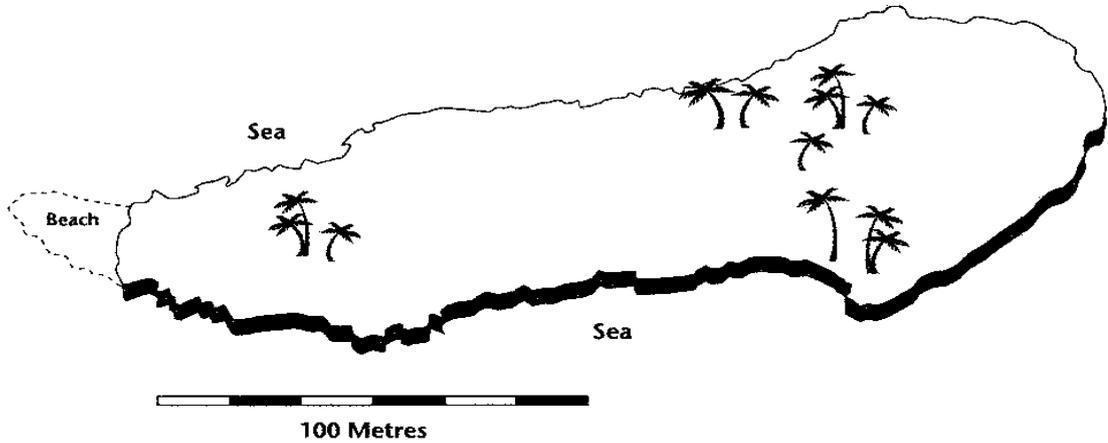
- 26 What is the writer's main aim in the letter?  
A. to show why her business is successful  
B. to explain why her customers are feeling unhappy  
C. to avoid problems for her business X  
D. to complain about the chemist downstairs
- 27 Who was the letter sent to?  
A. the writer's landlord  
B. the writer's bank manager  
C. the owner of the burger bar  
D. the local newspaper
- 28 What does the writer think about the burger bar?  
A. It will make her lose money.  
B. It will not be successful.  
C. The High Street is not the place for it.  
D. Other shopkeepers will complain about it too.
- 29 Why is the writer worried about her customers?  
A. They do not like eating burgers.  
B. They may not be allowed to use the stairs.  
C. The smells will not be pleasant.  
D. The hairdresser's will get too crowded.
- 30 Which of the following is part of a reply to the letter?  
A. Thank you for your letter. I am sorry your shop had to close down because of a lack of business.  
B. Thank you for your letter. I understand your problem. I will ask them to look at the other shop but I can make no promises at the moment.  
C. Thank you for your letter asking me to rent the ground floor shop to you. I will think about it and let you know.  
D. Thank you for your letter. I am sorry that I am not able to lend you the money you ask for.

**PART 3. WRITING.**  
**TIME: 60 minutes.**  
**Maximum: 30 marks.**

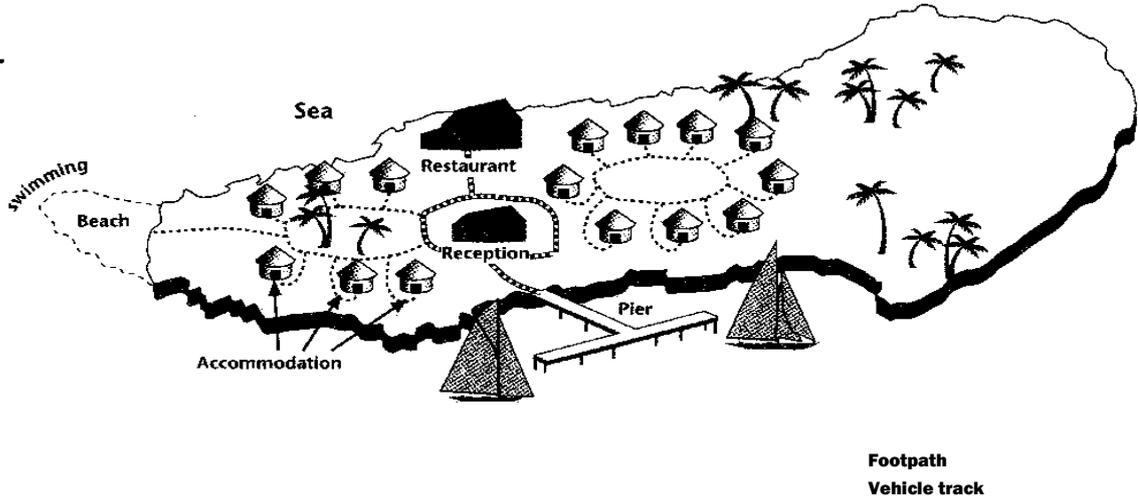
TASK 3.1. *You should spend about 60 minutes on this task.*

The two maps below show an island, before and after the construction of some tourist facilities. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features. What suggestions would you make to attract more tourists to the island? Write between 200-250 words.

