

Протокол №1 проверки олимпиадных работ

Школьный этап 1 тур. Предмет – английский язык 5-11 классы

МКОУ СОШ № 1 с.п. Старый Черек. 2020-2021 уч.г.

№	Ф.И. участника	класс	1	2	3	Общ.	% вып.	Тип диплома
1	Ашинова Милана	5б	4	10	31	45	70	победитель
2	Ашинов Дамир	5б	3	8	22	33	51	призер
3	Сабанчиева Русалина	5в	3	6	19	28	43	участник
4	Карданов Тамерлан	6а	4	10	27	41	64	победитель
5	Дзуганов Тембулат	6а	3	9	26	38	59	призер
6	Османов Ратмир	6б	3	8	19	30	46	участник
7	Кушева Милана	7а	7	11	29	47	63	победитель
8	Дзуганова Диана	7а	5	4	33	42	56	призер
9	Иванов Мартин	7б	4	3	26	33	44	участник
10	Вологирова Мадина	8а	7	11	37	55	74	победитель
11	Егожева Амина	8б	3	7	36	46	62	призер
12	Гукежева Дисана	8б	3	6	22	31	41	участник
13	Шампаров Идар	9а	10	15	8	33	73	победитель
14	Маиров Тамерлан	9а	7	9	12	28	62	призер
15	Кушхатуева Лаура	9б	6	6	9	21	46	участник
16	Дзуганова Илона	10	10	15	8	33	73	победитель
17	Куржанова Милана	10	5	8	11	24	53	призер
18	Маремукова Алина	10	6	5	7	18	40	участник
19	Кушхатуева Лана	11	10	15	6	31	68	победитель
20	Маирова Ариана	11	9	13	6	28	62	призер
21	Семенова Амина	11	5	5	5	15	33	участник

Председатель жюри – Альборова Ф.А.

Члены жюри – Ашинова С.Л.

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ  
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2020–2021 уч. г.  
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 9–11 КЛАССЫ

**LISTENING**

**Time: 15 minutes**

**Maximum points – 10 points**

Прослушайте аудиофайл: <https://statgrad.org/download/230526.mp3>

*For items 1–10 listen to an interview with the astronaut Charles Duke, who is talking about his trip to the moon, and decide whether the statements 1–10 are TRUE according to the text you hear, or FALSE, or the information on the statement is NOT STATED in the text. You will hear the text twice.*

**1. As a child, Charles showed no particular interest in space travel.**

- True
- False
- Not Stated

**2. Charles started his career in the Air Force as a pilot.**

- True
- False
- Not Stated

**3. The hardest part of the training for Charles was endlessly practising the lunar landing.**

- True
- False
- Not Stated

**4. The interviewer is pretty sure Charles sailed through his training.**

- True
- False
- Not Stated

**5. When he first found out he was going to the moon, Charles was exhilarated.**

- True
- False
- Not Stated

6. Charles had to stop doing all sports.

- True
- False
- Not Stated

7. During the process of landing, the crew panicked since they couldn't find a landing spot because of the dust.

- True
- False
- Not Stated

8. After landing, the crew had to rest for 6 hours before going out onto the moon surface.

- True
- False
- Not Stated

9. The loneliness of the moonscape made the greatest impact on Charles.

- True
- False
- Not Stated

10. He didn't return after the mission empty-handed, since Charles fetched a physical lunar souvenir.

- True
- False
- Not Stated

108.

## READING

**Time: 20 minutes**

**Maximum points – 15 points**

*Read a BBC article and answer questions.*

### **Profile: Yuri Gagarin**

*By Paul Rincon and Katia Moskvitch*

*Science reporters, BBC News*

On 12 April 1961, manned space travel escaped the pages of fanciful fiction and arrived blazing into the here-and-now.

The first space flight was a triumph for the Soviet Union and a political and diplomatic setback for the US. But Yuri Gagarin was an instant history-maker whose achievement transcended the politics of the time.

He was born in the village of Klushino, outside Moscow; his father was a carpenter, while his mother worked as a milkmaid. His family, like many others, had suffered at the hands of the Nazis in World War II. During the German occupation, the Gagarins were forced out of their home and had to live in a tiny "mud hut" nearby. Yuri's brother Valentin and his sister Zoya were deported to labour camps in Poland.

When the future cosmonaut was just 13, he moved with his family to the city of Gzhatsk. His father dismantled the house in Klushino, moved it to the city and rebuilt it there. Friends and family remember a fun-loving boy, fond of pranks, but also keen on his studies. Yelena Kozlova taught Gagarin botany while the future cosmonaut was at school in the city. Now 91, she recalls that Yuri's favourite subjects were maths and physics: "No-one was able to resist his smile! And girls always liked him, too," she explained.

Gagarin initially graduated from trade school as a foundryman. But he later chose to pursue his studies, enrolling for a technical degree at the Saratov Technical College. While studying here, Gagarin learnt to fly with the local "aero club".

"When he was a student at the Saratov Technical College, he didn't have much money, and to make some extra cash he had to work part-time as a dock labourer on the Volga River - and he used the money to buy presents for his family," his niece Tamara Filatova told BBC News.

In 1955, Yuri Gagarin entered the Orenburg Pilot School, and upon graduation joined the Soviet Air Force as a lieutenant. It was here that he met his wife, Valentina, a graduate of the Orenburg Medical School. Soon after the couple married, Gagarin began a tour of duty as a fighter pilot.

In 1960, Gagarin - along with 19 others - was selected as a candidate for the Soviet space programme. "Gagarin was a very clever young man. He was head and shoulders above all the other cosmonauts," says Reg Turnill, the BBC's aerospace

correspondent from 1958-1975. "He was so quick to learn and had such an easy personality that he was very popular among the top brass, because he could be relied on to play ball and not to give away any secrets."

The pool of 19 was eventually whittled down to two: Gagarin and fellow test pilot Gherman Titov. Some have suggested that Gagarin's relatively humble background may have given him the edge over Titov.

On the morning of 12 April 1961, the 27-year-old Gagarin blasted off atop a 30m-high rocket from the Tyuratam Missile Range (now Baikonur Cosmodrome).

'Here we go'

The story goes that Gagarin yelled "poyekhali" ("here we go") as his rocket blasted off from Earth. For many, the line embodied the impatience of all those who had for decades dreamed of exploring space. During the historic 108-minute orbital flight, Gagarin was able to consume food through squeeze tubes and kept mission control updated on his condition using a high-frequency radio and a telegraph key.

The mission came perilously close to disaster. During re-entry, cables linking the spacecraft's descent module to the service module failed to separate. This caused violent shaking during the fiery re-entry through the Earth's atmosphere.

Gagarin baled out before his capsule hit the ground and parachuted to a safe landing near the Volga River. He was subsequently bestowed the title of Hero of the Soviet Union by the USSR's leader Nikita Khrushchev. Overnight, Gagarin achieved international renown. He toured the world in style, signed autographs, rubbed shoulders with world leaders and once happened to kiss the Italian film star Gina Lollobrigida.

Final flight

On 28 March 1968, Gagarin was killed on a routine training flight. He was 34 years old. His MiG-15UTI went into a dive and crashed into forest near the town of Kirzach, north-east of Moscow. Gagarin's co-pilot Vladimir Seregin was also killed. The cause of the crash is unknown, and many conspiracy theories have grown up in the intervening years. Among the more credible theories is that proposed by fellow cosmonaut Alexey Leonov, who believes that a Sukhoi jet – flying below its minimum altitude – passed within metres of Gagarin's plane. This triggered turbulence which sent the MiG into a spin from which it did not recover. Alternatively, a cabin air vent may have been left open by the crew or a previous pilot and this may have led to oxygen deprivation and an inability to control the aircraft.

Whatever the cause of the crash, since Gagarin's epochal flight in 1961, more than 500 people have flown in space. They all follow in the footsteps of the slight young man from Klushino who took a leap into the unknown some 60 years ago.

*For questions 1-8, choose option TRUE if the statement agrees with the information given in the text; FALSE if the statement contradicts the information given in the text or if there is no information given in the text.*

1. The first space flight brought Gagarin global fame in no time.  
 True  
 False
2. The Gagarins moved to Gzhatsk as they didn't want to live in their house any longer after it had been dishonoured by the Nazi occupation.  
 True  
 False
3. Yuri Gagarin learned to fly a plane at the Saratov Technical College.  
 True  
 False
4. He met his wife after his graduation from the Orenburg Pilot School.  
 True  
 False
5. It is common knowledge that Yuri Gagarin's social origin got him a head start over the other candidates for the Soviet space programme.  
 True  
 False
6. The first space flight took less than two hours.  
 True  
 False
7. Gagarin's capsule landed safely near the Volga River.  
 True  
 False
8. Gagarin died in an air crash when his plane collided with another one.  
 True  
 False

*Choose option which best fits according to the text.*

9. What are we told about the family of Yuri Gagarin in the second paragraph?  
 There were three children in the family in the time of World War II.  
 Yuri's siblings grew up in Poland.  
 The Gagarins were forced out of Klushino by the Nazi invaders.  
 Gagarin was not a native of Moscow.

10. Yuri's school teacher says that he...

- used to play tricks on his friends.
- loved technical disciplines at school.
- used to smile a lot.
- was keen on botany.

11. Reg Turnill remembers that Yuri Gagarin was...

- taller than the other cosmonauts.
- good at playing ball games.
- not secretive.
- favoured by senior ranks.

12. Gagarin's "poyekhali" ("here we go")

- reflects the aspiration to explore space.
- was the signal to launch the rocket.
- was translated into many languages.
- was broadcast live.

13. Which one of the listed activities did Gagarin not do during his flight?

- reporting his state of health to the control centre
- maintaining radio contact with the earth
- eating
- controlling his flight

14. Which one of the listed events CANNOT be regarded as a LOGICAL follow-up of the first orbit flight?

- Gagarin was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.
- Gagarin kissed Gina Lollobrigida.
- Gagarin became world-famous.
- Gagarin met the diplomatic establishment as part of his world tour.

15. Which one of the following statements is true according to the text?

- The cause of the crash of Gagarin's plane is still not clear.
- It has been proved that a previous pilot had left the cabin air vent open.
- Alexey Leonov has evidence that another plane caused turbulence which sent Gagarin's plane into a deadly spin.
- Vladimir Seregin was the only one who survived the crash.

158.

## USE OF ENGLISH

**Time: 25 minutes**

**Maximum points – 20 points**

### Task 1

*For items 1–10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).*

**Example:**

<b>0</b>	<b>BOREDOM</b>
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### Games in Space

For astronauts on long missions into space, <b>(0)</b> ... can be a real problem.	<b>BORE</b>
In order to help the astronauts, <b>(1)</b> ... and doctors need to find out what this feels like.	<b>SCIENCE</b>
As part of the <b>(2)</b> ... programme, six volunteers will be locked away for 520 days to see what effect this has on their mind and body. During their time in <b>(3)</b> ... , the volunteers will be able to communicate with their controllers, but only in a way that replicates the astronauts' experience. For example, the further	<b>SEARCH</b>
away from 'Earth' they get, the longer the delay in the signal, so they will be <b>(4)</b> ... to have a conversation in real time.	<b>ISOLATE</b>
As part of the experiment, the volunteers will be allowed to play computer games. There will be a <b>(5)</b> ... of solo games	<b>ABLE</b>
and <b>(6)</b> ... games available. Afterwards, they will be asked to give <b>(7)</b> ... on how hard they found the games to play and what	<b>MIX</b>
their <b>(8)</b> ... state was at the time.	<b>COMPETE</b>
As a result of the <b>(9)</b> ... gathered, it may be possible to create	<b>FEED</b>
special <b>(10)</b> ... for crews on future missions.	<b>EMOTION</b>
	<b>INFORM</b>
	<b>SOFT</b>



**Task 2**

For items 11–20, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. Use from three to five words. The number of words you should put in the gap is specified in each case. Do NOT use contracted forms. There is an example at the beginning.

**Example: 0.** “Let’s go to the cinema on Sunday,” said Ann.

**wanted**

Ann \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema on Sunday. (4 words)

0	wanted us to go
---	-----------------

11. I am totally convinced that you will pass the exam.

**CHANCE**

In my opinion, there \_\_\_\_\_ your failing the exam. (4 words)

12. Not many people came to the wedding.

**NUMBER**

Only \_\_\_\_\_ people came to the wedding. (4 words)

13. I do not have any money left.

**RUN**

I \_\_\_\_\_ money. (4 words)

14. The play was shorter than we had expected.

**LAST**

The play did not \_\_\_\_\_ we had expected. (4 words)

15. I could not concentrate fully because of the noise coming from the next room.

**HARD**

The noise coming from the next room \_\_\_\_\_ to concentrate fully. (3 words)

16. The twins described their experience to me in detail.

**DESCRIPTION**

The twins gave \_\_\_\_\_ their experience. (5 words)

17. You can go to the cinema but you must get a taxi home afterwards.

**LONG**

You can go to the cinema \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi home afterwards. (5 words)

18. The flooding led to the road being closed.

**RESULT**

The road had to \_\_\_\_\_ of the flooding. (5 words)

19. That contestant did not succeed in getting to the final round of the quiz show.

**TO**

That contestant did not \_\_\_\_\_ to the final round of the quiz show. (3 words)

20. Carol would rather not come to the beach with us today.

**FEEL**

Carol \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach with us today. (5 words)

**Максимум за работу – 45 баллов**

68.

