

**ЗАДАНИЯ РЕГИОНАЛЬНОГО ЭТАПА ОРЕНБУРГСКОЙ ОБЛАСТНОЙ
ОЛИМПИАДЫ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ 5-8 КЛАССОВ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 6 КЛАСС**

Время выполнения задания – 120 минут (2 часа)

Максимальная оценка: 68 баллов

Обращение к участникам

Добрый день!

Дорогие ребята, мы приветствуем вас на региональном этапе Оренбургской областной олимпиады школьников 5-8 классов. Прежде чем приступить к работе, внимательно прочитайте инструкцию.

Участникам олимпиады запрещается:

1. использовать для записи решений авторучки с красными или зелеными чернилами, карандаш;
2. обращаться с вопросами к кому-либо, кроме дежурных и членов оргкомитета;
3. проносить в классы тетради, справочную литературу, учебники, любые электронные устройства, служащие для передачи, получения или накопления информации

Желаем удачи!

ЗАДАНИЕ 1. Listening 1

Listen to the recording and **mark your answers for items 1–6 on the answer sheet.**

You have one minute to read the questions before the recording is played. You will hear the recording twice.

You will hear an interview with Emma Harris, the owner of a bookshop

1. Emma explains that

- A she has always wanted to own a bookshop
- B she used to work in a large bookstore chain.
- C her marketing company helped her to open it
- D she opened her shop after losing her previous job.

2. Emma thinks that

- A her personal approach helps her compete
- B people are reading more than before.
- C people are reading less than before
- D online shopping has hurt her business.

3. What does Emma say about her bookshop?

- A It only sells new books.
- B She specializes in particular types of books.
- C It's difficult to keep up with customer demand.
- D She sells all kinds of books.

4. What does Emma say about organising events

- A They are important for authors.
- B She prefers not to do them.
- C They help build a community feeling.
- D It's a way to get some profit.

- 5. Emma says that some customers**
- A prefer to order books online.
 - B like to sit and read in the shop
 - C come in just to ask for advice.
 - D never know what they want.
- 6. What does Emma think about the future?**
- A She's worried about competition.
 - B She wants to expand her business.
 - C She's optimistic despite the challenges.
 - D She wants a website for her shop.

Оценка задания

Максимальная оценка за правильно выполненное задание – 12 баллов, при этом:
 – за каждый правильный ответ начисляется по 2 балла;
 – при отсутствии правильных ответов баллы не начисляются

ЗАДАНИЕ 2. Listening 2

You will hear part of a radio programme talking about a photography course.

For each question, write the correct answer in the gap. Write **one** or **two words** or a **number** or a **date** or a **time**. You will hear the recording twice.

Downtown Arts Centre Photography Workshop

Course length (1).....weeks
 Course starts: Monday (2)

Classes: every Monday from 7:30 pm to (3)pm
 Teacher: (4).....Santos
 Full price: £280
 Student price £(5).....
 Registration deadline: Friday (6).....

Оценка задания

Максимальная оценка за правильно выполненное задание – 6 баллов, при этом:
 – за каждый правильный ответ начисляется по 1 балла;
 – при отсутствии правильных ответов баллы не начисляются

ЗАДАНИЕ 3. Reading 1

Read the text and questions below.

For each question, mark the correct letter **A, B, C** or **D** on your answer sheet

Dinosaurs and the secrets they still hold

Dr Steve Brusatte is a dinosaur expert. He and his team recently found a new dinosaur in China. They called it 'Mud Dragon' (Tongtianlong).

1. What was the 'Mud Dragon'?

The 'Mud Dragon' looked like a strange bird. It was about the size of a sheep, had feathers and a sharp **beak**. Scientists think it used its beak to crack open shellfish. The skeleton was found

in hardened mud — it seems the animal got trapped and died there. Workers found the fossil while digging to build a school.

