

**RUSSIAN PRESIDENTIAL
ACADEMY OF NATIONAL ECONOMY
AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE ACADEMIC CONTEST
ROUND II**

Choice 1

MOSCOW 2016

Дорогие друзья!

Здесь содержится информация по процедуре сегодняшнего очного этапа.

Он состоит из одной части – письменного теста.

Тест состоит из 7 разделов:

1 раздел - аудирование,

2 раздел – лексика

3 раздел – чтение

4 раздел – грамматика

5 раздел – различные варианты английского языка

6 раздел - вопросы по страноведению

7 раздел – творческое задание: ответы на вопросы в письменном виде исходя из изображений на прилагаемых фотографиях.

Вы получите тест в виде брошюры, а также ответные листы, в которые вам необходимо внести ответы на все задания теста, а также выполнить письменное задание. По ходу работы вы можете делать пометки в самом тесте, но окончательные ответы должны быть **обязательно** перенесены в ответные листы. Ответные листы являются основным документом, по которому преподаватели будут оценивать вашу работу и определять результаты. Пометки, сделанные в тесте, при оценивании работы не учитываются. Для выполнения письменного задания (7 раздел) в черновом варианте вы можете использовать чистый лист, который находится в вашей папке. Будьте особенно внимательны при выполнении письменного задания, так как вы должны представить ответы в рамках установленного объема задания.

В 1 раздел – аудирование – входит 2 задания. Успешное выполнение этого раздела теста в значительной степени зависит от рабочей атмосферы в аудитории, т.е. аудитории должна быть абсолютная тишина. Не отвлекайтесь сами и не отвлекайте других участников. Время прослушивания каждого задания занимает приблизительно 10 минут. Каждое задание прослушивается ДВАЖДЫ. Перед первым прослушиванием нужно ознакомиться с заданием в течение 2 минут. После второго прослушивания вам предоставляется 5 минут для внесения ответов в ответный лист.

Распределите время для выполнения каждого задания. Дополнительное время для выполнения заданий не предоставляется.

В случае написания теста ранее отведенного времени поднимите руку. К вам подойдет дежурный или преподаватель.

ЖЕЛАЕМ УДАЧИ!

Choice 1
PART I. LISTENING

Ex.1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer, A, B or C. You will hear recording TWICE. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

1. You hear a radio announcement about a transport problem. What is the problem to do with? A - the railways B - the roads C - the airports
2. You hear a man being interviewed on the radio. What is the topic of his new book? A - insects B - flowers C - butterflies
3. You hear a woman talking to her friend on the phone. What has happened? A - Her meeting was cancelled. B - Her meeting was boring. C - Her meeting was difficult.
4. You hear an advertisement for a concert. What is being offered? A - two tickets for the price of one B - a ticket which includes supper C - a special ticket for a family
5. You hear a man talking to a hotel manager. What is he asking for? A - a new suitcase B - a small lock C - a spare key
6. You hear an artist talking about a trip to an exhibition. What is she looking forward to? A - seeing her work on display B - meeting some new artists C - buying an oil painting
7. You hear a business woman talking to her assistant over the phone? What is the reason for her call? A - She's left her laptop on her desk. B - She's left her diary behind. C - She's left her passport in a drawer.
8. You hear a man phoning through an order for a takeaway meal. Where does he want it delivered? A - to his car B - to his office C - to his studio

Ex.2

You will hear part of a radio interview with a man who is the director of an Environmental Centre. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences. You will hear recording TWICE. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

9.	The Environmental Centre has been open for _____
10.	The Centre has working displays of sun and wind _____
11.	School children visit the Centre to carry out a _____ on the environment.
12.	The majority of courses take _____ apart from ones in the summer.
13.	Accommodation is provided in basic _____ made of wood.
14.	The Centre does not allow anyone _____ Inside.
15.	The course on garden wildlife and different plants is called _____ gardening.
16.	The most popular course shows people how to save _____ .
17.	The cost of a course depends on whether people have a _____ or not.
18.	The Centre has a _____ to make sure nobody is refused.

