

Приложение 2
к приказу управления
образования АНГОСК
от _____ 2019 года № _____

Образец оформления титульного листа

Место для шифра
10007

ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП ВСЕРОССИЙСКОЙ ОЛИМПИАДЫ
ШКОЛЬНИКОВ 2019/2020 УЧЕБНОГО ГОДА

по италийскому языку
(предмет)

ученика (-цы) 10 класса МОУ СОШ № 10

Русских Виталия Сергеевича

Фамилия, имя, отчество (полностью, в родительном падеже)

Лабачёва Маргарита Васильевна

ФИО учителя - наставника

LISTENING

Listen to the interview and for questions A8-A14, choose the answer (1, 2 or 3) which you think fits best according to the text. Write the appropriate number (1, 2 or 3) in boxes A8-A14 on your answer sheet.

A8. Catherine mainly gets inspired for her novels from

- 1) things that happen in her personal life.
- 2) unimportant new stories.
- 3) major events in the local area.

A9. The example of the shopping centre shows that, before writing, Catherine

- 1) interviews a lot of people.
- 2) does a lot of background research.
- 3) imagines a complete story.

A10. Catherine says her characters

- 1) can be identified by the people they're based on.
- 2) are exact copies of people she has known.
- 3) are only loosely based on real people.

A11. Catherine is more likely to create a character based on a real person's

- 1) history.
- 2) appearance.
- 3) view of the world.

A12. There is a chance that

- 1) Catherine will give a talk about making films.
- 2) a company will buy the film rights to *Fire at Dawn*.
- 3) there will be a film version of *Fire at Dawn*.

A13. Catherine does not want

- 1) to be involved in making the film.
- 2) someone else to write the screenplay.
- 3) the plot to be altered in a major way.

A14. Catherine believes that

- 1) the stories in the book and film should be the same.
- 2) film and literature are extremely different media.
- 3) films based on books are usually annoying.

READING

Match headings A-H to texts 1-7 choose the best heading A-H. There is one heading you will not need to use. Write the answers on your answer sheet.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. UNUSUAL RELATIONSHIPS | E. IMPORTANT MOMENTS |
| B. SIMILAR CHARACTERISTICS | F. MISTAKEN BELIEFS |
| C. DIFFICULT PERIODS | G. MANY RESPONSIBILITIES |
| D. TWO TYPES | H. HOME ALONE |

- D** 1. In Britain? Most families are "nuclear families". This means that the family consists of the parents and children. Of course, there are uncles and aunts and grand parents, too, but they do not have much to do with raising the children and often live a long way away. In many other countries, the "extended family" is more common. With the extended family, uncles, aunts and grandparents live closer to the parents and children – sometimes even in the same building – and everyone in the family has a much closer relationship.
- F** 2. Most teenagers say at some point, "When I'm a parent, I'm going to give my children much more freedom than I have now." When they do actually become parents however, they soon realize that giving a child or teenager lots of freedom is not always the best thing to do. Many parents end up hearing their children saying to them exactly the same things they said to their parents when they were young.
- G** 3. What does bringing up a child involve? Giving a child love and making a child feel safe in their environment are extremely important. So is providing food and warmth. Parents also have a duty to teach their children the differences between right and wrong, and to make sure their children get a good education. Some parents believe that their role is also to teach children about the importance of things such as family, religion and society.
- B** 4. The English phrases "a chip off the old block" and "like father, like son" (or "like mother, like daughter") are used to show the similarities between a parent and their child. These might be similarities in terms of appearance, behavior or interests. For example, if a dad loves watching cricket and his son Eric becomes interested in cricket, too, you might say, "Eric's a chip off the old block, isn't he?"
- H** 5. "Latchkey kids" are a major problem in many countries, including Britain and the USA. These are children whose parents are still at work when they come home from school, so there is no one at home to look after them. Their parents aren't there to help with their homework, and some of them spend hours on their own before their parents' return.
- E** 6. The idea of "quality time" is based on an understanding that the amount of time a parent spends with their child is not the only important thing. What is also important is what they do together during that time. Ten minutes of discussing problems that a teenager is facing may be much more valuable than two hours of watching a movie together in silence.
- C** 7. Families work well when things are going well, but the real test of a family comes at times of stress. Perhaps Mum has been working too hard, or perhaps young Amy is taking exams at school. These are times when all the families can find themselves fighting instead of helping each other. When a family is going through a crisis like this, it can often help to talk to someone outside the family. It could either be an expert, such as a family counselor, or a trusted family friend

Read the text and complete gaps 8-13 with sentences A-G. There is one extra sentence that you don't need to use. Write the answers on your answer sheet.