2. Finding new dinosaurs

Many children dream of finding a new dinosaur, but for scientists, it's not so rare. About 50 new dinosaurs are found every year. And there are no signs that the pace of fossil hunting is slowing down. Due to these discoveries, we now know more about dinosaurs than about many modern animals. But there are still many unsolved mysteries.

3. From small reptiles to big dinosaurs

Dinosaurs didn't start _____ huge monsters. They came from small, cat-sized reptiles called dinosauromorphs. It took millions of years for these first dinosaurs to spread around the world, grow to huge sizes and become truly dominant.

4. Were dinosaurs warm-blooded?

In the 1970s, scientists found **Deinonychus** — a fast, bird-like dinosaur. This made them think dinosaurs might be warm-blooded (like birds), not cold-blooded (like reptiles). They had a constant high body temperature that they controlled internally, rather than from warming themselves by lying in the sun. Scientists still aren't sure as some evidence (like bone growth) suggests dinosaurs were warm-blooded. However, other evidence shows they might be somewhere between reptiles and birds. More research is needed to prove any of these theories.

5. How did birds evolve from dinosaurs?

The discovery of *Deinonychus* with its long arms, skinny legs, arched neck and big claws on its feet, helped to strengthen the theory that birds evolved from dinosaurs. In the 1990s, thousands of feathered dinosaur fossils were found. This closed the argument.

But why did dinosaurs get feathers?

First, feathers were simple strands to keep warm. Then they grew bigger and branched out. In the course of time, they changed into feathers like those on modern birds. They lined the arms, and sometimes the legs, forming wings. These feathers were probably for display: to attract mates or scare off rivals. Flight may actually have come about by accident when smaller winged dinosaurs began jumping between trees or leaping in the air, and suddenly found that their wings had aerodynamic properties. This is one of the most stimulating new notions about dinosaurs and a fascinating area for further investigation.

6. What colour were dinosaurs?

Feathers can tell us about dinosaur colours. Modern bird feathers have tiny blobs called **melanosomes**. These structures contain melanin, one of the main colour-producing pigments in animals. Some are round, others are egg-shaped, etc. And that's important, because different shapes contain different colour pigments. So if you can identify the shape, you can identify the colour. A few years ago, some palaeontologists realised that you could find melanosomes in particularly well-preserved fossil feathers. They discovered that different dinosaurs had different melanosomes, which meant they had a variety of colours. Dinosaurs, therefore, probably came in a rainbow of colours – yet another thing that links them to modern birds.

7. Why aren't dinosaurs around today?

Dinosaurs ruled Earth for 150 million years, but disappeared 66 million years ago. The reason? A huge asteroid hit what is now Mexico. It caused earthquakes, tidal waves, wildfires and hurricane-force winds. Although palaeontologists still like to argue about what part the asteroid played in the dinosaurs' extinction, there really isn't much of a mystery left. The asteroid did **it** and did it quickly. There are few signs that dinosaurs were struggling before the impact. None survived except a few birds and some small furry mammals. They found themselves in an empty world, and as the planet started to recover, they evolved into new creatures, including the first apes, and so the long journey began to the beginning of humankind.

1. The word 'beak' means

- a) a part of a bird's mouth
- b) a part of a dinosaur's paw

- c) a kind of nail
- d) a kind of tooth

2. The 'Mud Dragon' died

- a) caught in a trap set by dinosaur hunters.
- b) as a result of an accident.
- c) from some disease caused by mud.
- d) because mud hardened on it.

3. What does the writer suggest about finding new dinosaurs?

- a) Many scientists dream of being able to do so one day.
- b) It is probable that most have now been discovered.
- c) People are running out of places to look for them.
- d) It is becoming relatively common to dig one up.

4. In paragraph 3, the best way to complete the gap is:

- a) with
- b) from
- c) as
- d) any

5. In paragraph 4 what does the writer suggest about palaeontologist?

- a) They should study the bones of dinosaurs more closely.
- b) Their theories are based on evidence that can be understood in different ways.
- c) It is impossible to prove any theories they have worked out.
- d) It is worrying that they still cannot agree about dinosaurs' body temperature.