Итого: 315.

Губерия: Гресе. Юри: Заборова А.А.  
Алла Юри: Ашманова С.А.

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 conversation between themselves, they use English otherwise.
5. For instance, 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.

75.

**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

## 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.*

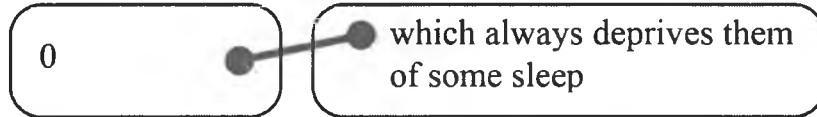
There is an example for you (0).

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

P.S.

**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) asked (to ask) his wife to sit tight. She (3) couldn't (not/ can) explain later why she (4) had thought (to think) her husband (5) had 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) 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) didn't know (not know) Dutch.

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

Meanwhile, Harris (21) was cycling (to cycle) with great pleasure. But soon he (22) felt (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) met (to meet) some local people. They (26) were sure (to be sure) he (27) would find (to find) his wife at the police station. There he (28) was asked (to ask) when, where and why he (29) had 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:**

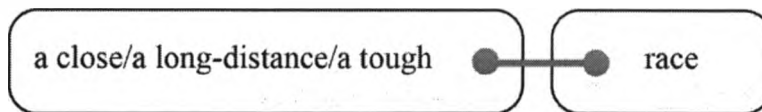
It happened while Mr Harris and his wife sitting on the tandem behind him 0 \_\_\_\_\_ (to cycle) through Holland.

**were cycling**

**Task 2**

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

**Example:**

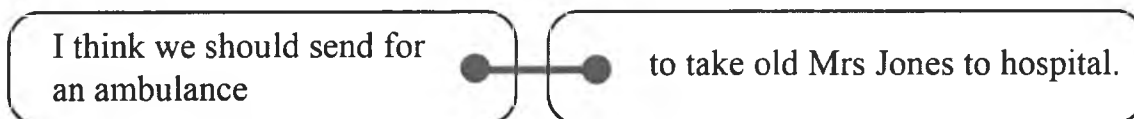


a difficult/an exciting/a huge	challenge
complete/firm/wide	support
lasting/wide-spread/minor	language
first/everyday/body	opportunity
wonderful/wasted/ideal	love
effective/interview/traditional	technique
latest/pirate/live	damage
deep/true/platonic	recording

**Task 3**

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

**Example:**



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.



#### 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

**Максимум за работу – 74 балла**

385.

Умно: 55

Ироверия: Иреде. жюри: Александр Ф.А. - 9  
всем жюри: Акимов С.А. - 1

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ  
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2020–2021 уч. г.  
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 5–6 КЛАССЫ

**Part 1**  
**Listening**

**Time: 10 minutes**  
**Maximum points – 4**

*Прослушайте аудиофайл: <https://statgrad.org/download/226993.mp3>*

*Listen to the text. Then put four tales in the order that they are mentioned in the text.  
There is one extra fairy tale which is not mentioned in the text.*

1 Ivan the fool and the Magic Pony	The Frog Princess
2 The Frog Princess	Ivan the Fool and the Magic Pony
3 Teremok (The Fly's Castle)	Kolobok (The Gingerbread Man)
4 Kolobok (The Gingerbread Man)	The Cat and the Rooster
	Teremok (The Fly's Castle)

45

**Part 2**  
**Reading**

**Time: 20 minutes**

**Maximum points – 10**

Read the text and decide if sentences are True, False, or this information is not mentioned in the text – Not Stated.

**Easy Writing**

Have you ever heard of Lazlo Biro? He invented the ballpoint pen (the biro). His invention has made writing a lot easier for everyone.

In the 1930s Lazlo Biro worked for a newspaper in Budapest in Hungary. While writing his articles he used an ink pen which left a lot of ink stains on paper. He often watched the newspaper being printed by huge printing machines. Biro noticed that the ink used in the printing machines dried very quickly. He wondered if this quick-drying ink could be used in pens. He had the idea of using a tube of quick-drying ink with a ball at the end. He found that when you wrote with it, the ball allowed ink to flow out of the tube and on to the paper. Because it dried quickly it did not smudge like ordinary ink.

Biro was very excited by his discovery. His pen was much easier and smoother to write with. It was especially helpful to left-handed people. With the pen, it was possible to write up to 200,000 words before the ink ran out. It was even possible to write on rough surfaces. Another advantage of the ballpoint pen was that it was cheap. You just threw it away when the ink ran out and got another one!

Unfortunately, before he was able to patent\* his invention, the Second World War broke out. Biro went to Brazil. There, he and his brother George began to improve the design of the pen. In the early 1940s they began to manufacture a new pen, but they did not have enough money to start a big company.

In 1944 he sold his business to an Englishman named Henry Martin. Martin produced thousands of Biro pens. He sold many to the men and women in the American and British armies. People liked the pens very much. They were convenient and easy to carry around and they could be used anywhere. They were cheaper than fountain pens. Later, Martin sold the business to a French company called BIC. This company now sells twelve million pens a day.

Biro was pleased that his pen was so popular, but he did not make a lot of money from his invention. He died quite a poor man in South America. However, his name is not forgotten. It has become an everyday word.

\*When an inventor patents something, this prevents others from using the invention without permission.

1. Biro was a Hungarian journalist.  
 True  
 False  
 Not Stated
  
2. Biro's birthday is celebrated in some countries as Inventors' Day.  
 True  
 False  
 Not Stated
  
3. Biro invented his pen without seeing a printing machine at work.  
 True  
 False  
 Not Stated
  
4. The ink used in printing machines was different from ordinary ink.  
 True  
 False  
 Not Stated
  
5. You can write longer with a ballpoint pen than with an ink pen.  
 True  
 False  
 Not Stated
  
6. The new pen could write not only on paper.  
 True  
 False  
 Not Stated
  
7. In the 1940s Biro brothers' business was rather successful.  
 True  
 False  
 Not Stated
  
8. Biro sold his business to BIC.  
 True  
 False  
 Not Stated

**9.** Fountain pens were cheaper and easier to use.

True

False

Not Stated

**10.** Biro's name is still honored by his relatives in South America.

True

False

Not Stated

108.

“Mr. Twain, people (3) say (to say) that you can tell very funny stories. I hope that during your lecture you (4) will make (to make) my uncle (5) laugh (to laugh). He (6) hasn't laughed (not to laugh) for ten years.”  
“I'll do my best”, Mark Twain said.

At the beginning of his lecture, Mark Twain (7) noticed (to notice) the club member who (8) was sitting (to sit) in front of him with an old sad man.

Mark Twain (9) began to tell (to begin) (to tell) jokes, one after another, long jokes and short jokes, new jokes and old jokes. Soon everybody (10) was crying (to cry) with laughter. Everybody – but not the old man. He (11) was looking (to look) at Mark Twain with his cold blue eyes. Mark Twain (12) was ashamed (to ashamed).

After the lecture, the club member (13) thanked (to thank) Mark Twain because he (14) heard (never to hear) so many funny stories.

“They (15) was not (not to be) funny enough for your uncle. He (16) didn't even smile (not even smile)!” Mark Twain (17) answered (to answer).

“I'd like to thank you and say again my uncle (18) laughed (not to laugh) for ten years. I want you to know he (19) heard (not to hear) anything for ten years. He (20) was (to be deaf).”

0	was well known	is well known	has been well known
1	invites	invited	invite
2	come	comes	came
3	say	will say	are said
4	made	make	will make
5	laughed	laugh	to laugh
6	hasn't laughed	don't laugh	didn't laugh
7	notice	notices	noticed
8	was sitting	is sitting	were sitting
9	had begun telling	began to tell	began to telling
10	were crying	will cry	was crying
11	was looking	would look	had looked
12	was ashamed	was ashamed	is ashamed
13	thanks	thank	thanked
14	had never heard	never had heard	have never heard
15	is not	were not	was not
16	haven't even smiled	hadn't even smile	didn't even smile
17	answered	answer	answers
18	didn't laugh	hasn't laughed	haven't laughed
19	hasn't heard	didn't hear	doesn't hear
20	were deaf	was deaf	is deaf

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

Time: 30 minutes  
Maximum points – 50

**Task 1**

*Read the text below. There is one mistake in each line: it can be a wrong word or a missed word. Find the mistake and write the proper word in the box.*

1	At 12 <sup>th</sup> April, 1961 Yuri Gagarin, a Russian Cosmonaut,	
2	became first human to travel into space. Although his flight	the
3	lasted only 108 minute, its success made him	minutes
4	national hero. He also became the first person	the
5	ate and drank in zero gravity, and he was able	who
6	view the Earth in a way that no one had done before.	to
7	Unfortunately, a plane crash in March 1968 made Gagarins'	Gagarin's
8	desire of revisiting space unpossible.	impossible
9	After his dead, his hometown and the Cosmonaut Training	a
10	Center at Star City, Russia, was named after he.	him

**Task 2**

*For questions (1-20) choose the correct verb form for each gap. (0) – is done for you as an example.*

**He Didn't Laugh**

Mark Twain, the famous American author, (0) was well known (to know) as a lecturer, and literary clubs often (1) invited (to invite) him to speak. Before one of his lectures a club member (2) came (to come) up to him and said,



**Task 3**

Complete the e-mail. For questions 1–10 write ONE word for each space. There is an example for you (0).

From: Parveen  
To: Marta

Hi Marta,

I hope (0) you are well. I was trying (1) to call you yesterday but you didn't answer. Is your phone broken, (2) or have you lost it again? Anyway, I wanted to ask (3) if you could come to my birthday party next Saturday. My birthday was actually two weeks (4) ago, but I couldn't have the party then (5) as lots of people were (6) on holiday. I've invited (7) the few people from our swimming club, as well as my friends from school. (8) Dick you think your brother (9) was free that day? Please invite (10) him to come too. The party's at my house and starts at 8 p.m.

Parveen

Example: (0) you

**Task 4**

Classify all these nouns and fill in the table. Mind your spelling. There is an example (0) for you.

0	<i>car</i>	<i>coach</i>	<i>bike</i>	<i>plane</i>	<i>transport</i>
1	apple	orange	banana	pear	fruits
2	Egypt	France	Russia	India	-
3	table	chair	sofa	bed	bed
4	trousers	shirt	hat	socks	-
5	beetle	ant	bee	spider	-
6	potato	carrot	onion	peas	-
7	aunt	uncle	niece	cousin	-
8	London	Moscow	Paris	Washington	-
9	violin	flute	guitar	trumpet	-
10	daisy	rose	tulip	iris	flowers

Максимум за работу – 64 балла

310  
УТОВ: 458

Хронология: Хронология - А.А. -  
наша страна. А.А. -

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ  
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2020–2021 уч. г.  
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 5–6 КЛАССЫ

**Part 1**  
**Listening**

**Time: 10 minutes**  
**Maximum points – 4**

Прослушайте аудиофайл: <https://statgrad.org/download/226993.mp3>

*Listen to the text. Then put four tales in the order that they are mentioned in the text.  
There is one extra fairy tale which is not mentioned in the text.*

1 Ivan the fool and the Magic Pony	The Frog Princess
2 The frog Princess	Ivan the Fool and the Magic Pony
3 Teremok	Kolobok (The Gingerbread Man)
4 Kolobok	The Cat and the Rooster
	Teremok (The Fly's Castle)

45.

## **Part 2**

### **Reading**

**Time: 20 minutes**

**Maximum points – 10**

Read the text and decide if sentences are True, False, or this information is not mentioned in the text – Not Stated.

#### **Easy Writing**

Have you ever heard of Lazlo Biro? He invented the ballpoint pen (the biro). His invention has made writing a lot easier for everyone.

In the 1930s Lazlo Biro worked for a newspaper in Budapest in Hungary. While writing his articles he used an ink pen which left a lot of ink stains on paper. He often watched the newspaper being printed by huge printing machines. Biro noticed that the ink used in the printing machines dried very quickly. He wondered if this quick-drying ink could be used in pens. He had the idea of using a tube of quick-drying ink with a ball at the end. He found that when you wrote with it, the ball allowed ink to flow out of the tube and on to the paper. Because it dried quickly it did not smudge like ordinary ink.

