

**Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
Российская академия народного хозяйства и государственной службы
при Президенте Российской Федерации
Олимпиада школьников РАНХиГС по Английскому языку
2016-2017 учебный год
Заочный этап
8-9 классы**

Уважаемый участник!

Вы приступаете к выполнению заданий Олимпиады школьников РАНХиГС. Прежде, чем Вы начнете, оргкомитет просит учесть несколько правил, выполнение которых необходимо:

1. Вы можете выполнять задания и загружать работу до окончания приема работ в 23:59 часов по московскому времени 28 ноября 2016 года. Иного таймера нет.
2. Просим не задерживать выполнение: при опоздании даже на 5 секунд система закроет прием работ, и Ваша работа не будет принята к рассмотрению.
3. Работа выполняется ТОЛЬКО самостоятельно. Коллективное выполнение работ запрещено: все одинаковые работы будут аннулированы.
4. Все решения необходимо печатать, а не писать от руки, затем сохранять файл как PDF и после этого загружать в Личный кабинет. Пример для MS WORD: Файл→Сохранить как...→Тип файла PDF (*.pdf).
5. Прием работы через электронную почту не производится. Только через Личный кабинет.
6. Запрещено «переконвертировать» файл, просто переименовав у него расширение на PDF: в таком виде он не читается и не будет проверен. За него будет выставлена оценка 0 баллов.
7. После загрузки работы Вам будет направлено письмо. У Вас есть 24 часа (или менее, если до конца приема работ осталось меньше времени) на проверку загруженного файла и его замену. Просим не пренебрегать этой возможностью и проверять загруженный файл, в том числе на отсутствие технических сбоев при загрузке, препятствующих открытию и чтению файла.
8. Необходимо загружать работу только в специально отведенное поле, не путая профили.
9. Запрещено производить заимствования без указания ссылки на первоисточник. Первоисточником являются труды известных ученых, философов, научные работы, опубликованные в рецензируемых ВАК научных изданиях либо индексируемых в Scopus или Web of Science, нормативные правовые акты и др. Ссылки на статьи без указания автора не являются корректными. Работы с некорректными заимствованиями будут аннулированы.
10. Запрещено подписывать работы или иным способом указывать на автора. Работа с указанными персональными данными участника будет аннулирована.
11. Необходимо четко выполнять требования к объему работы, если он указан в задании.

PART I. GRAMMAR (40 points)

Grammar has always been one of the most difficult aspects for English learners. However, we hope that you will successfully complete all the tasks and get out of the labyrinth of tenses, prepositions, articles, etc. It's a real challenge!

Ex.1 (17 points)

A

- *In these texts (A/B), use one of the following tenses for the verb in brackets: present simple, present continuous, past simple or past continuous.*
- Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet presenting chosen tenses only. You do need to copy the whole sentence.

Concern 1 _____ (mount) for the safety of two British climbers who 2 _____ (miss) in the Andes. Their three companions, all French, 3 _____ (raise) the alarm when the climbers 4 _____ (fail) to arrive back at their base camp two days ago. It 5 _____ (now become) clear that a number of avalanches 6 _____ (hit) the area last week, and local experts 7 _____ (blame) these on the very warm weather conditions for the time of the year.

B

Alex 8 _____ (work) in the accounts department when I 9 _____ (become) advertising manager at the firm. At first I 10 _____ (find) him to be very efficient, but after a while his work 11 _____ (start) to deteriorate. He 12 _____ (forever lose) important documents and 13 _____ (make) excuses when there were delays. The final straw was when he 14 _____ (spend) three weeks on a piece of work that should have taken only a day or so. By the time he 15 _____ (finish), I 16 _____ pretty annoyed and 17 _____ (complain) to the managing director.

Keys:

1. is mounting
2. are missing
3. Raised
4. Failed
5. is now becoming
6. Hit
7. are blaming/blame
8. was working/worked
9. Became
10. Found
11. Started
12. was forever losing
13. was making/made
14. Spent
15. Finished
16. was
17. Complained

Ex.2 (5 points)

- Complete the second sentence so that it has the similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word in **bold**.
- Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. You need to copy the whole sentence.

1. The film wasn't nearly as good as I thought it would be.

FAR

The film _____ I thought it would be.

2. She's happier than she used to be.

SAD

She isn't _____ was before.

3. I've never had such a boring time on holiday!

ENJOYABLE

This is _____ holiday I've ever had!

4. If you work harder now, you won't have to do so much later.

THE

The harder you work _____ you'll have to do later.

1. Kate has slightly more experience than the others.

QUITE

The others don't have _____ Kate.