6. When describing the theory of how dinosaurs began to fly, the writer is

- a) amused that their flight probably came about by chance.
- b) surprised by the reason for the development of feathers.
- c) excited by the different possibilities for future research.
- d) confused that feathers were also present on some creatures' legs.

7. Melanosomes are

- a) kinds of feathers
- b) parts of cells
- c) kinds of dinosaurs
- d) kinds of pigments

8. One significance of melanosomes is that they

- a) give further proof of where birds developed from.
- b) are only found in certain parts of the world.
- c) can be clearly seen in most fossilised feathers.
- d) are only found in certain birds and dinosaurs.

9. The word 'it' in paragraph 7 means

- a) falling down
- b) killing the dinosaurs where it fell
- c) leading to dinosaurs dying out
- d) putting an end to the argument

10. Which of the following best summarises the writer's point in the final paragraph?

- a) Scientists are right to continue questioning the effects of the asteroid strike.
- b) Large flightless dinosaurs may have existed after the asteroid hit.
- c) The dinosaurs were already declining before the asteroid hit.
- d) The effects of the asteroid strike killed most dinosaurs.

11. This text is

- a) a leaflet.
- b) a magazine article.
- c) a work of fiction.
- d) a report

12. The main aim of the text is

- a) to analyse the work of scientists.
- b) to advertise fossil hunting as a popular hobby.
- c) to give a detailed description of dinosaurs.
- d) to share the information about scientific discoveries.

Оценка задания

Максимальная оценка за правильно выполненное задание – 12 баллов, при этом:

- за каждый правильный ответ начисляется по 1 балла;
- при отсутствии правильных ответов баллы не начисляются

ЗАДАНИЕ 4. Reading 2

Read the texts and answer the questions below by indicating which text each question relates to.

Travel around Europe in 5 stops

A. Spain

This is a very popular country because it's a great place for different kinds of trips. You can find hot and sunny beaches on the Mediterranean Sea, high mountains perfect for hiking, and cooler coasts along the Atlantic Ocean. Big cities like Barcelona and Madrid can be expensive, but areas like Andalusia in the south and Galicia in the northwest are much cheaper. The weather in Spain can be different depending on where you are, but July and August are particularly hot months in most parts of the country!

B. Italy

Italy is known internationally for its delicious food, elegant fashion, and fast cars, but its culture changes from one part of the country to another. In the north, where the Alps are, the weather is colder and people visit ski resorts for winter holidays. Big cities like Milan and Turin are busy and modern. The food often includes rich sauces, butter, and cream. The middle of the country has hills and countryside. The weather is mild, and meals include simple, fresh foods like tomatoes and olive oil. In the south and on the islands, the weather is warmer for most of the year. Life is more relaxed, and people eat a lot of fruit, vegetables, and seafood. From north to south, however, Italy is rich in art and history.

C. Germany

Germany has different kinds of landscapes in the south: from thick forests and gentle hills to high mountains—the other side of the Italian Alps. Like in nearby countries, the food here is rich and filling, perfect for cold weather. In the north, you can find flat land. The weather across Germany is generally mild with warm summers and cold winters. Backpackers love travelling

around by bus and train because they work well and are usually on time. Berlin, Germany's capital city, and Munich are a must-see; they're a mix of modern art and important historical sites.

D. The Czech Republic

Officially renamed Czechia in 2016, this country is located in the center of Europe, connecting the east and the west of Europe. Life in the Czech Republic is relaxed, and the locals often enjoy spending time in the countryside. In the cities, there's a good mix of culture and modern life, especially in Prague, the capital. On one side of the Vltava River, there's Prague's Old Town with its famous clock and lively squares. On the other side, you'll find the Lesser Town, with quieter streets and beautiful historical buildings.

