

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

**PART 1. READING COMPREHENSION.
Maximum: 30 points. 1 point for each correct answer.**

Task 1.1 Fill in the proper word. The first and the last letter are given. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet, for example, (0) SMARTPHONES.

How do teenagers in the UK and the USA use their mobile phones?

A. However, in the USA some people do not agree. Recently one school in New York decided to allow students to use (0) s.....s at school. They said that smartphones can be an excellent 1) r_____e for the classroom. We carry a lot of information in our pockets and this information can be really useful. In this New York school, smartphones can definitely make you smarter!

B. Teenagers may be connected all the time, but there is one place where most teenagers can't use their digital 2) d_____s: school! In the UK there is no law about phone use in schools, but teachers can remove them from students if necessary.

C. More than ninety percent of British teenagers own a mobile phone; a minority has two or more. These screenagers spend more than twenty-seven hours a week online. They can now connect when and where they like with smartphones and 3) t_____s. Apparently, UK teenagers avoid using smartphones to chat with friends.

D. Instead, they choose to watch video clips, play games, share photos and send 4) i_____t messages. As for social media, teens like keeping in touch via Twitter, Snapchat or Instagram. They leave Facebook to their mums and dads!

E. But not all teachers agree and some even try to use smartphones in class. A recent British report said that removing smartphones from schools will give students more time for their education. It said that smartphones are a big 5) d_____n, make students less productive and are bad for learning.

Task 1.2 Now read the text about teenagers and smartphones again. Put the paragraphs in the correct order. Write A, B, C, D, or F on your answer sheet.

- 6) 1 paragraph -
- 7) 2 paragraph -
- 8) 3 paragraph -
- 9) 4 paragraph -
- 10) 5 paragraph -

Task 2. Sport is a major source of entertainment in the UK with thousands of spectators filling stadiums and arenas to cheer for their favorite teams. Read the descriptions of popular sports in Great Britain and guess what kind of sport is described. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

11) Court or lawn game played with lightweight rackets and a shuttlecock. Historically, the shuttlecock (also known as a "bird" or "birdie") was a small cork hemisphere with 16 goose feathers attached and weighing about 0.17 ounce (5 grams). These types of shuttles may still be used in modern play, but shuttles made from synthetic materials are also allowed by the World Federation. The game is named for the country estate of the dukes of Beaufort in Gloucestershire, England, where it was first played about 1873. The roots of the sport can be traced to ancient Greece, China, and India, and it is closely

related to the old children's game battledore and shuttlecock. It is derived directly from *poona*, which was played by British army officers stationed in India in the 1860s. The first unofficial all-England championships for men were held in 1899, and the first tournament for women was arranged the next year.

12) It was an elite game in the UK in the past. History of it has always been something of a legend. It's believed that in 1823 a young boy by the name of William Webb Ellis picked up the ball at a school football game and started running toward the opposition's goal line. It was at this moment the sport was born. Although this story was never officially told until after Williams death. He's recognized as the founder of this sport and a statue was erected in his honour in 1997.

The lively ball game is usually played outdoors on a grass pitch. As a general rule, two opposing squads may have up to fifteen outfield players in each team. They are assigned individual playing positions with differing roles on the field. Players can be split into two categories: 8 forwards (Hooker, Flanker and Number Eight, Second Row, Prop) and 7 backs (Fly Half, Inside Centre, Scrum Half, Outside Centre, Wingers and a Full Back). Players cannot come back to the field once substituted out unless they are out because of a blood injury occurred within 10 minutes of their return. A field is typically between 94 and 100 metres in length from goal line to goal line. We start with a kickoff, each half the match is started with a dropkick from the centre of the halfway line. The non-kicking team must be 10 meters behind the ball when it is kicked and the kick must travel at least 10 meters towards the opposition goal line before hitting the ground. From here the game moves into open play. In the open play, the ball is passed or kicked between teammates with both teams contesting for the ball. There are two main techniques to put the ball into open space passing and kicking.

13) This sport is by many considered a "game for the rich" mainly because of the high costs, not so much for the equipment, that it can even be cheap if you buy used material but have access to the field and until you have time to play (a complete match in a field with 18 holes, it may take up to 4 hours or more to complete the entire circuit). It is a game in which a ball is struck with a club from a prepared area, known as the "teeing ground", across fairway and rough to a second prepared area, which has a hole in it, known as the "putting green". The object of the game is to complete what is known as a hole by playing a ball from the teeing ground into the hole on the putting green in the fewest possible number of strokes. There are several ways to play, especially as to the rules and way of winning the game, the following two being the most used: Stroke Play and Match Play.