PART II. USE OF ENGLISH

For questions 1-15, read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

COFFEE CULTURE

The other day I wanted a cup of coffee, so I popped into the bank. I sat in a soft armchair and watched the world (1), which in this case, was the (2) for the services of the bank clerks. I'm joking, of course, but this could soon be common in banks in big cities.

The (3) for 'real coffee' in Britain, like for the mobile phones, seems never-ending. However, the (4) is that the attraction for many British people (5) not so much in the coffee as in the 'coffee culture' that surrounds it. This is to do with big, soft sofas and the idea that if you sit on one, you too can (6) the actors in the American TV comedy *Friends*.

In London, the first café opened in 1652. Men would (7) there, often at (8) times during the day, to (9) news and gossip, discuss (10) of the day and (11) business. The cafés acted as offices and shops in which merchants and agents, clerks and bankers could carry out their (12).

In London today it is (13) that there are more than 2000 cafés and the number is (14). It won't be long before coffee is sold everywhere. You can already buy it in hospitals, motorway service stations, supermarkets and at tourist (15) throughout the country.

1.	A - fly past	B - go by	C - pass on	D - walk along
2.	A - queue	B - line	C - wait	D - search
3.	A - demand	B - development	C - claim	D - supply
4.	A - sense	B - suspect	C - suspicion	D - style
5.	A - leans	B - lies	C - occupies	D - rests
6.	A - be	B - feel	C - join	D - contact
7.	A - bring	B - fetch	C - take	D - gather
8.	A - regular	B - right	C - correct	D - perfect
9.	A - give	B - exchange	C - offer	D - establish
10.	A - thoughts	B - issues	C - feelings	D - circumstances
11.	A - make	B - perform	C - do	D - form
12.	A - trading	B - transactions	C - information	D - works
13.	A - estimated	B - guessed	C - taken	D - told
14.	A - raising	B - growing	C - succeeding	D - remaining
15.	A - scenes	B - points	C - attractions	D - matters

PART III. READING

FLYING INTO THE RECORD BOOK

You are going to read an article about a woman pilot. Eight sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-I the one which fits each gap (1-8). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Polly Vacher is no ordinary woman pilot. (1).

(2). It ended only three days behind schedule when she landed her Piper Dakota at Birmingham in central England in May, five months later.

(3). This included storms and a cyclone in Fiji, a country in the South Pacific Ocean. Nor was the journey without incident for Polly, who only learned to fly at the age of forty-nine.

One of the trip's most frightening moments came, worryingly, on the same route where Amelia Earhart, the American pilot, went missing when she was attempting to fly around the world in 1937. (4). In fact, she allowed herself to be photographed as she stood beside a Banyan tree, which Amelia Earhart had planted in 1935, before setting off for the 16-hour section of her flight from Hawaii to California.

According to Polly all went well for the first part of her journey. (5). Then suddenly it started to get very bumpy. Checking the outside air temperature Polly discovered it was zero degrees. To her horror she found streams of ice-cold rain running back along the wings and starting to freeze. (6).

Though Polly immediately dropped her height to prevent the weight of ice pulling her plane into the ocean, there was more drama when the cabin suddenly went quiet. (7). As a result the main tank had run dry an hour early, but fortunately the emergency tank went into action and she was able to land safely.

The lonely hours spent flying were a great contrast to the warm welcome she received wherever she landed. (8). The publicity she attracted also raised money for a charity which provides flying scholarships for disabled people.

A	Polly's 46,000km record-breaking journey began in January.
B	This is the most dangerous kind of ice as it is difficult to see it forming.
C	Polly, however, was determined not to let what had happened in the past cause her anxiety.
D	Strong winds meant that she had used more fuel than expected.
E	Up there in the sky you are completely free.
F	This delay was the result of uncooperative weather.
G	There was tremendous media interest and on one occasion she gave up to seven interviews in a single day.
H	The moon and the stars appeared and she even had time to do some sewing.
I	In 2001 she flew to the ends of the Earth and into the record books by becoming the first woman to fly the smallest aircraft around the world via Australia and the Pacific.

