

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ  
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2020–2021 уч. г.  
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 7–8 КЛАССЫ

**Part 1**  
**Listening**

**Time: 10 minutes**

**Maximum points – 7**

*How do British people recognize a Russian speaker of English? Listen to a dialogue between a Russian student and a British teacher and find it out. Then complete the sentences by using a word from the text. Mind your spelling. You will hear the text twice.*

*Прослушайте аудиофайл: <https://statgrad.org/download/226994.mp3>*

1. When we present ideas to students, we should be very clear, so that they understand.
2. Native speakers of English talk to each other in a different way.
3. There are certain expressions that creep into your English.
4. Also, when not native speakers conduct \_\_\_\_\_ between themselves, they use English otherwise.
5. For example, don't expect the English to use your name in conversation.
6. There are some obvious problems that come from English grammar.
7. English people seem rude in the way they interrupt each other.

68

**Part 2**  
**Reading**

**Time: 20 minutes**

**Maximum points – 11**

**Task 1**

*Read the text below and mark the facts as True or False.*

Russians call it the Mendeleev periodic table, while in other countries people drop the name of the Russian chemist Dmitry Mendeleev – the scientist who came up with the concept that atomic weights of elements largely predetermine their physical and chemical properties. In the anticipation of an anniversary of this discovery (1869–1870), we decided to find out more interesting facts from the director of the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research, who kindly agreed to answer our questions.

Can you tell us about the history of this discovery and its importance nowadays?

It's amazing but Mendeleev based his classification on 63 elements only, of which just 48 had atomic weights precisely determined at that time. Others had not been studied thoroughly. His first table was put on a sheet of paper with some gaps for unknown elements and he corrected the atomic weights for the elements which he thought were incorrect. All the missing elements were discovered later and all the atomic weights he thought wrong proved to be as he predicted! Now we are working on discovering the 119th of the Mendeleev table and there seems to be no limit. One of the elements discovered recently is named after Mendeleev.

Were there any attempts to classify elements before and after his discovery?

Yes, just a few. The earliest was based on two large groups of acid-forming and base-forming elements. However, this broad classification proved inadequate. The second made a distinction between metals and non-metals. But it turned out to be inconsistent. The German chemist Lothar Meyer put forward similar proposals shortly after Mendeleev, but criticized Mendeleev's predictions of incorrect atomic weights of some elements.

Can the Mendeleev periodic table be regarded as a law of nature?

No one can deny that. It has been verified many times decades after Mendeleev's death in 1907. Now it's as valuable as the work of Copernicus in astronomy or Einstein's theory of relativity.

Was Mendeleev nominated for a Nobel prize?

Yes, three times – in 1905, 1906, 1907. Unfortunately, he failed to get a prize due to the long time that had passed since his discovery and the time when Nobel prizes were first introduced in 1901.



1. 1901 – Mendeleev died  
☐ True  
☒ False +
2. 118 – the current number of elements in the periodic table  
☒ True +  
☐ False
3. 1917 – the second time Mendeleev was nominated for the Nobel Prize  
☐ True  
☒ False +
4. 1903 – Nobel prizes were first introduced  
☐ True  
☒ False +
5. 3 – nominations of the scientist for the Nobel prize  
☒ True +  
☐ False + 58

## Task 2

*For questions (1-6), read the following text and then choose from the list given below the best phrase to fill each of the numbered spaces. Each correct phrase may only be used once. Some of the suggested answers do not fit at all.*

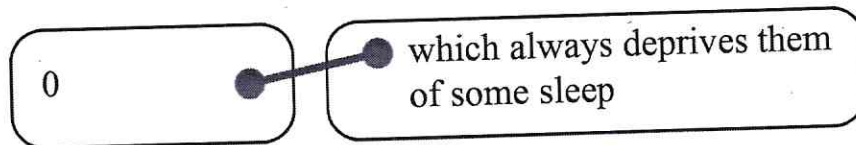
There is an example for you (0).

### A Good Night

Sleeping less than six and a half hours a night is not good for you, warned the American National Sleep Foundation recently. With supreme irony, the warning came just as people in the US, in the interests of daylight saving, were about to put their clocks forward one hour, (0) \_\_\_\_\_. The Foundation's latest research shows that eight hours' sleep is optimal for good health. The problem is that these days, some people seem to regard sleep as slothful and unproductive, a view encouraged by innovations like the Internet, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ long after other sources of information are inactive. Actually, one could go further back in time and blame the invention of the light bulb, (2) \_\_\_\_\_. People slept on average nine hours a night before the arrival of electricity, (3) \_\_\_\_\_. For sleep is not equivalent to switching off your computer. In sleep important things still happen, things (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Sleep reduces the body's metabolic rate by up to 20 per cent, representing a great saving in energy, and the amount of oxygen (5) \_\_\_\_\_ also falls dramatically, as does our body

temperature to a lesser extent. And during sleep the body releases growth hormone,  
(6) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Example:**



1	which is clearly not enough for the average person	
2	which probably means they were a good deal happier	+
3	which is why children need plenty of sleep	+
4	which can even lead to major disasters	
5	which allows users unlimited access	+
6	which we use in the first part of the night	+
	which we need in order to fall asleep	
	which effectively eliminated darkness	+
	which are thought to be restorative and conserving	+

68



**Part 3**  
**Use of English**

**Time: 40 minutes**  
**Maximum points – 56**

**Task 1**

*Put each verb in brackets (1–30) into a suitable verb form. (0) – is done for you as an example.*

