

**Комплект заданий I (отборочного) этапа
республиканской олимпиады по английскому языку
для учащихся I-III курса**

Уважаемые участники I этапа олимпиады!

Ответы на вопросы олимпиады перенесите в бланк ответов.

Заполненные бланки присылайте на адрес эл. почты

julia.gorobets@mail.ru или в личные сообщения в ВК

<https://vk.com/id136109412> до 29 октября.

Listening

Questions 1-10

You will hear a young woman called Jenny Smythe talking about her job as an events organiser. For questions 1–10, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase. / Прослушайте текст. Для вопросов 1-10 закончите предложения словом или фразой

Transfer your answers to the ANSWER SHEET! / Свои ответы перенесите в бланк ответов!

Jenny Smythe: Events organiser

The events Jenny prefers to organise are (1)

Jenny is currently organising a street fair in the (2) quarter of her town.

Jenny feels (3) about the event she's currently organising.

When Jenny takes on a job, she makes something she calls a '(4) '.

After talking to clients, Jenny then contacts (5) ,
who offer the necessary services.

Jenny uses the word '(6) ' to describe how she
feels when an event goes well.

Jenny studied (7) before she became an events
organiser.

Jenny believes that being (8) is the most
important requirement for her job.

When Jenny had a problem with one event, she used the (9)
..... she had made.

Jenny recommends getting experience in any kind of (10)
..... job, like the one she did.

AUDIOSCRIPT:

You will hear a young woman called Jenny Smythe talking about her job as an events organiser. For questions 1–10, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase. You now have 45 seconds to look at the questions.

Hello, my name's Jenny Smythe, and I'm here to tell you about my position as an events organiser, which is exactly what it sounds like – I organise events! That can be anything from exhibitions and conferences, which are interesting, though not terribly exciting, to my personal favourite – **festivals**. I've also organised things like product launches, too.

At the moment I'm organising a street fair in the town I live in, which has different areas known as quarters. Each one is known for the type of products it produces. In this case the fair's in the **jewellery** quarter, but there's also an annual fair in the clothing quarter, and the artist's quarter has a yearly event, too. This is

the first time a fair will have taken place in this part of town, so everyone's pretty enthusiastic about it.

It should be fun provided that everything goes according to plan. This will be my first ever street fair, and I'd be excited, too, if I wasn't so **nervous**, though as long as I plan carefully and give myself enough time, everything should go well. Let me tell you more about my role. Once I take on a job, I need to consider all the tasks that need doing and prioritise them. This means creating what's known as a '**to-do list**'. It involves listing everything that needs to be done and setting realistic deadlines. Imagine having a fair and forgetting to organise tables for the stalls, for example!

One of the first things I'll do when I've got an event to organise is discuss things with the client – it's crucial to find out what they have in mind because it's their event, not mine. Then I can start to approach **suppliers** – the people who will provide everything we need to make sure an event goes smoothly – which can be everything from food to music. When everything comes together and an event is successful, it's really satisfying to see people enjoying themselves. That's always far more important to me than the income I make doing the job – though, that's nice too, of course! Being thanked for my role in making it happen motivates me to get on with the next job.

People often ask me how I got into events organising. They assume I'll have done a qualification in marketing or event management itself – **tourism** is what I actually studied, and it's been quite useful in some ways. You can enter the field with any qualification really, as long as you've got the right personality and are prepared to work hard.

So, what skills are needed for the job then? It goes without saying that you need to be organised – and being flexible is helpful too – customers often change their minds about what they want during the planning process. Above all else, I'd

say you've got to be **determined**. Things can and do go wrong when you're planning events and you can't just give up!

Let me give you an example of something that happened to me. It was the morning of an event and I got a call to say the roof was leaking at the hall we were using and it wasn't safe for visitors. This is where what's known as a **backup plan** is crucial, so I was glad I'd created one in advance! In this instance, I managed to find an alternative venue using my contacts – something you build up over time and which can save you from all kinds of unexpected happenings. If you're interested in doing this job, either now or in the future, it's a good idea to get some experience first – even if you don't make any money. What I did was work in a hotel, which was great because I learned about dealing with people and sorting out problems. However, work in all types of customer service roles is helpful, and that's what I'd say you should aim to do.

Reading

Questions 11-25

Read a BBC article and answer the questions / Прочитайте статью BBC и ответьте на вопросы

Transfer your answers to the ANSWER SHEET! / Свои ответы перенесите в бланк ответов!

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 30mhigh 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.

Task 1

Question 11-18

*For questions 11-18, 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). / Для вопросов 11-18 отметьте **TRUE** (правда) или **FALSE** (ложь).*

- 11.** The first space flight brought Gagarin global fame in no time.
- 12.** 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.
- 13.** Yuri Gagarin learned to fly a plane at the Saratov Technical College.
- 14.** He met his wife after his graduation from the Orenburg Pilot School.

