

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку.

Школьный этап. 2024-2025 уч. год.

Задания для участника (9-11 классы)

Время выполнения – 155 минут. Максимальное количество баллов – 79 баллов

LISTENING - 15 баллов (1 балл за правильный ответ), 25 минут

Task 1. You will hear people talking in several different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the most appropriate answer. The recording is played TWICE. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

1) You hear a woman talking about a young man. What is her relationship to him?

- A) his mother
- B) his teacher
- C) his neighbour

2) You hear a man talking about a house. Why did he decide not to buy it?

- A) It was too expensive.
- B) It wasn't big enough.
- C) It was too far away.

3) You hear someone talking about a concert they went to. How did they feel about the concert?

- A) It was too short.
- B) She enjoyed it.
- C) The music was disappointing.

4) You hear somebody talking about a trip they are about to take. Why are they going?

- A) on business
- B) on holiday
- C) for a family wedding

5) You hear a television quiz programme. How much does the contestant win?

- A) nothing
- B) ten thousand pounds
- C) two thousand pounds

6) You hear somebody buying a train ticket. What kind of ticket do they buy?

- A) a single
- B) a fixed return
- C) an open return

7) You hear a young woman talking about her decision to leave home. Why did she decide to leave home?

- A) because of her relationship with her parents
- B) to be nearer to work
- C) because she wanted to live with a friend

8) You hear a radio advertisement. What is it advertising?

- A) a soft drink
- B) a holiday
- C) a pizza restaurant

Task 2. You will hear a talk with a member of a sporting association. For questions 9-15, choose the best answer A-C. The recording is played TWICE. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

9) Where does the sport originate?

- A) South Africa
- B) Britain
- C) Ireland

10) What does he say about the ball?

- A) It's made from leather.
- B) It's made from wood.
- C) It's the same as a tennis ball.

11) How many points is a goal worth?

- A) three
- B) two
- C) one

12) How many kilometers an hour can the ball travel?

- A) 115

B) 150

C) 110

13) One of the rules of the game is that you

A) cannot hold the ball in your hand.

B) can only carry the ball using the hurley.

C) must use the hurley to pick the ball up from the ground.

14) What does Sean say about the best hurling players?

A) They earn too much money.

B) They earn no money.

C) They aren't as skillful as they were in the past.

15) What does he say about the fans of the game?

A) They are aggressive.

B) Rival fans sit together.

C) They come from the nobility.

READING – 16 баллов (1 балл за правильный ответ), 40 минут

Task 1. Read the following text about different types of translation. Complete the questions 1-5 with the most appropriate answer A-D. Then, complete the summary of the paragraphs by filling in the boxes 6-9 with no more than two words or a number from the Reading passage. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

Consecutive and Simultaneous Translation

A)

When people are faced with a foreign-language barrier, the usual way round it is to find someone to interpret or translate for them. The term 'translation', is the neutral term used for all tasks where the meaning or expressions in one language (the source language) is turned into the meaning of another (the 'target' language), whether the medium is spoken, written, or signed. In specific professional contexts, however, a distinction is drawn between people who work with the spoken or signed language (interpreters), and those who work with the written language (translators). There are certain tasks that blur this distinction, as when source speeches turned into target writing. But usually the two roles are seen as quite distinct, and it is unusual to find one person who is equally happy with both occupations. Some writers on translation, indeed, consider the interpreting task to be more suitable for extrovert personalities, and the translating task for introverts.

B)

Interpreting is today widely known from its use in international political life. When senior ministers from different language backgrounds meet, the television record invariably shows a pair of interpreters hovering in the background. At major conferences, such as the United Nations General Assembly, the presence of headphones is a clear indication that a major linguistic exercise is taking place. In everyday circumstances, too, interpreters are frequently needed, especially in cosmopolitan societies formed by new reiterations of immigrants and Gastarbeiter. Often, the business of law courts, hospitals, local health clinics, classrooms, or industrial tribunals cannot be carried on without the presence of an interpreter. Given the importance and frequency of this task, therefore, it is remarkable that so little study has been made of what actually happens when interpreting takes place, and of how successful an exercise it is.

C)

There are two main kinds of oral translation consecutive and. In consecutive translation the translating starts after the original speech or some part of it has been completed. Here the interpreter's strategy and the final results depend, to a great

extent on the length of the segment to be translated. If the segment is just a sentence or two the interpreter closely follows the original speech. As often as not, however, the interpreter is expected to translate a long speech which has lasted for scores of minutes or even longer. In this case he has to remember a great number of messages; and keep them in mind until he begins his translation. To make this possible the interpreter has to take notes of the original messages, various systems of notation having been suggested for the purpose. The study of, and practice in, such notation is the integral part of the interpreter's training as are special exercises to develop his memory.

D)

Doubtless the recency of developments in the field partly explains this neglect. One procedure, consecutive interpreting, is very old — and presumably dates from the Tower of Babel! Here, the interpreter translates after the speaker has finished speaking. This approach is widely practiced in informal situations, as well as in committees and small conferences. In larger and more formal settings, however, it has been generally replaced by simultaneous interpreting — a recent development that arose from the availability of modern audiological equipment and the advent of increased international interaction following the Second World War.