PART IV. GRAMMAR

Ex.1

Complete each of the gap below with the correct form of the verb in brackets. You do not need to copy the whole sentence. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

1. I've been meaning (*to write*) _____ to you for ages but I just haven't had the time.
2. When I tell you to be quiet, why must you go on (*to talk*) _____ ?
3. I wish you'd stop (*to tap*) _____ your foot!
4. I tried hard (*to open*) _____ the window, but I couldn't move it. It was stuck.

Ex.2

Match each sentence (1-3) with a sentence (a-f) which expresses a similar idea. Three sentences out of six is an incorrect choice. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

1. She's far lazier than anyone else.
 2. She works a lot less than she ought to.
 3. She's not quite as lazy as she used to be.
-
- a. She doesn't work nearly as much as she should.
 - b. She has fewer difficulties than before.
 - c. Everyone works much harder than her.
 - d. She's more successful when she works harder.
 - e. She's slightly more hardworking than before.
 - f. No one does as badly as she does.

Ex.3

Pick out the preposition or the preposition + the word in brackets that **COULD NOT BE USED** in the sentences below. There is only one incorrect expression with the preposition in each group. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

1. Mary was determined to enter a ballet school (*in spite of, despite, besides*) her father's opposition.
2. They came (*by bus, in a car, at a taxi*).
3. If I were you, I'd send it (*by airmail, in airmail*).
4. Do you usually hear the news (*from radio, on the radio, over the radio*)?
5. She is (*with, to, like*) her mother now.
6. How much is butter (*by the pound, per pound, in the pound*)?

PART V. DIFFERENT TYPES OF ENGLISH

VAGUE LANGUAGE

Ex.1

Replace 'thing(s)' and 'stuff' in these sentences with suitable nouns. You may use **ONLY ONE WORD**. If you use more than one word, your answer is regarded as not valid. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

1. What's that stuff you're wearing? It smells of lavender.
2. The most important thing to remember is that hotels are very busy, so book in advance.
3. That thing is not meant as a weapon. It's for chopping vegetables, so leave it alone.
4. Does that stuff you're talking really clear your nose and throat?

AMERICAN or BRITISH?

Ex.2

Find five pairs of synonyms in the box and decide which word in each pair is British English and which word is American English. You should insert them into a table on your answer sheet.

Lorry biscuit lift mainroad trashcan truck dustbin highway cookie elevator
--

PART VI. WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES?

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

1. Which flower is the national symbol of England?

a. The shamrock b. The rose c. The daffodil d. The tulip

2. What title does Prince Charles, the eldest son of the British Queen have?

a. Prince of Northern Ireland b. Prince of England c. Prince of Wales

3. Who gave London its name?

a. Anglo-Saxons b. Romans c. Greeks

4. Which part of the UK has two official languages?

5. Where is the Empire State Building located?

6. Which city in the USA was known as New Amsterdam?

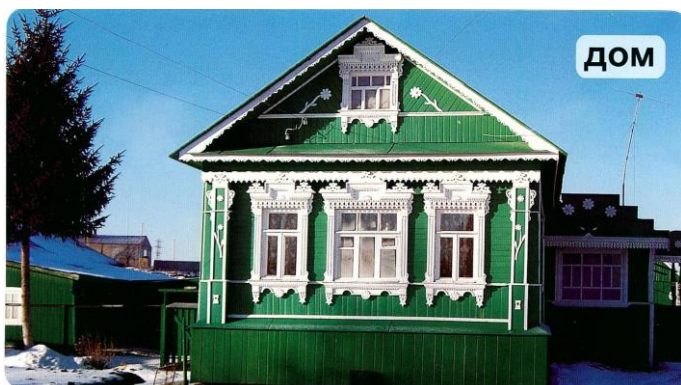
7. What is the capital of New Zealand?

PART VII. CREATIVE ACTIVITIES FOR YOUR WRITING SKILLS (30 points)

Ex. 1

Look at these two photos. They show different places where people live. Compare the photos and answer the following questions. You **MUST** use 50-60 words. (Articles, auxiliary verbs and a particle 'to' with an infinitive form of the verbs are not counted).

Do not use more than 60 words or less than 50 words.