**Before**



**After**



Шифр \_\_\_\_\_  
(заполняется оргкомитетом)  
председателя жюри)

Итоговый балл \_\_\_\_\_  
(подпись)

Межрегиональная предметная олимпиада Казанского федерального университета  
по предмету «Английский язык»  
очный тур  
2014-2015 учебный год  
10 класс

*Исправления не допускаются.*

**PART 1. USE OF ENGLISH.**

**TIME: 40 minutes.**  
**Maximum: 30 points.**

**TASK 1.1** Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given not changing it. You must use between two and five words, including the word given (max 8).

1. He let me use his car.

**permission** He \_\_\_\_\_ his car.

2. They helped us a lot when we were in trouble.

**assistance** They \_\_\_\_\_ when we were in trouble.

3. They thought very highly of him for what he did.

**respect** He \_\_\_\_\_ from them for what he did.

4. Listen carefully while I am speaking!

**attention** \_\_\_\_\_ while I am speaking

5. He bought a present because he wanted to thank us.

**appreciation** He, \_\_\_\_\_ by buying us a present.

6. He has at last been recognised for the valuable work he has done.

**recognition** He has at last \_\_\_\_\_ the work he has done.

7. His friends kept telling him he could do the job easily.

**encouragement** His friends \_\_\_\_\_ do the job.

8. Taking vitamin C might help in preventing minor illnesses.

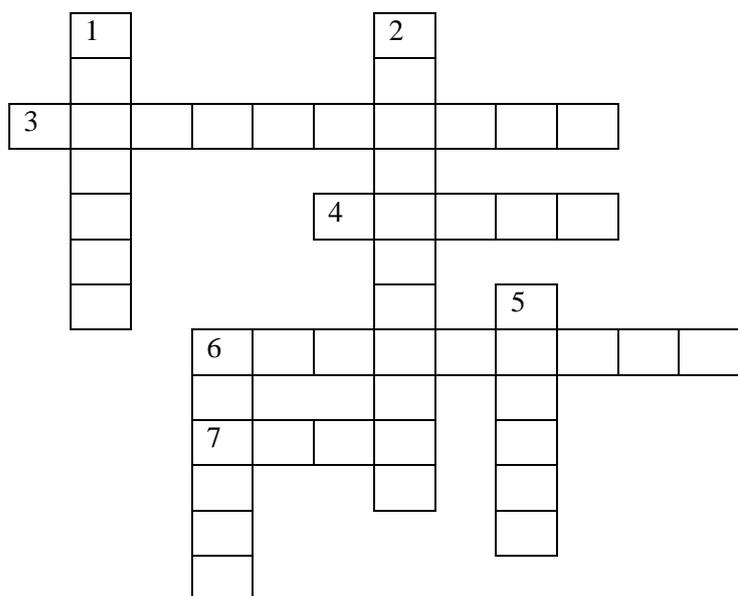
**protection** Taking vitamin C may \_\_\_\_\_ against minor illnesses.

**TASK 1.2** For questions 1-8, read the text below and think of the word which fits each gap. Use **only** one word in each gap (max 8).

## Cats

Cats of all kinds are present in the legends, religion, mythology, and history of (1) \_\_\_\_\_ different cultures. Cave paintings created by early humans display different types of wild cats (2) \_\_\_\_\_ are now extinct, or no longer around. Many of these great beasts saw humans as food, but were hunted by humans in return. Cats similar (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the ones kept as pets today started showing up in artwork thousands of years ago. For example, the ancient Egyptians believed cats were the sacred, or special, animal of a goddess named Bast. They believed that Bast often appeared as a cat, so many ancient Egyptians respected and honoured cats and kittens. (4) \_\_\_\_\_, other cultures feared cats or thought that they brought illnesses and bad luck. Today, with millions kept as pets in homes around the world, cats have become important members of many families. No one knows for sure when or (5) \_\_\_\_\_ cats became very popular household pets. It's possible that people noticed how cats hunted mice and rats, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ they set food and milk out to keep the cats near their homes. This helped to prevent (7) \_\_\_\_\_ many of these rodents (8) \_\_\_\_\_ coming into homes and eating people's food or spreading sickness.

**TASK 1.3** Complete this crossword with a word connected with money (max 14).



**Across:**

- 3. If you haven't got the money in cash, you can always pay by \_\_\_\_\_ (two words).
- 4. Life is very expensive, so it's hard to \_\_\_\_\_ on such a low salary (two words).
- 6. Piero gets an \_\_\_\_\_ of 100 euros a month from his parents.
- 7. We can take the bus if you've got the money for the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Down:**

- 1. Prices in the market are really low, so it's quite easy to pick up a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2. I have to do a part-time job because I don't get much \_\_\_\_\_ from my parents (two words).
- 5. I've been \_\_\_\_\_ money all winter so I have enough for my summer holidays.
- 6. I've spent all my money, so I can't \_\_\_\_\_ to go to the cinema this weekend.