Keys:

1. was far worse than
2. as sad as she
3. the least enjoyable
4. you work now, the less
5. quite as much experience as

Ex.3 (6 points)

- Use the words or phrases in the box to complete each sentence, and put in a preposition.
- Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet presenting chosen words, phrases and prepositions only. You do need to copy the whole sentence.

talking to him board games listening to their problems getting up early its watches old books

1. Maria has won again. She is usually lucky _____.
2. I don't want to talk to them. I'm sick _____.
3. The boxes were heavy because they were full _____.
4. Alan never listens to anybody. It's no good _____.
5. I'm used _____.
6. Switzerland is famous _____.

Keys:

1. at board games
2. of listening to their problems
3. of old books
4. talking to him
5. to getting up early
6. for its watches

Ex.4 (7 points)

- Complete the sentences with BECAUSE, IN CASE, or SO, and a phrase from the box. Use each phrase once.
- Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet presenting chosen phrases and conjunctions only. You do need to copy the whole sentence.

I'll take a book to read she's at home his passport was out of date his wife was ill there is a power cut this weekend they had to wait for the next one I want to lose weight

1. They missed the bus _____.
2. I don't know where my sister is, but I'll try phoning her _____.
3. I'm eating less these days _____.
4. Peter had trouble at the airport _____.
5. It's a long journey _____.
6. We've bought some candles _____.
7. Mr. Smith didn't go to the meeting _____.

Keys:

1. so they had to wait for the next one
2. in case she is at home
3. because I want to lose weight
4. because his passport was out of date
5. so I'll take a book to read
6. in case there is a power cut this weekend
7. because his wife was ill

Ex.5 (5 points)

- For the sentences below choose the correct group of prepositions.
- Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. You do not need to copy the whole sentence.

1.	She lives...Perth. She owns a house...the Swan River. A – at...on B – at...in C – in...at D – in...on
2.	He suddenly saw Sue...in the room. He pushed his way...the crowd of people to get to her. A – across...through B – over...through C – across...across D – over...along
3.	I first met Steve on a beachAdelaide. I later found out that he had been a carpenter and a dustman, other things.. A – by...among B – near...between C – by...between D – near...among

4.	'It's Ann's birthday some time ...middle of May, I think'. 'Yes, it's her birthday ...the 21 st '. A – at...on B – in...on C – in...at D – at...in
5.	About ten of us were taken ill....a party we were at in York. I felt ill...a couple of days, but was fine after that. A – for...during B – for...for C – during...during D – during...for

Keys:

1. D
2. A
3. D
4. B
5. D

PART II. READING (7 points)

Reading is an educational activity which is aimed not only for pleasure but also at providing new information on different subjects as well as at making recommendations which might be useful in different circumstances.

- *Read the text below and choose from the seven sentences A-H the one which fits each gap (1-7). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use!*
- Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

WHY THE UNITED NATIONS WENT TO SCHOOL

Teenagers can talk for hours on the phone to their friends, but if you try to get them to talk about politics or the latest developments in agriculture, for example, they are likely to fall silent. 1 _____. It is more to do with lack of confidence or experience in putting forward clear arguments in front of strangers.

In order to demonstrate the value of good communication skills, a boarding school in Bath, in the west of England, decided to organize an interesting and exciting way of teaching teenagers how to argue and debate in public. 2 _____. The Model United Nations programme, which is a role-play exercise, was first developed in the US where it forms part of the curriculum in hundreds of schools.

As many as 600 student representatives, ranging in age from 13 to 18, attend from schools all over England and Northern Ireland. 3 _____. The important roles within the UN, like the president of the general assembly, and the topics, are chosen by the teachers, and they decide which subjects students will discuss. 4 _____. MUN starts on a Friday evening and lasts until Sunday evening. Before arriving all the students are given a country to represent and are expected to prepare for the discussion in advance. 5 _____.

It is then up to the students to discuss their views with the other members of their committee to win support for their argument, before they reach a decision by voting on a particular topic. 6 _____.

For some of the students it will be the first time they have spoken in front of an audience and it can be very nerve-wracking 7 _____. At the same time students become more aware of political affairs and as well as gaining in self-confidence they learn about international issues.

A – The other roles are taken by the students who pretend to be diplomats and try to represent the views and opinions of different member states.

B – However, it gives them an opportunity to develop their skills at persuading other people and interacting with other students.-7

C – Who is then chosen to speak in the full assembly is up to the student who is the chairperson of that committee.

D – This is not so much to do with lack of knowledge or opinions about these matters.

E– They tried to destroy the other representative’s arguments.

F – Once they are all together they are divided into five committees.