1. What do you think it would be like to live in these places?
2. Which of the two places would you prefer to live in?

Ex.2

To answer the questions below you **MUST** use 20-25 words. (Articles, auxiliary verbs and a particle 'to' with an infinitive form of the verbs are not counted).

Do not use more than 25 words or less than 20 words.

1. If you were asked to invent a new subject that would be taught to all children at school, what would the subject be? Why do you think children would need this subject?

**RUSSIAN PRESIDENTIAL
ACADEMY OF NATIONAL ECONOMY
AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE ACADEMIC CONTEST
ROUND II**

Choice 2

MOSCOW 2016

Дорогие друзья!

Здесь содержится информация по процедуре сегодняшнего очного этапа.

Он состоит из одной части – письменного теста.

Тест состоит из 7 разделов:

1 раздел - аудирование,

2 раздел – лексика

3 раздел – чтение

4 раздел – грамматика

5 раздел – различные варианты английского языка

6 раздел - вопросы по страноведению

7 раздел – творческое задание: ответы на вопросы в письменном виде исходя из изображений на прилагаемых фотографиях.

Вы получите тест в виде брошюры, а также ответные листы, в которые вам необходимо внести ответы на все задания теста, а также выполнить письменное задание. По ходу работы вы можете делать пометки в самом тесте, но окончательные ответы должны быть **обязательно** перенесены в ответные листы. Ответные листы являются основным документом, по которому преподаватели будут оценивать вашу работу и определять результаты. Пометки, сделанные в тесте, при оценивании работы не учитываются. Для выполнения письменного задания (7 раздел) в черновом варианте вы можете использовать чистый лист, который находится в вашей папке. Будьте особенно внимательны при выполнении письменного задания, так как вы должны представить ответы в рамках установленного объема задания.

В 1 раздел – аудирование – входит 2 задания. Успешное выполнение этого раздела теста в значительной степени зависит от рабочей атмосферы в аудитории, т.е. аудитории должна быть абсолютная тишина. Не отвлекайтесь сами и не отвлекайте других участников. Время прослушивания каждого задания занимает приблизительно 10 минут. Каждое задание прослушивается ДВАЖДЫ. Перед первым прослушиванием нужно ознакомиться с заданием в течение 2 минут. После второго прослушивания вам предоставляется 5 минут для внесения ответов в ответный лист.

Распределите время для выполнения каждого задания. Дополнительное время для выполнения заданий не предоставляется.

В случае написания теста ранее отведенного времени поднимите руку. К вам подойдет дежурный или преподаватель.

ЖЕЛАЕМ УДАЧИ!

Choice 2
PART I. LISTENING

Ex.1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer, A, B or C. You will hear recording TWICE. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

1. You hear a radio announcement about a transport problem. What is the problem to do with? A - the railways B - the roads C - the airports
2. You hear a man being interviewed on the radio. What is the topic of his new book? A - insects B - flowers C - butterflies
3. You hear a woman talking to her friend on the phone. What has happened? A - Her meeting was cancelled. B - Her meeting was boring. C - Her meeting was difficult.
4. You hear an advertisement for a concert. What is being offered? A - two tickets for the price of one B - a ticket which includes supper C - a special ticket for a family
5. You hear a man talking to a hotel manager. What is he asking for? A - a new suitcase B - a small lock C - a spare key
6. You hear an artist talking about a trip to an exhibition. What is she looking forward to? A - seeing her work on display B - meeting some new artists C - buying an oil painting
7. You hear a business woman talking to her assistant over the phone? What is the reason for her call? A - She's left her laptop on her desk. B - She's left her diary behind. C - She's left her passport in a drawer.
8. You hear a man phoning through an order for a takeaway meal. Where does he want it delivered? A - to his car B - to his office C - to his studio

Ex.2

You will hear part of a radio interview with a man who is the director of an Environmental Centre. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences. You will hear recording TWICE. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

9.	The Environmental Centre has been open for _____
10.	The Centre has working displays of sun and wind _____
11.	School children visit the Centre to carry out a _____ on the environment.
12.	The majority of courses take _____ apart from ones in the summer.
13.	Accommodation is provided in basic _____ made of wood.
14.	The Centre does not allow anyone _____ Inside.
15.	The course on garden wildlife and different plants is called _____ gardening.
16.	The most popular course shows people how to save _____ .
17.	The cost of a course depends on whether people have a _____ or not.
18.	The Centre has a _____ to make sure nobody is refused.

