

Межрегиональная предметная олимпиада КФУ
Профиль «Иностранный язык (английский язык)»
Заключительный этап
2022-2023 учебный год
10 класс

PART 1. READING COMPREHENSION. Maximum: 15 points. 1 point for each correct answer

Task 1. Understanding newspaper articles: below are sentences from Financial Times newspaper articles. Choose the best explanation of the underlined words. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

- 1) Younger investors report feeling like the game is **rigged** and that playing by the old rules is a losing strategy.
A) exciting
B) fraudulently manipulated
C) optimized
D) honest and fair

- 2) He says, ‘That is **off the table** for most young people, it’s created a bit of panic.
A) no available
B) withdrawn
C) cancelled
D) considered

- 3) Many of these loan renegotiations involve write offs, **deferred** payment schedules or a reduction of interest rates.
A) overpaid
B) delayed
C) advanced
D) declared bankrupt

- 4) Japan’s high quality, low self-efficiency food system has always been a **proxy** for the march of globalization.
A) prioritized goals
B) given the power to do sth
C) traditional approach
D) unwritten agreement

- 5) Goldman Sachs boss David Solomon has long been a critic of home working, describing the pandemic-related shift once as **“an aberration”**.
- A) not typical
 - B) beneficial
 - C) anticipated
 - D) averted
- 6) In Marseille, City Hall is looking at approved measures to **crack down on** car pollution, such as a low emission zone which starts in September.
- A) an action to alleviate the problem
 - B) an action to utilize
 - C) an action to repress or suppress
 - D) an action to enhance smth

Task 2. Read the passage from the article ‘Can cities adapt to an era of extreme heat?’ by Camilla Hodgson in Athens JULY, 22 2022. Find the words that mean:

- 7) to cover smth completely with a thick layer (blanket)
- 8) smth that can be won or lost in a game, contest, etc (stakes)
- 9) causing to stop moving (halting)
- 10) able to improve quickly after being hurt or being ill (resilient)
- 11) to make smth less harmful, unpleasant or bad (mitigate)
- 12) calculated the cost (mitigated)
- 13) to reduce the effect of a physical force, or change (absorb)
- 14) is very noticeable or certain (is pronounced)
- 15) burning very strongly (ablaze)

Note! The words are not given in the order they appear in the text. Do not change the form of the word that is given in the text.

So far this month, parts of western France, Portugal and Spain have been ablaze as they set record temperatures. Earlier this week, temperatures in the UK surpassed 40C for the first time ever, sparking wildfires and halting public transport.

In the Athens region, which last year endured one of its most intense heatwaves on record, a hospital on the outskirts of the city had to be evacuated earlier this week because of wildfires. Climate modelling shows these kinds of heatwaves are likely to become more frequent and more intense globally. The stakes are high, both for public health and the economy. By 2030, the consultancy Vivid Economics has estimated, the US alone could lose an average of \$200bn annually from reduced worker productivity due to heat stress. Much of that would be felt in urban areas, which are home to a growing proportion of the world’s population. A UN report by the world’s top climate scientists this year estimated that by 2050 “urban heat stress” would reduce an individual’s capacity to work by approximately 20 per cent in hot months. Extreme heat blankets entire regions, but cities feel it more acutely thanks to the so-called urban heat island effect. Many of the materials that buildings and roads are made from — such as

tar and concrete — absorb and retain energy from the sun’s rays, warming their surroundings. The effect is particularly pronounced at night, when the difference between the temperature in a city and that of a nearby green space is often greatest.

Athens is one of a range of cities worldwide trying to figure out how to tackle this new era of extreme heat. Seven cities across four continents, including the Greek capital, have now appointed “chief heat officers” to advise officials on how to mitigate against heat-related risks. The C40 network of mayors of nearly 100 cities, meanwhile, shares data and best practices on how to cool urban centres and make them more resilient.

PART 2. USE OF ENGLISH. Maximum: 60 points.

