

Задания для олимпиады по английскому языку (1 тур) 9-10кл.

Total time 90 min.

READING

(20 points)

Task 1

For items 1 - 10, read the passage below and choose option A, B, C or D which best fits according to the text.

The Forbidden City

The Forbidden City is the former imperial palace in the center of Beijing, China. Construction began in 1406, and the emperor's court officially moved in by 1420. The Forbidden City got its name because most people were barred from entering the 72-hectare site, surrounded by walls. Even government officials and the imperial family were permitted only limited access. Only the emperor could enter any section at will.

The architecture of the Forbidden City conforms rigidly to traditional Chinese principles. All buildings within the walls follow a north-south line, and the most important ones face south to honor the sun. The designers arranged the other buildings, and the ceremonial spaces between them, to impress all visitors with the great power of the Emperor, while reinforcing the insignificance of the individual. This architectural concept was carried out to the smallest detail. For example, the importance of a building was determined not only by its height or width but also by the style of its roof and the quantity of statuettes placed on the roof's ridges.

In recognition of the importance of its **unparalleled** architecture, UNESCO added the palace to **its** World Heritage List in 1987. Today, visitors from all over the world do not wait for an imperial invitation to walk about this palace, now a museum of imperial art.

One of the most impressive landmarks of the Forbidden City is the Meridian Gate, the formal entrance to the southern side of the Forbidden City. The gate, with its auxiliary wings on either side of the entryway, is 38 meters high at its roof ridge. When you stand in front of this majestic structure, you understand how awed people felt when they stood there listening to imperial **proclamations**.

As you walk through the gate, you come into a large courtyard, 140 meters long and 210 meters wide. Running through the courtyard is the Golden River, which is

crossed by five parallel white marble bridges. These bridges lead to the Gate of Supreme Harmony, which, in turn, leads to the heart of the Forbidden City. Its three main halls stand atop a three-tiered marble terrace overlooking an immense plaza. The plaza has enough space to hold tens of thousands of subjects paying homage to the emperor.

At the northernmost end of the Forbidden City is the Imperial Garden, which is totally different from the rest of the compound. Instead of rigid formality, you see a seemingly spontaneous arrangement of trees, fishponds, flowerbeds, and sculpture. Here is the place of relaxation for the emperor. The motion picture *The Last Emperor* (1987), which portrays the life of Hsüan-t'ung P'u-i, was filmed partly within the Forbidden City.

1. Which sentence in the first paragraph explains who could go anywhere in the Forbidden City at any time?
 - A) Sentence 2.
 - B) Sentence 3.
 - C) Sentence 4.
 - D) Sentence 5.
2. How long did it take to build the Forbidden City?
 - A) About five years.
 - B) About seven years.
 - C) About ten years.
 - D) About fourteen years.
3. From the passage, it can be inferred that
 - A) Chinese architects borrowed ideas from many different countries.
 - B) the design of the Forbidden City is dull and colorless.
 - C) the architecture of the Forbidden City exemplifies traditional Chinese values.
 - D) the garden of the Forbidden City was laid out in a strict, rectangular pattern.
4. Which phrase is closest in meaning to the word 'unparalleled' as used in paragraph 3?
 - A) At an angle from the main line.
 - B) A high quality found nowhere else.
 - C) Partially designed in a foreign country.
 - D) Careless of small details in design.
5. Which word(s) does the word 'its' refer to in paragraph 3?
 - a. UNESCO.
 - b. Architecture.
 - c. Palace.

d. World Heritage List.

6. From the passage, it is implied that the main entrance area to the Forbidden City is
- surrounded by three tall walls.
 - painted gold and green.
 - decorated with statuettes.
 - not very impressive.
7. Which phrase is closest in meaning to the word 'proclamations'?
- Music composed for public ceremonies.
 - Speeches encouraging soldiers to fight.
 - Official public announcements.
 - Poetry written for the emperor.
8. All of the following are found in the Imperial Garden EXCEPT:
- fishponds.
 - sculpture.
 - bridges.
 - flowerbeds.
9. According to the passage, what do the bridges over the Golden River lead to?
- The Meridian gate.
 - The center of Beijing.
 - The Gate of Supreme Harmony.
 - The Imperial Gardens.
10. The Imperial Garden is
- a traditional formal garden.
 - a complex arrangement.
 - an unplanned patch of land.
 - a favorite spot of the emperor.

Task 2

For items 11 - 20, read the passage below and choose which of the sentences A–K fit into the numbered gaps in the text. There is one extra sentence which does not fit in any of the gaps. Write the correct letter in boxes 11 - 20 on your answer sheet.

You could be flying off to exotic locations, staying in five-star hotels, eating in top-class restaurants, and it's all paid for by your employer. Who wouldn't want a job that involves foreign travel? **11** _____. The number of jobs requiring international travel is growing significantly. And citing business travel experience

on your CV can bring enormous professional benefits.

12 _____. There is a big difference between travelling to Milan as a tourist and travelling there to spend a day in the type of hotel meeting room that can be found anywhere in Europe. It can be very exciting, but you need to keep your feet firmly on the ground. **13** _____. Flights can be delayed, things can go wrong and it's easy to get exhausted. Many jobs mean travelling alone, so you can feel lonely.