PART II. USE OF ENGLISH

For questions 1-15, read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

MUSIC – A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE

Music is universal – it is produced by all cultures. Some scientists believe that music came before speech and (1) as a development of mating calls. In fact, there is (2) theory that the (3) languages were chanted or sung rather than spoken. Indeed, in some cultures, music is a form of (4) history. The Aboriginal Australians, for example, use music as a means to (5) stories of land and spirits to the next (6).

New evidence suggests that music does not just (7) the feel-good factor but it is also good for the brain. A study of intellectually (8) children showed that they could recall more (9) after it was given to them in a song than after it was read to them as a story.

Researchers also report that people (10) better on a standard intelligence (11) after listening to Mozart. The so-called ‘Mozart effect’ , has also been (12) by findings that rats (13) up on Mozart run faster through a complex network of paths or passages, (14) as a maze. Overall. It seems that in most instances people who suffer from any form of mental (15) benefit from listening music.

1.	A – was	B – swelled	C – reacted	D - arose
2.	A- one	B – every	C – such	D - that
3.	A- earliest	B – newest	C – easiest	D - simplest
4.	A – enjoying	B – making	C – recording	D – stating
5.	A – move	B – pass	C – hand	D – happen
6.	A – children	B – people	C – tribe	D – generation
7.	A – convince	B – satisfy	C – please	D – prefer
8.	A – disabled	B – inactive	C – incapable	D – disordered
9.	A – facts	B – knowledge	C – memory	D - information
10.	A – examine	B – prepare	C – score	D - achieve
11.	A – form	B – scheme	C – demonstration	D - test
12.	A – supported	B – given	C – marked	D-remembered
13.	A – held	B – brought	C – stood	D – set
14.	A – called	B – heard	C –regarded	D -known
15.	A – badness	B – hurt	C – illness	D - pain

PART III. READING

FAST WORK FOR FAST FOOD

You are going to read a newspaper article about a man who works in the kitchens of a fast food restaurant. Eight sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-I the one which fits each gap (1-8). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

When I graduated from cookery school, I could have applied for jobs in ski chalets or on board ships sailing around the Caribbean. Instead, I applied to work in a fashionable fast-food restaurant and suddenly found myself working very long hours in hot, sweaty kitchens full of completely crazy characters. I thought that starting at the bottom of the food chain, as opposed to the high life of skiing and sailing, would be good training. (1).

At 7.45 each morning I come into the kitchen with all the other cooks, exhausted from working a 10-hour shift the night before. (2). Nothing is where it should be. Vegetables have been left on the floor and raw fish has been left uncovered in the fridge. A couple of dustbins have not been emptied and everything has to be cleaned before we can begin the day's work.

(3). I fill a sink with water, throw in several box loads of stuff and wash each leaf separately. My hands are so cold I can hardly feel them.

Between 9 and 10, the line chefs start arriving. (4). They walk around the kitchens shouting orders at the poor cooks like me whose job is to prepare all the ingredients.

But if anything goes wrong once the customers' orders start coming in, you can guess who gets the blame. If they run out of sauce, than it's the cook's fault for not preparing enough in the first place. (5).

The chefs are only under pressure at particular points in the day. The cooks are under pressure all the time.

(6). This is when the waiters get told what the day's special menus are. Then, no sooner are we are back in the kitchen to start the lunch service that three deliveries of food and drink arrive all at the same time. (7). I am faced with carrying boxes of frozen chips or bottles of fruit juice from the lorries down two flights of stairs to the store rooms.

By mid-afternoon, the lunchtime rush is dying down. (8). Then I am allowed to have my free staff 'lunch', by which I am too tired to eat.

