

**ВАРИАНТ №1 ОЛИМПИАДНЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ**  
**ПО НАПРАВЛЕНИЮ «ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (Английский)»**  
для 11 класса

**English Language Test**  
**11<sup>th</sup> Grade**

**The test consists of 2 parts: Use of English and Reading and Writing.**

**Duration – 80 minutes.**

**Part 1. USE OF ENGLISH**

**Task 1.** For questions 1-10, complete the second sentence so it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given.

1. Those working with pre-school age children will probably find the course interesting.  
**INTEREST**  
The course is likely \_\_\_\_\_  
those working with pre-school age children.
2. Dora says it takes less than an hour to drive there, but I'm sure she has got it wrong.  
**MUST**  
Dora says it takes less than an hour to drive there, but she \_\_\_\_\_ a mistake.
3. Students wishing to enroll on the course should complete all the sections of the application form.  
**REQUIRED**  
Students wishing to enroll on the course \_\_\_\_\_ in all the sections of the application form.
4. I wish I had considered the question more carefully before answering.  
**THOUGHT**  
I should \_\_\_\_\_ the question more

carefully before answering.

5. The factory has been able to reduce its CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 50% in the last year.

**SUCCEEDED**

The factory \_\_\_\_\_ back its CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 50% in the last year.

6. It's a long walk home, so I advise you not to miss the last train.

**BETTER**

It's a long walk home, so \_\_\_\_\_ the last train.

7. Do you think you could buy me a newspaper when you're out?

**WONDERING**

I \_\_\_\_\_ you could buy me a newspaper when you're out.

8. When I leave university, I hope to become a serious investigative journalist.

**AMBITION**

When I leave university, \_\_\_\_\_ to become a serious investigative journalist.

9. Individuals are not wealthy enough to take international media corporations to court.

**SUE**

Individuals cannot \_\_\_\_\_ international media corporations.

10. I don't think I could live without a daily newspaper.

**IMAGINE**

I \_\_\_\_\_ without a daily newspaper.

**Task 2.** For sentences 1-10, identify and correct the mistakes (grammatical, lexical, spelling or socio-cultural). There is **one** mistake in each sentence. You must use **one or two words** to correct it.

1. Yoga can help you to cope with the stresses of every day life.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. You should wear lose, comfortable clothing. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Luggage should not be left unattended; unattended luggage will be removed and may be destroyed. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Because of the extreme weather conditions, the police are advising drivers not going out unless absolutely necessary. \_\_\_\_\_
5. She rose up the Tory heirarchy by the local government route.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain is the shortest-reigning monarch in British history. \_\_\_\_\_

7. Nowadays, sports people win more money from sponsorship than from competing. \_\_\_\_\_
8. On 4th July 1776, the Continental Congress (representing all the thirteen colonies) signed the United States Declaration of Liberty.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. He has been singing in his church choer since he was six.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. You told me last week that you will come and fix the heating, but it's still freezing in here! \_\_\_\_\_

## Part 2. READING AND WRITING

**Task 3.** Read paragraphs 1-5 and decide which of **three** sentences best summarises the main idea of each paragraph.

1. Stanley has only talked about his donations recently, and authorized a biography, because he wants to encourage other wealthy individuals to discover the joy of helping other people. He can't understand why people wait till they die to leave money to good causes. 'People need it today, not tomorrow.' He also thinks the trade-offs in his life have been an easy choice. 'You didn't wind up with a new boat, but you wound up helping someone and that is a great feeling.'

- A. Making it big.
- B. Giving it all away.
- C. Giving while living.

2. The portrait series, simply called 'Cone of Shame', features the amusing reactions of different dogs to wearing the conical contraptions. The cones were reimaged by costume designer Marie-Yan Morvan as functional sculptures, eschewing stiff plastic for other materials like feathers and eggshells, and turning them into designs inspired by cotton candy and sea urchin, to name a few.