Simply targeting any job that involves foreign travel is not the way to start. **14** _____. It's as illogical as saying you want a job that involves wearing smart clothes. Instead, you should consider all the usual factors, such as qualifications and experience, and only then choose a sector or company that offers opportunities for international travel.

The travel and hotel trades are obvious areas. **15** _____. In the retail sector, buyers often travel, especially if they work in fresh produce, where they have to check the suitability of crops. **16** _____. Jobs in the engineering and environment sector can involve travel, too. Almost any career can mean international travel, if you choose the right company and role. The number of jobs involving travel, especially at middle-management level, is growing.

So what will help you secure a role with an international flavour? **17** _____. A second language is a good indication of how well someone will adapt. You need to show you are flexible and willing to learn. **18** _____.

Find out what the company offers as a support package. Many now guarantee that you can return home at the weekends, or they will limit the amount that people travel each year.

19 _____. One company asked graduates fresh out of university to move to another country over a weekend, alone, and to find their own accommodation.

And it's as well to remember that international travel can be stressful. People can get burned out by international business travel. You need to be in control of your schedule, rather than leaving it to the company. You must ensure you get time to rest and talk to your employer all the time about how you are coping. Don't wait for formal appraisals or until they ask for your views. **20** _____. Most sensible companies ask people to commit to two to three years. This increases the likelihood of success. And most people who travel on business remember it fondly.

- A. On the other hand, it does bring personal benefits, and it also has a dramatic effect on promotion prospects.

- B. Making travel your first requirement is not the way to choose a career.
- C. And realize you might not want to travel for ever.
- D. Employers look for candidates with an international outlook.
- E. And there are plenty of opportunities.
- F. But not all employers are like this.
- G. Speak to seasoned international business travelers to get an idea of what you will face.
- H. Employment in communications, banking and finance, and property management is also worth looking at.
- I. If your company has a sister company in the Czech Republic, for instance, learning some Czech will boost your chances.
- J. But it's not always as exciting as it sounds.
- K. However, the commercial sector also offers good prospects for travel.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 1. Items 21 - 35 (15 points)

*For Questions 21 - 35, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct put a tick. If a line has a word which should **not** be there, write the word on your answer sheet. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).*

Example:

0	V
00	about

Flying the slow way

0	The day of my journey to Geneva was very foggy
00	and I was afraid about the flight might be cancelled.
21	When I rang the airport, they told me I should be check
22	in at the normal time. On the way to there in a taxi the
23	fog seemed to be getting thicker but as we arrived I saw
24	a plane landing, which it cheered me up. There were
25	a lots of people in the departure lounge at first but

26	more and more of them disappeared as their flights
27	were called. After an hour in there were only about six
28	of us left and then we had heard the words I'd been
29	dreading: 'We are regret to announce the cancellation
30	of Flight 267 to Geneva.' Naturally, we all demanded
31	to know if what was going to happen to us and, in the
32	end, the airline put us on a plane to Dublin. From there
33	we were caught a flight to Paris, where we had to travel
34	to a different terminal by the bus before finally boarding
35	a plane for Geneva. We arrived, exhausted, five hours late.

Task 2. Items 36 - 40 (5 points)

For items 36 - 40, match the spoken informal words 36 - 40 to their neutral definitions A – J.

There are some extra definitions which do not match.

Informal English	Neutral Equivalent
36. We just <i>hit it off</i> .	A) to pay more money than needed
37. I <i>got ripped off</i> by the taxi driver coming from the airport.	B) to argue
38. That guy in black <i>pinched</i> my watch.	C) a cent
39. I need to go out and <i>let my hair down</i> .	D) to show off
40. It only cost a <i>quid</i> .	E) to travel by getting a free ride from the driver of a passing car
	F) to relax
	G) a pound
	H) to like each other at once
	I) to steal sth.
	J) to glance at sth.

Task 3. Items 41 - 50 (10 points)

For items 41 - 50, match the items 41 – 50 to the phenomena A–M. There are some extraphenomena which do not match.

41. Andrew Lloyd Webber	A) The Nobel Prize Winner for Literature (1954). His wartime experiences formed the basis for his novel <i>A Farewell to Arms</i> (1929).
42. The Grapes of Wrath	B) His idea of government was one “of the people, by the people, for the people”.
43. Ernest Hemingway	C) The British novel about the destructive and passionate love between two children, who grew up on the same farm.
44. Chaucer	D) One of the biggest horse-race meetings in the UK famous for its spectators wearing their best hats.
45. Abraham Lincoln	E) He wrote either in Latin or in Modern English. He was knighted by King James I in 1603.
46. Royal Ascot	F) An early gold prospector during the Gold Rush.
47. The Plymouth Plantation	G) His longest-running musical is <i>Cats</i> .
48. Wuthering Heights	H) It is a well preserved example of a typical late 18th century town house with the original furniture and fittings.
49. Martin Luther King	I) The novel about poor Midwestern farmers in the 1930s.
50. Francis Bacon	J) It recreates one of the places where the Pilgrims lived when they arrived in America.
	K) A US route used in the 19th century by pioneers travelling west in horse-drawn covered wagons to settle new lands.
	L) He wrote in Middle English. He became a member of the royal court of Edward III in 1367.
	M) The Nobel Peace Prize Winner (1964). He is best known for his role in the advancement of civil rights using nonviolent struggle.

