

АН-09

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА
ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП
2023–2024 УЧЕБНЫЙ ГОД
7–8 КЛАССЫ

Part 1

Reading

Time: 15 minutes. Maximum points – 10

Read the text 'School in the Past and in the Future'. Then match the beginnings of the sentences (1–10) from the text with their endings (a–l). There are two extra endings.

School in the Past and in the Future

In Britain in the early and mid-nineteenth century, children didn't have to go to school at all. There were schools, of course, but you had to pay to go to them, and often parents couldn't afford the fees. Many people also believed that girls didn't need to go to school, as their future was to get married and have children. Although from 1870 the law said that all children aged 5 to 10 had to go to school, many poor families weren't able to pay. The children of these families needed to have a job in order to pay the fees, and school timetables were organised to make this possible. It wasn't until 1918 that children had to be at least 12 years old to work for a living.

Schools 100 years ago were certainly very different from those today. But what about the future? A national newspaper recently organized a competition for schools called *The school I'd like*. 'I'm concerned that the pressures of the national curriculum will mean that there won't be time for a project like this,' a reporter said. She needn't have worried, as there were over 15,000 entries full of ideas!

And what great ideas: a school in a giant submarine with waterproof maps of the underwater world, private helicopters to fly students to France for French lessons, and rockets to take children to distant planets to study the solar system. There are also some down-to-earth suggestions: clean toilets with locks that work so that students won't have to wait until they get home, no uniforms so that students will be able to choose what to wear, chill-out rooms to relax in, and enough computers so that students won't need to queue for them. Safety and comfort are clearly important: one student suggests an anti-bullying alarm, and another writes 'We don't want interactive whiteboards, we want comfortable chairs!'

1	In the nineteenth century parents often	a	won't all have to wear the same clothes.
2	A hundred years ago many people thought that girls	b	were able to pay school fees.
3	In Britain until 1870 children	c	didn't have to go to school.
4	Children of poor families needed to work so that they	d	will be able to study the stars and planets.
5	After 1918 if you wanted to work you	e	needn't have gone to school until they were ten years old.
6	There were 15,000 entries for competition so the reporter	f	had to be twelve years old.
7	One idea is for schools to have rockets so that students	g	won't need to wait to use one.
8	Another idea is a school without uniforms where students	h	will need to study more and more subjects.
9	More computers are recommended so that students	i	needn't have worried.
10	An anti-bullying alarm is also suggested so that students and teachers	j	will be able to take action before it starts.
		k	weren't able to pay school fees.
		l	didn't need to be educated.

Part 3

Use of English

Time: 35 minutes. Maximum points – 56

Task 1

Put each verb in brackets 1–23 into a suitable verb form. There is an example for you.

A Naive Woman from Surrey

A middle-aged, well-to-do woman from Surrey **0** (to do) was doing her Christmas shopping. She **1** (to think) she **2** (to like) a cup of tea. She **3** (to go) to a café in the department store, **4** (to take) a vacant seat with relief and **5** (to lay) all her parcels and her handbag on the chair next to her. A pot of good English tea **6** (to bring)

While she 7 (to enjoy) _____ it she suddenly noticed a hand from behind 8 (to snatch)* _____ her handbag. She was so shocked that she 9 (not can) _____ 10 (to react) _____ at once. When the woman understood what had happened, the thief 11 (already/ to disappear) _____. She walked to the security and reported that she 12 (to rob) _____ and explained what 13 (to happen) _____. She didn't really have much hope that her handbag with the keys, money and credit cards 14 (to find) _____, especially so close to Christmas. So it was more of a pleasant surprise when the people from the store 15 (to ring) _____ her later that day. They said, "We 16 (to find) _____ y
our
bag. If you 17 (to come) _____ right now, you 18 (to be able) to get it back". She happily 19 (to hurry) _____ to the store. But when she arrived at the place, the people had no idea what the woman 20 (to talk) _____ about. The poor
shopper returned home. While she 21 (to open) _____ the door it suddenly occurred to her that it was the handbag thief who 22 (to phone) _____ her. During her absence the thief 23 (to take away) _____ some things from her house.
*to snatch – take something away very quickly, quickly steal something from someone

Task 2

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space. For each question 24–33, mark the correct letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

Perfume

The Egyptians were the first people (0) _____ to make perfume. They used nice-smelling oils on their bodies before (24) _____ dressed. Some perfume recipes, (25) _____ date from about 5,000 years ago, still (26) _____. Most of the perfumes (27) _____ that time were made from flowers and only the very richest people could (28) _____ to buy them. Today, perfumes are usually (29) _____ by a perfume company. As well as ingredients from over 500 plants, (30) _____ ingredients are made by chemists in a laboratory. One of the most famous places that produces perfumes is the town of Grasse in France. Its climate makes it perfect for growing flowers – around 4,000 kilos of roses, for example, (31) _____ be used to make just a small (32) _____ of perfume.

After a perfume is made, (33) _____ time and money is spent on designing a bottle and a box and advertising it.

	A	B	C	D
0	ever	yet	often	still
24	taking	getting	carrying	putting
25	which	whose	what	who
26	stay	live	last	exist
27	to	over	at	with
28	afford	earn	gain	spend
29	imagined	built	created	dreamt
30	another	other	both	every
31	can	have	need	ought
32	size	number	amount	total
33	much	lots	many	plenty

EXM-03

Part 1.

Reading

1 - k +

6 - i +

2 - c -

7 - d +

3 - e -

8 - a +

4 - l -

9 - g -

5 - f +

10 - j +

65

Part 3.

1 - thought +

7 - enjoying -

2 - would like +

8 - snatch +

3 - went +

9 - couldn't +

4 - took +

10 - react +

5 - laid +

11 - disappeared -

6 - brought -

12 - - -

13 - happened

16 - - -

23 - ^{had} taken away +

14 - found -

19 - - -

15 - rang +

20 - talking -

16 - found -

21 - opened -

17 - - -

22 - phoned -

Task 2

24 - B +

29 - C +

25 - A +

30 - A -

26 - D +

31 - A +

27 - C +

32 - C +

28 - A +

33 - C -

185

248