E)

Of the two procedures, it is the second that has attracted most interest, because of the complexity of the task and the remarkable skills required. In no other context of human communication is anyone routinely required to listen and speak at the same time, preserving an exact semantic correspondence between the two modes. Moreover, there is invariably a delay of a few words between the stimulus and the response, because of the time it takes to assimilate what is being said in the source language and to translate it into an acceptable form in the target language. This 'ear-voice span' is usually about 2 or 3 seconds, but it may be as much as 10 seconds or so, if the text is complex. The brain has to remember what has just been said, attend to what is currently being said, and anticipate the construction of what is about to be said. As you start a sentence you are taking a leap in the dark, you are mortgaging your grammatical future; the original sentence may suddenly be turned in such a way that your translation of its end cannot easily be reconciled with your translation of its start.

F)

How it is all done is not at all clear. That it is done at all is a source of some wonder, given the often lengthy periods of interpreting required, the confined environment of an interpreting booth, the presence of background noise, and the awareness that major decisions may depend upon the accuracy of the work. Other consideration such as cultural background also makes it aim to pay full attention to the backgrounds of the authors and the recipients, and to take into account differences between source and target language.

G)

Research projects have now begun to look at these factors - to determine, for example, how far successful interpreting is affected by poor listening conditions, or the speed at which the source language is spoken. It seems that an input speed of between 100 and 120 words per minute is a comfortable rate for interpreting, with an upper limit of around 200 w.p.m. But even small increases in speed can dramatically affect the accuracy of output. In one controlled study, when speeds were gradually increased in a series of stages from 95 to 164 w.p.m., the ear-voice span also increased with each stage, and the amount correctly interpreted showed a clear decline. Also, as the translating load increases, not only are there more errors of commission (mistranslations, cases of vagueness replacing precision), there are also more errors of omission, as words and segments of meaning are filtered out. These are important findings, given the need for accuracy in international communication. What is needed is a more detailed identification of the problem areas, and of the strategies speakers, listeners, and interpreters use to solve them. There is urgent need to expand what has so far been one of the most neglected fields of communication research.

Questions 1-5

1) In which way does author state translation at the beginning of the passage?

A) abstract and concrete meaning

- B) general and specific meaning
- C) several examples of translation's meaning
- D) different meaning in various profession

2) Application of headphone in a UN conference tells US that:

- A) TV show is being conducted
- B) radio program is on the air
- C) two sides are debating
- D) language practice is in the process

3) In the passage, what is author's purpose of citing Tower of Babel

- A) interpreting secret is stored in the Tower
- B) interpreter emerged exactly from time of Tower of Babel
- C) consecutive interpreting has a long history
- D) consecutive interpreting should be abandoned

4) About simultaneous interpreting, which of the following is **TRUE**?

- A) it is an old and disposable interpretation method
- B) it doesn't need outstanding professional ability
- C) it relies on professional equipment
- D) it takes less than two seconds ear-voice span

5) In consecutive translation, if the section is longer than expected, what would an interpreter most probably do?

- A) he or she has to remember some parts ahead
- B) he or she has to break them down first
- C) he or she has to respond as quickly as possible
- D) he or she has to remember all parts ahead

Gaps 6-9

The cycle from ear to voice normally lasts about (6)..... , which depends on sophistication of paper, for example, it could go up (7)..... sometimes. When expert took close research on affecting elements, they found appropriate speaking speed is somehow among (8).....w.p.m. In a specific experiment, the accuracy of interpretation dropped while the ear-voice span speed increased between 95 to 164 w.p.m. However, the maximum of speed was about. (9)..... w.p.m.

Task 2. Read the interview with a couple who own a holiday home in the French Pyrenees. Several sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-H the one which best fits the gap 10-16. There is one extra sentence included which you should not use. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

Why did you decide to buy a holiday home here?

We have always loved travelling and spending time in different countries on holidays. It made sense to us to have somewhere which was our own, where we could go back to again and again whenever we liked.10... It has everything we were looking for: mountains, beautiful scenery, good countryside for walking and there are towns and a major city nearby. We looked at some very remote places but decided we wanted to be in a town. We enjoy being able to walk down to the shops in the morning to get fresh bread and walk to a restaurant for dinner in the evening. It was important to us that it was easy to get to for short holidays too so the fact that there is an airport nearby was a key factor. 11... We love both of our houses even though they are very different in style and in very different places.

How did you find this particular property?

We did some research into the area we liked and we looked at adverts on the Internet, which gave us an idea of what was available. Then we went to an agency which specialised in property in the area where we were looking. They were really helpful and in three days they took us to a number of different houses as well as some empty plots of land with potential for building a new property. (12)..... We spent time talking to the couple who were selling it and looking around the garden as well as the house. It's not a big house; there are only two bedrooms, but it is exactly what we were looking for. It has a fantastic terrace with views of the mountains and because it is high up we can see right over the town too. It's very picturesque. It has a wonderful big fireplace too so is nice and warm in winter. Infact, it is a beautiful place to have a holiday at any time of the year.