### PART 2. READING COMPREHENSION.

**TIME: 80 minutes.**

**Maximum: 30 points.**

**TASK 2.1** Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-I for each part (1-7) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use (max 6).

There are examples at the beginning (0, 1).

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Views on academic results and assessment</li> <li>B. Reasons for satisfaction at school</li> <li>C. Where the pressure comes from</li> <li>D. Views on the purpose of school</li> <li>E. The most stressful types of work</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>F. A profile of the survey's respondents</li> <li>G. Reactions to good results</li> <li>H. The low percentage of students working for good results</li> <li>I. The general results of the survey</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

#### School pressures survey

<b>0</b>	<b>I</b>
----------	----------

It has long been known that Hong Kong's education system is strongly exam oriented. The results of a survey this week show us some of the effects of this system on those most involved in it, i.e. students. Unsurprisingly it reveals that students are concerned over their academic results and being put under pressure through assessments.

<b>1</b>	<b>F</b>
----------	----------

A total of 537 full-time students aged 12 to 29 were surveyed this month by the Federation of Youth Groups for a study entitled 'How important are academic results to students?'

2

With a system that frequently tests students of all ages every week, and sets exams at least once a term, it was no surprise to find that about 60% of those surveyed rated academic results as important or very important, and said mark-based assessments had put them under pressure.

3

The pressure comes not only from the assessments themselves but from how those concerned respond to the education system. More than 35% said the main cause of the pressure came from their parents' expectations while about 31% said their own ambitions were the cause. It seems that both students and their parents are as caught up in the exam system as one another.

4

Yet, in spite of the importance given to assessments and the pressure they create, surprisingly only about 14% of respondents said that good results made them happy.

5

Happiness at school seemed in fact to come from other things: nearly half the respondents said good relationships with their schoolmates made them feel happy with school life while 4% said the sudden cancellation of tests by teachers would make them happiest.

6

The results also indicated that although pressures were great, this had not adversely affected students' attitudes to the value of schooling. Up to 70% believed the significance of learning was to obtain knowledge, establish an analytical mind and explore interests.

7

This may explain another finding: only about 11% of the students said they would study for high marks and good academic results. We may be putting our students under enormous pressure for little good effect.

**TASK 2.2** Read the text below about a famous American singer. For questions **8-13**, choose the answer (**A, B, C or D**) which you think fits best according to the text (max 12).

### **Tammy Wynette The Heroine of Heartbreak**

Tammy Wynette fulfilled many a girl's fantasy from the American South by moving from the cotton fields to become America's self-styled First Lady of Country Music. Along the way, she sold more records than any other female country-and-western star. But as well as 35 number one hits and White House 5 performances for four different presidents, the so-called 'Heroine of Heartbreak' also had five husbands and four children, seventeen surgical operations and once experienced a kidnapping.

Her life story, she freely admitted, was 'ridiculous — mostly because I've made it that way'. The best thing that perhaps could be said about Wynette's personal dramas was that they provided an endless source of good material. 'I write better when I'm depressed,' she claimed, and was once accused of setting to music 'every angry word and flying plate'.

As with everything else throughout Tammy's career, her beginnings in music were closely connected to a personal tragedy. Her father who'd dreamed of becoming a professional musician himself, was very ill when Tammy was born and he died when she was just nine months old. On his death bed, he made his wife promise to encourage their daughter to take an interest in music, if she showed any talent. Young Wynette, as she became known, began taking piano lessons at the age of eight, and she became so good at playing by ear that her piano teacher eventually gave up on her. Tammy only really started to take her singing ambitions seriously, however, after the break-up of her first marriage to Euple Byrd. Now with three children and after several frustrating and fruitless trips to Nashville in search of a recording contract, she was persuaded that she would have a better chance if she moved there and so it was in 1966 that she packed her children and their few belongings into her car and drove to 'Music City'. Euple happened to drive past just as she was leaving. 'In your dreams, baby, in your dreams,' he said when she told him her plans. (Years later, when Euple asked her to sign a photograph, Tammy was able to return this sentiment in writing.)

Arriving in Nashville, Tammy would leave the children in the car while she did the rounds of the record companies. She eventually slipped past an absent secretary and into the offices of producer Billy Sherrill at Epic Records. He remembers her as a pale, desperate-looking girl but he instantly fell for her voice with what he called its 'teardrop quality'. And the rest, as they say, is history...

8. The opening paragraph suggests that ...

- A. Tammy's career was a short one.
- B. Tammy kidnapped someone.
- C. Tammy enjoyed good health.