15. It is common knowledge that Yuri Gagarin's social origin got him a head start over the other candidates for the Soviet space programme.
16. The first space flight took less than two hours.
17. Gagarin's capsule landed safely near the Volga River.
18. Gagarin died in an air crash when his plane collided with another one.

Task 2

Question 19-25

For questions 19-25 choose option A, B, C or D which best fits according to the text. / Для вопросов 19-25 выберите A, B, C или D.

19. What are we told about the family of Yuri Gagarin in the second paragraph?
 - A. There were three children in the family in the time of World War II.
 - B. Yuri's siblings grew up in Poland.
 - C. The Gagarins were forced out of Klushino by the Nazi invaders.
 - D. Gagarin was not a native of Moscow.
20. Yuri's school teacher says that he...
 - A. used to play tricks on his friends.
 - B. loved technical disciplines at school.
 - C. used to smile a lot.
 - D. was keen on botany.
21. Reg Turnill remembers that Yuri Gagarin was...
 - A. taller than the other cosmonauts.
 - B. good at playing ball games.
 - C. not secretive.
 - D. favoured by senior ranks.
22. Gagarin's "poyekhali" ("here we go")
 - A. reflects the aspiration to explore space.

- B. was the signal to launch the rocket.
 - C. was translated into many languages.
 - D. was broadcast live.
- 23.** Which one of the listed activities did Gagarin not do during his flight?
- A. reporting his state of health to the control centre
 - B. maintaining radio contact with the earth
 - C. eating
 - D. controlling his flight
- 24.** Which one of the listed events **CANNOT** be regarded as a **LOGICAL** follow-up of the first orbit flight?
- A. Gagarin was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.
 - B. Gagarin kissed Gina Lollobrigida.
 - C. Gagarin became world-famous.
 - D. Gagarin met the diplomatic establishment as part of his world tour.
- 25.** Which one of the following statements is true according to the text?
- A. The cause of the crash of Gagarin's plane is still not clear.
 - B. It has been proved that a previous pilot had left the cabin air vent open.
 - C. Alexey Leonov has evidence that another plane caused turbulence which sent Gagarin's plane into a deadly spin.
 - D. Vladimir Seregin was the only one who survived the crash.

Use of English

Task 1

Question 26-35

For items 26–35, 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 (00). / Для заданий 26-35 прочитайте текст ниже. Используя слова, выделенные жирным, закончите предложения образовав слова подходящие по смыслу.

Example:

00	BOREDOM
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Transfer your answers to the ANSWER SHEET! / Свои ответы перенесите в бланк ответов!

Games in Space

For astronauts on long missions into space, (00) ... can be a real problem.	BORE
In order to help the astronauts, (26) ... and doctors need to find out what this feels like.	SCIENCE
As part of the (27) ... programme, six volunteers will be locked away for 520 days to see what effect this has on their mind and	SEARCH
body. During their time in (28) ... , the volunteers will be able to communicate with their controllers, but only in a way that replicates the astronauts' experience. For example, the further	ISOLATE

away from 'Earth' they get, the longer the delay in the signal, so they will be (29) ... to have a conversation in real time.	ABLE
As part of the experiment, the volunteers will be allowed to play computer games. There will be a (30) ... of solo games	MIX
and (31) ... games available. Afterwards, they will be asked to	COMPETE
give (32) ... on how hard they found the games to play and what	FEED
their (33) ... state was at the time.	EMOTION
As a result of the (34) ... gathered, it may be possible to create	INFORM
special (35) ... for crews on future missions.	SOFT

Task 2

Questions 36-40

Complete the sentences with a phrase from the box. There are THREE extra variants. / Закончите предложения, используя выражения из таблицы. ТРИ выражения лишние.

Transfer your answers to the ANSWER SHEET! / Свои ответы перенесите в бланк ответов!

high-tech	search engine	interactive games
instant messaging	hard drive	

36. Google is the most used _____ in the world

37. I don't text my friends anymore because _____ is so much faster.
38. The car's _____ steering system is unique.
39. How much storage space is left on the _____ in your PC?
40. Play the _____ on our website to learn more about science and technology.

**І этап республиканской олимпиады
по английскому языку для учащихся I-III курса**

Answer sheet

Full name:

Date:

Group:

Listening

Questions 1-10

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

Reading

Questions 11-25

Task 1

Question 11-18 (*Put √ / Поставете √*)

	TRUE	FALSE
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		

Task 2

Question 19-25

19	
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Use of English

Task 1

Question 26-35

26	
27	
28	
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	30
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Task 2

Questions 36-40

36	
37	
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39	
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	5
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	50
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Total score: