

ШИФР

ТАО

Олимпиадная работа  
школьного этапа всероссийской олимпиады школьников

по английскому языку  
обучающегося 10 класса

МКОУ СОШ № 18 п. Загорский

наименование образовательного учреждения  
Губаевской области Евнинского

ФИО участника

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ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА  
ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2023  
–2024 уч. г.  
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 9–11 КЛАССЫ

**Part 1**

**Listening (10 minutes)**

*Maximum points – 20*

*For items 1–10, listen to a young man called Simon talking about the 'gap year' he took after finishing secondary school and choose the best answer. You will hear the text twice.*

**1. Simon's parents**

- A supported the idea of a gap year.
- B preferred him to continue his education.
- C wanted him to work until he retired.

**2. What was the main reason Simon wanted a gap year?**

- A to become independent.
- B to get away from his family.
- C to forget about his schooldays.

**3. Life at university is**

- A pretty much the same as at school.
- B unbearable for some students.
- C full of entertainments.

**4. What did Simon do in his last year of school?**

- A prepared for a change of lifestyle.
- B daydream instead of studying.
- C plan his gap year trip.

**5. Simon planned to visit some particular countries because**

- A they were not very far from his home country.
- B the language would be no problem there.
- C he would be able to earn his living there.

**6. What did Simon enjoy about working in France?**

- A He learnt to pick fruit.
- B He improved his language skills.
- C He became interested in Vietnam.

7. What proved to be useful when Simon got to Vietnam?

- A having met a lot of other gap year students.
- B brushing up his French.
- C fruit picking skills.

8. When Simon got to Australia he

- A got a job in a zoo.
- B had no money left.
- C bought a pet.

9. Simon ended his gap year

- A working as a waiter.
- B travelling as a tourist.
- C in the USA and Brazil.

10. How did his gap year affect Simon?

- A He was encouraged to diet.
- B He decided to follow a different career.
- C He wanted to go to university when he was older.

**Part 2**  
**Reading (30 minutes)**  
**Maximum points – 30**

*Read an extract from a novel and answer questions 1–15.*

'How is the Dictionary getting on?' said Winston, raising his voice to overcome the noise.

'Slowly,' said Syme. 'I'm on the adjectives. It's fascinating.'

He had brightened up immediately at the mention of Newspeak. He pushed his bowl a side, took up his hunk of bread in one delicate hand and his cheese in the other, and leaned across the table so as to be able to speak without shouting.

'The Eleventh Edition is the definitive edition,' he said. 'We're getting the language into its final shape - the shape it's going to have when nobody speaks anything else. When we've finished with it, people like you will have to learn it all over again. You think, I dare say, that our chief job is inventing new words. But not a bit of it! We're destroying words - scores of them, hundreds of them, every day. We're cutting the language down to the bone. The Eleventh Edition won't contain a single word that will become obsolete before the year 2050.'

He bit hungrily into his bread and swallowed a couple of mouthfuls, then continued speaking, with a sort of pedant's passion. His thin dark face had become animated, his eyes had lost their mocking expression and grown almost dreamy.

'It's a beautiful thing, the destruction of words. Of course the great wastage is in the verbs and adjectives, but there are hundreds of nouns that can be got rid of as well. It isn't only the synonyms; there are also the antonyms. After all, what justification is there for a word which is simply the opposite of some other word? A word contains its opposite in itself. Take "good", for instance. If you have a word like "good", what need is there for a word like "bad"? "Ungood" will do just as well - better, because it's an exact opposite, which the other is not. Or again, if you want a stronger version of "good", what sense is there in having a whole string of vague useless words like "excellent" and "splendid" and all the rest of them? "Plus good" covers the meaning, or "double plus good" if you want something stronger still. Of course we use those forms already. But in the final version of Newspeak there'll be nothing else. In the end the whole notion of goodness and badness will be covered by only six words - in reality, only one word. Don't you see the beauty of that, Winston? It was B.B.'s idea originally, of course,' he added as an afterthought.

A sort of vapid eagerness flitted across Winston's face at the mention of Big Brother. Nevertheless Syme immediately detected a certain lack of enthusiasm.

'You haven't<sup>1</sup> a real appreciation of Newspeak, Winston,' he said almost sadly. 'Even when you write it you're still thinking in Oldspeak. I've read some of those pieces that you write in "The Times" occasionally. They're good enough, but they're translations. In your heart you'd prefer to stick to Oldspeak, with all its vagueness and its useless shades of meaning. You don't grasp the beauty of the destruction of words. Do you know that Newspeak is the only language in the world whose vocabulary gets smaller every year?'

