

Межрегиональные предметные олимпиады КФУ
профиль «Иностранный язык (английский язык)»
заключительный этап
2021-2022 учебный год
7 класс

PART 1. READING COMPREHENSION. Maximum: 20 points.

TASK 1.1. Read the text and decide whether each statement (1-10) is true (T), false (F) or there is no information about it in the text (NI).

Guide dogs help people who are blind or visually-impaired move around safely, and often transform their lives. They are usually allowed anywhere that the public can go, even where other dogs aren't allowed. In the United States, guide dogs are called Seeing Eye dogs.

Guide dogs must learn not to obey any command that might put their owner in danger. This is perhaps the most amazing thing about guide dogs: they know when to follow their owner's commands and when they should disobey their owner to keep them safe. This is very important at road crossings, where the owner and dog must walk very closely together to cross safely. When they reach the curb, the dog stops and signals to the owner that they have reached a crossing.

Dogs cannot recognize the colour of traffic lights, so the owner must decide when it is safe to cross the road. The owner listens to the flow of traffic to judge when the light has changed and then gives the command "forward". If there is no danger, the dog crosses the road. If there are cars coming, the dog waits until they pass and then crosses. The guide dog doesn't know where they are going, so it must follow the owner's instructions. The owner can't see obstacles so the guide dog must help the owner to avoid them.

Not all dogs are suited to the life of a guide dog. Puppies born to be guide dogs have to be intelligent and good-natured; it is important that they aren't nervous of crowds or frightened by sudden noises. When it is eight weeks old, the puppy sets out on its journey to become a guide dog. It goes to live with a volunteer 'puppy-walker', who teaches the puppy to follow simple commands and to walk on a lead. The puppy-walker also takes it to busy town centres and on different kinds of public transport. The puppy is introduced to the sights, sounds and smells of a world in which it will play such an important part.

When the puppy is about a year old, it returns to the guide dog centre for the next part of its training. It can be hard for puppy-walkers to say goodbye to a puppy, but they have the satisfaction of knowing they have helped to raise a dog that will one day be someone's eyes.

Guide dogs work hard and there is no room for fun during the working day. If you see a guide dog, you should leave it alone so that it can concentrate on helping its owner. At the end of the day, however, a guide dog will play just like an ordinary pet.

1. Guide dogs can accompany their owner to a very limited number of places.
2. Guide dogs are taught not to do everything their owner says.
3. When crossing a street a guide dog walks in front of the owner.
4. The dog barks when it sees an obstacle.
5. The guide dog barks when it sees the red traffic light.
6. The owner cannot fully rely on the guide dog when walking across a street.
7. If a puppy prefers to stay alone in a quiet place at home, then it can become a good guide dog.
8. The puppy is trained with special toys to become a guide dog.
9. Guide dogs are trained at two centres.
10. If you have a guide dog, you can play with it at any time of the day.

Task 1.2. Read the text and complete each gap (11-20) with the correct word or phrase (A-L) from the list. There are more options than you need.

In a faraway kingdom, there was a river. This river was (11) many golden swans. The swans spent most of their time on the banks of the river. Every six months, the swans would leave a golden

feather as a fee for (12) The soldiers of the kingdom would collect the feathers and deposit them in the royal treasury.

One day, a homeless bird saw the river. "The water in this river seems so cool and soothing. I will make my home here," thought the bird.

(13) near the river, the golden swans noticed her. They came shouting. "This river belongs to us. We pay a golden feather to the King (14) You cannot live here."

"I am homeless, brothers. I too will pay the rent. Please give me shelter," the bird pleaded. "How will you pay the rent? You do not have golden feathers," said the swans laughing. They further added, "Stop dreaming and leave once." The humble bird pleaded many times. But the arrogant swans (15)

"I will teach them a lesson!" decided the humiliated bird.

She went to the King and said, "Oh, King! The swans in your river are impolite and unkind. I begged for shelter but they said that they (16) with golden feathers." (17) with the arrogant swans for having insulted the homeless bird. He ordered his soldiers to bring the arrogant swans to his court. (18), all the golden swans were brought to the King's court.

"Do you think the royal treasury (19) your golden feathers? You cannot decide who lives by the river. Leave the river at once or you all will be beheaded!" shouted the King.

The swans shivered with fear (20) They flew away never to return. The bird built her home near the river and lived there happily forever. The bird gave shelter to all other birds in the river.

- A. The King was angry
- B. Flying between us
- C. on hearing the King
- D. using the lake
- E. depends upon
- F. deserves
- G. drove the bird away
- H. home to
- I. In no time
- J. As soon as the bird settled down
- K. had purchased the river
- L. to use this river

PART 2. USE OF ENGLISH. Maximum: 40 points.

Task 2.1. Think of ONE word only for each group of words (1-10) to make compounds with it. The number of letters has been given for you.