G – They hold an annual Model United Nations (called MUN for short by teachers and students) based on the real United Nations General Assembly.

H – In some years a few students from other countries such as Italy and Poland will also attend.

Keys:

1. D
2. G
3. H
4. A
5. F
6. C
7. B

PART III. VOCABULARY (19 points)

Mastering vocabulary is an essential evidence of your knowledge of English – that is why Section III includes various aspects of testing your linguistic skills. We believe that in order to demonstrate your progress in English you will apply your knowledge of rules and requirements. At the same time don’t ignore your intuition – it is also an important tool that can help you a lot.

Ex.1 (7 points)

- *Use the – ER/-OR, -EE and –IST suffixes to make the names of the following.*
- Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet presenting created nouns. You do need to copy the whole sentence.

1. The thing that **wipes** rain off your car windscreen
2. A person who plays classical **violin**.
3. A person who takes professional **photographs**.
4. A person who **acts** in amateur theatre.
5. The person to whom a cheque is **paid**.
6. A machine for **washing** dishes.
7. The person to whom a letter is **addressed**.

Keys:

1. Windscreen wiper(s)
2. (Classical) violinist
3. (professional) photographer.
4. Amateur actor
5. Payee
6. Dishwasher
7. Addressee

Ex.2 (5 points)

- Complete each of the quotations with one of the words in the box.
- Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet presenting your answer. You do need to copy the whole sentence.

imitation advice injustice kingdom darkness

1. 'Better to light a candle than to curse the
2. 'Do not askof the ignorant'.
3. 'Better to suffer than to commit it.'
4. '.....' is the sincerest form of flattery.'
5. 'It's easy to govern abut difficult to rule one' family.'

Keys:

1. darkness
2. advice
3. injustice
4. imitation
5. kingdom

Ex.3 (0.5 points for a completed idiom; 0.5 points for the correct tense of the verb – total 7 points)

- Choose a verb from the box on the left and a noun from the box on the right to complete the idiom in the sentences below. Put the verb in the correct tense.
- Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet presenting your answer. You do need to copy the whole sentence.

give make pull keep get make take	leg mind move eye ring matters turns
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1. Don't believe anything he tells you – he's just..... your.....
2. He wants me to..... an.....on the children while he is out.
3. Come on - a on. You are going to be late.
4. It was cold and raining, and to..... worse, we were already an hour late.
5. A: Do I have to decide right now?
B: No, but you'll have to.....up your..... by tomorrow.
6. I don't always cook supper. My husband and I it in
7. I can't speak to him now – please tell him I'll him a

Keys:

1. pulling.....leg
2. keep.....eye
3. get.....move
4. make matters
5. make ...mind
6. take.....turns
7. give.....ring

PART IV. USE OF ENGLISH (14 points)

Your work with the tasks in this part is an evidence of your achievements in using English grammar and vocabulary in practice.

- *Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space.*
- Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

NAPPING IS GOOD FOR YOU

Napping, or taking short periods of sleep during the day, is a basic human need. According 1 _____ numerous studies, napping decreases tiredness and increases energy levels. Napping is based on common sense and 2 _____ animal on the planet naps. 3 _____ many people prefer to fight against tiredness rather 4 _____ take a short nap during the day.

For the 5 _____ of workers a nap in the afternoon increases productivity, creativity and problem-solving skills. One expert 6 _____ called for a new part to the work day, a period called 'nap time'. He argues that the modern work system 7 _____ not designed around the actual physical needs of people's bodies. People have coffee breaks, 8 _____ what they really need is nap breaks.

Scientists 9 _____ study sleep patterns, say that 'morning people can benefit from a twenty 10 _____ nap around noon, while 'night owls' need a nap around three or four in 11 _____ afternoon. The key is to 12 _____ out what kind of nap you need and for 13 _____ long. It has been established that even very short breaks reduce errors and accidents and are 14 _____ useful if taken about eight or nine hours after you wake up.

Keys:

1. to
2. Every
3. yet/but
4. than
5. majority
6. has
7. is
8. although/but/whereas/while/when
9. who
10. minute
11. the
12. find
13. how
14. most/very

PART V. CREATIVE ACTIVITIES IN YOUR WRITING SKILLS (20 points)

We hope that you won't miss the chance to do your best in sharing your views and ideas.

Think of three people you know who work for a living. Structure your text according to the following plan:

- *name their jobs,*
- *list their responsibilities*
- *explain why these jobs are important for the society.*

You cannot change the order of the plan. You **MUST** use 100 -150 words for the task. (Articles, auxiliary verbs and a particle 'to' with an infinitive form of the verbs are not counted). **Do not** use more than **150 words or less than 100 words.**