Biro was very excited by his discovery. His pen was much easier and smoother to write with. It was especially helpful to left-handed people. With the pen, it was possible to write up to 200,000 words before the ink ran out. It was even possible to write on rough surfaces. Another advantage of the ballpoint pen was that it was cheap. You just threw it away when the ink ran out and got another one!

Unfortunately, before he was able to patent\* his invention, the Second World War broke out. Biro went to Brazil. There, he and his brother George began to improve the design of the pen. In the early 1940s they began to manufacture a new pen, but they did not have enough money to start a big company.

In 1944 he sold his business to an Englishman named Henry Martin. Martin produced thousands of Biro pens. He sold many to the men and women in the American and British armies. People liked the pens very much. They were convenient and easy to carry around and they could be used anywhere. They were cheaper than fountain pens. Later, Martin sold the business to a French company called BIC. This company now sells twelve million pens a day.

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\*When an inventor patents something, this prevents others from using the invention without permission.

1. Biro was a Hungarian journalist.

- True
- False
- Not Stated

2. Biro's birthday is celebrated in some countries as Inventors' Day.

- True
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108.

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

Time: 30 minutes  
Maximum points – 50

**Task 1**

Read the text below. There is one mistake in each line: it can be a wrong word or a missed word. Find the mistake and write the proper word in the box.

1	At 12 <sup>th</sup> April, 1961 Yuri Gagarin, a Russian Cosmonaut,	on
2	became first human to travel into space. Although his flight	the
3	lasted only 108 minute, its success made him	minutes
4	national hero. He also became the first person	a
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7	Unfortunately, a plane crash in March 1968 made Gagarins'	Gagarin's
8	desire of revisiting space impossible.	impossible
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**Task 2**

For questions (1-20) choose the correct verb form for each gap. (0) – is done for you as an example.

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Mark Twain, the famous American author, (0) was well known (to know) as a lecturer, and literary clubs often (1) invited (to invite) him to speak. Before one of his lectures a club member (2) came (to come) up to him and said,

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“They (15) were not (not to be) funny enough for your uncle. He (16) answered (not even smile)!” Mark Twain (17) didn't even smile (to answer).

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Complete the e-mail. For questions 1–10 write ONE word for each space. There is an example for you (0).

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Parveen

Example: (0) you

**Task 4**

Classify all these nouns and fill in the table. Mind your spelling. There is an example (0) for you.

0	<i>car</i>	<i>coach</i>	<i>bike</i>	<i>plane</i>	<i>transport</i>
1	apple	orange	banana	pear	food
2	Egypt	France	Russia	India	-
3	table	chair	sofa	bed	things
4	trousers	shirt	hat	socks	-
5	beetle	ant	bee	spider	-
6	potato	carrot	onion	peas	-
7	aunt	uncle	niece	cousin	-
8	London	Moscow	Paris	Washington	-
9	violin	flute	guitar	trumpet	-
10	daisy	rose	tulip	iris	-

Максимум за работу – 64 балла

278

Almas, Y



Idar Shamparov 9<sup>th</sup> a

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ  
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2020–2021 уч. г.  
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 9–11 КЛАССЫ

**LISTENING**

**Time: 15 minutes**

**Maximum points – 10 points**

Прослушайте аудиофайл: <https://statgrad.org/download/230526.mp3>

*For items 1–10 listen to an interview with the astronaut Charles Duke, who is talking about his trip to the moon, and decide whether the statements 1–10 are TRUE according to the text you hear, or FALSE, or the information on the statement is NOT STATED in the text. You will hear the text twice.*

1. As a child, Charles showed no particular interest in space travel.

True

False

Not Stated

2. Charles started his career in the Air Force as a pilot.

True

False

Not Stated

3. The hardest part of the training for Charles was endlessly practising the lunar landing.

True

False

Not Stated

4. The interviewer is pretty sure Charles sailed through his training.

True

False

Not Stated

5. When he first found out he was going to the moon, Charles was exhilarated.

True

False

Not Stated

6. Charles had to stop doing all sports.

- True
- False
- Not Stated

7. During the process of landing, the crew panicked since they couldn't find a landing spot because of the dust.

- True
- False
- Not Stated

8. After landing, the crew had to rest for 6 hours before going out onto the moon surface.

- True
- False
- Not Stated

9. The loneliness of the moonscape made the greatest impact on Charles.

- True
- False
- Not Stated

10. He didn't return after the mission empty-handed, since Charles fetched a physical lunar souvenir.

- True
- False
- Not Stated

105.

correspondent from 1958-1975. "He was so quick to learn and had such an easy personality that he was very popular among the top brass, because he could be relied on to play ball and not to give away any secrets."

The pool of 19 was eventually whittled down to two: Gagarin and fellow test pilot Gherman Titov. Some have suggested that Gagarin's relatively humble background may have given him the edge over Titov.

On the morning of 12 April 1961, the 27-year-old Gagarin blasted off atop a 30m-high rocket from the Tyuratam Missile Range (now Baikonur Cosmodrome).

'Here we go'

The story goes that Gagarin yelled "poyekhali" ("here we go") as his rocket blasted off from Earth. For many, the line embodied the impatience of all those who had for decades dreamed of exploring space. During the historic 108-minute orbital flight, Gagarin was able to consume food through squeeze tubes and kept mission control updated on his condition using a high-frequency radio and a telegraph key.

The mission came perilously close to disaster. During re-entry, cables linking the spacecraft's descent module to the service module failed to separate. This caused violent shaking during the fiery re-entry through the Earth's atmosphere.

Gagarin baled out before his capsule hit the ground and parachuted to a safe landing near the Volga River. He was subsequently bestowed the title of Hero of the Soviet Union by the USSR's leader Nikita Khrushchev. Overnight, Gagarin achieved international renown. He toured the world in style, signed autographs, rubbed shoulders with world leaders and once happened to kiss the Italian film star Gina Lollobrigida.

Final flight

On 28 March 1968, Gagarin was killed on a routine training flight. He was 34 years old. His MiG-15UTI went into a dive and crashed into forest near the town of Kirzach, north-east of Moscow. Gagarin's co-pilot Vladimir Seregin was also killed. The cause of the crash is unknown, and many conspiracy theories have grown up in the intervening years. Among the more credible theories is that proposed by fellow cosmonaut Alexey Leonov, who believes that a Sukhoi jet – flying below its minimum altitude – passed within metres of Gagarin's plane. This triggered turbulence which sent the MiG into a spin from which it did not recover. Alternatively, a cabin air vent may have been left open by the crew or a previous pilot and this may have led to oxygen deprivation and an inability to control the aircraft.

Whatever the cause of the crash, since Gagarin's epochal flight in 1961, more than 500 people have flown in space. They all follow in the footsteps of the slight young man from Klushino who took a leap into the unknown some 60 years ago.

*For questions 1-8, choose option TRUE if the statement agrees with the information given in the text; FALSE if the statement contradicts the information given in the text or if there is no information given in the text.*

## READING

**Time: 20 minutes**

**Maximum points – 15 points**

*Read a BBC article and answer questions.*

### **Profile: Yuri Gagarin**

*By Paul Rincon and Katia Moskvitch*

*Science reporters, BBC News*

On 12 April 1961, manned space travel escaped the pages of fanciful fiction and arrived blazing into the here-and-now.

The first space flight was a triumph for the Soviet Union and a political and diplomatic setback for the US. But Yuri Gagarin was an instant history-maker whose achievement transcended the politics of the time.

He was born in the village of Klushino, outside Moscow; his father was a carpenter, while his mother worked as a milkmaid. His family, like many others, had suffered at the hands of the Nazis in World War II. During the German occupation, the Gagarins were forced out of their home and had to live in a tiny "mud hut" nearby. Yuri's brother Valentin and his sister Zoya were deported to labour camps in Poland.

When the future cosmonaut was just 13, he moved with his family to the city of Gzhatsk. His father dismantled the house in Klushino, moved it to the city and rebuilt it there. Friends and family remember a fun-loving boy, fond of pranks, but also keen on his studies. Yelena Kozlova taught Gagarin botany while the future cosmonaut was at school in the city. Now 91, she recalls that Yuri's favourite subjects were maths and physics: "No-one was able to resist his smile! And girls always liked him, too," she explained.

Gagarin initially graduated from trade school as a foundryman. But he later chose to pursue his studies, enrolling for a technical degree at the Saratov Technical College. While studying here, Gagarin learnt to fly with the local "aero club".

"When he was a student at the Saratov Technical College, he didn't have much money, and to make some extra cash he had to work part-time as a dock labourer on the Volga River - and he used the money to buy presents for his family," his niece Tamara Filatova told BBC News.

In 1955, Yuri Gagarin entered the Orenburg Pilot School, and upon graduation joined the Soviet Air Force as a lieutenant. It was here that he met his wife, Valentina, a graduate of the Orenburg Medical School. Soon after the couple married, Gagarin began a tour of duty as a fighter pilot.

In 1960, Gagarin - along with 19 others - was selected as a candidate for the Soviet space programme. "Gagarin was a very clever young man. He was head and shoulders above all the other cosmonauts," says Reg Turnill, the BBC's aerospace

1. The first space flight brought Gagarin global fame in no time.  
 True  
 False
2. The Gagarins moved to Gzhatsk as they didn't want to live in their house any longer after it had been dishonoured by the Nazi occupation.  
 True  
 False
3. Yuri Gagarin learned to fly a plane at the Saratov Technical College.  
 True  
 False
4. He met his wife after his graduation from the Orenburg Pilot School.  
 True  
 False
5. It is common knowledge that Yuri Gagarin's social origin got him a head start over the other candidates for the Soviet space programme.  
 True  
 False
6. The first space flight took less than two hours.  
 True  
 False
7. Gagarin's capsule landed safely near the Volga River.  
 True  
 False
8. Gagarin died in an air crash when his plane collided with another one.  
 True  
 False

*Choose option which best fits according to the text.*

9. What are we told about the family of Yuri Gagarin in the second paragraph?  
 There were three children in the family in the time of World War II.  
 Yuri's siblings grew up in Poland.  
 The Gagarins were forced out of Klushino by the Nazi invaders.  
 Gagarin was not a native of Moscow.

**10.** Yuri's school teacher says that he...

- used to play tricks on his friends.
- loved technical disciplines at school.
- used to smile a lot.
- was keen on botany.

**11.** Reg Turnill remembers that Yuri Gagarin was...

- taller than the other cosmonauts.
- good at playing ball games.
- not secretive.
- favoured by senior ranks.

**12.** Gagarin's "poyekhali" ("here we go")

- reflects the aspiration to explore space.
- was the signal to launch the rocket.
- was translated into many languages.
- was broadcast live.

**13.** Which one of the listed activities did Gagarin not do during his flight?

- reporting his state of health to the control centre
- maintaining radio contact with the earth
- eating
- controlling his flight

**14.** Which one of the listed events CANNOT be regarded as a LOGICAL follow-up of the first orbit flight?

- Gagarin was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.
- Gagarin kissed Gina Lollobrigida.
- Gagarin became world-famous.
- Gagarin met the diplomatic establishment as part of his world tour.

**15.** Which one of the following statements is true according to the text?

- The cause of the crash of Gagarin's plane is still not clear.
- It has been proved that a previous pilot had left the cabin air vent open.
- Alexey Leonov has evidence that another plane caused turbulence which sent Gagarin's plane into a deadly spin.
- Vladimir Seregin was the only one who survived the crash.

158.