For example, ...bird, ...board, ...mail (5 letters) _____

Answer: black (blackbird, blackboard, blackmail)

1. ...suckle, ...moon, ...bee (5 letters) _____
2. ...fly, ...finger, ...cup (6 letters) _____
3. ...note, ...path, ...print (4 words) _____
4. ...child, ...storm, ...wash (5 letters) _____
5. ...bound, ...quake, ...worm (5 letters) _____
6. ...time, ...thing, ...one (3 words) _____
7. ...break, ...dream, ...light (3 words) _____
8. ...coat, ...drop, ...storm (4 words) _____
9. ...ring, ...ache, ...drum (3 words) _____
10. ...mark, ...shelf, ...worm (4 words) _____

Task 2.2. Think of an antonym for each question (11-20). The first letter and the number of words have been given for you. Write the full word in the answer sheet.

Example: What is the opposite for good? b __ (2 letters) **Answer:** bad

11. What is the opposite of a *crooked* nose? s _____ (7 letters)
12. What is the opposite of *unbreakable* glass? f _____ (6 letters)
13. What is the opposite of *throw*? c _____ (4 letters)
14. What is the opposite of *native*? f _____ (8 letters)
15. What is the opposite of *ahead*? b _____ (5 letters)
16. What is the opposite of *bald*? h _____ (4 letters)
17. What is the opposite of *sweet*? s _____ (3 letters)
18. What is the opposite of *vacant*? o _____ (7 letters)
19. What is the opposite of *outskirts*? c _____ (5 letters)
20. What is the opposite of *singular*? p _____ (5 letters)

Task 2.3. Read the text and look carefully at each line (21-30). Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓). If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word. Look at the examples 0 and 00 to help you.

Plastic is a material we use every day.	(0) _ ✓ _
Plastic has made our a life easier.	(00) _ a _
The first plastics were been made more than 100 years ago from parts of plants.	(21) _____
Plastics are now made from oil, coal and natural gas.	(22) _____
We are using up these things so fast that the Earth's supplies may not run out.	(23) _____
Because of this, scientists are investigating new ideas for making the plastics from plants such as sweet potato, bamboo and flax.	(24) _____
Things made from plastic can be useful for people but much bad for the planet.	(25) _____
Some plastics can last for a long time without wearing out, and can be difficult to get rid of when they are not needed.	(26) _____
They can remain in rubbish dumps by called landfill sites for hundreds of years.	(27) _____
Landfills can be at smelly, ugly, and harmful to our planet.	(28) _____
Recycling is a good way to have get rid of unwanted plastics.	(29) _____
Recycled waste materials can be used again to make new products.	(30) _____

Task 2.4. Choose the correct word for each proverb or saying (31-40). Write the correct word in the answer sheet.

31. Don't count your **eggs** / **apples** / **chickens** / **birds** before they hatch.
32. Birds of a **wing** / **beak** / **tail** / **feather** flock together.
33. The pen is mightier than the **sword** / **pencil** / **crayon** / **marker**.
34. All **rough** / **bad** / **tough** / **good** things must come to an end.
35. Every cloud has a **gold** / **silver** / **yellow** / **blue** lining.
36. Look before you **hop** / **play** / **run** / **leap**.
37. A little **knowledge** / **smile** / **chat** / **medicine** is a dangerous thing.
38. A watched **pot** / **dog** / **porridge** / **curry** never boils.
39. One man's trash is another man's **treasure** / **fortune** / **money** / **luck**.
40. Don't look a **big** / **tall** / **fat** / **gift** horse in the mouth.

PART 3. COUNTRY STUDY. Maximum: 20 points.

Task 3.1. Match the sports (1-10) with what they are associated with. There are two associations that you do not need.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. Football | A. This is a combat sport with protective gloves and equipment |
| 2. Rugby | B. this is the most English of all sports. One team bats and the other team fields. |
| 3. Boxing | C. This sport is similar to tennis but played indoors |
| 4. Squash | D. the most famous one is between the universities of Oxford and Cambridge |
| 5. Snooker | E. This sport involves dogs |
| 6. Darts | F. the Welsh national sport |
| 7. Golf | G. It is another name for billiards |
| 8. Tennis | H. This sport uses small sharp-pointed missiles and a round target |
| 9. Cricket | I. The most popular sport in the world. It is also called 'soccer'. |
| 10. Boat-race | J. You have to drive a car in this sport. |
| | K. Scotland's contribution to British sport |
| | L. This sport can be played against a single opponent or between two teams |

Task 3.2. Complete the names of some UK cities (11-20). The number of letters you need has been given. Write a full name in the answer sheet.

Example: Lo _ _ _ _ (4 letters) = London

- 11 Abe _ _ _ _ _ (5 letters)
- 12 Birm _ _ _ _ _ (6 letters)
- 13 Car _ _ _ _ (4 letters)
- 14 De _ _ _ (3 letters)
- 15 Edi _ _ _ _ _ (6 letters)
- 16 Lan _ _ _ _ _ (6 letters)
- 17 Liv _ _ _ _ _ (6 letters)
- 18 Man _ _ _ _ _ (7 letters)
- 19 Bri _ _ _ _ (4 letters)
- 20 Yo _ _ (2 letters)

Part 4. WRITING. Maximum: 20 points.

You have seen this announcement on an English-language website.

Competition!

Write an article on *“Are modern teenagers still interested in reading books?”*

The article must be 200-250 words long.

We will publish the best articles on our website.