

**Задания школьного этапа олимпиады
по английскому языку для 10 класса**

За каждый правильный ответ участник олимпиады получает 2 балла.

Титульный лист:

Работа

участника школьного этапа олимпиады

по английскому языку

ученика (ученицы) 10 класса

(Фамилия, имя в родительном падеже)

Задание 1.

Вопрос 1

Заполните пропуск:

I ... at school yesterday.

- A)
was had my essays checked
- B)
did my essays checked
- C)
was my essays checked
- D)
had my essays checked

Вопрос 2

Заполните пропуск: (возможно несколько вариантов)

This book ... be new.

- A)
can to
- B)
must
- C)
may
- D)
should to

Вопрос 3

Заполните пропуск подходящим производным от глагола to know:

His ... of chemistry is inconsistent.

- A)
know
- B)
knowings
- C)

knowledge

D)

knowty

Вопрос 4

Заполните пропуск: (возможно несколько вариантов)

You can see my new ... in the picture.



A)

curtain

B)

paintbrushes

C)

stage

D)

easel

Вопрос 5

Заполните пропуски:

These letters ... on Monday.

A)

can are sent

B)

can be sent

C)

are can sent

D)

are been can sent

Вопрос 6

Заполните пропуски:

Wait a minute, please. Your documents ... right now.

A)

are been checking

B)

was checked

C)

was being checked

D)

are being checked

Вопрос 7

Заполните пропуск:

It is ... wonderful present! Thank you so much!

- A)
so
- B)
such
- C)
so a
- D)
such a

Вопрос 8

Заполните пропуски:

Right now I ... he has gone mad. Do you know he ... of dropping the university and becoming a blogger.

- A)
am thinking; thinks
- B)
think; is thinking
- C)
am thinking; is thinking
- D)
think; thinks

Вопрос 9

Выберите правильную подпись к картинке:



- A)
whale
- B)
badger
- C)
otter
- D)
sea lion

Вопрос 10

Заполните пропуск подходящим производным от глагола to attract:

It is the main tourist ... of our city.

- A)
attraction
- B)
attractive
- C)
attraction
- D)
attracted

Задание 2.

Read the text, for questions from 1-5, choose and circle the answer (A, B, C, D) which you

think best fits according to the text.

The sharing economy

If we look around us at the things we have purchased at some point in our lives, we would no doubt notice that not everything we own is being put to good use: the thick woolen coat which we thought looked trendy despite the fact that we live in a tropical country, the smartphone that got put away when we bought ourselves the newest model, the car that only gets used at the weekend, or even the guest room in our house that somehow got turned into a storeroom.

Those underutilised items may seem useless to some, but could be an asset to others. With the advent of the internet, online communities have figured out a way to generate profit from the sharing of those underused assets. Using websites and social media groups that facilitate the buying and selling of the second-hand goods, it is now easier than ever for peer-to-peer sharing activities to take place. And this is known as the sharing economy.

These democratised online platforms are providing a chance for people to make a quick buck or two. To give an example, busy parents previously might not have bothered with setting up a stall at the local market or car boot sale to sell their children's old equipment, but with online marketplaces, parents are now able to sell on those hardly worn baby clothes that their children have outgrown and the expensive pushchairs and baby equipment they have invested in, so as to put some cash back into their pockets.

Businesses have also caught on to the profitability of the sharing economy and are seeking to gain from making use of those underutilised resources. A business model that has rapidly risen in popularity sees companies providing an online platform that puts customers in contact with those who can provide a particular product or service. Companies like Airbnb act as a middleman for people to cash in on their unused rooms and houses and let them out as lucrative accommodation. Another example is Uber, which encourages people to use their own personal cars as taxis to make some extra cash in their free time.

This move towards a sharing economy is not without criticisms. Unlike businesses, unregulated individuals do not have to follow certain regulations and this can lead to poorer and inconsistent quality of goods and services and a higher risk of fraud. Nevertheless, in the consumerist society we live in today, the increased opportunities to sell on our unwanted and underused goods can lead to a lesser impact on our environment.

1. The sharing economy does not involve...

- A. people selling their used things to others.
- B. people offering their services to others.
- C. businesses selling their goods to people.
- D. businesses acting as a middleman for people who want to sell a product and people who want to buy it.

2. People can now sell things more easily because...

- A. people nowadays buy more things.
- B. businesses want to buy the things they don't use.
- C. there are now more market stalls and car boot sales.
- D. there are now online platforms where they can meet people who want to buy their goods and services.

3. Parents might want to sell their baby clothes and baby equipment because ...

- A. they want to make back some of the money they spent on those baby purchases.
- B. they don't like the baby items they have bought.
- C. the baby clothes and equipment are old and worn out.
- D. they need the money for other investments.

4. Which of these is something that the author says we might underutilise?

- A. A thick coat in a cold country
- B. The latest smartphone
- C. Clothes our babies don't or can't wear any more.
- D. The storeroom in our house.

5. It might be a problem for unregulated individuals to sell to others because...

- A. they have to follow certain regulations.

- B. what they sell might be of a lower quality.
- C. they don't have a business licence.
- D. they like to criticize their buyers.

Задание 3.

For items 1 – 10, read the text and put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. Write down your answers to the table below.

A Famous Clock

When you visit London, one of the first things you will see is Big Ben, the famous clock which can (1) ... (*hear*) all over the world on the B.B.C. If the Houses of Parliament (2) ... (*not to burn down*) in 1834, the great clock would never have been erected. Big Ben (3) ... (*take*) its name from Sir Benjamin Hall who was responsible for the making of the clock when the new Houses of Parliament (4) ... (*build*). Since that time officials from Greenwich Observatory have the clock (5) ... (*check*) twice a day. On the B. B. C. you can hear the clock when it (6) ... (*strike*) because microphones (7) ... (*connect*) to the clock tower. Once, however, it (8) ... (*fail*) to give the correct time. A painter who (9) ... (*work*) on the tower (10)... (*hang*) a pot of paint on one of the hands and slowed it down.