Task 1. Match the name of the British or American writer to the facts from their biography (1-10). There are some extra authors. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet. 1 point for each correct answer

- A. Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811 – 1896)
- B. Ian Fleming (1908 – 1964)
- C. Thomas Hardy (1840 – 1928)
- D. Tennessee Williams (1911 – 1983)
- E. George Orwell (1903 – 1950)
- F. Eleanor Hodgman Porter (1868 – 1920)
- G. Roald Dahl (1916 – 1990)
- H. Eoin Colfer (1965)
- I. Arthur Hailey (1920 – 2004)
- J. Lord Byron (1788-1824)
- K. Agatha Christie (1890 – 1976)
- L. J R R Tolkien (1882 – 1973)
- M. Edgar Allan Poe (1809 – 1849)
- N. C.S.Lewis (1898 – 1963)
- O. George Bernard Shaw (1856 – 1950)
- P. John Locke (1632 – 1704)

1. ___ He was a leading figure in the Romantic movement and himself lived the life of a romantic hero, often unhappy about a love affair and angry about the unfair political and social situations he saw around him. He died helping the Greeks in their struggle against Turkish rule.

2. ___ His books often have an unhappy ending. The best known include ‘Tess of the D’Urbervilles’ and ‘Far from the Madding Crowd’. Many people in Victorian England

did not like his books, and for this reason he stopped writing novels and wrote mostly poetry for the later part of his life.

3. ___ He was a professor at Oxford University. A film version of his most famous book about Elves, Dwarves, Orcs, and Men, by New Zealand director Peter Jackson, released in three installments in 2001-03, achieved worldwide critical and financial success.

4. ___ An Irish writer, best known for his plays, which are full of intelligent and amusing remarks and criticisms of society. He was a supporter of feminism and vegetarianism. He was given the Noble Prize for literature in 1925. He is famous for his quotes. One of them is “Both optimists and pessimists contribute to society. The optimist invents the aeroplane, the pessimist the parachute”.

5. ___ Her best known work ‘Uncle Tom’s Cabin’ increased support in the northern states for the movement to free the slaves in the south. .

6. ___ Two of his plays ‘A Streetcar Named Desire’ and ‘Cat on a Hot Tin Roof’ won Pulitzer Prizes. His plays changed American theatre. The city of New Orleans puts on the annual Literary Festival named after him.

7. ___ His best remembered works are frightening stories of mystery and death. He is also regarded as having invented the modern detective story on the basis of such stories as ‘The Murders in the Rue Morgue’.

8. ___ An American novelist, creator of the Pollyanna series of books that generated a popular phenomenon. The name of the main character itself entered the American lexicon, albeit in a largely pejorative sense.

9. ___ An Irish writer for younger readers. The first Artemis Fowl book was published in 2001. The author was able to resign from teaching and concentrate fully on writing. In January 2008 he published a book titled ‘Airman’, another best-seller. To-date, more than half of his books have reached the New York Times list at least once.

10. ___ An Englishman by birth and Canadian by nationality, he says himself the American writer, because all of his major works were written in the American material and first published in the USA. He served as a pilot and flight lieutenant in the British Royal Air Force during World War II. The plot of one of his well-known books takes place at the Lincoln Airport.

Task 2. Read the origins of the idioms and try to guess what idiom it is. Write your answers in CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet. 1 point for each correct answer

11) The phrase was first recorded in a Rudyard Kipling novel in 1891. It is believed to be referring to when people had to have operations or painful procedures without any anesthetic. They would place a metal projectile for firing from a rifle

between their teeth and seize it with teeth as hard as they could to help them deal with the pain.