- A. Help raise money for rescue dogs.
- B. Dogs become high fashion models with sculptural cones of shame.
- C. Dogs enjoy wearing conical costumes.

3. I'm driving along a road in Leicestershire, in the tidy heart of the English countryside, where slick green fields roll out on either side to the horizon. I drive through the village of Shenton, a quiet place without so much as a pub, past prosperous-looking farms and neat brick houses. And then I pull up outside a rather shabby bungalow. Around the bungalow is a sea of mud. Between the road and the bungalow there is a ditch, choked with weeds, with a little muddy stream

trickling along it. I push open the door of the bungalow to find Albert Juttus, a gentle-looking 73-year-old, sitting in his front room before a tiny heater running off a cylinder of Calor gas. He's lived in this house for 46 years, and in all that time his only source of water has been that muddy ditch.

- A. On arriving at the Juttuses' bungalow, the writer was struck by its isolation from the rest of the community.
- B. On arriving at the Juttuses' bungalow, the writer was struck by the contrast it made with the surrounding area.
- C. On arriving at the Juttuses' bungalow, the writer was struck by the beauty of the countryside.

4. "Use honey first for a cough, new guidelines say," reports the BBC, referring to new guidelines on the best ways to treat acute short-term coughs. The guidelines from the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) and Public Health England (PHE) have been developed after looking at the best available scientific evidence. The evidence showed that honey could be effective at reducing the symptoms of acute coughs due to upper respiratory tract infections (infections of the airways), including how often people coughed and how bad their cough was. The guidance applies to adults and children over 5 years of age. It's important to note that honey is not safe for children under the age of 1.

- A. Most acute coughs will get better by themselves.
- B. Honey is more harmful than usual cold remedies.
- C. Honey, not antibiotics, is recommended for coughs.

5. All emotions are different, albeit on a similar plane. According to Harvard Medical School psychologist Susan David, Ph.D., we tend to mislabel our emotions – and especially stress. More often than not, she tells me on this episode of the 'mindbodygreen' podcast, we file all the uncomfortable emotions we face under a giant umbrella of "stress," without actually understanding what they truly mean. And if we can't understand our difficult emotions, how in the world can we begin to handle them? The question might spring on some – dare we say – stress. But according to David, labeling your emotions correctly can leave you more equipped to deal with them.

- A. We need to specifically label our emotions.
- B. Stress management is important to your health.
- C. Emotions are unique.

**Task 4.** For questions 1-10, give **one-word** answers.

1. What do we call a person who is the son of your brother or sister, or the son of your husband's or wife's brother or sister? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What is a drug that is used to kill bacteria and cure infections?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What is the surname of the first woman to be nominated for president of the United States by a major political party when she won the Democratic Party nomination in 2016? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What is a large brush with a long handle, used for sweeping floors?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What is a form in which a speech sound or a foreign character is represented? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What is the current age of Queen Elizabeth II? \_\_\_\_\_
7. What do we call a system of communication by written or spoken words, which is used by the people of a particular country or area?  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. What is the activity of going along the river in a long boat with a flat bottom that is moved by pushing against the bottom of the river with a long pole?  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. What is the first name of the current British Prime Minister?  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. What is Queen Elizabeth's II favourite dog breed? \_\_\_\_\_

**Task 5.** Read the text and decide whether the following statements **1-10** agree with the information given in the text. Mark them:  
**T (True)** if the statement agrees with the text  
**F (False)** if the statement does not agree with the text  
**NG (Not Given)** if there is no information about this in the text

1. The Seychelles' marine ecosystem regularly suffers from bleaching events.
2. The deal signed in 2015 ensured the implementation of measures for preserving the country's marine natural resources.
3. The Seychelles' conservation of its national waters in the five years since the signing of the deal has covered the territory as big as Germany.
4. The Seychelles' case is the first example of a debt-for-nature swap introduced to protect an outstanding wonder of nature.
5. The global economy would not prosper without the creation of more protected areas.
6. The deal will result in fish consumption reduction on the islands.
7. A healthy coral reef might boost employment opportunities.
8. The annual storm costs depend directly on the coral reefs' condition.
9. "Forest bathing" stimulates the production of hormones of happiness – endorphins – in the bloodstream.

