

***Уважаемый участник олимпиады!***

Вам предстоит выполнить письменные задания.

Время выполнения заданий письменного тура 2 академических часа (90 минут).

Выполнение заданий целесообразно организовать следующим образом:

- не спеша, внимательно прочитайте формулировку задания;
- напишите правильный вариант ответа в бланке ответов;
- после выполнения всех предложенных заданий еще раз удостоверьтесь в правильности ваших ответов;
- если потребуется корректировка выбранного Вами варианта ответа, то неправильный вариант ответа зачеркните крестиком и рядом напишите новый.

**Предупреждаем Вас, что:**

- при оценке тестовых заданий, где необходимо определить один правильный ответ, 0 баллов выставляется за неверный ответ и в случае, если участником отмечены несколько ответов (в том числе правильный), или все ответы;
- черновики сдаются, но не учитываются при проверке ответов на задания.

Задание письменного тура считается выполненным, если Вы вовремя сдаете его членам жюри.

**Максимальная оценка – 100 баллов.**

**LISTENING**

**Time: 10 minutes**

*You will hear the teacher talking about a natural disaster. Choose the best answer for each question (A, B, C or D). You will hear the text twice.*

- 1. What type of natural disaster is an avalanche referred to?**
  - A. An extraordinary type
  - B. A rare type
  - C. An ordinary type
  - D. The most common type
  
- 2. What is a snowpack?**
  - A. The layer of snow that is below the surface
  - B. The layer of snow that is on the surface
  - C. Different layers of snow on the slope
  - D. The name for the position of the snow layer on the slope
  
- 3. What factors can create avalanche conditions?**
  - A. The wind direction and the orientation of the slope
  - B. Terrain and vegetation
  - C. The angle of slope and general snowpack conditions
  - D. Various combinations of factors
  
- 4. When can the snowpack collapse?**
  - A. If the light slabs of snow lie on top of weak layers
  - B. If the light slabs of snow lie beneath the weak layers
  - C. If the heavy slabs of snow lie on top of weak layers
  - D. If the heavy slabs of snow lie beneath of week layers

- 5. Is it possible to find an absolutely safe route for skiers?**
- A. Yes, there are tests to check the angle of the slope
  - B. No, there are no tests to check the stability of a snowpack
  - C. No, there are no tests to check the thickness of a snowpack
  - D. No, there are unpredictable conditions that tests cannot check
- 6. What can easily start an avalanche?**
- A. The weight of one skier
  - B. The weight of the equipment
  - C. The heavy snowstorm
  - D. The sound of a radio transceiver
- 7. What things should be taken as basic rescue equipment?**
- A. A portable crow-bar and a radio transceiver
  - B. A portable shovel and a radio transceiver
  - C. A portable rake and a transmitter
  - D. A portable shovel and a long cord
- 8. Under what circumstances is it possible to survive an avalanche?**
- A. In case a skier carries the right equipment
  - B. In case a skier protects his head
  - C. In case a skier starts crying loudly
  - D. In case a skier knows the route
- 9. What are the most important factors that help a skier to survive under the snow?**
- A. Being near the surface and having a portable shovel
  - B. Being near the surface and having your mouth and nose protected
  - C. Being near the rock or the tree and having the equipment
  - D. Being at the edge of the slope and having a radio transceiver

**10. How many minutes can a skier stay alive being buried under a mountain of snow?**

- A. Within 5 to 10 minutes
- B. Within 10 to 15 minutes
- C. Within 15 to 30 minutes
- D. Within 30 to 45 minutes

**Transfer your answers to the answer sheet**

**READING**

**Time: 30 minutes**

*Task 1. Read the text to decide if each sentence is true or false, according to the text. For questions 1-10 choose the best option (A or B).*

**These animals are dying out. And all because of consumer demand for a fine wool called shahtoosh**

The men who make it can spend months producing a single shawl out of a wool so fine it strains the eyes to work with it. They then need a holiday to restore their eyesight. It is the world's most sophisticated symbol of wealth: weight for weight, the wool is more valuable than gold, or platinum, and in an exclusive central London store that shawl, which may cost the maker his eyesight, can cost the consumer £11,000.