## USE OF ENGLISH

**Time: 25 minutes**

**Maximum points – 20 points**

### Task 1

*For items 1–10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).*

**Example:**

<b>0</b>	<b>BOREDOM</b>
----------	----------------

### Games in Space

For astronauts on long missions into space, (0) ... can be a real problem.	<b>BORE</b>
In order to help the astronauts, (1) <sup>scientists</sup> ... and doctors need to find out what this feels like.	<b>SCIENCE</b>
As part of the (2) <sup>research</sup> ... programme, six volunteers will be locked away for 520 days to see what effect this has on their mind and	<b>SEARCH</b>
body. During their time in (3) <sup>isolation</sup> ... , the volunteers will be able to communicate with their controllers, but only in a way that replicates the astronauts' experience. For example, the further	<b>ISOLATE</b>
away from 'Earth' they get, the longer the delay in the signal, so they will be (4) <sup>unable</sup> ... to have a conversation in real time.	<b>ABLE</b>
As part of the experiment, the volunteers will be allowed to play computer games. There will be a (5) <sup>mixture</sup> ... of solo games	<b>MIX</b>
and (6) <sup>competitive</sup> ... games available. Afterwards, they will be asked to give (7) <sup>feedback</sup> ... on how hard they found the games to play and what	<b>COMPETE</b>
their (8) <sup>emotion</sup> ... state was at the time.	<b>FEED</b>
As a result of the (9) ... gathered, it may be possible to create	<b>EMOTION</b>
special (10) ... for crews on future missions.	<b>INFORM</b>
	<b>SOFT</b>

**Task 2**

*For items 11–20, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. Use from three to five words. The number of words you should put in the gap is specified in each case. Do NOT use contracted forms. There is an example at the beginning.*

**Example: 0.** “Let’s go to the cinema on Sunday,” said Ann.

**wanted**

Ann \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema on Sunday. (4 words)

<b>0</b>	<i>wanted us to go</i>
----------	------------------------

**11.** I am totally convinced that you will pass the exam.

**CHANCE**

In my opinion, there \_\_\_\_\_ your failing the exam. (4 words)

**12.** Not many people came to the wedding.

**NUMBER**

Only \_\_\_\_\_ people came to the wedding. (4 words)

**13.** I do not have any money left.

**RUN**

I \_\_\_\_\_ money. (4 words)

**14.** The play was shorter than we had expected.

**LAST**

The play did not \_\_\_\_\_ we had expected. (4 words)

**15.** I could not concentrate fully because of the noise coming from the next room.

**HARD**

The noise coming from the next room \_\_\_\_\_ to concentrate fully. (3 words)

**16.** The twins described their experience to me in detail.

**DESCRIPTION**

The twins gave \_\_\_\_\_ their experience. (5 words)

**17.** You can go to the cinema but you must get a taxi home afterwards.

**LONG**

You can go to the cinema \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi home afterwards. (5 words)

18. The flooding led to the road being closed.

**RESULT**

The road had to \_\_\_\_\_ of the flooding. (5 words)

19. That contestant did not succeed in getting to the final round of the quiz show.

**TO**

That contestant did not \_\_\_\_\_ to the final round of the quiz show. (3 words)

20. Carol would rather not come to the beach with us today.

**FEEL**

Carol \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach with us today. (5 words)

Максимум за работу – 45 баллов

25.

Умно: 335

Проверка: Гресе, Хюри: Киборова Д.А. - 9  
Анна Хюри: Аленова С.А. - 10

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ  
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2020–2021 уч. г.  
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 9–11 КЛАССЫ

**LISTENING**

**Time: 15 minutes**

**Maximum points – 10 points**

*Прослушайте аудиофайл: <https://statgrad.org/download/230526.mp3>*

*For items 1–10 listen to an interview with the astronaut Charles Duke, who is talking about his trip to the moon, and decide whether the statements 1–10 are TRUE according to the text you hear, or FALSE, or the information on the statement is NOT STATED in the text. You will hear the text twice.*

1. As a child, Charles showed no particular interest in space travel.

- True  
 False  
 Not Stated

2. Charles started his career in the Air Force as a pilot.

- True  
 False  
 Not Stated

3. The hardest part of the training for Charles was endlessly practising the lunar landing.

- True  
 False  
 Not Stated

4. The interviewer is pretty sure Charles sailed through his training.

- True  
 False  
 Not Stated

5. When he first found out he was going to the moon, Charles was exhilarated.

- True  
 False  
 Not Stated

6. Charles had to stop doing all sports.

- True  
 False  
 Not Stated

7. During the process of landing, the crew panicked since they couldn't find a landing spot because of the dust.

- True  
 False  
 Not Stated

8. After landing, the crew had to rest for 6 hours before going out onto the moon surface.

- True  
 False  
 Not Stated

9. The loneliness of the moonscape made the greatest impact on Charles.

- True  
 False  
 Not Stated

10. He didn't return after the mission empty-handed, since Charles fetched a physical lunar souvenir.

- True  
 False  
 Not Stated

108

## READING

**Time: 20 minutes**

**Maximum points – 15 points**

*Read a BBC article and answer questions.*

**Profile: Yuri Gagarin**

*By Paul Rincon and Katia Moskvitch*

*Science reporters, BBC News*

On 12 April 1961, manned space travel escaped the pages of fanciful fiction and arrived blazing into the here-and-now.

The first space flight was a triumph for the Soviet Union and a political and diplomatic setback for the US. But Yuri Gagarin was an instant history-maker whose achievement transcended the politics of the time.

He was born in the village of Klushino, outside Moscow; his father was a carpenter, while his mother worked as a milkmaid. His family, like many others, had suffered at the hands of the Nazis in World War II. During the German occupation, the Gagarins were forced out of their home and had to live in a tiny "mud hut" nearby. Yuri's brother Valentin and his sister Zoya were deported to labour camps in Poland.

When the future cosmonaut was just 13, he moved with his family to the city of Gzhatsk. His father dismantled the house in Klushino, moved it to the city and rebuilt it there. Friends and family remember a fun-loving boy, fond of pranks, but also keen on his studies. Yelena Kozlova taught Gagarin botany while the future cosmonaut was at school in the city. Now 91, she recalls that Yuri's favourite subjects were maths and physics: "No-one was able to resist his smile! And girls always liked him, too," she explained.

Gagarin initially graduated from trade school as a foundryman. But he later chose to pursue his studies, enrolling for a technical degree at the Saratov Technical College. While studying here, Gagarin learnt to fly with the local "aero club".

"When he was a student at the Saratov Technical College, he didn't have much money, and to make some extra cash he had to work part-time as a dock labourer on the Volga River - and he used the money to buy presents for his family," his niece Tamara Filatova told BBC News.

In 1955, Yuri Gagarin entered the Orenburg Pilot School, and upon graduation joined the Soviet Air Force as a lieutenant. It was here that he met his wife, Valentina, a graduate of the Orenburg Medical School. Soon after the couple married, Gagarin began a tour of duty as a fighter pilot.

In 1960, Gagarin - along with 19 others - was selected as a candidate for the Soviet space programme. "Gagarin was a very clever young man. He was head and shoulders above all the other cosmonauts," says Reg Turnill, the BBC's aerospace

correspondent from 1958-1975. "He was so quick to learn and had such an easy personality that he was very popular among the top brass, because he could be relied on to play ball and not to give away any secrets."

The pool of 19 was eventually whittled down to two: Gagarin and fellow test pilot Gherman Titov. Some have suggested that Gagarin's relatively humble background may have given him the edge over Titov.

On the morning of 12 April 1961, the 27-year-old Gagarin blasted off atop a 30m-high rocket from the Tyuratam Missile Range (now Baikonur Cosmodrome).

'Here we go'

The story goes that Gagarin yelled "poyekhali" ("here we go") as his rocket blasted off from Earth. For many, the line embodied the impatience of all those who had for decades dreamed of exploring space. During the historic 108-minute orbital flight, Gagarin was able to consume food through squeeze tubes and kept mission control updated on his condition using a high-frequency radio and a telegraph key.

The mission came perilously close to disaster. During re-entry, cables linking the spacecraft's descent module to the service module failed to separate. This caused violent shaking during the fiery re-entry through the Earth's atmosphere.

Gagarin baled out before his capsule hit the ground and parachuted to a safe landing near the Volga River. He was subsequently bestowed the title of Hero of the Soviet Union by the USSR's leader Nikita Khrushchev. Overnight, Gagarin achieved international renown. He toured the world in style, signed autographs, rubbed shoulders with world leaders and once happened to kiss the Italian film star Gina Lollobrigida.

Final flight

On 28 March 1968, Gagarin was killed on a routine training flight. He was 34 years old. His MiG-15UTI went into a dive and crashed into forest near the town of Kirzach, north-east of Moscow. Gagarin's co-pilot Vladimir Seregin was also killed. The cause of the crash is unknown, and many conspiracy theories have grown up in the intervening years. Among the more credible theories is that proposed by fellow cosmonaut Alexey Leonov, who believes that a Sukhoi jet – flying below its minimum altitude – passed within metres of Gagarin's plane. This triggered turbulence which sent the MiG into a spin from which it did not recover. Alternatively, a cabin air vent may have been left open by the crew or a previous pilot and this may have led to oxygen deprivation and an inability to control the aircraft.

Whatever the cause of the crash, since Gagarin's epochal flight in 1961, more than 500 people have flown in space. They all follow in the footsteps of the slight young man from Klushino who took a leap into the unknown some 60 years ago.

*For questions 1-8, choose option TRUE if the statement agrees with the information given in the text; FALSE if the statement contradicts the information given in the text or if there is no information given in the text.*

1. The first space flight brought Gagarin global fame in no time.  
 True  
 False
2. The Gagarins moved to Gzhatsk as they didn't want to live in their house any longer after it had been dishonoured by the Nazi occupation.  
 True  
 False
3. Yuri Gagarin learned to fly a plane at the Saratov Technical College.  
 True  
 False
4. He met his wife after his graduation from the Orenburg Pilot School.  
 True  
 False
5. It is common knowledge that Yuri Gagarin's social origin got him a head start over the other candidates for the Soviet space programme.  
 True  
 False
6. The first space flight took less than two hours.  
 True  
 False
7. Gagarin's capsule landed safely near the Volga River.  
 True  
 False
8. Gagarin died in an air crash when his plane collided with another one.  
 True  
 False

*Choose option which best fits according to the text.*

9. What are we told about the family of Yuri Gagarin in the second paragraph?  
 There were three children in the family in the time of World War II.  
 Yuri's siblings grew up in Poland.  
 The Gagarins were forced out of Klushino by the Nazi invaders.  
 Gagarin was not a native of Moscow.



10. Yuri's school teacher says that he...

- used to play tricks on his friends.
- loved technical disciplines at school.
- used to smile a lot.
- was keen on botany.

11. Reg Turnill remembers that Yuri Gagarin was...

- taller than the other cosmonauts.
- good at playing ball games.
- not secretive.
- favoured by senior ranks.

12. Gagarin's "poyekhali" ("here we go")

- reflects the aspiration to explore space.
- was the signal to launch the rocket.
- was translated into many languages.
- was broadcast live.

13. Which one of the listed activities did Gagarin not do during his flight?

- reporting his state of health to the control centre
- maintaining radio contact with the earth
- eating
- controlling his flight

14. Which one of the listed events CANNOT be regarded as a LOGICAL follow-up of the first orbit flight?

- Gagarin was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.
- Gagarin kissed Gina Lollobrigida.
- Gagarin became world-famous.
- Gagarin met the diplomatic establishment as part of his world tour.

15. Which one of the following statements is true according to the text?

- The cause of the crash of Gagarin's plane is still not clear.
- It has been proved that a previous pilot had left the cabin air vent open.
- Alexey Leonov has evidence that another plane caused turbulence which sent Gagarin's plane into a deadly spin.
- Vladimir Seregin was the only one who survived the crash.

158.

## USE OF ENGLISH

**Time: 25 minutes**

**Maximum points – 20 points**

### Task 1

For items 1–10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

**Example:**

<b>0</b>	<b>BOREDOM</b>
----------	----------------

### Games in Space

For astronauts on long missions into space, (0) ... can be a real problem.	<b>BORE</b>
In order to help the astronauts, (1) <sup>scientist</sup> ... and doctors need to find out what this feels like.	<b>SCIENCE</b>
As part of the (2) <sup>research</sup> ... programme, six volunteers will be locked away for 520 days to see what effect this has on their mind and body. During their time in (3) <sup>isolation</sup> ... , the volunteers will be able to communicate with their controllers, but only in a way that replicates the astronauts' experience. For example, the further	<b>SEARCH</b>
away from 'Earth' they get, the longer the delay in the signal, so they will be (4) <sup>unable</sup> ... to have a conversation in real time.	<b>ISOLATE</b>
As part of the experiment, the volunteers will be allowed to play computer games. There will be a (5) <sup>mix</sup> ... of solo games	<b>ABLE</b>
and (6) <sup>competitive</sup> ... games available. Afterwards, they will be asked to	<b>MIX</b>
give (7) <sup>feedback</sup> ... on how hard they found the games to play and what	<b>COMPETE</b>
their (8) <sup>emotional</sup> ... state was at the time.	<b>FEED</b>
As a result of the (9) <sup>information</sup> ... gathered, it may be possible to create	<b>EMOTION</b>
special (10) <sup>soft</sup> ... for crews on future missions.	<b>INFORM</b>
	<b>SOFT</b>

## Task 2

For items 11–20, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. Use from three to five words. The number of words you should put in the gap is specified in each case. Do NOT use contracted forms. There is an example at the beginning.