**Winston did know that, of course. He smiled, sympathetically he hoped, not trusting himself to speak. Syme bit off another fragment of the dark-coloured bread, chewed it briefly, and went on:**

'Don't you see that the whole aim of Newspeak is to narrow the range of thought? In the end we shall make thought crime literally impossible because there will be no words in which to express it. Every concept that can ever be needed, will be expressed by exactly one word, with its meaning rigidly defined and all its subsidiary meanings rubbed out and forgotten. Already, in the Eleventh Edition, we're not far from that point. But the process will still be continuing long after you and I are dead. Every year fewer and fewer words, and the range of consciousness always a little smaller. Even now, of course, there's no reason or excuse for committing thought-crime. It's merely a question of self-discipline, reality-control. But in the end there won't be any need even for that. The Revolution will be complete when the language is perfect. Newspeak is Ingsoc and Ingsoc is Newspeak,' he added with a sort of mystical satisfaction. 'Has it ever occurred to you, Winston, that by the year 2050, at the very latest, not a single human being will be alive who could understand such a conversation as we are having now?'

### Task 1. Questions 1–7

*For statements 1–7, choose TRUE if the statement agrees with the information given in the text; FALSE if the statement contradicts the information given in the text, or NOT STATED if the information on the statement is not given in the text.*

1. The Eleventh Edition will be published before 2050. *NS*
2. According to Syme, people will have to do with only six words in putting across their ideas. *f*
3. It was Syme's elder brother who came up with the idea of Newspeak. *f*
4. Winston's articles are written in Newspeak. *T*
5. Winston expressed his false sympathy for Syme's ideas with a smile, as he was afraid that words might reveal his true feelings. *T*
6. Human consciousness will contract as there will be fewer words to think with. *T*
7. Ingsoc is a new word in Newspeak denoting revolution. *NS*

<sup>1</sup>An outdated form

**Task 2. Questions 8–15**

*For questions 8–15, choose option A, B, C or D which best fits according to the text.*

**8.** Winston and Syme are

- A. in a cafeteria.
- B. At a party.
- C. At school.
- D. In an office.

**9.** Syme likes

- A. the food.
- B. Hearing Winston's opinions.
- C. Talking about his work.
- D. To shout.

**10.** Syme's work with the dictionary involves

- A. Inventing new words.
- B. Eliminating words.
- C. Explaining a theory.
- D. Teaching people to think.

**11.** What kind of words are being the most greatly reduced?

- A. adjectives
- B. verbs and adjectives
- C. nouns
- D. everything except antonyms

**12.** What does the author show in the lines in bold?

- A. Winston tries to seem appreciative but is not really.
- B. Winston has great enthusiasm for Newspeak.
- C. Syme doubts Winston but this is unjustified.
- D. Winston does not believe a word that Syme has said.

**13.** What can be gathered about Winston's attitude towards Newspeak?

- A. He finds it exciting.
- B. He studies it eagerly.
- C. He is outspokenly against it.
- D. He accepts it unhappily.

14. Which of the following best describes Newspeak?
- A. It is a historical language being reconstructed.
  - B. It is a highly simplified language designed to prevent thought.
  - C. It was invented to help citizens escape an oppressive government.
  - D. It is a new language that is incredibly difficult to learn.
15. What kind of future does Syme imagine?
- A. Everyone will be better educated.
  - B. People will be safe because there will be no violent crime.
  - C. People will not have enough language to think at all.
  - D. People will communicate better and more effectively.

**Part 3**  
**Use of English (50 minutes)**  
**Maximum points – 40**

**Task 1. Questions 1–10**

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

**Example:**

0 | **USUALLY**

The name of a tribe (0) usually (**USUAL**) means 'people' in that tribe's native language, although people outside the tribe sometimes do not refer to them by that name.

A famous case of this is the Inuits, a Native American tribe living in the (1) north (**NORTH**) parts of the American continent.

The word Inuit in the Inuit language (2) simply (**SIMPLE**) means 'people.'

For years, though, many people, (3) specially (**SPECIAL**) in the USA, referred to them as Eskimos, a term that refers to tribes living in Alaska. Inuits find (4) offensive (**OFFEND**). The name Eskimo is from a language spoken by the Cree, a Native American tribe with a large (5) population (**POPULATE**) who live in areas of southern Canada. The term in their language (6) possibly (**POSSIBLE**) means something like 'eaters of raw meat', although language experts are still working on the exact (7) translation (**TRANSLATE**) of the word. It may also refer to how members of other tribes tie their shoes or the fact that (8) neighbouring (**NEIGHBOUR**) tribes speak other languages.

