

705

, and C if t

$\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$

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Q-A-g-22

Time: 15 minutes (22 points)

Look at the table below. You can find some of these attractions at Hampton Court, some at Leeds Castle and some at both places. Listen to Peter, a tour guide, and complete the table with ticks. In your answer sheet write **A** if the attraction is found at Hampton Court, **B** if the attraction is found at Leeds Castle, and **C** if the attraction is found at both places. You'll hear the recording twice.

A A B B C C A A C C

Listen to the conversation. Read the statements and circle True (T) or False (F).

1

LISTENING

Answer sheet

Participant's ID number

Task 1

1	B
2	C
3	A
4	C
5	A
6	C
7	C
8	A
9	A
10	B
11	A
12	B
13	B
14	B
15	A
16	A

Task 2

17	T
18	F
19	F
20	F
21	T
22	F

D-A-9-22

READING

Time: 35 minutes (18 points)

Task 1

Questions 1-5

Do the following statements agree with the information in the passage? On lines 1 - 5 of your answer sheet, write: **TRUE (T)** if the statement agrees with the information, **FALSE (F)** if the statement contradicts the information, **NOT GIVEN (NG)** if there is no information about this

- 1 The mature cacao plant produces about 6,000 pods. F
- 2 The cacao plant prefers wet weather. NG
- 3 Each flower on the cacao plant produces twenty pods. F
- 4 Cacao drinks were originally made using the pulp from the pod. NG
- 5 In ancient Puerto Escondido, cacao drinks were served hot. T

Chocolate-Food of the Gods

The cacao plant is believed to have evolved at least 4,000 years ago. It is a small evergreen tree, 15-25 feet high, which grows in the tropical forest understory, where it is protected by the shade of larger trees. The scientific name for the cacao plant is *Theobroma*, which means "food of the gods." Native to the Amazon and Orinoco River basins, it requires a humid climate and regular rainfall. Small pink flowers grow directly on the trunk and older branches. The fruit, a cacao pod, is melon shaped and weighs roughly 1 pound when fully ripened. A mature tree may have as many as 6,000 flowers but will only produce about twenty pods. Each pod contains between twenty and sixty seeds, called beans. The beans have a 40-50 percent fat content, referred to as *cocoa butter*. (*Cacao* is the plant; *cocoa* is the edible derivative and the primary ingredient in chocolate.)

Chemical analysis of pottery vessels unearthed in Puerto Escondido, Honduras, and dating from around 3,100 years ago show traces of a compound that is found exclusively in the cacao plant. At that time, the plant was already being used as a beverage ingredient. However, it was not the cacao beans that were first used. Instead, the first cacao-based drink was probably produced by fermenting the pulp in the cacao pods to yield a beerlike beverage. Researchers speculate that the chocolate drink made from the cacao beans and known later throughout Mesoamerica may have arisen as an accidental by-product of the brewing process. In all, ten small, beautifully crafted drinking vessels were found at the Puerto Escondido site, suggesting that even then the cacao brew was not consumed on a frequent basis but was reserved for important feasts or ceremonial events.

The villagers of Puerto Escondido had likely been influenced by the great Olmec civilization, which flourished for about 800 years beginning 3,200-2,400 years ago in the southern Gulf of Mexico region. Although centered in the modern Mexican states of Tabasco and Veracruz, Olmec influence reached as far south as El Salvador and Honduras. A majority of scholars concur that the Olmec people created the first civilization in the western hemisphere. They built large cities with significant architecture and established commerce extending over hundreds of miles. Relatively little is known about Olmec society because very little archeological evidence has survived the damp climate of the Gulf of Mexico. What is known, however, is that the later Mayan peoples, who did leave behind a great deal of cultural evidence, based much of their high culture on earlier Olmec traditions.

Mayan civilization flourished in southern Mexico and Central America from around 500 BC to around 1500, and the word *cacao* comes from the Mayan word *Ka'kau'*. However, this is not a native Mayan word but is derived from the Olmec language. To the Mayans, the cacao pod symbolised life and fertility. Many of the bas-reliefs carved on their palaces and temples show cacao pods. It is believed that the Mayans took the cacao tree from its native rain forest and began to cultivate it in plantations. After harvesting the seed

Pods, they scooped out the contents-the cacao beans embedded in a sticky, white flesh-and allowed it all to ferment until the seeds turned dark brown. The seeds were then roasted and ground into a thick chocolate paste.