10. Experts claim that due to the coronavirus pandemic preservation projects should be postponed until the global economic recovery.

## **The deal that saved Seychelles' troubled waters**

By Isabelle Gerretsen

3rd August 2020

Retrieved from <https://www.bbc.com/future/>

Located around 1,600 kilometres (994 miles) off the coast of East Africa, the Seychelles is an ecological paradise. The archipelago of 115 lush and rocky islands sits amongst vast swathes of ocean, covering some 1.35 million square kilometres (521,000 square miles). They are home to some of the world's last pristine coral reefs and are teeming with endangered species, including the southern fin whale and the Indian Ocean's only dugongs – large marine mammals also known as “sea cows”.

But the island nation has had its fair share of problems. The Seychelles has one of the smallest GDPs in the world and fewer than 100,000 residents, whose livelihoods rely heavily on marine tourism and fishing revenue. After years of borrowing, in 2008 the Seychelles defaulted on payments for its \$406m (£311.6m) national debt and had to be bailed out by the International Monetary Fund. At the same time, plastic pollution, climate change and overfishing threaten to deliver a catastrophic blow to the nation's marine ecosystem, which sustains more than two-thirds of the local economy. After a mass bleaching event in 1998, in some areas, the Seychelles' has already lost up to 90% of its coral reefs. The nation is also extremely vulnerable to flooding and coastal erosion.

In a bid to build climate resilience and boost its blue economy, the Seychelles signed a unique deal in 2015: almost \$22m (£16.8m) of its national debt was written off, in exchange for the country doing more to protect its oceans. The “debt for nature” swap involved the US conservation group The Nature Conservancy (TNC) buying the debt, in exchange for a promise to create 13 new marine protected areas (MPAs). In the five years since, the Seychelles has progressed from protecting 0.04% to 30% of its national waters, covering 410,000 square kilometres (158,000 square miles) of ocean – an area larger than Germany. Fishing, oil exploration and other marine development has been banned or severely restricted in the MPAs. Anyone who carries out illegal activities in these areas faces a hefty fine, or, in some cases, imprisonment.

Debt-for-nature swaps have taken place in the past to preserve tropical forests in the Caribbean and South America, but the Seychelles' deal is the first of its kind to focus on marine conservation and the first to use loan capital to help finance the swap, says Weary. The government repays the TNC loans into a specially created independent trust, the Seychelles Conservation and Climate Adaptation Trust (SeyCCAT), which will use this to fund marine conservation and climate adaptation programmes over the next 20 years.

The global economy would greatly benefit from the creation of more protected areas, more than 100 scientists and economists said in a recent report.

Protecting at least 30% of the world's land and oceans could lead to an increase of \$250bn (£191.9bn) of global economic revenue annually, the report found. Currently only 15% of the world's land and 7% of the oceans are covered by protected areas. Just 2.5% of the oceans falls within "no-take" MPAs that prohibit fishing and human extraction of natural resources, such as oil and gas. The Seychelles recognised the benefits marine conservation could yield. "Sustainability is particularly important for a small island nation like the Seychelles which is very dependent on the environment. Fisheries and tourism are the two pillars of our economy," says Pouponneau.