D. Tammy grew up in a farming area.

9. In response to questions about her difficulties, Tammy ...

- A. pointed to her success.
- B. blamed herself.
- C. called the questions 'ridiculous'.
- D. refused to answer.

10. What is said about Tammy's songs?

- A. They were written for plays.
- B. They were criticised for the music.
- C. They were based on her experience.
- D. They were written by a friend.

11. Tammy moved to Nashville because ...

- A. previous trips had been encouraging.
- B. her ex-husband encouraged her to go.
- C. becoming a singer might be easier there.
- D. she could easily afford to.

12. 'This' in line 43 refers to ...

- A. the photograph.
- B. Tammy's dreams.
- C. Euple's request for a signature.
- D. Euple's comment on her plans.

13. The writer suggests that ...

- A. Tammy kept her personal life and music separate.
- B. Tammy relied too much on other people.
- C. Tammy's personal life limited her success.
- D. Tammy succeeded despite many difficulties.

**TASK 2.3** Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A-G** the one which fits each gap (14-19). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use (max 12).

### *Child labour — a blessing or a curse?*

When does childhood fun become an abuse of human rights?

Ten-year-old Lita Matundan sells flowers to motorists stuck at traffic lights. 'We are poor, so if I do not work we will not eat,' says Lita, who has six siblings. She was a victim of polio during her infant years and has never seen the inside of a classroom. (14)

Gerry Gueverra is another 'early learner' in the labour market. (15) He then goes to school at 10 am and after that returns to the market till 8 pm. 'I dream of having my own restaurant or food chain one day,' he says.

(16) He mans the family market stall both before school and after classes have finished for the day, when he should be doing his homework. 'I have no choice but to work so the family can eat,' says Ronald, who has five older brothers and sisters.

Many of these children work under 'exploitative conditions', but they go on working because of 'inadequate survival resources' within their families: parents are so poor the children have to work. (17)

There are other reasons which force the children to work, such as natural disasters or the geographical location of the home, or the simple fact that education is too expensive. Employers also like to hire children, seeing them as easy to manage and unlikely to complain.

Meanwhile, in another part of the world, Tejan, aged 9, who sings for money on commuter trains and picks rags off rubbish dumps, is taking part in a rally and shouting slogans demanding that youngsters like her be given the right to work. (18) 'If I'm not working, how can I survive?' ran one of her slogans. 'End poverty, provide employment for our parents, do something in the villages so we don't have to run to the cities' (19), said Deepak Shukla, 15, another street child who helped organise the rally.

The organisers said that unless basic needs such as food, shelter and clothing were fulfilled, children should not be denied the right to work.

- A. If they do not work, there will be no food on the table.
- B. But don't stop us from working.
- C. He wakes at 4 am to take goods to market.
- D. She was one of 200 children who took part in the rally.
- E. Ronald Acudo, aged 12, works longer days than most adults.

**F.** This work is hard, dirty and dangerous.

**G.** Her parents have no money for her education and her father cannot work because he's sick.

**PART 3. WRITING.**

**TIME: 60 minutes.**

**Maximum: 40 points.**

**TASK 3.1** Match the idioms on the left with the definitions on the right (max 10):

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1) have/get cold feet                | a) very good, excellent                                |
| 2) break new ground                  | b) to save something, especially money                 |
| 3) icing on the cake                 | c) to make new discoveries                             |
| 4) pull someone's leg                | d) without planning, immediately somebody              |
| 5) save something for a rainy day    | e) to pour   |
| 6) on the spur of the moment         | f) to play a joke on                                   |
| 7) make a mountain out of a molehill | g) after thinking about something again                |
| 8) on second thoughts                | h) to make an unimportant matter seem important        |
| 9) out of this world                 | i) to become anxious                                   |
| 10) rain cats and dogs               | j) something extra that makes a good thing even better |

**TASK 3.2** Write a story according to the terms (max 30):

- Give your story an interesting title.
- Develop an entertaining and captivating storyline trying to use three idioms from TASK 3.1 (underline them in your story).
- Involve humor and irony setting the mood for your story.
- Write between 250-300 words.

Межрегиональная предметная олимпиада Казанского федерального университета  
по предмету «Английский язык»  
очный тур  
2014-2015 учебный год  
11 класс

*Исправления не допускаются.*

**PART 1. USE OF ENGLISH.**

**TIME: 60 minutes.**  
**Maximum: 40 points.**

**TASK 1.1.** Read the sentences below and decide which word best fits each gap put the letter you choose in the space (max. 10).