14) It is the national game of the UK and it is the second most popular sport. It actually first rooted in the UK and now it has spread to hundreds of countries all over the world. The aim of the game is to take turns scoring runs using a bat and a ball. As a rule the team with the highest points at the end is the winner. There are three variations of the game (Test, One Day, Twenty). That means there are 3 different allocated timescales to complete the matches. The batting team scores points by hitting the ball around the pitch and scoring runs. The non-scoring fielding team attempts to bowl them out and restrict them to a low score. The matches are usually played out between two teams with eleven (11) players in each side. Players have varying roles in the squad. The player positions include batsmen, bowlers, fielders, and wicket keepers. But, the rules and regulations allow the players to take up any role they wish.

15) The game brings together a combination of speed, skill, agility, balance and tactics. The game is contested by two teams of seven players and involves one team invading another team's territory with the aim of shooting a ball through their opponent's net. However, different to most invasion games, a court is broken into different sections and a player's position in the team affects what area they are allowed in. he game today has a number of different formats and can be played competitively and recreationally in a range of different disciplines.

The origins of this sports can be traced back to 1891 when Dr James Naismith created the game of basketball. Although basketball was originally designed for men, in 1892 it was adapted for female students with the aim of maintaining female etiquette. It was first played in England in 1895 at Madame Ostenburg's College. In the first half of the 20th century, the popularity of the sports continued to grow, and it began to be played in many British Commonwealth countries. There were no

standard rules at that time, with both nine-a-side and five-a-side versions of the game. It is now a core sport in the Commonwealth Games, and since 1963, there has been a World Cup every four years!

16) It was at first a training game for cavalry units, usually the king's guard or other elite troops. To the warlike tribesmen, who played it with as many as 100 to a side, it was a miniature battle. It is the oldest of equestrian sports. It is played on an outdoor grass field 300 yards (274.3 m) long by 160 yards wide. Centred at each end are lightweight goalposts 8 yards apart. A score is made by hitting the ball between the goalposts. Play begins with the two teams of four lined up facing each other in the centre of the field. One of the umpires (there are two mounted umpires on the field and a referee on the sidelines) bowls the ball between the teams. Then, with passes to teammates, speed, and maneuvering, each team tries to score as the opponents try to prevent a score. A game consists of six periods of 7 1/2 minutes each, called chukkers, chukkars, or chukkas. Each player is assigned a position with certain responsibilities, but the positions are numbered, not named. Each player wears a protective helmet, riding boots to just below the knees, and a coloured shirt bearing the number of his position. He may also wear knee pads and spurs (not sharp) and carry a whip. The ball is made of bamboo or willow root about 3 1/4 inches (8.3 cm) in diameter and weighing about 4 ounces (113.4 g). The mallet has a rubber-wrapped grip with a webbed thong for wrapping around the hand and a flexible bamboo-cane shaft with a bamboo head 9 1/2 inches in length, the whole weighing about 7 ounces and varying from 48 to 53 inches, depending on pony size and length of a player's arm. The ball is struck with the side of the mallet, not the end.

17) With very numerous followers, it is one of the most popular sport in Britain. Moreover, the modern game originated in the United Kingdom in the late XIX century. After its creation, it was practiced by the upper-class English-speaking population before spreading around the world. It is today and since 1896 an Olympic sport, and is played at all levels of society at all ages. The sport can be played by anyone who can hold a racket, including people in wheelchairs. It is a racket game, played on a rectangular, flat surface, usually grass, clay, a hard court of asphalt. It is a game in which two opposing players (singles) or pairs of players (doubles) use tautly strung rackets to hit a ball of specified size, weight, and bounce over a net on a rectangular court. Points are awarded to a player or team whenever the opponent fails to correctly return the ball within the prescribed dimensions of the court.

Task 3 Read the text below and think of the word, which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet, for example, (0) THE

Imaginary lines around the Earth

Tonga and Samoa are two islands in (0) _____ the South Pacific. They are 557 miles (18) _____. If you flew from Tonga to Samoa, the journey would (19) _____ you two hours, but you would arrive twenty-two hours (20) _____ you left! It might be 5 November when you leave Tonga and 4 November when you arrive (21) _____ Samoa. Why? Because you would cross the International Date Line (IDL). This can be confusing for travellers and cause problems (22) _____ hotel bookings!

The IDL — an imaginary line, not a real one — (23) _____ from north to south. There are two other important imaginary lines across the (24) _____: the Equator, which divides the world into the northern and southern hemispheres, and the Prime Meridian (which goes through London), dividing the world into the western and eastern (25) _____. The IDL is on the opposite (26) _____ of the world to the Prime Meridian. The world is always turning and as we travel around the world (east or west), our days become shorter or longer. The IDL tells all the countries in the world (27) _____ the beginning of one day and the end of another come (28) _____.