Fish products make up 96% of the total value of domestic exports and are critical to the nation's food security, which has one of the highest levels of fish consumption per capita in the world, according to the World Bank. In a 2017 report the World Bank warned that the "unsustainable use of the marine environment is a major risk to the future of the Seychelles' blue economy". The MPAs will help declining fish stocks recover as well as increase the size and diversity of fish, which in turn should boost fishermen's incomes and overall revenues, says Enric Sala, a marine ecologist and National Geographic explorer who has carried out research in the Seychelles. "The fish in these areas are in much better shape. They produce more eggs and larvae and replenish life in the ocean," he says. The tourism benefits are also enormous, says Sala, noting that a healthy coral reef can generate billions of dollars in revenue. The Great Barrier Reef contributed \$6.4bn (£4.91bn) to the Australian economy in 2016 and helped support more than 64,000 jobs, according to 2017 analysis. Coral reefs are also effective storm barriers which save countries over \$4bn (£3.07bn) in flood damages every year, according to TNC. Without coral reefs, the annual cost of flood damage would double and storm costs would triple, TNC researchers said in a 2018 study.

There are also strong mental and physical health benefits associated with spending time in nature, Sala says. "When people visit protected areas, their mental wellbeing improves. Nature has this power to reduce our stress," he notes. A 2019 study found that "forest bathing" – the Japanese practice of spending time among trees – could significantly lower people's levels of the stress hormone cortisol, reduced blood pressure, improved concentration and memory. Exposure to airborne chemicals emitted by plants and trees can also boost immunity. For example, a small study found increased activity by a certain type of white blood cell, in men who had been exposed to "phytoncides" – a type of antimicrobial compound which contributes to the pleasant aroma of forests – in their hotel rooms.

Experts say a healthy ocean should form a critical part of the global recovery from the coronavirus pandemic. "A healthy ocean presents enhanced opportunities for economic recovery post Covid-19, and for building resilience and withstanding the impacts of natural disasters and extreme weather events," Commonwealth Secretary-General Patricia Scotland said in May. Sala says the pandemic was caused by human destruction of ecosystems and highlights the importance of countries prioritising conservation in their recovery from the crisis. The recovery

presents “a good opportunity to reconsider the debt of low-income countries and help them lift some of their debt, [and] at the same time help them invest in the nature sector which is going to be key for longer term prosperity”, says Sala.

**Task 6.** Read the text above again and complete the table with the information from the text using **the given plan**. You are not allowed to copy patches of the text, **you need to paraphrase**.

1. (a)	Deal’s aim	(1)
1. (b)	Environmental value of the Seychelles	(1)
2.	Problems the Seychelles is facing (state two)	(0) <i>The Seychelles’ population density is so low that the country’s gross domestic product cannot sustain its economic growth;</i> (1) (2)
3.	Financial benefits of the creation of protected areas (state two)	(0) <i>The speedy growth of tourism promotes employment opportunities;</i> (1) (2)
4.	Mental and physical health benefits (state two)	(1) (2)

## **ANSWER KEY**

### **TASK 1** (10 points)

1. to be of interest to
2. must have made
3. are required to fill
4. have thought about/'ve thought about
5. has succeeded in cutting
6. you'd better not miss/you had better not miss/you'd better catch/you had better catch
7. was wondering whether/was wondering if
8. it is my ambition/my ambition is
9. afford to sue
10. can't imagine living/cannot imagine living/can't imagine life/cannot imagine life/can't imagine my life/cannot imagine my life

### **TASK 2** (10 points)

1. everyday
2. loose
3. must (not)
4. to go
5. hierarchy
6. longest (longest-reigning)
7. earn
8. Independence
9. choir
10. would

### **TASK 3** (10 points)

1. C
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. A

### **TASK 4** (20 points)

1. nephew
2. antibiotic
3. Clinton
4. broom
5. transcription
6. 94/ninety-four
7. language