E. Poland

Travelling from west to east, Poland is one of the first Eastern European countries you reach. It's a very large country and it has different landscapes: from the sandy beaches of the Baltic Sea to the Tatra Mountains in the south. If you love history, especially events from World War II, you should definitely visit Poland. Although not as cheap as other eastern countries, Poland is much cheaper than western ones. Like Germany, its neighbouring country, Poland has a mild climate, with warm summers and cold winters.

- 1) In which country is the capital city divided in two? _____
- 2) Which country has high temperatures during the summer? _____
- 3) Which country has a good public transport system? _____
- 4) Which country's diet is famous worldwide? _____
- 5) Which country is between Eastern and Western Europe? _____
- 6) Which country has different ways of life in different areas? _____
- 7) Which country has a similar climate to a nearby country? _____
- 8) Which country has a similar diet to that of other cold countries? _____

Оценка задания

Максимальная оценка за правильно выполненное задание – 8 баллов, при этом:

- за каждый правильный ответ начисляется по 1 балла;
- при отсутствии правильных ответов баллы не начисляются

ЗАДАНИЕ 5. Use of English 1

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each gap.

This car runs on chocolate!

Scientists have built a 300kph racing car that uses chocolate (1)..... a fuel! The project is (2) to show how car-making could (3) environmentally friendly. The car meets all racing car (4) apart from its fuel. This is a mixture of waste chocolate and vegetable oil, and such 'biofuels' are not (5) in the sport yet. It (6) to be mixed with normal fuel so that all parts of the car keep working. Carrots and other root vegetables (7) to make some parts inside and outside the car. Even the mirrors are made from potatoes! The sides of the car (8) a mixture of natural materials from plants as well as other recycled materials. The project is still young, (9) the scientists have not yet found out how 'green' the car is. They (10) many experiments to compare its performance against that of normal racing cars.

1 A like B as C with D in

2 A intended B wished C decided D wanted

- 3 A develop B move C become D arrive
 4 A levels B standards C grades D orders
 5 A allowed B let C given D agreed
 6 A must B should C used D has
 7 A were used B used C use D have used
 8 A store B consist C collect D contain
 9 A because B because of C when D so
 10 A will plan B plan C are planning D planned

ЗАДАНИЕ 6. Use of English 2

For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first, using **no more than two words**. Write only the **missing words** on your answer sheet.

Example: 0 Sarah became a talented cook because she liked cooking.
 Sarah liked cooking _____ SO _____ she became a talented cook

1. Max's parents gave him a mobile phone for his birthday.
 Max given a mobile phone for his birthday by his parents.
2. The phone was Max's favourite present.
 Max likes his phone more any of his other presents.
3. Max has never had his own phone before.
 This is the that Max has had his own phone.
4. Max's phone is very similar to his sister's phone.
 Max's phone is almost the same his sister's phone.
5. But his sister phone is more expensive than his phone.
 His phone isn't so his sister's phone.
6. Max uses his phone for calling his friends and family.
 Max uses his phone his friends and family.
7. Max likes playing games on his phone, and all his friends do too.
 Max likes playing games on his phone, and..... do all his friends.
8. Max said he had never been so happy before.
 Max said, "I..... so happy before".
9. However, his mother doesn't like that he spends so much time playing games on his phone
 his mother doesn't like that he spends so much time playing games on his phone.
10. His father doesn't like it either.
 Neither his father.

Оценка задания

Максимальная оценка за правильно выполненное задание – 10 баллов, при этом:

- за каждый правильный ответ начисляется по 1 балл;
- при отсутствии правильных ответов баллы не начисляются

ЗАДАНИЕ 7. Writing

Time: 30 minutes

Your English teacher asks you to write a story.

This is the title for your story: «The day we found our pet»

Write your story on your answer sheet

Don't forget to mention the following:

- a description of the day when you found your pet;
- the place where you found it;
- what it looked like when you found it;
- what you did to help it;
- what it looks like now;
- if people should help stray animals (give 2-3 reasons).

Write your story in 120-140 words in an appropriate style.

Оценка задания

Максимальная оценка за правильно выполненное задание – 10 баллов