From the paste, the Mayans made a hot chocolate drink. However, it was very different from contemporary hot chocolate. The basic drink was made by mixing the paste with water, chili powder, cornmeal, and other ingredients and heating it. Then the liquid was poured back and forth from one vessel held at arm's height to another resting on the ground. This created a chocolate drink with a thick head of dark foam-considered the best part of the drink. Among the Mayans, as the chocolate drink grew more popular and the ingredients more readily available, people from all levels of society enjoyed it at least on occasion.

The Maya preserved their knowledge of cacao use through stone carvings, some in jade and obsidian, pottery decorations, and written documents that detailed the use of cacao, described in Mayan as "food of the gods." Cacao was used in ceremonies, medical treatments, and daily life centuries before the discovery of the New World by Europeans. Certain recipes for cacao drinks included vanilla, nuts, honey from native bees, and various flowers.

Ek Chuah (meaning "black star" in Yucatec Maya) was the patron god of merchants and commerce. Because cacao seeds were light in weight, easily transported, and of great value, they were used as currency throughout Mesoamerica. Thus *Ek Chuah* also became the patron god of cacao. Each April, the Maya held a festival to honor this deity. The celebration included offerings of cacao, feathers, and incense, the sacrifice of a dog with cacao-colored markings, other animal sacrifices, and an exchange of gifts. Given that the chocolate drink could be made only through the direct destruction of currency, one can understand why it was called the "food of gods." The immortals could easily afford it, while for humans it was a precious commodity indeed.

Questions 6 - 12

According to the information in the text, which ancient civilizations do the following phrases describe? On lines 6 -12 on your answer sheet, write:

A if the phrase describes the ancient Olmec civilization only

B if the phrase describes the ancient Mayan civilization only

C if the phrase describes both the Olmec and the Mayan civilizations

- 6 collapsed around 2 400 years ago A
- 7 was located in Mexico
- 8 grew cacao on large farms
- 9 left behind little concrete evidence of their culture
- 10 influenced the ancient inhabitants of Puerto Escondido A
- 11 carved images of cacao pods B
- 12 made a drink by mixing cacao with chili powder and cornmeal B

Questions 13 - 14

Write the correct letter, A, B, or C, on lines 13 and 14 on your answer sheet.

13 The ancient Maya used cacao seeds as

A decorations. ✓

B a dye.

C money.

14 In April, the ancient Maya celebrated

A dogs.

B a god.

C stars. ✓

Task 2

Read the text *Crowding Human Life* and choose, according to the text, one phrase (A-F) from the list of phrases to complete each statement (15 - 18) below. There are more phrases than statements, so you will not use them all.

15. By the year of 2025, B
16. Experts argue about C
17. In industrial countries, D
18. It is worth the cost to F

- A. ways to solve the problem of population
B. educate the new generation
C. effects of fast growth of population
D. the population was once growing fast
E. there may be a lot more people in the world
F. produce better products without pollution

Crowding Human Life

In 1950, there were only 2.5 billion people in the world. Now there are 5.3 billion. Human population may reach 8.5 billion by the year 2025. Experts disagree about how serious a problem this very fast growth is. And they disagree about what should be done about it.

It could be said that growth is slowing down. Most industrial countries - Japan, Canada, the United States, and the nations of Europe - are hardly growing at all. In Asia, Africa, and Latin America, growth is somewhat slower than it was twenty years ago.

Industrial nations all went through a time of fast growth when their industry was developing. When they reached the point where most people could live in comfort, population growth slowed. Many experts believe that today's developing nations will go through a similar change. The best way to control population, they say, is to raise the standard of living.

Industrial nations are beginning to look for ways to produce goods without the pollution that is one of the harmful effects of overcrowding. Developing countries will also use such methods if they are to take care of their people. Educating children everywhere is expensive, but the cost is worthwhile because children will contribute to their country's development when they are grown. Perhaps children now in school will invent ways to help people live at peace with the earth.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet

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МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП, АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
9-11 КЛАСС

READING

Answer sheet

Participant's ID number

Task 1

1	F
2	NG
3	F
4	NG
5	T
6	A
7	C
8	A
9	B
10	A
11	B
12	B
13	A
14	C

Task 2

15	E
16	C
17	D
18	B

D-A-9-22

USE OF ENGLISH
Time: 30 minutes (40 points)

Task 1

Read the text carefully. If a line is correct, put a tick (v) in the space provided. If a line has a word which should not be there, write it in the space provided. There are two examples (0, 00)

Travelling

When I left university I went travelling all over	0 V
in the world. I was so fascinated by New Zealand	00 in
that I decided to spend a year there. In order that	1 that?
to do so I had to find a job. However, I had very enough	2 very
money to get by for a few of months, so needless to	3 of
say, I took the opportunity to travel around and see the	4 v
country. Everywhere I went, the people were the friendlier	5 the
than anywhere else I had ever been at, which is important	6
when one travelling. The landscape was wonderful as well	7
with the more richest variety of plant life I had	8 more
ever seen. I was also fascinated by the traditions	9
of the Maori natives and took every opportunity to talk	10
to them. My journey it was very enjoyable and I wanted	11 it
more than ever to stay, but that was been dependent on	12 been
my finding a job. I hadn't had been looking for more than	13 had
a few days when I found a job as a waiter. Everyone person	14 person
at the work was great and I really enjoyed my time there.	15

Task 2

Choose the word that best completes the sentence.