The growing trade in shahtoosh is leading to the extinction of the remaining herds of Tibetan antelope, or chiru, from which it comes.

But although the trade has been illegal in most of the world for 22 years - that £11,000 shawl was one of 138, worth more than £300,000, seized in a police raid on the shop 'Kashmir' in central London in February 1997 - it remains legal in the Indian state where it originates.

The state of Kashmir lent its name to shahtoosh's humbler but ecologically friendly relative, cashmere, and it is the skilled workers of the state who produce both wools.

The representatives of the Wildlife Protection Society of India tried to stop the trade for good last week. "As long as I am the chief minister," the chief minister of Jammu and Kashmir, Dr Farooq Abdullah declared, "shahtoosh will be sold in Kashmir." He claimed that there was no evidence of Tibetan antelope being reduced in number or their being shot to get wool for shahtoosh.'

For centuries shahtoosh has been a highly priced item throughout India. But for a long time confusion has reigned about its origin. As Dr. George Schaller, director of America's Wildlife Conservation Society, discovered during long expeditions on the bleak and dry Tibetan plateau in the past few years, the antelopes are trapped and shot, usually during the winter months, when the animals have got the thickest undercoat. This is the only way in which shahtoosh can be obtained. Tibetan herdsmen pull the wool from the skins of the dead animals to sell to local dealers "In the courtyard of one such dealer," Dr. Schaller reported in 1988, "were sacks of wool ready for smuggling into western Nepal and from there to Kashmir, where the wool is used to produce scarves and shawls."

Shahtoosh has been produced this way for centuries. But in the past ten years it has finally arrived in the West as the ultimately wealthy fabric. This huge new demand has been answered by savage antelope hunt by organised gangs driving on to the Tibetan plateau.

The Chinese estimate that between 2,000 and 4,000 antelopes suffer from illegal hunting every year. Enforcement of the ban on hunting, which China has signed, is especially difficult because of the huge area of the plateau, its remoteness and the bitter cold of the winter months when most of the hunt takes place.

Shahtoosh is connected with the illegal trade in tiger bones. This was uncovered in 1993 when three shahtoosh traders confessed to investigators in India that tiger bones and skins were bartered for raw shahtoosh, yielding vast profits on both sides; on the Kashmiri side, it was claimed, the profits were used to buy arms for militants in the state's long running rebellion.

The Wildlife Protection Society of India, which was founded by the wildlife photographer and filmmaker Belinda Wright in 1994 in response to the new threat from the Chinese medicine trade to India's decreasing number of tigers, has been fighting the shahtoosh trade every way it can.

According to Ms Wright, who was born in India of British parents, the people with most to lose from a successful blocking of the shahtoosh trade are about a dozen wealthy businessmen.

The workers who spin and weave it would continue with their customary trade in cashmere, which is produced from a domestic goat.

For those who want to get fine shawls but will not support the hunting that is needed to produce shahtoosh, she recommends 'shahmina': a wool that has been developed recently in India, with virtually the same weight, texture and warmth as shahtoosh, produced from pure strains of high-altitude goats. With no bloodshed involved and no danger to the survival of any animals.

**1. The men who produce shahtoosh are all blind.**

A. True            B. False

**2. Shahtoosh is a wool obtained from the fur of any type of antelope**

A. True            B. False

**3. The shahtoosh trade remains legal all over India**

A. True            B. False

**4. The Kashmir chief minister feels there are good arguments for limiting the sale of shahtoosh.**

A. True            B. False

**5. The animals are shot and the wool is pulled from the skin to obtain shahtoosh.**

A. True            B. False

**6. Shahtoosh is treated in the West as an expensive type of fabric.**

A. True                      B. False

**7. It is difficult for the Chinese to ban hunting because the animals are hunted in a remote and inhospitable area.**

A. True                      B. False

**8. The connection between trade in shahtoosh and trade in tiger bones is that people who hunt antelopes often hunt tigers too.**

A. True                      B. False

**9. The shahtoosh trade continues because antelope numbers have to be controlled.**

A. True                      B. False

**10. The writer thinks that the shahtoosh trade is unnecessary and should be banned.**

A. True                      B. False



*Task 2. Read the given text and choose which of the paragraphs A-F below fit into the numbered gaps. There is one extra paragraph which does not fit in any of the gaps.*

**Farm to table: fresh for the picking**

A hundred years ago, the scene was not unusual. Farmers with baskets of juicy yellow peaches, boxes of ripe red berries, and fragrant green vegetables would set up stalls in the village marketplace. Customers would flood into the market to purchase food for the coming week, bargaining and exchanging the news of the day.

Now the village marketplace is located within the busy streets of New York City. The small park in Manhattan known as Union Square is surrounded by tall office buildings and megastores like Barnes & Noble, Babies“R”Us, and Best Buy. **11\_\_\_\_\_**. Customers looking attentively at the vast array of fruits, vegetables, dairy products, meats, and baked goods are likely to be plugged into their MP3 players, checking their BlackBerries, or attending to their cell phones. Despite the prevalence of heavily advertised fast-food behemoths, many people seek mere healthful food options. **12\_\_\_\_\_**. This explains the enormous popularity of the farmers markets, which are sponsored by Greenmarket, a privately funded program of the Council on the Environment of New York City. **13\_\_\_\_\_**. Some open only at certain times during the year. One of these more popular seasonal sites is at Rockefeller Center, site of NBC studios and Radio City Music Hall. Tourists visiting during the summertime are surprised to see farmers selling produce, honey, and baked goods at the site of the world famous Christmas tree.

Heather Lindsey, a freelance health and medical writer, is a regular shopper at the Union Square farmers market. **14\_\_\_\_\_**. Since moving to New York 12 years ago, she was happy to discover the farmers markets.

Standing outside the Our Daily Bread stall after buying a whole loaf, Lindsey says, “I love farmers markets.” She especially enjoys talking with the farmers from the

surrounding New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania areas. “I buy bread here a lot,” she says. “I like the egg stand around the corner. **15**\_\_\_\_. I don’t like to focus on just one stand. I like to spread it out so I can support a number of farmers versus just one.”

A self-described “big fan of Michael Pollan and his book, The Omnivore’s Dilemma,” Lindsey says she liked the idea of healthful eating with more fruits and vegetables and reducing meat consumption. She says, “We have been cooking in [at home] a lot more due to the economy. I love the creativity of cooking and I get a lot of satisfaction from it.” To that end, she recently took a course at the Institute of Culinary Education.

- A.** There is a goat cheese stand. And any of the vegetable stands are great.
- B.** In addition to the large market at Union Square, there are farmers markets at 48 other locations throughout the New York City area.
- C.** A number of shoppers, concerned about the environment, like to purchase organic foods that are free of pesticides.
- D.** Growing up in Poland, Oregon, she says she was always used having access to fresh produce.
- E.** It dawned on us that we wanted to live in an environmentally friendly way. “Dawned on us” gives the impression that we made a sudden, collective, coherent decision, but it wasn’t really like that.
- F.** Located on Broadway between East 14<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> Streets, Union Square is the year-round site of a farmers market that convenes rain or shine four times a week.

**Transfer your answers to the answer sheet**

**USE OF ENGLISH**

**Time: 20 minutes**

*Task 1. For items 1-10, read the text below and decide which option (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.*

**The Kremlin of Moscow**

As throughout its history, the Kremlin remains the **(1)** ... of the city.

<...> The Kremlin's crenellated red **(2)** ... walls and its 20 towers (19 with spires) were built at the end of the 15th century, when a host of Italian builders **(3)** ... in Moscow at the invitation of Ivan III (the **(4)** ...). One of the most important towers, the Saviour (Spasskaya) Tower, **(5)** ... to Red Square, was built in 1491 by Pietro Solario, who designed most of the main towers; its belfry was added in 1624–25. The chimes of its clock are broadcast by radio as a time signal **(6)** ... the whole country. <...>

Within the Kremlin walls is one of the most **(7)** ... and beautiful **(8)** ... ensembles in the world: a combination of churches and palaces, which are open to the public and are among the city's most popular tourist attractions, and the highest offices of the state, which **(9)** ... by strict security.

Around the centrally located Cathedral Square are grouped three magnificent cathedrals, superb examples of Russian **(10)** ... architecture at its height in the late 15th and early 16th centuries.

<b>1.</b>	<b>A</b> law	<b>B</b> home	<b>C</b> heart	<b>D</b> bill
<b>2.</b>	<b>A</b> brick	<b>B</b> glass	<b>C</b> concrete	<b>D</b> sand
<b>3.</b>	<b>A</b> have arrived	<b>B</b> arrived	<b>C</b> would have arrived	<b>D</b> are arriving
<b>4.</b>	<b>A</b> Confessor	<b>B</b> Lion Heart	<b>C</b> Conqueror	<b>D</b> Great
<b>5.</b>	<b>A</b> led	<b>B</b> leading	<b>C</b> leader	<b>D</b> to lead

<b>6.</b>	<b>A</b> to	<b>B</b> from	<b>C</b> towards	<b>D</b> far
<b>7.</b>	<b>A</b> struck	<b>B</b> stroking	<b>C</b> striking	<b>D</b> strike
<b>8.</b>	<b>A</b> industrial	<b>B</b> musical	<b>C</b> architectural	<b>D</b> poetical
<b>9.</b>	<b>A</b> are surrounded	<b>B</b> surround	<b>C</b> have surrounded	<b>D</b> are surrounding
<b>10.</b>	<b>A</b> cuisine	<b>B</b> church	<b>C</b> concept	<b>D</b> success

***Task 2. For items 11-20, read the fragments below and decide which option (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.***

The flag of Wales is a flag of a constituent unit of the United Kingdom, flown subordinate to the Union Jack, that has horizontal stripes of white and green bearing a large red **(11)** ....

Charles III is the eldest child of Queen **(12)** ... and Prince Philip, duke of Edinburgh.

A double-decker is a **(13)** ... with two floors, one on top of the other.

One of the people who travelled by boat from England and created the first permanent settlement in New England at Plymouth in 1620 is a **(14)** ....

A **(15)** ... is a teacher at a British university who works with one student or a small group of students.

**(16)** ... is a constituent state of the United States of America. It was admitted to the union as the 49th state on January 3, 1959.

The national flag of the USA consists of white stars (50 since July 4, 1960) on a blue canton with a field of **(17)** ....

(18) ... is an ancient name for Britain or England.

Hollywood is a district within the city of (19) ..., California, U.S., whose name is synonymous with the American film industry.

(20) ... is the smallest US state, also called the Ocean State. It is in the north-east of the country on the Atlantic coast.

11.	A crown	B rose	C lion	D dragon
12.	A Elizabeth II	B Elizabeth I	C Victoria	D Anne
13.	A cottage	B bus	C room	D mansion
14.	A Jute	B druid	C pilgrim	D Saxon
15.	A representative	B speaker	C tutor	D monitor
16.	A Alaska	B Texas	C California	D Hawaii
17.	A 13 alternating stripes	B 15 alternating stripes	C 17 alternating stripes	D 20 alternating stripes
18.	A Oxford	B Brexit	C Albion	D Eire
19.	A New York	B Chicago	C San Francisco	D Los Angeles
20.	A Rhode Island	B The Isle of Man	C The Isle of White	D Hawaii

**Transfer your answers to the answer sheet**

**WRITING**

**Time: 30 minutes**

**This is a part of the e-mail letter you received from your English friend Sam:**

*“...I was given a book for my birthday this year. I put it on the shelf and forgot about it. Yesterday I found it there and decided to read it just to while away the time before school. And you know what? I could not tear myself away from reading! It was a mystery story. Do you like reading? What books do you prefer to read? Which book is your favourite one and why?...”*

**Write an e-mail letter to Sam and answer his questions.**

**Do not forget to:**

- greet your friend;
- thank him for his letter;
- say if you like reading or not;
- say what kind of books you prefer to read;
- say which book is your favourite one and explain why.

**Write 100-140 words**

**Remember the rules of e-mail letter writing!**

**Transfer your e-mail letter to the answer sheet**