- At closing time costumers were asked to ... their drinks and leave.  
A end B down C up D sink
- He didn't want to ... any information about his past.  
A show B tell C say D reveal
- At the beginning of the working day the traffic ... into the city centre.  
A strolls B saunters C ambles D crawls
- As long as he is not harming anybody, it's best to live and ... live.  
A allow B leave C let D ignore
- If you ... a nap after lunch, you'll be able to work until much later in the day.  
A sleep B catch C find D take
- She's such a ... of strength that everyone relies on her in a crisis.  
A tower B pillar C post D support
- It would help me ... if you could go to the post office for me.  
A totally B absolutely C enormously D largely
- Noise doesn't really ... me because I can just ignore it.  
A mind B bother C care D get
- No wonder she's coughing – she smokes like a ... .  
A chimney B fire C cigarette D pipe
- Well, to ... a long story short, we ended up spending the night in the car.  
A take B change C make D cut

**TASK 1.2.** Use the word in the capitals at the end of the sentence to form one word that fits in the space (max. 8).

- Sadly the last decade has been characterized by the ... of many traditional industries. APPEAR
- The problem with job in a seaside town is that they tend to be ... . SEASON
- The acting world is very ... and they may be out of work most of the time. COMPETE
- Kevin finds his new job more suited to his ... temperament. ART
- I didn't want to risk a ... with such a tough-looking man. CONFRONT
- To try and preserve his family's ..., he moved them to a remote part of the country. PRIVATE
- Painting gives him the opportunity to express his ... . CREATE
- One often finds a good sense of humour among people with ... qualities. LEAD

**TASK 1.3.** Read the sentences below and decide which of the given phrasal verbs best substitutes the italicized part of each sentence (max. 10).

Plunge into, set up, tire out, set off, end up, curl up, give up, throw away, wrap up, die down.

- At the end of the evening we always *conclude* by going home in taxi.

2. Mary decided to *sit down in her chair and relax* with a good book instead of watching television.
3. Make sure all packaging from this toy is *discarded* to avoid the danger of suffocation to young children.
4. The weather is rather chilly this morning so you need to *dress in warm clothes*.
5. When the emergency services arrived at the scene of the car crash Jack had already been *left* for dead.
6. The noise from the party eventually *subsided* and the neighbors were able to go back to sleep.
7. *We began our journey* at four o'clock in the morning and didn't arrive until after seven that evening.
8. In order to take her mind off her personal problems Billie *decided to get more involved in* her work.
9. You can imagine how *exhausted* we were the day after the party.
10. Jennifer is going to *establish* a new organization.

**TASK 1.4.** In most lines of the following text, there is one unnecessary word. It is either grammatically incorrect or does not fit in with the sense of the text. For each numbered line 1 -12 find the word and write it in the space provided. Some lines are correct. Indicate these with a ✓ in the space. First two examples are given (max. 12).

#### THE HEALING POWER OF HERBS

- 0 Although herbs are generally thought of as the mild, inexpensive  
 0 ✓ remedies against minor ailments such as sore throats and coughs,  
 1 some doctors are now believe they can also be powerful  
 2 treatments for more serious illnesses. Herbs may take bit longer  
 3 to work, and the effects may be little less dramatic at the outset,  
 4 but they can be just as potent as conventional drugs. For patients  
 5 who have had the bad side effects with drugs, herbs become  
 6 very attractive. Experts say, however, that not all herbal medicines  
 7 are risk free. They may not have be subject to the same safety  
 8 standards as conventional drugs are. When they taken in high doses,  
 9 some herbs can even have dangerous consequences. There are no  
 10 statistics about the doctors who prescribe of herbal  
 11 remedies, but they are in the minority. That means some consumers  
 12 are often on their own and unfortunately, misinformation abounds.

#### PART II. Reading.

**TIME: 60 minutes.**

**Maximum: 30 points.**

**TASK 2.1** You are going to read an article about new types of University courses. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-H the one which fits each gap. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use (max. 7).

- A** We have local apocalypses in our world today, in the form of earthquakes, hurricanes and terrorist attacks.  
**B** TV shows have long launched spin-off products in the form of merchandise and video games.  
**C** If successful, the edutainment experiment could spawn a huge range of other TV show/university hybrid courses.  
**D** Until now, online learning experiences have been able to deliver great videos and quizzes, but student interaction was minimal and the experience for learners has been impersonal.  
**E** Experts from the Centre for Education and Employment have reservations about the value of such online courses where there is no formal assessment or contact between the students and those delivering the courses.  
**F** The course will consist of eight modules including a physics module on 'the science of decay', a public health module

on the study of epidemics and a mathematics module on population dynamics. **G** The University of California, which has a huge reputation to uphold, said that there had been no dumbing down in the design of the course. **H** Millions of students sign up for online education courses each year.

The boundaries between education and entertainment are beginning to blur, and a new type of learning, in which education merges with entertainment, is emerging – ‘edutainment’. 1 ... But now US television company AMC has teamed up with the University of California to produce an online course based on the TV show, The Walking Dead, which features a post-apocalyptic world riddled with zombies.