A	This means I get sent to sort them out.
B	These are the people who get all the glory.
C	Before we open at midday, all the staff meet in the restaurant.
D	I arrive home twelve hours after I left.
E	My first job of the day is shopping, and cutting leaves and lettuces for salads.
F	However, I don't get anything to eat until the end of my working day, at 6 that evening.
G	There's been a break of just about four hours and the kitchen has not been tidied from last night.
H	I couldn't have been more working.
I	If the chicken goes cold, then it's the cook's fault for not keeping it in the oven longer.

PART IV. GRAMMAR

Ex.1

Complete each of the gap below with the correct form of the verb in brackets. You do not need to copy the whole sentence. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

1. If we go skiing tomorrow, it'll mean (*to get up*) _____ early.
2. These long car journeys make me really hungry. Can we stop (*to have*) _____ lunch soon?
3. After looking at verbs which take the gerund, we went on (*to study*) _____ those which are followed by the infinitive.
4. These plants look as if they need a lot more light. Try (*to put*) _____ them a little closer to the window.

Ex.2

Match each sentence (1-3) with a sentence (a-f) which expresses a similar idea. Three sentences out of six is an incorrect choice. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

1. She doesn't have as many problems as she used to.
 2. She's the least successful student in the class.
 3. The more she works, the more success she has.
-
- a. She doesn't work nearly as much as she should.
 - b. She has fewer difficulties than before.
 - c. Everyone works much harder than her.
 - d. She's more successful when she works harder.
 - e. She's slightly more hardworking than before.
 - f. No one does as badly as she does.

Ex.3

Pick out the preposition or the preposition + the word in brackets that **COULD NOT BE USED** in the sentences below. There is only one incorrect expression with the preposition in each group. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

1. The rivers were flooded (*because of, due to, according to*) heavy rains.
2. Can you divide this number (*on, into, by*) forty-nine?
3. (*Many of, A great amount of, Most of*) the students wanted to take a course in history.
4. Why did you cut the cloth (in two, into inches, in half)?
5. I think the accident was (*according to, due to*) the driver's carelessness.
6. I still feel doubtful, (*despite, in spite of, for the purpose*) what you say.

PART V. DIFFERENT TYPES OF ENGLISH

VAGUE LANGUAGE

Ex.1

Replace 'thing(s)' and 'stuff' in these sentences with suitable nouns. You may use **ONLY ONE WORD**. If you use more than one word, your answer is regarded as not valid. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

1. I must write all these things down in my diary before I forget.
2. She's always got so many things in her head; she really is very creative.
3. I tried to ride that thing once but the front wheel came off.
4. Things are going really well – I'm getting married and I've just got a new job.

AMERICAN or BRITISH?

Ex.2

Find five pairs of synonyms in the box and decide which word in each pair is British English and which word is American English. You should insert them into a table on your answer sheet.

Petrol	film	term	gas	flat	parking lot	semester	apartment	movie	car park
--------	------	------	-----	------	-------------	----------	-----------	-------	----------

PART VI. WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES?