What time is it? To answer that question today, all we have to do is look at a watch or clock. It wasn't always that simple, however. For thousand of years, people have wanted an accurate way of telling the time, (8) F.

We know that the ancient Egyptians had sundials, (9) D. It is thought they also had a way of measuring time using running water. The ancient Chinese also developed non-mechanical ways to measure the passing time.

The first mechanical clock appeared around the 9th century. This did not have hands as modern clocks do, (10) A.

The first reasonably accurate clocks were developed in Italy in the 13th century.

Unlike modern clocks, they did not tell the time to the nearest minute; rather, they announced when an hour had passed. Table clocks became popular in the 1500s. They usually only had one hand, which had four possible positions each hour, (11) C.

In 1657 the pendulum clock was invented. Although Galileo came up with a similar idea first, it is Christian Huygens (12) B. Since then, clocks have become more and more dependable. Today, each of us carries a mobile phone or wears a watch (13) G.

- A. but rang a bell to tell the time
- B. who is generally considered to be an inventor
- C. allowing you to tell the time to the nearest fifteen minutes
- D. which requires sunlight to work
- E. where the first clocks were developed
- F. apart from looking at the position of the sun
- G. which can be relied on to be accurate

USE OF ENGLISH

For questions 1-7, read the text and write the correct form of the word in CAPITALS to complete the gaps. Write the answers on your answer sheet.

Animal Helpers

Animals can be pets, but they can also be much more. Ever since dogs first (1) joined humans on the hunt, animals have worked with people.

JOIN

Dogs, of course, work with people in different ways, such as

(2) controlling sheep on farms.

CONTROL

They (3) are trained to help blind people find their way around.

TRAIN

There are (4) lots of other animals that help people, including horses, camels and elephants. In the past, horses were an important means of transport in Europe and (5) carried both people and goods.

LOT

CARRY

Cars soon replaced horses for most jobs because they could go faster and (6) farther.

FAR

In Asia today, as in the past, elephants (7) are used to transport heavy loads in areas where cars cannot go.

USE

Complete gaps 8-13 with words formed from the words in CAPITAL letters. Write the answers on your answer sheet.

The discovery of the island of Mauritius in 1505 was the beginning of the end for the dodo. The dodo was a large bird which was (8) incapable of flying and so spent its entire life on the ground.

CAPABLE

When people first spotted the bird in 1598, it seemed to have no fear of humans and was quite (9) friendly.

FRIEND

This was because it had always lived on an island where it had no (10) natural enemies.

NATURE

The people on the island didn't find the dodo (11) tasty to eat, but the cats and the dogs that arrived with the people did. The dodo was completely (12) helpless and by the 1690s it had died out on the island.

TASTE

The story of the dodo's (13) disappearance is just one example of man's effect on the environment.

HELP

APPEAR

WRITING

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Christine, who writes:

I've had an argument with my best friend, Linda, and we're not talking to each other. I'm really upset about it. What kind of things do you argue with your best friend about? How do you make up after an argument? What do you think I should say to Linda? Oh, and I visited our local sports centre yesterday, which was interesting!

Write a letter to Christine. In your letter:

- answer her questions
- ask **3 questions** about the sports centre

Write **100-120 words**. Remember the rules of letter writing. Write the letter on your answer sheet.

Шифр 10007Общее кол-во баллов 60

LISTENING

A8	2	+
A9	3	+
A10	3	+
A11	2	+
A12	3	+
A13	3	+
A14	1	+

215

READING

1	D	+
2	F	+
3	G	+
4	B	+
5	H	+
6	E	+
7	C	+
8	F	+
9	D	+
10	A	- +
11	C	+
12	B	+
13	G	+

135

USE OF ENGLISH

1	joined	+
2	controlling	+
3	are trained	+
4	lots	+
5	carried	+
6	farther	+
7	are used	+
8	incapable	+
9	friendly	+
10	natural	+
11	tasty	+
12	helpless	+
13	dis appearance	+

265

WRITING

Write **100-120 words**. Remember the rules of letter writing

05

Lined writing area consisting of 25 horizontal lines.

Общее количество слов _____