**Example: 0.** “Let’s go to the cinema on Sunday,” said Ann.

**wanted**

Ann \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema on Sunday. (4 words)

0	wanted us to go
---	-----------------

11. I am totally convinced that you will pass the exam.

**CHANCE**

In my opinion, there \_\_\_\_\_ your failing the exam. (4 words)

12. Not many people came to the wedding.

**NUMBER**

Only \_\_\_\_\_ people came to the wedding. (4 words)

13. I do not have any money left.

**RUN**

I \_\_\_\_\_ money. (4 words)

14. The play was shorter than we had expected.

**LAST**

The play did not \_\_\_\_\_ we had expected. (4 words)

15. I could not concentrate fully because of the noise coming from the next room.

**HARD**

The noise coming from the next room \_\_\_\_\_ to concentrate fully. (3 words)

16. The twins described their experience to me in detail.

**DESCRIPTION**

The twins gave \_\_\_\_\_ their experience. (5 words)

17. You can go to the cinema but you must get a taxi home afterwards.

**LONG**

You can go to the cinema \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi home afterwards. (5 words)

18. The flooding led to the road being closed.

**RESULT**

The road had to \_\_\_\_\_ of the flooding. (5 words)

19. That contestant did not succeed in getting to the final round of the quiz show.

**TO**

That contestant did not \_\_\_\_\_ to the final round of the quiz show. (3 words)

20. Carol would rather not come to the beach with us today.

**FEEL**

Carol \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach with us today. (5 words)

**Максимум за работу – 45 баллов**

88

49020 · 338 .

Проверил: Грехов Игорь Александрович  
Александров А. А. - [подпись]  
Александров А. А. - [подпись]

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 conversations between themselves, they use English otherwise.
5. For instance, 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.

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**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

### 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.*

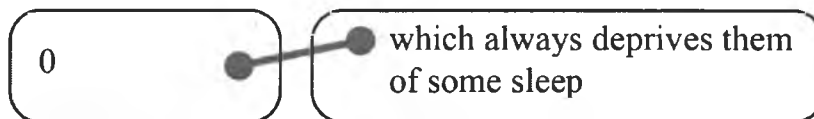
There is an example for you (0).

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

118



**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) asked (to ask) his wife to sit tight. She (3) could not (not/ can) explain later why she (4) had thought (to think) her husband (5) had ordered (to order) her to jump down. And she did so. Harris (6) goes on (to go on) without turning his head. He (7) believes (to believe) his wife (8) sat (to sit) behind him.

Mrs Harris (9) didn't find (to find) herself on the road alone.

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

She (15) began (to begin) to cry as she (16) has (to have) no money, and she (17) \_\_\_\_\_ (not know) Dutch.

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

Meanwhile, Harris (21) was cycling (to cycle) with great pleasure. But soon he (22) felt (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) met (to meet) some local people. They (26) sured (to be sure) he (27) found (to find) his wife at the police station. There he (28) was asked (to ask) when, where and why he (29) lose (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:**

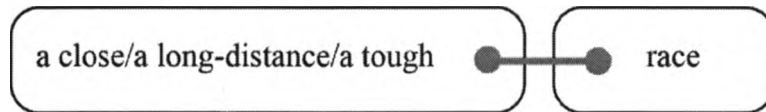
It happened while Mr Harris and his wife sitting on the tandem behind him 0 \_\_\_\_\_ (to cycle) through Holland.

**were cycling**

### Task 2

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

Example:

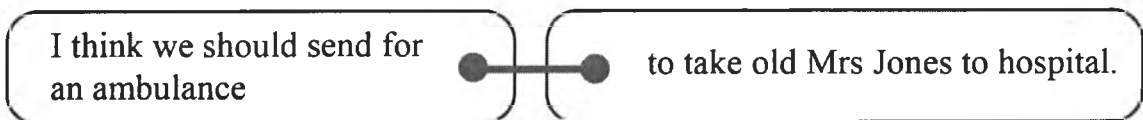


a difficult/an exciting/a huge	→	challenge
complete/firm/wide	→	support
lasting/wide-spread/minor	→	language
first/everyday/body	→	opportunity
wonderful/wasted/ideal	→	love
effective/interview/traditional	→	technique
latest/pirate/live	→	damage
deep/true/platonic	→	recording

### Task 3

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

Example:



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.

#### 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

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку 2020–2021 уч. г.  
Школьный этап. 7–8 классы

- 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


Максимум за работу – 74 балла

298.

Итого: 478

Проверка: Председатель жюри:

Альборова Ф.А. - ~~Ф.А.~~

Член жюри: Ахмедова С.А. - 

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ  
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2020–2021 уч. г.  
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 9–11 КЛАССЫ

**LISTENING**

**Time: 15 minutes**

**Maximum points – 10 points**

*Прослушайте аудиофайл: <https://statgrad.org/download/230526.mp3>*

*For items 1–10 listen to an interview with the astronaut Charles Duke, who is talking about his trip to the moon, and decide whether the statements 1–10 are TRUE according to the text you hear, or FALSE, or the information on the statement is NOT STATED in the text. You will hear the text twice.*

1. As a child, Charles showed no particular interest in space travel.

- True  
 False  
 Not Stated

2. Charles started his career in the Air Force as a pilot.

- True  
 False  
 Not Stated

3. The hardest part of the training for Charles was endlessly practising the lunar landing.

- True  
 False  
 Not Stated

4. The interviewer is pretty sure Charles sailed through his training.

- True  
 False  
 Not Stated

5. When he first found out he was going to the moon, Charles was exhilarated.

- True  
 False  
 Not Stated

6. Charles had to stop doing all sports.

- True
- False
- Not Stated

7. During the process of landing, the crew panicked since they couldn't find a landing spot because of the dust.

- True
- False
- Not Stated

8. After landing, the crew had to rest for 6 hours before going out onto the moon surface.

- True
- False
- Not Stated

9. The loneliness of the moonscape made the greatest impact on Charles.

- True
- False
- Not Stated

10. He didn't return after the mission empty-handed, since Charles fetched a physical lunar souvenir.

- True
- False
- Not Stated

77.

## READING

**Time: 20 minutes**

**Maximum points – 15 points**

*Read a BBC article and answer questions.*

### **Profile: Yuri Gagarin**

*By Paul Rincon and Katia Moskvitch  
Science reporters, BBC News*

On 12 April 1961, manned space travel escaped the pages of fanciful fiction and arrived blazing into the here-and-now.

The first space flight was a triumph for the Soviet Union and a political and diplomatic setback for the US. But Yuri Gagarin was an instant history-maker whose achievement transcended the politics of the time.

He was born in the village of Klushino, outside Moscow; his father was a carpenter, while his mother worked as a milkmaid. His family, like many others, had suffered at the hands of the Nazis in World War II. During the German occupation, the Gagarins were forced out of their home and had to live in a tiny "mud hut" nearby. Yuri's brother Valentin and his sister Zoya were deported to labour camps in Poland.

When the future cosmonaut was just 13, he moved with his family to the city of Gzhatsk. His father dismantled the house in Klushino, moved it to the city and rebuilt it there. Friends and family remember a fun-loving boy, fond of pranks, but also keen on his studies. Yelena Kozlova taught Gagarin botany while the future cosmonaut was at school in the city. Now 91, she recalls that Yuri's favourite subjects were maths and physics: "No-one was able to resist his smile! And girls always liked him, too," she explained.

Gagarin initially graduated from trade school as a foundryman. But he later chose to pursue his studies, enrolling for a technical degree at the Saratov Technical College. While studying here, Gagarin learnt to fly with the local "aero club".

"When he was a student at the Saratov Technical College, he didn't have much money, and to make some extra cash he had to work part-time as a dock labourer on the Volga River - and he used the money to buy presents for his family," his niece Tamara Filatova told BBC News.

In 1955, Yuri Gagarin entered the Orenburg Pilot School, and upon graduation joined the Soviet Air Force as a lieutenant. It was here that he met his wife, Valentina, a graduate of the Orenburg Medical School. Soon after the couple married, Gagarin began a tour of duty as a fighter pilot.

In 1960, Gagarin - along with 19 others - was selected as a candidate for the Soviet space programme. "Gagarin was a very clever young man. He was head and shoulders above all the other cosmonauts," says Reg Turnill, the BBC's aerospace

correspondent from 1958-1975. "He was so quick to learn and had such an easy personality that he was very popular among the top brass, because he could be relied on to play ball and not to give away any secrets."

The pool of 19 was eventually whittled down to two: Gagarin and fellow test pilot Gherman Titov. Some have suggested that Gagarin's relatively humble background may have given him the edge over Titov.

On the morning of 12 April 1961, the 27-year-old Gagarin blasted off atop a 30m-high rocket from the Tyuratam Missile Range (now Baikonur Cosmodrome).

'Here we go'

The story goes that Gagarin yelled "poyekhali" ("here we go") as his rocket blasted off from Earth. For many, the line embodied the impatience of all those who had for decades dreamed of exploring space. During the historic 108-minute orbital flight, Gagarin was able to consume food through squeeze tubes and kept mission control updated on his condition using a high-frequency radio and a telegraph key.

The mission came perilously close to disaster. During re-entry, cables linking the spacecraft's descent module to the service module failed to separate. This caused violent shaking during the fiery re-entry through the Earth's atmosphere.

Gagarin baled out before his capsule hit the ground and parachuted to a safe landing near the Volga River. He was subsequently bestowed the title of Hero of the Soviet Union by the USSR's leader Nikita Khrushchev. Overnight, Gagarin achieved international renown. He toured the world in style, signed autographs, rubbed shoulders with world leaders and once happened to kiss the Italian film star Gina Lollobrigida.

Final flight

On 28 March 1968, Gagarin was killed on a routine training flight. He was 34 years old. His MiG-15UTI went into a dive and crashed into forest near the town of Kirzach, north-east of Moscow. Gagarin's co-pilot Vladimir Seregin was also killed. The cause of the crash is unknown, and many conspiracy theories have grown up in the intervening years. Among the more credible theories is that proposed by fellow cosmonaut Alexey Leonov, who believes that a Sukhoi jet – flying below its minimum altitude – passed within metres of Gagarin's plane. This triggered turbulence which sent the MiG into a spin from which it did not recover. Alternatively, a cabin air vent may have been left open by the crew or a previous pilot and this may have led to oxygen deprivation and an inability to control the aircraft.

Whatever the cause of the crash, since Gagarin's epochal flight in 1961, more than 500 people have flown in space. They all follow in the footsteps of the slight young man from Klushino who took a leap into the unknown some 60 years ago.

*For questions 1-8, choose option TRUE if the statement agrees with the information given in the text; FALSE if the statement contradicts the information given in the text or if there is no information given in the text.*



1. The first space flight brought Gagarin global fame in no time.  
 True  
 False
2. The Gagarins moved to Gzhatsk as they didn't want to live in their house any longer after it had been dishonoured by the Nazi occupation.  
 True  
 False
3. Yuri Gagarin learned to fly a plane at the Saratov Technical College.  
 True  
 False
4. He met his wife after his graduation from the Orenburg Pilot School.  
 True  
 False
5. It is common knowledge that Yuri Gagarin's social origin got him a head start over the other candidates for the Soviet space programme.  
 True  
 False
6. The first space flight took less than two hours.  
 True  
 False
7. Gagarin's capsule landed safely near the Volga River.  
 True  
 False
8. Gagarin died in an air crash when his plane collided with another one.  
 True  
 False

*Choose option which best fits according to the text.*

9. What are we told about the family of Yuri Gagarin in the second paragraph?  
 There were three children in the family in the time of World War II.  
 Yuri's siblings grew up in Poland.  
 The Gagarins were forced out of Klushino by the Nazi invaders.  
 Gagarin was not a native of Moscow.

10. Yuri's school teacher says that he...

- used to play tricks on his friends.
- loved technical disciplines at school.
- used to smile a lot.
- was keen on botany.

11. Reg Turnill remembers that Yuri Gagarin was...

- taller than the other cosmonauts.
- good at playing ball games.
- not secretive.
- favoured by senior ranks.

12. Gagarin's "poyekhali" ("here we go")

- reflects the aspiration to explore space.
- was the signal to launch the rocket.
- was translated into many languages.
- was broadcast live.

13. Which one of the listed activities did Gagarin not do during his flight?

- reporting his state of health to the control centre
- maintaining radio contact with the earth
- eating
- controlling his flight

14. Which one of the listed events CANNOT be regarded as a LOGICAL follow-up of the first orbit flight?

- Gagarin was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.
- Gagarin kissed Gina Lollobrigida.
- Gagarin became world-famous.
- Gagarin met the diplomatic establishment as part of his world tour.

15. Which one of the following statements is true according to the text?

- The cause of the crash of Gagarin's plane is still not clear.
- It has been proved that a previous pilot had left the cabin air vent open.
- Alexey Leonov has evidence that another plane caused turbulence which sent Gagarin's plane into a deadly spin.
- Vladimir Seregin was the only one who survived the crash.