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

1. Which tree is the national symbol of the USA?

a. The maple b. The apple tree c. The oak d. The cherry tree

2. How many children does Queen Elizabeth II have?

a. Two b. Three c. Four

3. Where are laws made in the UK?

a. In Westminster Abbey b. In Buckingham Palace c. In Westminster Palace

4. What is the name of New York's oldest road?

5. In which city did the Beatles start their career?

a. London b. Liverpool c. Manchester

6. What is the biggest state in the USA?

7. What is the capital of Australia?

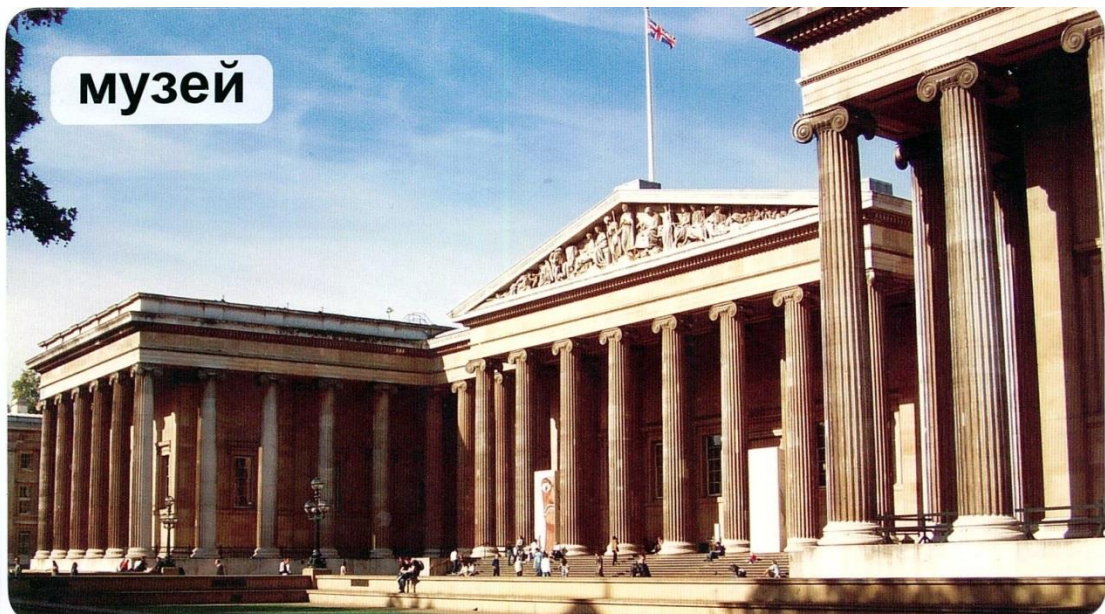
PART VII. CREATIVE ACTIVITIES FOR YOUR WRITING SKILLS

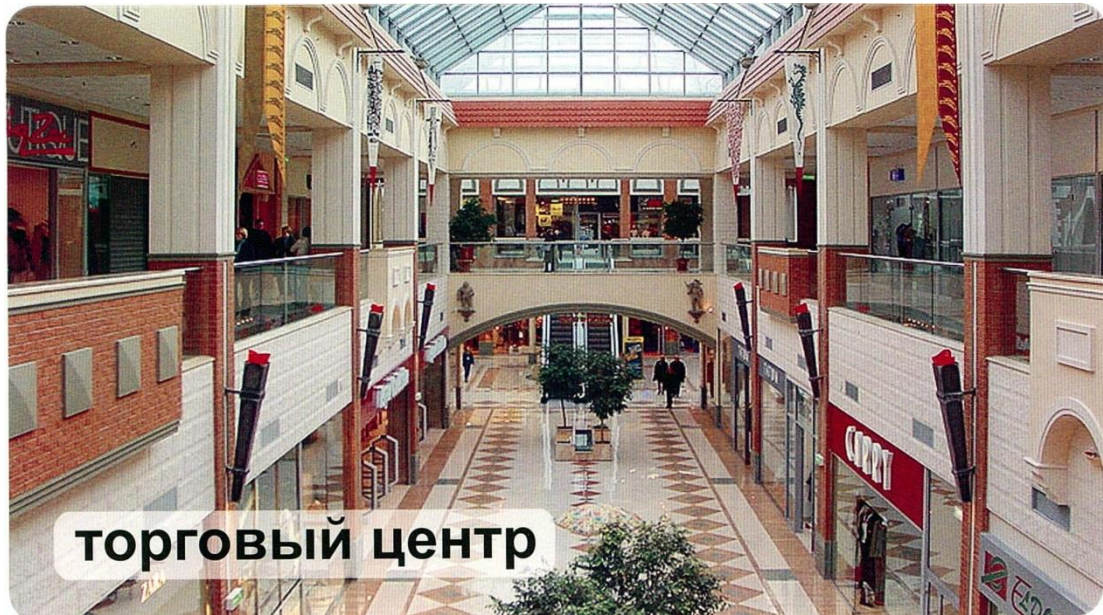
Ex. 1

Look at these two photos. They show different places where people can spend their spare time. Compare the photos and answer the following questions. You **MUST** use 50-60 words. (Articles, auxiliary verbs and a particle 'to' with an infinitive form of the verbs are not counted).

Do not use more than 60 words or less than 50 words.

1. What would it be like to spend a few hours of one's week-end at each of them?
2. Which of the two places would you prefer to visit?