With an audience of 10 million, student numbers for the course are expected to be in the hundreds of thousands. 2 ... Academics from the University of California say that the online course will be a ‘legitimate educational experience’ and tackle serious issues from the fields of science, public health, nutrition, psychology and sociology. 3 ... However, students will gain no formal qualifications or credits on successful completion of the course.

4 ... It insisted that all modules had been made as academically rigorous as those taught on the university grounds. One lecturer in social science stated that the university already used contemporary media examples to make theories more relevant to students, and this course was merely taking this concept one step further. ‘The curriculum is very real,’ says Josh Coates, head of Infrastructure and designer of the online platform. 5 ... ‘The fact that the context is this fictional world of an apocalypse is incidental. This course gives us the opportunity to educate people about the science of disasters.’

The market for massive open online courses, or MOOCs, is rapidly expanding. 6 ... However, millions fail to complete the courses, suggesting that they pose a real challenge to online learners. Part of this experiment is to find out whether the power of television can reduce the high drop-out rate characteristic of MOOCs.

The university is taking this opportunity to hone the way it delivers online courses. 7 ... With the increasing demand for online courses, these are issues that universities looking to invest in online learning are increasingly having to face.

**TASK 2.2.** Read the following text about water and complete sentences 1 to 8. Write your answers in the spaces provided using a maximum of 4 consecutive words taken from the text. The first one (0) has been done for you (max. 8).

0.	There is a lot of water in the world, but it	<i>is a scarce resource.</i>
1.	Most of the water in the world	
2.	Underground water is good	
3.	The majority of Americans have	
4.	To move water, people use	
5.	When it rains, water resources	
6.	Contamination can make fresh water	
7.	The USA will run out of water if the number of people	
8.	People do not really know the quantity of	

### Why is water an important resource?

In most parts of the world, water is a scarce resource. That might seem strange, because there is so much water on Earth. Almost all of the water on Earth, more than 97 percent of it, is seawater in the oceans. The rest is called fresh water, because it does not have a high salt content. Most of the world’s fresh water is frozen solid in large glaciers in Antarctica

and Greenland. Almost all of the fresh water that is available for human use is either contained in soil and rock below the surface, called groundwater, or in rivers and lakes.

In most areas of the United States there is enough fresh water for human use. Yet usable fresh water is not as abundant as you might think. In some areas, like the arid Southwest, there is not enough water. In those areas, water has to be transported long distances from other places in human-made channels called aqueducts. Even in areas with plenty of fresh water, there are sometimes shortages. Rainfall is the only way that water supplies are replenished. During times of drought, when rainfall is below average for a number of years, water supplies can become dangerously low. Even when rainfall is adequate, water from rivers and lakes might be unusable because of pollution. In some areas, groundwater cannot be used because when it is removed from the ground, nearby wetlands would be damaged by drying up. As the population of the United States continues to grow in the future, water shortages will become more common, because the supply of available water remains the same. Water conservation will become more and more important as time goes on.

People use water in many ways at home: drinking, cooking, bathing, brushing teeth, washing clothes, dishes, and cars, flushing toilets, watering gardens and lawns, and filling swimming pools. Most people do not think much about how much water they use. Perhaps this is partly because they don't pay for it each time they use it, except when they buy bottled water.

**TASK 2.3.** Read the following text about James Cook and put events A to J into the order that they took place. There is an extra event that you should not use. Write your answers in the spaces provided. The first one (0) has been done for you (max. 8).

A	James Cook gave a name to a part of a country.
B	He was asked to examine the sky.
C	James Cook owned a ship.
D	He began as an assistant in commercial business.
E	He was asked to discover a new region.
F	His wedding took place.
G	James Cook spent his childhood in England.
H	He achieved a new record.
I	James Cook became a sailor.
J	For four years, he worked abroad for a season.

0.	1.
G	

### CAPTAIN JAMES COOK

Captain James Cook was a famous explorer of the 18th century. He was born on 27 October 1728 in Marton, Yorkshire. His father was a farm foreman. James went to Postgate School. When he was 17 Cook went to work in a shop in the village of Staithes on the coast of Yorkshire.

In 1746, when he was 18, Cook moved to Whitby where he joined ship owners John and Henry Walker as a merchant navy apprentice in the coal trade. (Their house in Grape Lane is now the Captain Cook Memorial Museum). When his 3-year apprenticeship ended, Cook began working on trading ships in the Baltic Sea. Then in 1755 Cook joined the navy. War broke out with France in 1756 and Cook spent most of his time on ships off the coast of North America. During the siege of Quebec in 1759 Cook mapped the mouth of the Saint Lawrence Seaway.

In 1760 Cook was appointed master of the *Northumberland* under the command of Captain Alexander. From 1760 to 1762 Cook carried out a number of surveys of the coast of Canada. He returned to England and was discharged on 11 November 1762. On 21 December 1762 Cook married a woman named Elizabeth Batts, the daughter of an inn keeper from Wapping. They had 6 children but only 3 survived to adulthood.