16. A **high** / **loud** / **strong** noise woke me up from my nap.
17. His cell phone makes an **angering** / **annoying** / **incessant** noise every time he gets a text message.
18. I could tell Dan was still mad, as he glared at me in **stony** / **strange** / **stunned** silence.
19. I wasn't able to relax on the beach because some teenagers had a stereo with music **blaring** / **crashing** / **deafening**.
20. It was **extremely** / **hardly** / **perfectly** silent inside the old, abandoned house.
21. It's **eerily** / **oddly** / **sullen** quiet in that classroom - are the students taking a test?
22. My neighbor's dogs start **barking** / **chirping** / **whistling** whenever someone walks past their house.
23. She sang a lullaby **lightly** / **muffled** / **softly** to help put the baby to sleep.
24. The **complete** / **constant** / **long** noise in the office makes it difficult to concentrate.
25. The conversation on their first date was full of **awkward** / **ominous** / **uncharacteristic** silences.

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Task 3

Put the verbs in brackets (26 - 35) into the correct form.

The volunteers from 15 regions of Russia, **26** _____ (select) for the participation in the Winter Universiade 2019, **27** _____ (take) part in this training session held in the format of an intellectual game. Vladimir Putin the President of the Russian Federation read out loud the questions about sports and the participants had **28** _____ (answer) them within a minute. After that the President **29** _____ (have) a discussion with the volunteers during which he said, "A very interesting stage of life and the so called "personal career" is ahead of you, because it **30** _____ (be) not about your professional advancement, it's about your personal growth for sure." At the end of the meeting he **31** _____ (wish) the young volunteers a good luck.

We would like to add that a total of five thousand volunteers **32** _____ (involve) in the Games. Over 40 thousand applications **33** _____ (receive) during the volunteer recruitment process. And now the recruitment centre **34** _____ (hold) in-person and online interviews with the potential volunteers every day. The final list of the Winter Universiade 2019 volunteers will be made by the end of 2018. After the selection, all the volunteers will have training **35** _____ (include) courses in English and Krasnoyarsk History.

Task 4

Complete the sentences with one of the idioms below.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| a) black and white | e) black market |
| b) black comedy | f) blackout |
| c) black eye | g) in black and white |
| d) black look | |

- 36) She showed her disapproval by giving me a _____ d _____
37) Send me a letter about this. I need to have all the details _____ c _____
38) She had a _____ c _____ and didn't regain consciousness for several minutes.
39) They're not getting married in a registry office: they're having a _____ g _____
40) He must have been in a fight. He's got a _____ d _____

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet

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USE OF ENGLISH

Answer sheet

Participant's ID number

1	that
2	very
3	of
4	✓
5	the
6	✓
7	✓
8	more
9	✓
10	✓
11	it
12	been
13	had
14	person
15	✓
16	loud
17	annoying
18	stony
19	crashing
20	extremely
21	oddly
22	barking
23	softly
24	constant
25	awkward
26	selected
27	
28	answered
29	had
30	is
31	wished
32	involving
33	
34	holds
35	including
36	d
37	g
38	c
39	b
40	f

Q-A-9-22

WRITING

Time: 40 minutes (20 points)

Participant's ID number

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Many countries want to host international sports event, because it is very beneficial. Do you agree?

Write 150-200 words

Remember to:

- make an introduction
- explain your opinion
- make a conclusion

There are many countries want to host international sports event in the world. And it is understandable because it is very beneficial.

On the one hand, it is right because a lot of people love to watch international competitions and championships. Some of them even buy a very expensive tickets to watch competitions in stadium instead of watching them on TV. So the country which hosts international sports event can get a very big money. Also, the hosting sports events give a chance to country's economic and popularity to grow up. From my point of view, there are many positive moments for country from the international sports events.

On the other hand, it is too expensive to build a stadium, swimming pool and other sports equipment. And not every country can host international sports event.

In conclusion, I would say that international sports events are very popular. And hosting them is a very good decision.

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