Ex.2

To answer the questions below you **MUST** use 20-25 words. (Articles, auxiliary verbs and a particle 'to' with an infinitive form of the verbs are not counted).

Do not use more than 25 words or less than 20 words.

1. Pretend that you get to make one rule that everyone in the world must follow. What rule would you make? Why?



Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования

**Российская академия народного хозяйства и государственной службы
при Президенте Российской Федерации**

Очный этап Олимпиады школьников РАНХиГС

Бланк заполняется печатными буквами

Олимпиада по _____ класс _____

Фамилия _____

Имя _____

Отчество _____

Дата рождения _____

Страна _____

Регион _____

Заполняется организатором

ANSWER SHEET – CHOICE 1
PART I. LISTENING

Ex.1

Mark your answers HERE:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.

Ex.2

Mark your answers HERE:

9. The Environmental Centre has been open for _____
10. The Centre has working displays of sun and wind _____
11. School children visit the Centre to carry out a _____ on the environment.
12. The majority of courses take _____ apart from ones in the summer.
13. Accommodation is provided in basic _____ made of wood.
14. The Centre does not allow anyone _____
Inside.
15. The course on garden wildlife and different plants is called _____
gardening.
16. The most popular course shows people how to save _____ .
17. The cost of a course depends on whether people have a _____
or not.
18. The Centre has a _____ to make sure nobody is refused.

PART II. USE OF ENGLISH

Mark your answers HERE:

1.	6.	11.
2.	7.	12.
3.	8.	13.
4.	9.	14.
5.	10.	15.

PART III. READING

Mark your answers HERE:

1.	5.
2.	6.
3.	7.
4.	8.

PART IV. GRAMMAR

Ex.1

Mark your answers HERE:

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	

Ex.2

Mark your answers HERE:

1 –

2 –

3 –

Ex.3

Mark your answers HERE:

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	

PART V. DIFFERENT TYPES OF ENGLISH

VAGUE LANGUAGE

Ex.1

Mark your answers HERE:

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	

AMERICAN or BRITISH?

Ex.2

Mark your answers HERE:

British English	American English

PART VI. WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES?

Mark your answers HERE.

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	



Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования

**Российская академия народного хозяйства и государственной службы
при Президенте Российской Федерации**

Очный этап Олимпиады школьников РАНХиГС

Бланк заполняется печатными буквами

Олимпиада по _____ класс _____

Фамилия _____

Имя _____

Отчество _____

Дата рождения _____

Страна _____

Регион _____

Заполняется организатором

ANSWER SHEET – CHOICE 2
PART I. LISTENING

Ex.1

Mark your answers HERE:

1.
2.
3..
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.

Ex.2

Mark your answers HERE:

9.	The Environmental Centre has been open for _____
10.	The Centre has working displays of sun and wind _____
11.	School children visit the Centre to carry out a _____ on the environment.
12.	The majority of courses take _____ apart from ones in the summer.
13.	Accommodation is provided in basic _____ made of wood.
14.	The Centre does not allow anyone _____ Inside.
15.	The course on garden wildlife and different plants is called _____ gardening.
16.	The most popular course shows people how to save _____ .
17.	The cost of a course depends on whether people have a _____ or not.
18.	The Centre has a _____ to make sure nobody is refused.

PART II. USE OF ENGLISH

Mark your answers HERE:

1.	5.	11.
2.	7.	12.
3.	8.	13.
4.	9.	14.
5.	10.	15.

PART III. READING

FAST WORK FOR FAST FOOD

Mark your answers HERE:

1 -	5 -
2 -	6 -
3 -	7 -
4 -	8 -

PART IV. GRAMMAR

Ex.1

Mark your answers HERE:

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	

Ex.2

Mark your answers HERE:

1 -

2 -

3 -

Ex.3

Mark your answers HERE:

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	

**PART V. DIFFERENT TYPES OF ENGLISH
VAGUE LANGUAGE**

Ex.1

Mark your answers HERE:

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	

AMERICAN or BRITISH?

Ex.2

Mark your answers HERE:

British English	American English

**PART VI. WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT ENGLISH-SPEAKING
COUNTRIES?**

Mark your answers HERE.

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	