From 1763 to 1767 Cook was employed surveying Newfoundland during the summer, while he spent each winter in England. James Cook finally returned to England on 15 November 1767.

At that time the Royal Society planned to send a ship to Tahiti to observe the transit of Venus across the Sun. So in May 1768 Cook was put in charge of a ship called the *Endeavour*. It sailed from Plymouth on 25 August 1768. Cook arrived at Tahiti on 13 April 1769. The transit of the planet Venus occurred on 3 June. Cook then sailed to New Zealand and surveyed both islands. Cook then sailed to explore the east coast of Australia, which he called New South Wales. Cook returned to England on 12 June 1771.

Next Cook was put in charge of an expedition to try and find a great southern continent. He sailed in a ship called the *Resolution* on 13 July 1772. Cook did not find any great southern landmass but on 17 January 1773 he became the first person to cross the Antarctic Circle. Cook also discovered the South Sandwich Islands.

**TASK 2.4.** Read the following text about dogs and decide whether the statements are true or false. Write your answers in the spaces provided. The first one (0) has been done for you (max. 7).

	Statements	True	False
0	Scientists claim that movement of the tail has an important meaning.	X	
1.	Some animals ate a lot because of experiments.		
2.	Past research concentrated on behaviour within the same class of animals.		
3.	The experiment included two people talking.		
4.	The scientists thought dogs would go to the owner to show concern whenever they heard a person cry.		
5.	The results of the research seem to show that dogs are more sensitive to people in pain.		
6.	In the experiment, the animals almost always turned to the person known to them.		

7. The experiment has definitely proven that dogs can feel real empathy towards humans.

## Man's best friend

### Can dogs really show empathy towards humans?

Dogs quickly become part of the family. Tales abound of dogs celebrating joy in a household or commiserating when tragedy strikes. This may not seem surprising after 15,000 years of co-evolution. But what hard evidence is there of dogs' empathy with humans? A new experiment suggests that behind all the wagging tails there really is something deeper going on.

Past experiments have hinted that animals can feel sympathy. Rats and monkeys had been found to forgo food to avoid delivering electric shocks to relatives. Similarly, apes have recently been documented consoling one another after conflicts. However, all these experiments and observations were demonstrating an animal's sensitivity to distress in other members of the same species. Deborah Custance and Jennifer Mayer of Goldsmiths College, London, set out to see if dogs could detect the emotional state of humans.

To do this, Dr Custance and Ms Mayer conducted an experiment to study the response of dogs when a nearby human suddenly began to cry. The researchers knew that interpreting responses would be difficult, since dogs tend to whine, nuzzle, lick, lay their heads in laps and fetch toys for people in distress. Although such actions hint at a dog wishing to

offer comfort, they could also be signs of curiosity, or suggest that a dog is simply distressed by seeing its master upset. To work round this, the researchers presented 18 dogs of various breeds with four separate 20-second conditions. They included their owner crying, a stranger crying and both taking it in turns to hum “Mary had a little lamb”. All four of these conditions were preceded by two minutes of mundane conversation between Ms Mayer, who filled the role of the stranger, and the dog’s owner.

Dr Custance and Ms Mayer suspected that if exposure to crying led dogs to feel distress, then regardless of who was crying, the dog would go to their master to seek comfort. They also theorised that if curiosity, rather than empathy, was the driving force, then the humming would cause dogs to engage with people.

As they report in *Animal Cognition*, “person-oriented behaviour” did sometimes take place when either the stranger or the owner hummed, but it was more than twice as likely to occur if someone was crying. This indicated that dogs were differentiating between odd behaviour and crying. And of the 15 dogs in the experiment that showed person-oriented responses when the stranger cried, all of them directed their attention towards the stranger rather than their owner.

These discoveries suggest that dogs do have the ability to express empathetic concern. But although the results are clear enough, Dr Custance argues that more work needs to be done to be sure that such behaviour is true empathy. It is possible, she points out, that the dogs were drawing on previous experiences in which they were rewarded for approaching distressed human companions. Dog-owners, however, are unlikely to need any more convincing.

### **Part III. Writing task.**

**TIME: 60 minutes.**

**Maximum: 30 points.**

In the “Useful comments and advice” column of the local newspaper you found the following announcement: “Have you ever had an experience of getting refund for unsuitable service? If you have, why not tell us about everything? It would be useful for our readers. We are offering a prize for the three best, well-written 250-300-word accounts. The best articles will be included in the next issue of the newspaper”. Write your article for this newspaper now!