SS.

## USE OF ENGLISH

**Time: 25 minutes**

**Maximum points – 20 points**

### Task 1

For items 1–10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

**Example:**

<b>0</b>	<b>BOREDOM</b>
----------	----------------

### Games in Space

For astronauts on long missions into space, (0) ... can be a real problem.	<b>BORE</b>
In order to help the astronauts, (1) ... and doctors need to find out what this feels like.	<b>SCIENCE</b> <i>scientists</i>
As part of the (2) ... programme, six volunteers will be locked away for 520 days to see what effect this has on their mind and body. During their time in (3) ... , the volunteers will be able to communicate with their controllers, but only in a way that replicates the astronauts' experience. For example, the further	<b>SEARCH</b> <i>research</i>
away from 'Earth' they get, the longer the delay in the signal, so they will be (4) ... to have a conversation in real time.	<b>ISOLATE</b> <i>isolation</i>
As part of the experiment, the volunteers will be allowed to play computer games. There will be a (5) ... of solo games	<b>ABLE</b> <i>unable</i>
and (6) ... games available. Afterwards, they will be asked to	<b>MIX</b> <i>mixture</i>
give (7) ... on how hard they found the games to play and what	<b>COMPETE</b>
their (8) ... state was at the time.	<b>FEED</b>
As a result of the (9) ... gathered, it may be possible to create	<b>EMOTION</b>
special (10) ... for crews on future missions.	<b>INFORM</b>
	<b>SOFT</b>

## Task 2

For items 11–20, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. Use from three to five words. The number of words you should put in the gap is specified in each case. Do NOT use contracted forms. There is an example at the beginning.

**Example: 0.** “Let’s go to the cinema on Sunday,” said Ann.

**wanted**

Ann \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema on Sunday. (4 words)

0	wanted us to go
---	-----------------

11. I am totally convinced that you will pass the exam.

**CHANCE**

In my opinion, there \_\_\_\_\_ your failing the exam. (4 words)

12. Not many people came to the wedding.

**NUMBER**

Only \_\_\_\_\_ people came to the wedding. (4 words)

13. I do not have any money left.

**RUN**

I \_\_\_\_\_ money. (4 words)

14. The play was shorter than we had expected.

**LAST**

The play did not \_\_\_\_\_ we had expected. (4 words)

15. I could not concentrate fully because of the noise coming from the next room.

**HARD**

The noise coming from the next room \_\_\_\_\_ to concentrate fully. (3 words)

16. The twins described their experience to me in detail.

**DESCRIPTION**

The twins gave \_\_\_\_\_ their experience. (5 words)

17. You can go to the cinema but you must get a taxi home afterwards.

**LONG**

You can go to the cinema \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi home afterwards. (5 words)

18. The flooding led to the road being closed.

**RESULT**

The road had to \_\_\_\_\_ of the flooding. (5 words)

19. That contestant did not succeed in getting to the final round of the quiz show.

**TO**

That contestant did not \_\_\_\_\_ to the final round of the quiz show. (3 words)

20. Carol would rather not come to the beach with us today.

**FEEL**



Carol \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach with us today. (5 words)

125.

Максимум за работу – 45 баллов

Устно: (22)

Проверки:

Брежневские: Алюборова Р.А. -   
Меняющие: Ашенинова С.И. - 

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ  
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2020–2021 уч. г.  
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 9–11 КЛАССЫ

**LISTENING**

**Time: 15 minutes**

**Maximum points – 10 points**

Прослушайте аудиофайл: <https://statgrad.org/download/230526.mp3>

*For items 1–10 listen to an interview with the astronaut Charles Duke, who is talking about his trip to the moon, and decide whether the statements 1–10 are TRUE according to the text you hear, or FALSE, or the information on the statement is NOT STATED in the text. You will hear the text twice.*

1. As a child, Charles showed no particular interest in space travel.

True

False

Not Stated

2. Charles started his career in the Air Force as a pilot.

True

False

Not Stated

3. The hardest part of the training for Charles was endlessly practising the lunar landing.

True

False

Not Stated

4. The interviewer is pretty sure Charles sailed through his training.

True

False

Not Stated

5. When he first found out he was going to the moon, Charles was exhilarated.

True

False

Not Stated

6. Charles had to stop doing all sports.

- True  
 False  
 Not Stated

7. During the process of landing, the crew panicked since they couldn't find a landing spot because of the dust.

- True  
 False  
 Not Stated

8. After landing, the crew had to rest for 6 hours before going out onto the moon surface.

- True  
 False  
 Not Stated

9. The loneliness of the moonscape made the greatest impact on Charles.

- True  
 False  
 Not Stated

10. He didn't return after the mission empty-handed, since Charles fetched a physical lunar souvenir.

- True  
 False  
 Not Stated

95.

## READING

**Time: 20 minutes**

**Maximum points – 15 points**

*Read a BBC article and answer questions.*

### **Profile: Yuri Gagarin**

*By Paul Rincon and Katia Moskvitch*

*Science reporters, BBC News*

On 12 April 1961, manned space travel escaped the pages of fanciful fiction and arrived blazing into the here-and-now.

The first space flight was a triumph for the Soviet Union and a political and diplomatic setback for the US. But Yuri Gagarin was an instant history-maker whose achievement transcended the politics of the time.

He was born in the village of Klushino, outside Moscow; his father was a carpenter, while his mother worked as a milkmaid. His family, like many others, had suffered at the hands of the Nazis in World War II. During the German occupation, the Gagarins were forced out of their home and had to live in a tiny "mud hut" nearby. Yuri's brother Valentin and his sister Zoya were deported to labour camps in Poland.

When the future cosmonaut was just 13, he moved with his family to the city of Gzhatsk. His father dismantled the house in Klushino, moved it to the city and rebuilt it there. Friends and family remember a fun-loving boy, fond of pranks, but also keen on his studies. Yelena Kozlova taught Gagarin botany while the future cosmonaut was at school in the city. Now 91, she recalls that Yuri's favourite subjects were maths and physics: "No-one was able to resist his smile! And girls always liked him, too," she explained.

Gagarin initially graduated from trade school as a foundryman. But he later chose to pursue his studies, enrolling for a technical degree at the Saratov Technical College. While studying here, Gagarin learnt to fly with the local "aero club".

"When he was a student at the Saratov Technical College, he didn't have much money, and to make some extra cash he had to work part-time as a dock labourer on the Volga River - and he used the money to buy presents for his family," his niece Tamara Filatova told BBC News.

In 1955, Yuri Gagarin entered the Orenburg Pilot School, and upon graduation joined the Soviet Air Force as a lieutenant. It was here that he met his wife, Valentina, a graduate of the Orenburg Medical School. Soon after the couple married, Gagarin began a tour of duty as a fighter pilot.

In 1960, Gagarin - along with 19 others - was selected as a candidate for the Soviet space programme. "Gagarin was a very clever young man. He was head and shoulders above all the other cosmonauts," says Reg Turnill, the BBC's aerospace



correspondent from 1958-1975. "He was so quick to learn and had such an easy personality that he was very popular among the top brass, because he could be relied on to play ball and not to give away any secrets."

The pool of 19 was eventually whittled down to two: Gagarin and fellow test pilot Gherman Titov. Some have suggested that Gagarin's relatively humble background may have given him the edge over Titov.

On the morning of 12 April 1961, the 27-year-old Gagarin blasted off atop a 30m-high rocket from the Tyuratam Missile Range (now Baikonur Cosmodrome).

'Here we go'

The story goes that Gagarin yelled "poyekhali" ("here we go") as his rocket blasted off from Earth. For many, the line embodied the impatience of all those who had for decades dreamed of exploring space. During the historic 108-minute orbital flight, Gagarin was able to consume food through squeeze tubes and kept mission control updated on his condition using a high-frequency radio and a telegraph key.

The mission came perilously close to disaster. During re-entry, cables linking the spacecraft's descent module to the service module failed to separate. This caused violent shaking during the fiery re-entry through the Earth's atmosphere.

Gagarin baled out before his capsule hit the ground and parachuted to a safe landing near the Volga River. He was subsequently bestowed the title of Hero of the Soviet Union by the USSR's leader Nikita Khrushchev. Overnight, Gagarin achieved international renown. He toured the world in style, signed autographs, rubbed shoulders with world leaders and once happened to kiss the Italian film star Gina Lollobrigida.

Final flight

On 28 March 1968, Gagarin was killed on a routine training flight. He was 34 years old. His MiG-15UTI went into a dive and crashed into forest near the town of Kirzach, north-east of Moscow. Gagarin's co-pilot Vladimir Seregin was also killed. The cause of the crash is unknown, and many conspiracy theories have grown up in the intervening years. Among the more credible theories is that proposed by fellow cosmonaut Alexey Leonov, who believes that a Sukhoi jet – flying below its minimum altitude – passed within metres of Gagarin's plane. This triggered turbulence which sent the MiG into a spin from which it did not recover. Alternatively, a cabin air vent may have been left open by the crew or a previous pilot and this may have led to oxygen deprivation and an inability to control the aircraft.

Whatever the cause of the crash, since Gagarin's epochal flight in 1961, more than 500 people have flown in space. They all follow in the footsteps of the slight young man from Klushino who took a leap into the unknown some 60 years ago.

*For questions 1-8, choose option TRUE if the statement agrees with the information given in the text; FALSE if the statement contradicts the information given in the text or if there is no information given in the text.*

1. The first space flight brought Gagarin global fame in no time.  
 True  
 False
2. The Gagarins moved to Gzhatsk as they didn't want to live in their house any longer after it had been dishonoured by the Nazi occupation.  
 True  
 False
3. Yuri Gagarin learned to fly a plane at the Saratov Technical College.  
 True  
 False
4. He met his wife after his graduation from the Orenburg Pilot School.  
 True  
 False
5. It is common knowledge that Yuri Gagarin's social origin got him a head start over the other candidates for the Soviet space programme.  
 True  
 False
6. The first space flight took less than two hours.  
 True  
 False
7. Gagarin's capsule landed safely near the Volga River.  
 True  
 False
8. Gagarin died in an air crash when his plane collided with another one.  
 True  
 False

*Choose option which best fits according to the text.*

9. What are we told about the family of Yuri Gagarin in the second paragraph?  
 There were three children in the family in the time of World War II.  
 Yuri's siblings grew up in Poland.  
 The Gagarins were forced out of Klushino by the Nazi invaders.  
 Gagarin was not a native of Moscow.

10. Yuri's school teacher says that he...

- used to play tricks on his friends.
- loved technical disciplines at school.
- used to smile a lot.
- was keen on botany.

11. Reg Turnill remembers that Yuri Gagarin was...

- taller than the other cosmonauts.
- good at playing ball games.
- not secretive.
- favoured by senior ranks.

12. Gagarin's "poyekhali" ("here we go")

- reflects the aspiration to explore space.
- was the signal to launch the rocket.
- was translated into many languages.
- was broadcast live.

13. Which one of the listed activities did Gagarin not do during his flight?

- reporting his state of health to the control centre
- maintaining radio contact with the earth
- eating
- controlling his flight

14. Which one of the listed events CANNOT be regarded as a LOGICAL follow-up of the first orbit flight?

- Gagarin was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.
- Gagarin kissed Gina Lollobrigida.
- Gagarin became world-famous.
- Gagarin met the diplomatic establishment as part of his world tour.

15. Which one of the following statements is true according to the text?

- The cause of the crash of Gagarin's plane is still not clear.
- It has been proved that a previous pilot had left the cabin air vent open.
- Alexey Leonov has evidence that another plane caused turbulence which sent Gagarin's plane into a deadly spin.
- Vladimir Seregin was the only one who survived the crash.

135.

## USE OF ENGLISH

**Time: 25 minutes**

**Maximum points – 20 points**

### Task 1

For items 1–10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

*Example:*

0	BOREDOM
---	---------

### Games in Space

For astronauts on long missions into space, (0) ... can be a real problem.	<b>BORE</b>
In order to help the astronauts, (1) ... and doctors need to find out what this feels like.	<b>SCIENCE</b> scientists.
As part of the (2) ... programme, six volunteers will be locked away for 520 days to see what effect this has on their mind and body. During their time in (3) ... , the volunteers will be able to communicate with their controllers, but only in a way that replicates the astronauts' experience. For example, the further	<b>SEARCH</b> research.
away from 'Earth' they get, the longer the delay in the signal, so they will be (4) ... to have a conversation in real time.	<b>ISOLATE</b> isolation
As part of the experiment, the volunteers will be allowed to play computer games. There will be a (5) ... of solo games and (6) ... <sup>competitive</sup> games available. Afterwards, they will be asked to	<b>ABLE</b> unable
give (7) ... on how hard they found the games to play and what	<b>MIX</b> mixture
their (8) ... state was at the time.	<b>COMPETE</b>
As a result of the (9) ... gathered, it may be possible to create	<b>FEED</b>
special (10) ... for crews on future missions.	<b>EMOTION</b>
	<b>INFORM</b>
	<b>SOFT</b>

## Task 2

For items 11–20, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. Use from three to five words. The number of words you should put in the gap is specified in each case. Do NOT use contracted forms. There is an example at the beginning.