8. punting
9. Boris
10. Corgi/corgi

### **TASK 5** (10 points)

1. **NG** (After a mass bleaching event in 1998, in some areas, the Seychelles' has already lost up to 90% of its coral reefs.)
2. **T** (In a bid to build climate resilience and boost its blue economy, the Seychelles signed a unique deal in 2015: almost \$22m (£16.8m) of its national debt was written off, in exchange for the country doing more to protect its oceans.)
3. **F** (In the five years since, the Seychelles has progressed from protecting 0.04% to 30% of its national waters, covering 410,000 square kilometres (158,000 square miles) of ocean – an area larger than Germany.)
4. **F** (Debt-for-nature swaps have taken place in the past to preserve tropical forests in the Caribbean and South America, but the Seychelles' deal is the first of its kind to focus on marine conservation and the first to use loan capital to help finance the swap, says Weary.)
5. **NG** (The global economy would greatly benefit from the creation of more protected areas.)
6. **NG** (Fish products make up 96% of the total value of domestic exports and are critical to the nation's food security, which has one of the highest levels of fish consumption per capita in the world, according to the World Bank. In a 2017 report the World Bank warned that the "unsustainable use of the marine environment is a major risk to the future of the Seychelles' blue economy". The MPAs will help declining fish stocks recover as well as increase the size and diversity of fish, which in turn should boost fishermen's incomes and overall revenues.)
7. **T** (The tourism benefits are also enormous, says Sala, noting that a healthy coral reef can generate billions of dollars in revenue. The Great Barrier Reef contributed \$6.4bn (£4.91bn) to the Australian economy in 2016 and helped support more than 64,000 jobs, according to 2017 analysis.)
8. **T** (Without coral reefs, the annual cost of flood damage would double and storm costs would triple, TNC researchers said in a 2018 study.)
9. **NG** ("Forest bathing" – the Japanese practice of spending time among trees – could significantly lower people's levels of the stress hormone cortisol, reduced blood pressure, improved concentration and memory.)
10. **F** (Sala says the pandemic was caused by human destruction of ecosystems and highlights the importance of countries prioritising conservation in their recovery from the crisis.)

## TASK 6 (40 points)

Patches of possible answers given in the text are provided in the table. These patches shall not be copied (except for certain words like *language*, *English* that are meaningful for the context but might not be paraphrased):

1. (a)	<b>Deal's aim</b>	<i>(1) To build climate resilience and boost its blue economy.</i>
1. (b)	<b>Environmental value of the Seychelles</b>	<i>(1) They're home to some of the world's last pristine coral reefs and are teeming with endangered species.</i>
2.	<b>Problems the Seychelles is facing</b>	<p><i>(1) The Seychelles has one of the smallest GDPs in the world and fewer than 100,000 residents, whose livelihoods rely heavily on marine tourism and fishing revenue;</i></p> <p><i>(2) After years of borrowing, in 2008 the Seychelles defaulted on payments for its \$406m (£311.6m) national debt.</i></p> <p><i>(3) After a mass bleaching event in 1998, in some areas, the Seychelles has already lost up to 90% of its coral reefs;</i></p> <p><i>(4) The nation is extremely vulnerable to flooding and coastal erosion.</i></p>
3.	<b>Financial benefits of the creation of protected areas</b>	<p><i>(1) Protecting at least 30% of the world's land and oceans could lead to an increase of \$250bn (£191.9bn) of global economic revenue annually;</i></p> <p><i>(2) The MPAs will help declining fish stocks recover as well as increase the size and diversity of fish, which in turn should boost fishermen's incomes and overall revenues;</i></p> <p><i>(3) The tourism benefits;</i></p> <p><i>(4) Helped support more than 64,000 jobs;</i></p> <p><i>(5) Without coral reefs, the annual cost of flood damage would double and storm costs would triple.</i></p>
4.	<b>Mental and physical health benefits</b>	<p><i>(1) When people visit protected areas, their mental wellbeing improves. Nature has this power to reduce our stress;</i></p> <p><i>(2) "Forest bathing" – the Japanese</i></p>

		<p><i>practice of spending time among trees – could significantly lower people’s levels of the stress hormone cortisol, reduce blood pressure, improve concentration and memory;</i></p> <p><i>(3) Exposure to airborne chemicals emitted by plants and trees can also boost immunity.</i></p>
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