

**Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку**

**2014 -2015**

**РАЙОННЫЙ ЭТАП - 2 тур**

**06.12.2014**

**9-11 классы**

*Продолжительность тура - 90 мин.*

**LISTENING**  
**Time: 35 minutes**

**TASK 1**

You will hear a conversation between a student and a professor. For **questions № 1-7**, decide whether the statements are **TRUE (A)** or **FALSE (B)** according to the text you hear. You will hear the recording **twice**. There is an example at the beginning (0).

You now have 45 seconds to look at Task 1.

0.	The professor reviewed the student's research proposal.	<b>A</b>
1.	To get the grant the student will add some statistical data.	
2.	The professor suggests that the student go to the library to get some help with her statistics.	
3.	The student's attitude towards statistics was rather serious.	
4.	The student must hand in the proposal on Thursday.	
5.	The student's subjects will be native speakers and international students.	
6.	In the professor's opinion, the information from the student's research will be unclear.	
7.	The student and the professor will meet tomorrow.	

**Transfer all your answers to your answer sheet !!!**

**TASK 2**

**For items 8-17** listen to a part of a lecture in a psychology class and choose an option (**A**, **B** or **C**). You will hear the text **twice**. There is an example at the beginning (0).

You now have 45 seconds to look at Task 2.

0. The professor is talking about
- A behavioral disorders
  - B **anxiety disorders**
  - C communication disorders

8. What are some typical symptoms of anxiety disorders?

- A pounding heart, dizziness or sweaty hands
- B pounding heart, dry mouth or sweaty hands
- C sickness, dry mouth or sweaty hands

9. How many groups of anxiety disorders can be found out?

- A 3
- B 2
- C 1

10. What do "specific phobias" mean?

- A fear of specific people
- B fear of specific things
- C fear of spiders

11. Which statements mentioned below CANNOT be applied to specific phobias?
- A they are likely to run in families
  - B that all phobias disappear with time
  - C they are more common in women
12. What is the second group of phobias?
- A social phobias
  - B childhood phobias
  - C agoraphobia
13. Social phobia is the fear of:
- A feeling confused in front of others
  - B making new friends
  - C communicating with other people
14. What examples of social phobias are mentioned in the text?
- A fear of using a mobile phone or laptop in front of others
  - B fear of drinking coffee or eating in front of others
  - C fear of using a mobile phone or buttoning a coat in front of others
15. A gorophobia can develop after:
- A panic attack
  - B heart attack
  - C some serious sufferings
16. What is NOT true about panic attacks:
- A a panic attack is a feeling of extreme terror
  - B a panic attack occurs in a definite time and situation
  - C a panic attack has such symptoms as sweating and breathing problems
17. What does the speaker say in conclusion?
- A not all these disorders can be treated
  - B these disorders can be treated without drugs
  - c all these disorders can be treated can be treated with the help of therapy

**Transfer all your answers to your answer sheet !!!**

### TASK 3

**For items 18-23** you will read a passage about a discovery made in 1991 and hear a professor talking about the importance of the discovery. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D).

A means that the information is contained in both the reading and listening passages.

B means that the information is contained in the reading passage only.

C means that the information is contained in the listening passage only.

D means that the information is contained in neither.

You will hear the recording **twice**. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Now you have 3 minutes to read the passage and look at Task 3.

What is one of the oldest, if not actually the oldest, human bodies was discovered in 1991 by some rather surprised hikers who were travelling in the Alps of the Southern Tyrol close to the border between Austria and Italy. The hikers noticed what looked like a body with dried-out skin. The body was originally taken to Innsbruck University in Austria; however, after some investigation, it was determined that the body had actually been discovered on the Italian, rather than the Austrian side of the border, so it was sent to a museum in Italy for study. Numerous tests were conducted on the body to determine its age. Though it was believed that the body was rather old, there was considerable surprise among the researchers when various tests all arrived at the conclusion that the body was more than 5,000 years old.

The researchers who studied the body determined that it was a male who had darkish skin and was forty to fifty years old. He was rather short by today's standards, at around 5 feet 2 inches (1.58 meters) tall. He was wearing a goatskin coat, a calfskin belt and leggings, shoes with bearskin soles and deerskin uppers, a bearskin cap and a cape made of woven grass. He was carrying a dagger with a flint blade, a copper axe, a wooden bow, a fur backpack and a deerskin quiver with arrows.

**0.** The Iceman's body was discovered close to the border between two European countries. **B**

18. The researchers believe that the Iceman was a healthy man.

19. The Iceman was short by modern standards.

20. Several wounds were found on the Iceman's body.

21. The Iceman's body was discovered with his clothing and tools.

22. The Iceman's body was discovered by hikers.

**23.** The Iceman was wearing his everyday clothes when he died.

**Transfer all your answers to your answer sheet !!!**

## READING

Time : 15 minutes

**For items № 24 – 29** read a magazine article about altruism. Fill in the gaps (24-29) in the text choosing from the list A – H one phrase which fits each gap. There is one **extra** sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

**For items 30 – 33** choose one option (A, B, C or D) according to the text you've read.

### Cruel to be kind

Would you let another driver into your lane in heavy traffic? Or are you the sort of driver who slows to a crawl when someone is tailgating or driving much too close behind you? If you do either, it's OK: (0) **H**.