**Example: 0.** “Let’s go to the cinema on Sunday,” said Ann.

**wanted**

Ann \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema on Sunday. (4 words)

<b>0</b>	<b>wanted us to go</b>
----------	------------------------

11. I am totally convinced that you will pass the exam.

**CHANCE**

In my opinion, there \_\_\_\_\_ your failing the exam. (4 words)

12. Not many people came to the wedding.

**NUMBER**

Only \_\_\_\_\_ people came to the wedding. (4 words)

13. I do not have any money left.

**RUN**

I \_\_\_\_\_ money. (4 words)

14. The play was shorter than we had expected.

**LAST**

The play did not \_\_\_\_\_ we had expected. (4 words)

15. I could not concentrate fully because of the noise coming from the next room.

**HARD**

The noise coming from the next room \_\_\_\_\_ to concentrate fully. (3 words)

16. The twins described their experience to me in detail.

**DESCRIPTION**

The twins gave \_\_\_\_\_ their experience. (5 words)

17. You can go to the cinema but you must get a taxi home afterwards.

**LONG**

You can go to the cinema \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi home afterwards. (5 words)

18. The flooding led to the road being closed.

**RESULT**

The road had to \_\_\_\_\_ of the flooding. (5 words)

19. That contestant did not succeed in getting to the final round of the quiz show.

**TO**

That contestant did not \_\_\_\_\_ to the final round of the quiz show. (3 words)

20. Carol would rather not come to the beach with us today.

**FEEL**

Carol \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach with us today. (5 words)

**Максимум за работу – 45 баллов**

25.  
Уточно: (28)

Проверка:

Жюри: Азбурова Р.А. - [подпись]  
Мне жюри: Амморова С.П. - [подпись]

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ  
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2020–2021 уч. г.  
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 9–11 КЛАССЫ

**LISTENING**

**Time: 15 minutes**

**Maximum points – 10 points**

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1. As a child, Charles showed no particular interest in space travel.

- True  
 False  
 Not Stated

2. Charles started his career in the Air Force as a pilot.

- True  
 False  
 Not Stated

3. The hardest part of the training for Charles was endlessly practising the lunar landing.

- True  
 False  
 Not Stated

4. The interviewer is pretty sure Charles sailed through his training.

- True  
 False  
 Not Stated

5. When he first found out he was going to the moon, Charles was exhilarated.

- True  
 False  
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6. Charles had to stop doing all sports.

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7. During the process of landing, the crew panicked since they couldn't find a landing spot because of the dust.

- True  
 False  
 Not Stated

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 False  
 Not Stated

9. The loneliness of the moonscape made the greatest impact on Charles.

- True  
 False  
 Not Stated

10. He didn't return after the mission empty-handed, since Charles fetched a physical lunar souvenir.

- True  
 False  
 Not Stated

55.



## READING

**Time: 20 minutes**

**Maximum points – 15 points**

*Read a BBC article and answer questions.*

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*By Paul Rincon and Katia Moskvitch  
Science reporters, BBC News*

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When the future cosmonaut was just 13, he moved with his family to the city of Gzhatsk. His father dismantled the house in Klushino, moved it to the city and rebuilt it there. Friends and family remember a fun-loving boy, fond of pranks, but also keen on his studies. Yelena Kozlova taught Gagarin botany while the future cosmonaut was at school in the city. Now 91, she recalls that Yuri's favourite subjects were maths and physics: "No-one was able to resist his smile! And girls always liked him, too," she explained.

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"When he was a student at the Saratov Technical College, he didn't have much money, and to make some extra cash he had to work part-time as a dock labourer on the Volga River - and he used the money to buy presents for his family," his niece Tamara Filatova told BBC News.

In 1955, Yuri Gagarin entered the Orenburg Pilot School, and upon graduation joined the Soviet Air Force as a lieutenant. It was here that he met his wife, Valentina, a graduate of the Orenburg Medical School. Soon after the couple married, Gagarin began a tour of duty as a fighter pilot.

In 1960, Gagarin - along with 19 others - was selected as a candidate for the Soviet space programme. "Gagarin was a very clever young man. He was head and shoulders above all the other cosmonauts," says Reg Turnill, the BBC's aerospace

correspondent from 1958-1975. "He was so quick to learn and had such an easy personality that he was very popular among the top brass, because he could be relied on to play ball and not to give away any secrets."

The pool of 19 was eventually whittled down to two: Gagarin and fellow test pilot Gherman Titov. Some have suggested that Gagarin's relatively humble background may have given him the edge over Titov.

On the morning of 12 April 1961, the 27-year-old Gagarin blasted off atop a 30m-high rocket from the Tyuratam Missile Range (now Baikonur Cosmodrome).

'Here we go'

The story goes that Gagarin yelled "poyekhali" ("here we go") as his rocket blasted off from Earth. For many, the line embodied the impatience of all those who had for decades dreamed of exploring space. During the historic 108-minute orbital flight, Gagarin was able to consume food through squeeze tubes and kept mission control updated on his condition using a high-frequency radio and a telegraph key.

The mission came perilously close to disaster. During re-entry, cables linking the spacecraft's descent module to the service module failed to separate. This caused violent shaking during the fiery re-entry through the Earth's atmosphere.

Gagarin baled out before his capsule hit the ground and parachuted to a safe landing near the Volga River. He was subsequently bestowed the title of Hero of the Soviet Union by the USSR's leader Nikita Khrushchev. Overnight, Gagarin achieved international renown. He toured the world in style, signed autographs, rubbed shoulders with world leaders and once happened to kiss the Italian film star Gina Lollobrigida.

Final flight

On 28 March 1968, Gagarin was killed on a routine training flight. He was 34 years old. His MiG-15UTI went into a dive and crashed into forest near the town of Kirzach, north-east of Moscow. Gagarin's co-pilot Vladimir Seregin was also killed. The cause of the crash is unknown, and many conspiracy theories have grown up in the intervening years. Among the more credible theories is that proposed by fellow cosmonaut Alexey Leonov, who believes that a Sukhoi jet – flying below its minimum altitude – passed within metres of Gagarin's plane. This triggered turbulence which sent the MiG into a spin from which it did not recover. Alternatively, a cabin air vent may have been left open by the crew or a previous pilot and this may have led to oxygen deprivation and an inability to control the aircraft.

Whatever the cause of the crash, since Gagarin's epochal flight in 1961, more than 500 people have flown in space. They all follow in the footsteps of the slight young man from Klushino who took a leap into the unknown some 60 years ago.

*For questions 1-8, choose option TRUE if the statement agrees with the information given in the text; FALSE if the statement contradicts the information given in the text or if there is no information given in the text.*

1. The first space flight brought Gagarin global fame in no time.  
 True  
 False
2. The Gagarins moved to Gzhatsk as they didn't want to live in their house any longer after it had been dishonoured by the Nazi occupation.  
 True  
 False
3. Yuri Gagarin learned to fly a plane at the Saratov Technical College.  
 True  
 False
4. He met his wife after his graduation from the Orenburg Pilot School.  
 True  
 False
5. It is common knowledge that Yuri Gagarin's social origin got him a head start over the other candidates for the Soviet space programme.  
 True  
 False
6. The first space flight took less than two hours.  
 True  
 False
7. Gagarin's capsule landed safely near the Volga River.  
 True  
 False
8. Gagarin died in an air crash when his plane collided with another one.  
 True  
 False

*Choose option which best fits according to the text.*

9. What are we told about the family of Yuri Gagarin in the second paragraph?  
 There were three children in the family in the time of World War II.  
 Yuri's siblings grew up in Poland.  
 The Gagarins were forced out of Klushino by the Nazi invaders.  
 Gagarin was not a native of Moscow.

10. Yuri's school teacher says that he...
- used to play tricks on his friends.
  - loved technical disciplines at school.
  - used to smile a lot.
  - was keen on botany.
11. Reg Turnill remembers that Yuri Gagarin was...
- taller than the other cosmonauts.
  - good at playing ball games.
  - not secretive.
  - favoured by senior ranks.
12. Gagarin's "poyekhali" ("here we go")
- reflects the aspiration to explore space.
  - was the signal to launch the rocket.
  - was translated into many languages.
  - was broadcast live.
13. Which one of the listed activities did Gagarin not do during his flight?
- reporting his state of health to the control centre
  - maintaining radio contact with the earth
  - eating
  - controlling his flight
14. Which one of the listed events CANNOT be regarded as a LOGICAL follow-up of the first orbit flight?
- Gagarin was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.
  - Gagarin kissed Gina Lollobrigida.
  - Gagarin became world-famous.
  - Gagarin met the diplomatic establishment as part of his world tour.
15. Which one of the following statements is true according to the text?
- The cause of the crash of Gagarin's plane is still not clear.
  - It has been proved that a previous pilot had left the cabin air vent open.
  - Alexey Leonov has evidence that another plane caused turbulence which sent Gagarin's plane into a deadly spin.
  - Vladimir Seregin was the only one who survived the crash.

25.

## USE OF ENGLISH

**Time: 25 minutes**

**Maximum points – 20 points**

### Task 1

For items 1–10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

**Example:**

<b>0</b>	<b>BOREDOM</b>
----------	----------------

### Games in Space

For astronauts on long missions into space, (0) ... can be a real problem.	<b>BOREING</b>
In order to help the astronauts, (1) ... and doctors need to find out what this feels like.	<b>SCIENCE</b> <i>scientists</i>
As part of the (2) ... programme, six volunteers will be locked away for 520 days to see what effect this has on their mind and body. During their time in (3) ... , the volunteers will be able to communicate with their controllers, but only in a way that replicates the astronauts' experience. For example, the further	<b>SEARCH</b> <i>research</i>
away from 'Earth' they get, the longer the delay in the signal, so they will be (4) ... to have a conversation in real time.	<b>ISOLATE</b> <i>isolation</i>
As part of the experiment, the volunteers will be allowed to play computer games. There will be a (5) ... of solo games and (6) ... games available. Afterwards, they will be asked to	<b>ABLE</b> <i>unable</i>
give (7) ... on how hard they found the games to play and what	<b>MIX</b> <i>mixture</i>
their (8) ... state was at the time.	<b>COMPETE</b> <i>to compete</i>
As a result of the (9) ... gathered, it may be possible to create	<b>FEED</b> <i>food</i>
special (10) ... for crews on future missions.	<b>EMOTIONAL</b>
	<b>INFORMATION</b>
	<b>SOFTLESS</b>

## Task 2

For items 11–20, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. Use from three to five words. The number of words you should put in the gap is specified in each case. Do NOT use contracted forms. There is an example at the beginning.

**Example: 0.** “Let’s go to the cinema on Sunday,” said Ann.

**wanted**

Ann \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema on Sunday. (4 words)

0	wanted us to go
---	-----------------

11. I am totally convinced that you will pass the exam.

**CHANCE**

In my opinion, there \_\_\_\_\_ your failing the exam. (4 words)

12. Not many people came to the wedding.

**NUMBER**

Only \_\_\_\_\_ people came to the wedding. (4 words)

13. I do not have any money left.

**RUN**

I \_\_\_\_\_ money. (4 words)

14. The play was shorter than we had expected.

**LAST**

The play did not \_\_\_\_\_ we had expected. (4 words)

15. I could not concentrate fully because of the noise coming from the next room.

**HARD**

The noise coming from the next room \_\_\_\_\_ to concentrate fully. (3 words)

16. The twins described their experience to me in detail.

**DESCRIPTION**

The twins gave \_\_\_\_\_ their experience. (5 words)

17. You can go to the cinema but you must get a taxi home afterwards.

**LONG**

You can go to the cinema \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi home afterwards. (5 words)

18. The flooding led to the road being closed.

**RESULT**

The road had to \_\_\_\_\_ of the flooding. (5 words)

19. That contestant did not succeed in getting to the final round of the quiz show.

**TO**

That contestant did not \_\_\_\_\_ to the final round of the quiz show. (3 words)

20. Carol would rather not come to the beach with us today.

**FEEL**

Carol \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach with us today. (5 words)

Максимум за работу – 45 баллов

115.  
Масло: (115)

Гроверич:

Греге. жюри: А. Сорова Д. П. - (115)  
Мен жюри: А. Шенкова С. П. - (115)

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 —, don't expect the English to use your name in conversation.
6. There are some obvious problems that come from English —.
7. English people seem rude in the way they — each other.