**PART 1. USE OF ENGLISH.**

**TASK 1 .**

<b>1. B)</b>	<b>11. C)</b>	<b>21. A)</b>	<b>31. B)</b>
<b>2. A)</b>	<b>12. C)</b>	<b>22. A)</b>	<b>32. A)</b>
<b>3. C)</b>	<b>13. C)</b>	<b>23. C)</b>	<b>33. A)</b>
<b>4. B)</b>	<b>14. A)</b>	<b>24. A)</b>	<b>34. B)</b>
<b>5. C)</b>	<b>15. B)</b>	<b>25. C)</b>	<b>35. C)</b>
<b>6. C)</b>	<b>16. A)</b>	<b>26. A)</b>	<b>36. A)</b>
<b>7. A)</b>	<b>17. C)</b>	<b>27. C)</b>	<b>37. A)</b>
<b>8. A)</b>	<b>18. C)</b>	<b>28. C)</b>	<b>38. C)</b>
<b>9. C)</b>	<b>19. B)</b>	<b>29. B)</b>	<b>39. C)</b>
<b>10. B)</b>	<b>20. C)</b>	<b>30. C)</b>	<b>40. B)</b>

**PART 2. READING COMPREHENSION.**

**TASKS 2.1, 2.2, 2.3. 2.4**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Answer</b>
1	E	9	TRUE
2	B	10	TRUE
3	F	11	FALSE
4	C	12	TRUE
5	A	13	TRUE
6	FALSE	14	TRUE
7	TRUE	15	FALSE
8	FALSE	16	keeps

Item	Answer	Item	Answer
17	working	24	weak
18	ahead	25	serious
19	but	26	C
20	on	27	A
21	spent	28	A
22	again	29	C
23	edge	30	B

## PART 1. USE OF ENGLISH.

### TASK 1.1

- 1 - gave me permission to use
- 2 - gave us assistance
- 3 - won respect
- 4 - pay attention
- 5 - showed his appreciation
- 6 - been given recognition for
- 7 - gave him encouragement
- 8 - give protection

### TASK 1.2

- 1 many
- 2 which / that
- 3 to
- 4 However / Nevertheless

- 5 how
- 6 so
- 7 too
- 8 from

### TASK 1.3

#### Across:

3. creditcard
4. getby
6. allowance
7. fare

#### Down:

1. bargain
2. pocketmoney
5. saving
6. afford

## PART 2. READING COMPREHENSION.

### TASKS 2.1, 2.2, 2.3

Item	Answer
0	I
1	F
2	A
3	C
4	G
5	B
6	D
7	H
8	D
9	B
10	C

11	C
12	D
13	D
14	G
15	C
16	E
17	A
18	D
19	B

### PART 3. WRITING.

**TASK 3.1** (Here there are only the meanings of the given idioms and example sentences)

1) have/get cold feet	i) to become anxious
2) break new ground	c) to make new new discoveries
3) icing on the cake	j) something extra that makes a good thing even better
4) pull someone's leg	f) to play a joke on
5) save something for a rainy day	b) to save something, especially money
6) on the spur of the moment	d) without planning, immediately somebody
7) make a mountain out of a molehill	h) to make an unimportant matter seem important
8) on second thoughts	g) after thinking about something again
9) out of this world	a) very good, excellent
10) rain cats and dogs	e) to pour

**Part I.**

**English in Use. Keys.**

**Task 1.1.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
end	tell	crawls	let	take	tower	enormously	bother	chimney	cut

**Task 1.2.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
appearance	seasonal	competitive	artistic	confrontation	privacy	leadership

**Task 1.3.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
end up	curl up	throw away	wrap up	give up	die down	set off	plunge into	tire out	set up

**Task 1.4.**

1	are
2	bit
3	Little
4	✓
5	the
6	✓
7	have
8	they
9	✓
10	(second) of
11	Some
12	✓

**Part II.**

**Reading. Keys.**

**Task 2.1.**

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
B	C	F	G	A	H	D

**Task 2.2.**

0.	There is a lot of water in the world, but it	<i>is a scarce resource.</i>
1.	Most of the water in the world	a high salt content
2.	Underground water is good	fresh water
3.	The majority of Americans have	enough fresh water
4.	To move water, people use	human-made channels
5.	When it rains, water resources	are replenished
6.	Contamination can make fresh water	unusable
7.	The USA will run out of water if the number of people	continues growing
8.	People do not really know the quantity of	water they use

**Task 2.3.**

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
G	D	I	J	F	B	A	E	H

**Task 2.4.**

#	statements	True	false
1	Some animals ate a lot because of experiments.		+
2	Past research concentrated on behaviour within the same class of animals.	+	
3	The experiment included two people talking.	+	
4	The scientists thought dogs would go to the owner to show concern whenever they heard a person cry.	+	
5	The results of the research seem to show that dogs are more sensitive to people	+	

	in pain.		
6	In the experiment, the animals almost always turned to the person known to them.		+
7	The experiment has definitely proven that dogs can feel real empathy towards humans.	+	