If any thing, it gives a (9) fascinating (**FASCINATE**) view into how one tribe views another.

As for the Inuit, the name Eskimo was never (10) really (**REAL**) meant to refer to them. and, in 1982, Canada's constitution was changed so that, from then on, the tribe would be referred to as Inuit.

7) translation



**Task 2. Questions 11–20**

For items 11–20, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

	A	B	C	D
0	decided	considered	referred	noticed

*Example:*

0	B
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**Machu Picchu**

The city of Machu Picchu, in Peru, South America, is (0)..... 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 (11)..... 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 (12)..... how the Inca people were able to build this stone city so high up (13)..... the use of modern technology. The Incas were expert builders, carving the rocks perfectly and (14)..... them together so well that you cannot slide a knife (15)..... the stones.

Astonishingly, the (16)..... 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 (17)..... of the city. It has now become a popular tourist (18)..... People walk for up to four days on the Inca Trail through the Andes Mountains to (19)..... this amazing city and admire the spectacular (20)..... from the top.

	A	B	C	D
11	set	placed	situated	settled
12	think	imagine	doubt	wonder
13	without	except	apart	unless
14	fitting	suiting	fixing	mixing
15	among	through	between	against
16	rest	other	remainder	part
17	aware	sensitive	alert	familiar
18	direction	destination	position	location
19	arrive	reach	finish	achieve
20	scene	image	view	look

**Task 9. Questions 21-35**

*For items 21-35, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which could not be here. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓). If a line has a word which should not be there, write down the word. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).*

0	✓
00	a

The house painters	
Last week some painters came round to	0
Paint my house. I usually do this kind of a job	00
myself, but I've been here very busy for the last	21
month. So I called a more local decorating firm,	22
And they agreed to do it for a reasonable price.	23
Three men arrived on Monday the morning to	24
Paint the outside walls. Of course, they were used	25
The wrong colour and spilt paint all over the	26
Front door. Someone of the windows	27
Upstairs were open, and some of paint went	28
Inside the house and ruined both the carpet in	29
The living-room. They also broke a window.	30
I phoned their company, and the manager	31
Assured me that they would repaint than the	32
walls. Then I went away on a business.	33
I've just come back, and the walls are a different colour,	34
But it is still such the wrong colour. If I had done the job	35
myself, I would have finished it by now.	

*For items 36-40, 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.*

<b>0</b>	<b>E</b>
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<b>0</b>	Necessity is	<b>A</b>	Cannot change its spots.
<b>36</b>	Actions speak	<b>B</b>	Than sorry.
<b>37</b>	A cat in gloves	<b>C</b>	Better than no bread.
<b>38</b>	Half a loaf is	<b>D</b>	Gets the worm.
<b>39</b>	Better safe	<b>E</b>	Them other of invention.
<b>40</b>	The leopard	<b>F</b>	The best policy.
		<b>G</b>	Louder than words.
		<b>H</b>	Than never.
		<b>I</b>	Catches no mice.

**Writing (30 minutes)**  
***Maximum points – 10***

A student magazine is running a writing competition. The prize is an adventure weekend in Australia. Readers are invited to send in short stories for a series entitled “*Fill your life with adventures, not things*”.

Your story must include the proverb: “*A journey is best measured in friends rather than miles*”.

You decide to take part and submit your own **short story**. Your short story must have a title, an exciting plot, a problem to solve, (a) courageous character(s), and direct speech.

Write 200–250 words.

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Школьный этап. 9–11 классы  
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LISTENING <sup>450</sup>

Item	Answer
1	B +
2	A +
3	B +
4	A -
5	B -
6	B +
7	C +
8	B +
9	C +
10	B +

READING <sup>305</sup>

Item	Answer
1	NS +
2	False +
3	False +
4	True +
5	True +
6	True +
7	Not stated +
8	A +
9	C +
10	B +
11	B +
12	A +
13	D +
14	B +
15	C +

USE OF ENGLISH

Item	Answer	Item	Answer
1	Northern +	21	✓ -
2	Simply +	22	a -
3	Especially -	23	✓ +
4	Offendation -	24	the +
5	Population +	25	✓ -
6	Possibly +	26	all -
7	Translation +	27	the -
8	Neighbouring +	28	✓ -
9	Fascinating +	29	✓ -
10	Really +	30	✓ +
11	C +	31	✓ +
12	D +	32	✓ -
13	A +	33	✓ -
14	C - +	34	✓ +
15	C +	35	such +
16	B -	36	B +
17	A +	37	I +
18	C -	38	C +
19	B +	39	B +
20	C +	40	A +

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