35



**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

## 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.*

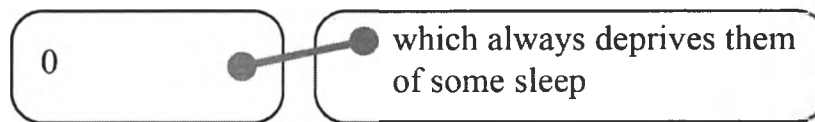
There is an example for you (0).

### 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 allows users	which is clearly not enough for the average person
2 which effectively	which probably means they were a good deal happier
3 which can even.	which is why children need plenty of sleep
4 which we need	which can even lead to major disasters
5 which effectively	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

78.

**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) asked (to ask) his wife to sit tight. She (3) couldn't (not/ can) explain later why she (4) had thought (to think) her husband (5) had 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) 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) didn't know (not know) Dutch.

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

Meanwhile, Harris (21) was cycling (to cycle) with great pleasure. But soon he (22) felt (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) met (to meet) some local people. They (26) were sure (to be sure) he (27) would find (to find) his wife at the police station. There he (28) was asked (to ask) when, where and why he (29) had 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!

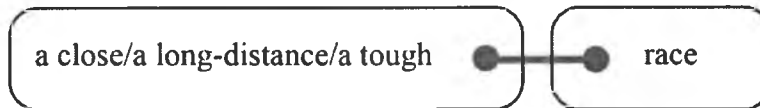
**Example:**

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

### Task 2

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

Example:

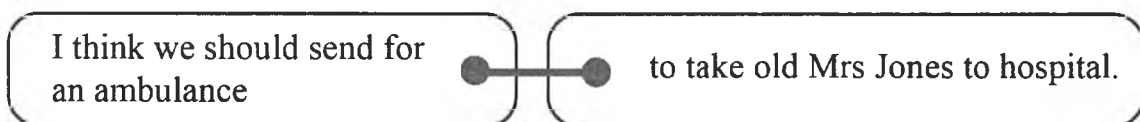


a difficult/an exciting/a huge	challenge
complete/firm/wide	support
lasting/wide-spread/minor	language
first/everyday/body	opportunity
wonderful/wasted/ideal	love
effective/interview/traditional	technique
latest/pirate/live	damage
deep/true/platonic	recording

### Task 3

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

Example:



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.

#### 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

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку 2020–2021 уч. г.  
Школьный этап. 7–8 классы

- 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

Максимум за работу – 74 балла

368.

Минус: 468.

Проверен. Преподаватель: Альборова Ф.А. - [подпись]  
Менеджер: Ахмедов С.А. - [подпись]

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.*

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6. There are some obvious problems that come from English \_\_\_\_\_.
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55.



**Part 2**  
**Reading**

**Time: 20 minutes**

**Maximum points – 11**

**Task 1**

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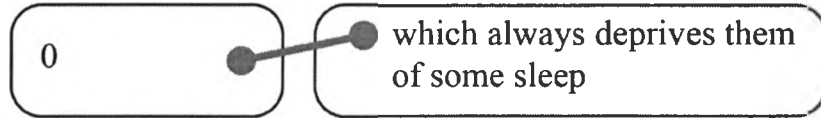
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6	which we use in the first part of the night
	which we need in order to fall asleep
	which effectively eliminated darkness
	which are thought to be restorative and conserving

48.

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

**Time: 40 minutes**  
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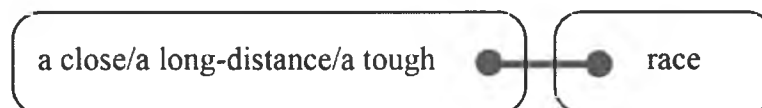
It happened while Mr Harris and his wife sitting on the tandem behind him 0 \_\_\_\_\_ (to cycle) through Holland.  
**were cycling**

### Task 2

Match each group of adjectives with a suitable noun.

There is an example for you.

Example:



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

### Task 3

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

Example:



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.

#### 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

335.  
Много (428)

Максимум за работу – 74 балла

Проверки: Фредерик. Жюри: Альборова Ф.А. - 90  
Алена Жюри: Аммелова С.А. - 14

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ  
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2020–2021 уч. г.  
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 5–6 КЛАССЫ

**Part 1**  
**Listening**

**Time: 10 minutes**  
**Maximum points – 4**

Прослушайте аудиофайл: <https://statgrad.org/download/226993.mp3>

*Listen to the text. Then put four tales in the order that they are mentioned in the text.  
There is one extra fairy tale which is not mentioned in the text.*

1	Ivan the fool	The Frog Princess
2	The Frog Princess	Ivan the Fool and the Magic Pony
3	Teremok	Kolobok (The Gingerbread Man)
4	Kolobok	The Cat and the Rooster
		Teremok (The Fly's Castle)

48.



## **Part 2**

### **Reading**

**Time: 20 minutes**

**Maximum points – 10**

Read the text and decide if sentences are True, False, or this information is not mentioned in the text – Not Stated.

### **Easy Writing**

Have you ever heard of Lazlo Biro? He invented the ballpoint pen (the biro). His invention has made writing a lot easier for everyone.

In the 1930s Lazlo Biro worked for a newspaper in Budapest in Hungary. While writing his articles he used an ink pen which left a lot of ink stains on paper. He often watched the newspaper being printed by huge printing machines. Biro noticed that the ink used in the printing machines dried very quickly. He wondered if this quick-drying ink could be used in pens. He had the idea of using a tube of quick-drying ink with a ball at the end. He found that when you wrote with it, the ball allowed ink to flow out of the tube and on to the paper. Because it dried quickly it did not smudge like ordinary ink.

Biro was very excited by his discovery. His pen was much easier and smoother to write with. It was especially helpful to left-handed people. With the pen, it was possible to write up to 200,000 words before the ink ran out. It was even possible to write on rough surfaces. Another advantage of the ballpoint pen was that it was cheap. You just threw it away when the ink ran out and got another one!

Unfortunately, before he was able to patent\* his invention, the Second World War broke out. Biro went to Brazil. There, he and his brother George began to improve the design of the pen. In the early 1940s they began to manufacture a new pen, but they did not have enough money to start a big company.

In 1944 he sold his business to an Englishman named Henry Martin. Martin produced thousands of Biro pens. He sold many to the men and women in the American and British armies. People liked the pens very much. They were convenient and easy to carry around and they could be used anywhere. They were cheaper than fountain pens. Later, Martin sold the business to a French company called BIC. This company now sells twelve million pens a day.

Biro was pleased that his pen was so popular, but he did not make a lot of money from his invention. He died quite a poor man in South America. However, his name is not forgotten. It has become an everyday word.

\*When an inventor patents something, this prevents others from using the invention without permission.

1. Biro was a Hungarian journalist.

- True
- False
- Not Stated

2. Biro's birthday is celebrated in some countries as Inventors' Day.

- True
- False
- Not Stated

3. Biro invented his pen without seeing a printing machine at work.

- True
- False
- Not Stated

4. The ink used in printing machines was different from ordinary ink.

- True
- False
- Not Stated

5. You can write longer with a ballpoint pen than with an ink pen.

- True
- False
- Not Stated

6. The new pen could write not only on paper.

- True
- False
- Not Stated

7. In the 1940s Biro brothers' business was rather successful.

- True
- False
- Not Stated

8. Biro sold his business to BIC.

- True
- False
- Not Stated

9. Fountain pens were cheaper and easier to use.

- True
- False
- Not Stated

10. Biro's name is still honored by his relatives in South America.

- True
- False
- Not Stated

105.

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

Time: 30 minutes  
Maximum points – 50

**Task 1**

Read the text below. There is one mistake in each line: it can be a wrong word or a missed word. Find the mistake and write the proper word in the box.

1	At 12 <sup>th</sup> April, 1961 Yuri Gagarin, a Russian Cosmonaut,	
2	became first human to travel into space. Although his flight	the
3	lasted only 108 minute, its success made him	minutes
4	national hero. He also became the first person	the
5	ate and drank in zero gravity, and he was able	who
6	view the Earth in a way that no one had done before.	to
7	Unfortunately, a plane crash in March 1968 made Gagarins'	Gagarin's
8	desire of revisiting space impossible.	impossible
9	After his dead, his hometown and the Cosmonaut Training	a
10	Center at Star City, Russia, was named after he.	him

**Task 2**

For questions (1-20) choose the correct verb form for each gap. (0) – is done for you as an example.

**He Didn't Laugh**

Mark Twain, the famous American author, (0) was well known (to know) as a lecturer, and literary clubs often (1) invited (to invite) him to speak. Before one of his lectures a club member (2) came (to come) up to him and said,

“Mr. Twain, people (3) said (to say) that you can tell very funny stories. I hope that during your lecture you (4) will make (to make) my uncle (5) laugh (to laugh). He (6) hasn't laugh (not to laugh) for ten years.”

“I'll do my best”, Mark Twain said.

At the beginning of his lecture, Mark Twain (7) noticed (to notice) the club member who (8) was sitting (to sit) in front of him with an old sad man.

Mark Twain (9) began to tell (to begin) (to tell) jokes, one after another, long jokes and short jokes, new jokes and old jokes. Soon everybody (10) was crying (to cry) with laughter. Everybody – but not the old man. He (11) was looking (to look) at Mark Twain with his cold blue eyes. Mark Twain (12) was ashamed (to ashamed).

After the lecture, the club member (13) thanked (to thank) Mark Twain because he (14) wasn't (never to hear) so many funny stories.

“They (15) was not (not to be) funny enough for your uncle. He (16) \_\_\_\_\_ (not even smile)!” Mark Twain (17) answered (to answer).

“I'd like to thank you and say again my uncle (18) laughed (not to laugh) for ten years. I want you to know he (19) hasn't heard (not to hear) anything for ten years. He (20) was (to be deaf).”

0	was well known	is well known	has been well known
1	invites	invited	invite
2	come	comes	came
3	say	will say	are said
4	made	make	will make
5	laughed	laugh	to laugh
6	hasn't laughed	don't laugh	didn't laugh
7	notice	notices	noticed
8	was sitting	is sitting	were sitting
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13	thanks	thank	thanked
14	had never heard	never had heard	have never heard
15	is not	were not	was not
16	haven't even smiled	hadn't even smile	didn't even smile
17	answered	answer	answers
18	didn't laugh	hasn't laughed	haven't laughed
19	hasn't heard	didn't hear	doesn't hear
20	were deaf	was deaf	is deaf

### Task 3

Complete the e-mail. For questions 1–10 write ONE word for each space. There is an example for you (0).

From: Parveen  
To: Marta

Hi Marta,

I hope (0) you are well. I was trying (1) to call you yesterday but you didn't answer. Is your phone broken, (2) or have you lost it again? Anyway, I wanted to ask (3) if you could come to my birthday party next Saturday. My birthday was actually two weeks (4) ago, but I couldn't have the party then (5) as lots of people were (6) on holiday. I've invited (7) the few people from our swimming club, as well as my friends from school. (8) — you think your brother (9) — free that day? Please invite (10) — to come too. The party's at my house and starts at 8 p.m.

Parveen

Example: (0) you

### Task 4

Classify all these nouns and fill in the table. Mind your spelling. There is an example (0) for you.


0	<i>car</i>	<i>coach</i>	<i>bike</i>	<i>plane</i>	<i>transport</i>
1	apple	orange	banana	pear	—
2	Egypt	France	Russia	India	—
3	table	chair	sofa	bed	—
4	trousers	shirt	hat	socks	—
5	beetle	ant	bee	spider	—
6	potato	carrot	onion	peas	—
7	aunt	uncle	niece	cousin	—
8	London	Moscow	Paris	Washington	—
9	violin	flute	guitar	trumpet	—
10	daisy	rose	tulip	iris	—

Максимум за работу – 64 балла

275.

Александр ЧП

Хроверни: Хрече. харуи: Кудорова П.И. - ~~Хрече~~

Хрече харуи: Амурова Е.А. - 

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ  
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 ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 5–6 КЛАССЫ

**Part 1**  
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**Time: 10 minutes**  
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35



## **Part 2**

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**Time: 20 minutes**

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7	aunt	uncle	niece	cousin	-
8	London	Moscow	Paris	Washington	-
9	violin	flute	guitar	trumpet	-
10	daisy	rose	tulip	iris	-

Максимум за работу – 64 балла

225.  
Умова: 335

Хронология: Хрест. науки: Кудрявца Д.И. - 17

Учен. науки: Денисова С.И. - 18