What do you like most about owning a second home?

(13)..... We spend lots of holidays here ourselves and sometimes friends and family join us, but we also let friends and family stay in it by themselves if they want to. It means the house is occupied more, and the more it is used the better. It would be a shame if it were empty a lot of the time. We also like that we have met some good friends here. (14)..... It means we don't feel like strangers when were here. Another thing we like is that there is always somewhere new to visit and explore as well as favourite places to go back to.

Have you ever had any problems with the house?

Fortunately no, nothing serious but it is always a worry when it is empty for long periods of time and we are so far away. We are lucky to have helpful neighbours and friends who live nearby who can keep an eye on the house for us. In the very cold weather last winter the pipe to the outside tap froze and split but the postman noticed and sealed it for us. We had a problem with the hot water tank once too. We arrived one time and turned it on and suddenly water started pouring down the stairs. (15)..... We were able to get a plumber to come and look at it and then arranged for a new one to be fitted so it wasn't too bad. One advantage of not always being here is that we have been able to have both the bathrooms redecorated. Some friends of ours did all the work for us and it worked out really well.

Would you like to move and live here permanently?

No. We have too much that we would miss back home: good friends and family. (16)..... We might come for a month or more at a time instead of a week or two as we do now. But we bought it as a holiday home or second home not somewhere to live all the time. We like having both our homes and don't want to give up either of them. We are very lucky that we can enjoy spending time in two lovely houses.

- A) We visited this area a couple of times and we really liked it.

- B) That wasn't a very good start to our holiday but it is lucky it happened to us and not friends of ours.

- C) Next year we will both retire and then we will be able to spend much more time here.

- D) And finally we were looking for somewhere in contrast to where we live the rest of the year.

- E) The house we now own was actually the last one we saw and we instantly knew it was perfect.

- F) The weather is usually better than what we're used to at home with lots of blue sky and sunshine, even in winter.

- G) It is so nice each time we come out to have a group of people to spend time with and social events to go to.

- H) We love that we can share it with our friends and family.

Task 1. For questions 1-5 complete the spaces by finding one word which fits in all three sentences. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

- 1) 1. Don't let your emotions dictate you what to do. Keep a cool and put your feelings aside.
2. Dennis dozed off as soon as his hit the pillow and was fast asleep for 14 hours.
3. Mason, a farmer from our village decided to for the lights of the big city tempted by the promise of quick money.

2) 1. The IMF is threatening to cut off its financial support if the government doesn't the budget.

2. A sudden gust of wind blew the climber off his and down the steep cliff.

3. The future of the tsunami survivors is still hanging in the as relief efforts still lack coordination.

3) 1. Our Volvo has better days. However, we are very attached to this car and won't get rid of it soon.

2. It remains to be how the situation will develop, but let's keep our fingers crossed and hope for the best.

3. Ricky has always himself as the life and soul of the party. He is, however, a crashing bore.

4) 1. In my previous job I got the feeling I was taking part in the ratand I eventually summoned up enough courage to quit.

2. The boy had his leg bitten by a poisonous snake and it was a against time to get the antidote.

3. Regardless of your background,, or religion you have the right to a fair trial.

5) 1. Be sure to the details in case they are needed at a future date.

2. Both male and female members of the tribe their teeth to points, maintaining a centuries-old tradition.

3. I watched the soldiers past me on their ways to the barracks.

Task 2. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate particles to form the phrasal verbs. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

- 6) Our school usually breaks for summer in June.
- 7) The companies are united on these policies and determined to carry them
- 8) Startling rumours began to get
- 9) The company took me because I am a good IT specialist.
- 10) Take this dirty dress.
- 11) Tourism is a big industry, bringing 7 billion pound a year.
- 12) Unfortunately, physical appearances automatically set prejudices in our minds.
- 13) She couldn't get the fact that someone so handsome could be so unlikeable.
- 14) The bus stopped to put someone
- 15) There was a smell of hot jam that took Tom to his childhood.
- 16) They have repeatedly broken the law and got with it.
- 17) We tried to bring him to our point of view.
- 18) Everyone has come the sort of problem which seems impossible to solve.

Task 3. Read the phrases and give the right translation of the following expressions into Russian. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet, for example, *baby teeth* – *МОЛОЧНЫЕ ЗУБЫ*.

- 19) paint coat
- 20) cabbage head
- 21) population density
- 22) domestic goods
- 23) inflatable mattress
- 24) instant coffee
- 25) delicate hint
- 26) torrential rains

27) even number

28) income tax

WRITING - 20 БАЛЛОВ, 50 МИНУТ

The notice below has been put up at the place where you study. A town planning committee is asking for citizens' opinion.

Write a proposal on what to do with a disused factory site in your town.

The options include:

- 1) turning the site into a park;
- 2) using the site as an adventure playground;

In your proposal you should include the advantages (1-2) and disadvantages (1-2) of each option and recommend the option that will be the most suitable one.

Remember to write an introduction and a conclusion. Remember to give a title.

Write your answer in 200-250 words in an appropriate (formal) style.