The IDL starts at the North Pole and goes down to the South Pole and crosses through the Pacific Ocean. But it isn't a straight line — it has several zigzags in it! This is so that it is the same date in one country. For example, the line (29) _____ east to go through the Bering Straits so that Alaska and Russia are on different sides. The country of Kiribati (30) _____ to be on the eastern side but it

decided to change to the western side. It wanted to be the first country in the world to celebrate the new millennium in 2000!

PART 2. USE OF ENGLISH. Maximum: 45 points. 1 point for each correct answer.

Task 1. Rearrange the letters to form the correct words. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

1) Information can be typed into the computer using a _____ .	RYEKDBOA
2) _____ preserves the food and also adds some lovely flavours. It is used for fish and meat.	KINSMGO
3) Don't touch the glass window or you will leave _____ .	FINPITSGRERN
4) He sent his job _____ late.	APATIONPLIC
5) Visitors to the country were asked to fill in a detailed _____ .	QUTIIREESNAON
6) How many _____ took part in the race?	PETORSCOMTI
7) The local people were very kind and _____ to travelers.	PIHOSBLETA
8) The _____ demanded a refund.	TOREMCUS
9) We are approaching the popular holiday _____ .	NATIDESONTI
10) Tourists often haggle over the price of _____ .	OUSIRSVEN

Task 2. Match each thing with an appropriate definition/explanation from the right-hand column. Write the necessary letter on your answer sheet.

11) Oxford	A)	a British writer
12) Custard tart	B)	what the Scots call their New Year's Eve celebrations
13) Beatrix Potter	C)	planned to blow up the Houses of Parliament
14) A.A.Milne	D)	the oldest tennis tournament
15) Hogmany	E)	one of the leading universities in GB
16) Boxing Day	F)	the British dish
17) a paper poppy	G)	Pancake Day
18) Oxfam	H)	the author of the books about the teddy bear Winnie-the-Pooh
19) Guy Fawkes	I)	the United Kingdom flag
20) Conkers	J)	the English Great Charter
21) Halloween	K)	an association of sovereign states, almost all of which were at some time dependencies of the UK
22) Magna Carta	L)	a bank holiday throughout the UK
23) Wimbledon	M)	All Saints Day Eve
24) Trooping the Colour	N)	the Britain's largest and best-known aid agency
25) the Commonwealth	O)	is worn to commemorate soldiers who died in World War I
26) Shrove Tuesday	P)	a traditional game played in the UK every autumn
27) Union Jack	Q)	the Queen's Birthday Parade

Task 3. Join one word on the left with one from the right to make a two-word partnership. Use one word once only. Write the necessary letter on your answer sheet.

28) common	A) machine
29) department	B) lights
30) first	C) board
31) traffic	D) sense
32) safety	E) aid
33) washing	F) clip
34) notice	G) store
35) paper	H) pin

Task 4. Rewrite the transcribed text. (10 points)

ðə 'pleɪfl 'dɒŋki

ə 'mæn hu(:) 'aʊnd ə 'mʌŋki ənd ə 'dɒŋki | wəz 'wʌn 'deɪ 'veri mʌtʃ ə 'mju:zd | tə si: ðə

'mʌŋki ,gəʊɪŋ ,θru: 'ɔ:l ,sɔ:ts əv 'æntɪks ɒn ðə 'ru:f əv hɪz 'hɑ:ʊs.

hi: 'la:ft 'hɑ:tɪli ət hɪz 'trɪks, ənd 'petɪd hɪm ə 'greɪt 'di:l | wen hɪ: keɪm 'daʊn frəm ðə 'ru:f.

ðə 'dɒŋki 'sɔ: ðɪs, ənd 'θɔ:t 'hi:d ,laɪk tə ,traɪ ðə 'seɪm 'θɪŋ.

Sou ðə 'nekst 'deɪ hɪ: 'klaɪmd 'ʌp | ɔntə ðə 'ru:f, bət bi:ɪŋ 'hevi ən 'klʌmzi, hɪ: 'brəʊk ə 'gʊd 'meni əv ðə 'taɪlz; ənd əz 'su:n əz hɪz 'mɑ:stə 'sə hɪm, ɪn 'sted əv 'la:fɪŋ, hɪ: 'keɪm 'ɑ:ftə hɪm | ən 'druv hɪm 'daʊn wɪð ə 'θɪk 'stɪk.

PART 3. WRITING. Maximum: 25 points.

As part of a study project you have been asked to write an article on how you could improve the city/town where you live by changing three important things about it.

Your article must have a title. In your article you should discuss 3 growing problems the citizens are experiencing and offer 3 ways of improving life in your city. You need to provide well-developed and well-structured solutions.

Write your article in 150- 230 words in an appropriate style. Remember to write the introduction and conclusion.

Use the following words in your article: OUTSKIRTS, CATERING FACILITIES, DOWNTOWN and HIGH-RISES. Do not change the words.