**The Unfortunate Tandem**

It happened while Mr Harris and his wife sitting on the tandem behind him (0) were cycling (to cycle) through Holland. As the roads (1) were (to be) stony, Harris (2) were asked (to ask) his wife to sit tight. She (3) could not (not/ can) explain later why she (4) that thought (to think) her husband (5) ordered (to order) her to jump down. And she did so. Harris (6) went on (to go on) without turning his head. He (7) believed (to believe) his wife (8) was sitting (to sit) behind him. Mrs Harris (9) found (to find) herself on the road alone. At first she (10) was supposed (to suppose) her husband (11) wanted (to want) simply to show his skill and he (12) would return (to return) soon when he (13) reached (to reach) the hill. But her husband (14) disappeared (to disappear) in the wood. She (15) began (to begin) to cry as she (16) had (to have) no money, and she (17) don't know (not know) Dutch. People (18) thought (to think) she (19) lost (to lose) something so they (20) taking (to take) her to the police station. Meanwhile, Harris (21) were cycling (to cycle) with great pleasure. But soon he (22) was feeling (to feel) wrong. He (23) looked back (to look back) but (24) saw (to see) nobody there. While thinking how to find his wife he (25) was meeting (to meet) some local people. They (26) — (to be sure) he (27) found (to find) his wife at the police station. There he (28) asked (to ask) when, where and why he (29) lost (to lose) his wife. The meeting of Mr Harris and his wife (30) was (to be) not a tender one. Be careful on the roads!

**Example:**

It happened while Mr Harris and his wife sitting on the tandem behind him 0 — (to cycle) through Holland.  
**were cycling**

178

**Part 3**  
**Use of English**

**Time: 40 minutes**

**Maximum points – 56**

**Task 1**

*Put each verb in brackets (1–30) into a suitable verb form. (0) – is done for you as an example.*

**The Unfortunate Tandem**

It happened while Mr Harris and his wife sitting on the tandem behind him (0) were cycling (to cycle) through Holland. As the roads (1) were (to be) stony, Harris (2) were asked (to ask) his wife to sit tight. She (3) could not (not/ can) explain later why she (4) that thought (to think) her husband (5) ordered (to order) her to jump down. And she did so. Harris (6) went on (to go on) without turning his head. He (7) believed (to believe) his wife (8) was sitting (to sit) behind him.

Mrs Harris (9) found (to find) herself on the road alone.

At first she (10) was supposed (to suppose) her husband (11) wanted (to want) simply to show his skill and he (12) would return (to return) soon when he (13) reached (to reach) the hill. But her husband (14) disappeared (to disappear) in the wood.

She (15) began (to begin) to cry as she (16) had (to have) no money, and she (17) don't know (not know) Dutch.

People (18) thought (to think) she (19) lost (to lose) something so they (20) taking (to take) her to the police station.

Meanwhile, Harris (21) was cycling (to cycle) with great pleasure. But soon he (22) was feeling (to feel) wrong. He (23) looked back (to look back) but (24) saw (to see) nobody there.

While thinking how to find his wife he (25) was meeting (to meet) some local people. They (26) — (to be sure) he (27) found (to find) his wife at the police station. There he (28) asked (to ask) when, where and why he (29) lost (to lose) his wife.

The meeting of Mr Harris and his wife (30) was (to be) not a tender one.  
Be careful on the roads!

**Example:**

It happened while Mr Harris and his wife sitting on the tandem behind him 0 — (to cycle) through Holland.  
**were cycling**

178



## Task 2

Match each group of adjectives with a suitable noun.  
There is an example for you.

Example:

a close/a long-distance/a tough

race

a difficult/an exciting/a huge	challenge —
complete/firm/wide	support —
lasting/wide-spread/minor	language +
first/everyday/body	opportunity +
wonderful/wasted/ideal	love +
effective/interview/traditional	technique —
latest/pirate/live	damage +
deep/true/platonic	recording —

48

## Task 3

For 8 sentences in the left column find suitable endings from the right column. There is an example for you.

Example:

I think we should send for an ambulance

to take old Mrs Jones to hospital.

Some people go jogging every morning	to have that bad tooth of yours taken out. +
It would be a good idea for you to go to the dentist's	to check whether it had recovered from its accident.
The doctor gave Andy an injection	to put on my sunburnt arms and legs. +
I'm going into hospital tomorrow	to get rid of her headache. —
We took the cat to the vet	to reduce the pain and help him sleep. —
Susan took two aspirins	to take to the chemist's. —
The doctor gave Helen a prescription	to keep fit, or to lose some weight. +
I bought some special cream	to have an operation on my foot. +

48

#### Task 4

Do you know Great Britain?

Decide if the following statements about Britain are true or false.

- Britain has several active volcanoes.  
☐ True  
☒ False +
- The Romans brought the skills of reading and writing to Britain.  
☒ True  
☐ False +
- A true Cockney is anybody born in the East End of London.  
☒ True  
☐ False +
- Big Ben is the official name of the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament in Westminster.  
☐ True  
☒ False +
- In Shakespeare's time there were no actresses, all female parts were played by boys.  
☐ True +  
☒ False
- 'Bank' holidays are called so because these are the days on which banks are legally closed.  
☐ True  
☒ False —
- The Queen is not allowed to take part in political activity.  
☐ True  
☒ False —
- British public schools are free of charge.  
☐ True  
☒ False +



- Yorkshire pudding is usually eaten as a desert like other puddings.  
( ) True  
(✓) False +
- The Queen's official limousines are the only cars in Britain to have no number plates.  
(✓) True  
( ) False + 85

**Максимум за работу – 74 балла**