To date, no evidence either of altruism or spite has been found in any other animal except *Homo sapiens*. (24) \_\_\_\_\_. But now scientists are investigating our closest genetic relative, the chimpanzee. Somewhere in the 99.7 per cent of DNA that the two species share, perhaps there are genes for charity and malice.

In a study carried out at Germany's Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, which was published in the British journal *Proceedings of the Royal Society* in 2006, researchers tested whether chimpanzees would help or hinder a hungry neighbour. A chimpanzee in a testing room had two choices: it could either deliver food to a chimpanzee in a room next door, or to an empty room. In both cases, (25) \_\_\_\_\_. The study found the chimpanzee controlling the food would do nothing for half the time, then give food to the other chimpanzee only a quarter of the time - which demonstrates neither altruism nor spite. 'I was predicting chimps would be spiteful', says Keith Jensen, a doctoral student who led the study. 'I get spat on all the time. But though they knew they couldn't get the food, sometimes they gave it to others anyway'.

In contrast, humans frequently perform selfless acts. We donate blood, give money to charities and help old ladies cross the street. (26) \_\_\_\_\_. Banking, government, and health services all depend on people working for the benefit of complete strangers.

And we can be spiteful too. In the famous *Ultimatum Game*, \$10 is to be shared by two people. Person 1 decides how the \$10 is to be split between them, and Person 2 chooses to accept or reject the offer. If the offer is rejected, neither gets anything. Economists predicted Person 1 would offer a \$9/\$1 split and that Person 2 would accept it because \$1 is better than nothing. Surprisingly, Person 1 generally offers a kind and fair \$5/\$5 split, which is accepted. If anything less even is offered, Person 2 generally rejects the offer, docking their own pay as punishment for the other person's selfishness.

What happens if chimpanzees are rewarded? In a similar study published in *Nature* in October 2005, (27) \_\_\_\_\_. Again, the chimpanzee in control gave food to the neighbour only about a quarter of the time – even when the other chimpanzee was begging frantically.

If able to help others at no cost to themselves, most humans will do so. This is called 'other-regarding', which means (28) \_\_\_\_\_. Chimps, it seems, are not. 'I don't know why chimps are not other-regarding', says Joan Silk from the University of California, who led the study. 'It might be they are unaware of others' needs. It might be they are aware, but unconcerned'. The findings may come as a surprise to field primatologists who often observe chimpanzees sharing food in the wild, even precious sources of protein like meat. 'Food sharing among adults in the wild might be based on self-interest', says Silk. 'Males might share meat with other males because they anticipate receiving meat in return in the future'.

But for now it appears (29) \_\_\_\_\_ known to think considerately and inconsiderately about others even when they are strangers.

- A humans are the only animals
- B altruism is among the very foundations of our society
- C humans normally put their own interests first and are
- D the chimpanzee controlling the food received food regardless of whether or not it chose to deliver food to a neighbour or an empty room
- E humans are considerate to each other
- F the chimpanzee controlling the food could not get any itself
- G being nice or nasty at a cost to yourself could be part of what makes you human
- H you are only being human**

30. The genetic differences between humans and chimpanzees are

- A well-understood.
- B being studied.
- C 99.7% understood.
- D not measurable.

31. According to the writer, some social institutions are examples of human

- A welfare.
- B foolishness.
- C selfishness.
- D generosity.

32. According to the writer, the results of the *Ultimatum Game* showed that people generally

- A penalize unjust treatment.
- B accept unjust treatment.
- C expect unjust treatment.
- D enjoy unjust treatment.

33. According to Joan Silk, in normal circumstances, chimpanzees frequently

- A understand each other's needs.
- B feel concern about each other's needs.
- C meet each other's needs.
- D ignore each other's needs.**

**Transfer all your answers to your answer sheet !!!**

## USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 40 minutes

**For items № 34 – 43** read an article about a picnic. Use the words given in capitals at the end of some lines to form a word or a word form that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

### PICNIC

My elderly cousin came to stay with us just before our youngest daughter's birthday. We were a little (0) apprehensive whether we ought to arrange the usual picnic (34) \_\_\_\_\_ because my cousin loathes meals in the open air. On the day itself, (35) \_\_\_\_\_ by some sudden impulse, she elected to come with us. It was certainly a day to tempt anyone out, even the most (36) \_\_\_\_\_ anti-picnicker: a clear blue sky, (37) \_\_\_\_\_ sunshine and a gentle breeze. While we were eating, a herd of cows from the (38) \_\_\_\_\_ field began to amble through the open gateway, unnoticed by my cousin. When my cousin chanced to look up, their eyes confronted. With one shriek of horror she leapt into the air and ran, not to the car, where she might (39) \_\_\_\_\_ refuge, but towards a gap in the hedge. The cows, full of (40) \_\_\_\_\_, gave chase. We were convulsing with laughter but my husband managed to drive the cows back through the gateway and shut the gate. We thought the disaster had been averted but our shaken guest, (41) \_\_\_\_\_ unsteadily back to us, lost her balance and fell down. A hot cup of coffee did nothing to restore her (42) \_\_\_\_\_. Never again, my cousin vowed bitterly, would she be so (43) \_\_\_\_\_ as to go out on a picnic.