- 12) During the Battle of Copenhagen in 1801, the commander of British forces, Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, signalled to Admiral Horatio Nelson to stop attacking a fleet of Danish ships using a system of signal flags. Nelson raised his telescope up to his injured eye and said, "I really do not see the signal" and continued attacking. After his success, Sir Hyde Parker was disgraced and Nelson became Commander-in-Chief of the fleet.
- 13) The cost of having your portrait painted in the 18th century wasn't based on how many people in the picture, but by how many limbs were to be painted. The cheapest option was to have only your head and shoulders painted. The price increased as the portrait became larger with the inclusion of upper limbs. A top of the range portrait included the lower limbs.
- 14) In the early 1800s, hunting with packs of dogs was very common. The dogs would often chase animals up trees but then not realize that the animal had jumped over to another tree.
- 15) This action is an action performed in hunting. In medieval times, hunters hired men to make noise around *large plants which are smaller than a tree and have a lot of branches* to draw out the animals. Therefore, they were doing that before getting to the main point of the hunt. At the same time, they needed to avoid hitting those plants directly as it involved the risk of animal attacks. The idiom means to talk about lots of unimportant things because you want to avoid talking about what is really important.
- 16) This idiom often has humorous associations but the origin of the expression has nothing to do with making jokes or telling funny stories. It has its origins in the criminal world of 18th and 19th century London. It originally described the way in which thieves tripped their victims to rob them. In those days street robbers often worked in gangs of two. One would trip up the unsuspecting victim and the other would remove his money and other valuables while he was lying on the ground.
- 17) This phrase was first reference in John Cotgrave's, *The English Treasury of Wit and Language* published in 1655. During the 17th century, women were obliged to wear elegant hair-dos that were normally pinned up. It was only during brushing or washing that their hair wasn't pinned up. The term used for this at the time was *disheveling*. Today, the term *disheveled* refers to someone who is untidy, however back then it applied specifically to hair which was unpinned.
- 18) This idiom was first used in the literature of the 1600s – notably *Don Quixote* by Cervantes – this expression has its origins in the medieval kitchen, when both of the containers were made from sturdy cast iron and both would get black with soot from the open fire.
- 19) Many years ago trains did not have something called a safety valve. Because of this fact when too much pressure built up in the train, the engineer would have to pull a level in order for it to "....." to prevent an explosion!

Task 3. What stylistic devices are used in the given sentences? The options are given in the box. There are some extra ones that you do not need. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet. 1 point for each correct answer

| | | |
|--------------|--------------------|----------------|
| A) EUPHEMISM | B) OXYMORON | C) HYPERBOLE |
| D) ALLUSION | E) ALLITERATION | F) CONSONANCE |
| G) METAPHOR | H) SIMILE | I) ANTONOMASIA |
| J) METONYMY | K) PERSONIFICATION | L) LITOTES |

- 20) There were more monsters than a thousand bushels could hold.
- 21) They looked at the sea of elves that surrounded them.
- 22) The moon's light was as silver as diamond flame.
- 23) The wind whipped at our faces.
- 24) The tree has become the skyscraper of the forest
- 25) The car's engine was screaming in pain.
- 26) Blue suit grinned.
- 27) He was famous for his cruel kindness.
- 28) To be or not to be...

Task 5. Choose 6 appropriate words from the box to form the collocations. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet. 1 point for each correct answer

| | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| deadline | a salad | conditions |
| one's Waterloo | a visit | fish |
| compliments | the wound | one's match |
| needs | standards | one's respects |
| a tree | tribute | a baby |
| one's dues | a shop window | a call |

| | | |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| What can we pay? | What can we meet? | What can we dress? |
| 29) _____ | 35) _____ | 41) _____ |
| 30) _____ | 36) _____ | 42) _____ |
| 31) _____ | 37) _____ | 43) _____ |
| 32) _____ | 38) _____ | 44) _____ |
| 33) _____ | 39) _____ | 45) _____ |
| 34) _____ | 40) _____ | 46) _____ |

Task 3. Translate the following geographical names from Russian into English. Write your answers in CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet. 2 points for each correct answer

- 47) Ближний Восток
- 48) Баренцево море
- 49) Ла-Манш
- 50) Пиренеи
- 51) Большой Каньон
- 52) Аравийская пустыня
- 53) Кавказ

PART 3.WRITING. Maximum: 25 points

You are a member of the community of English Olympiad participants. New people joined your community. You were asked by your team leader to write a blog. Advise those who regularly participate in Olympiads how to avoid overlearning and keep a study-life balance.

Give 3 pieces of advice.

Write what can happen if you do not try to keep a study-life balance.

Your blog must have a title, an introduction and a conclusion.

Your story must have 2 phrasal verbs, 2 idioms and 2 similes.

Remember to underline them or otherwise they will not be counted.

Write 220-280 words in an appropriate style.