APPREHEND  
CELEBRATE  
SEIZE

INVETERACY  
GLORY  
ADJOIN

TAKE  
CURIOUS

WALK

COMPOSE  
FOOL

**Transfer all your answers to your answer sheet!!!**

**For items № 44 – 50** read the following sentences and choose the correct option (A-D). There is an example at the beginning (0).

0. They \_\_\_\_\_ out for a few years before they decided to get married.

- A had gone
- B have been going
- C were going
- D **had been going**

44. Jason always gets \_\_\_\_\_ cheating in his math tests.

- A away with
- B away
- C away on
- D with

45. Jamie held \_\_\_\_\_ her tears at her grandfather's funeral.

- A off
- B in
- C out
- D back

46. I \_\_\_\_\_ exciting to watch tennis.

- A find
- B find it
- C think it
- D think

47. Hardly could he finish his last sentence \_\_\_\_\_ there was a loud noise.

- A that
- B then
- C after
- D when

48. I should have died \_\_\_\_\_.

- A if not you
- B if you have not saved me
- C unless you saved me
- D but for you

49. \_\_\_\_\_ Jane put it aside.

- A The novel having been read
- B After having been read the novel
- C Having reading the novel
- D After having read the novel

50. I am extremely \_\_\_\_\_ the service I received.

- A dissatisfied with
- B dissatisfied from
- C cross about
- D cross for

***For items № 51 – 55 think of only **one** word which can be used appropriately in all four sentences. The part of speech can change, but the spelling remains the same. There is an example at the beginning(0).***

0. You can stay with us if you like, we've got a \_\_\_\_\_ room in our house.

(**adjective**)

I like my job but the hours are long so it doesn't allow me much \_\_\_\_\_ time.

(**adjective**)

It's very kind of you to \_\_\_\_\_ me so much of your time.(**verb**)

**ANSWER: spare**

51. Her hair was a \_\_\_\_\_, darkish brown.

Here, use this knife - that one's \_\_\_\_\_.

His head hit the floor with a \_\_\_\_\_ thud.

The streets are clean, there's no smog to \_\_\_\_\_ the sunshine, and the skyscrapers don't overpower the view of the city.



52. There were many unsuccessful attempts to climb the North \_\_\_\_\_ of Mount Everest.  
 As the project comes to an end, many workers now \_\_\_\_\_ an uncertain future.  
 I can't \_\_\_\_\_ the thought of going into town when it's this hot.  
 She had to \_\_\_\_\_ up to the fact that he was guilty.
53. She was the one who had fired him from his first job \_\_\_\_\_ in South Africa.  
 Can I call you \_\_\_\_\_ later?  
 To avoid \_\_\_\_\_ problems, always bend your knees when you lift heavy objects.  
 At the \_\_\_\_\_ of her mind was the thought that he might be with someone else.
54. Life isn't always a \_\_\_\_\_ of roses, you know.  
 We went to a restaurant in the King's Road. to try their famous prawns on a \_\_\_\_\_ of lettuce.  
 Can I \_\_\_\_\_ down on your sofa?  
 This large house, thoroughly modernized, is furnished with period pieces including a four-poster \_\_\_\_\_.
55. Do you want a \_\_\_\_\_ into town?  
 He heard a scream and the hairs on the back of his neck began to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 The U.S. may use tax cuts to \_\_\_\_\_ the economy.  
 The boy fell thirty feet from a ski \_\_\_\_\_ in a Californian resort.

***For items № 56 – 60 write the words that collocate all the words in the list. The part of speech is given to you.***

0. Washing, sewing answering, coffee, vending, cash/ATM, slot machine, life-support  
**machine**

56. Writing, plain, daily, legal, lined, wrapping broadsheet, recycled \_\_\_\_\_ (noun).  
 57. Free, right, gloved, outstretched, cupped, minute \_\_\_\_\_ (noun).  
 58. Endangered, protected, rare, common, extinct, new, native, plant \_\_\_\_\_ (noun).  
 59. (Adjective) \_\_\_\_\_ ring, · medal, earrings, · moonlight, anniversary, dollar, foil, plate, candlestick .  
 60. (Noun) \_\_\_\_\_ door, play, printing, saver, shot, test, writer.

***Transfer all your answers to your answer sheet!!!***