



**Краевая многопредметная дистанционная
олимпиада школьников «Интеллект»
Английский язык
9 класс**

two point questions

In this part you will see notices. You will need to decide what the notices say. For each notice, choose the correct answer.

**In case of fire
Break Glass!**

1

- A. This glass will break in a fire;
- B. Break this glass if there is a fire;
- C. Anyone who breaks the glass will be fired;
- D. This is a case of fired glass.

Guys - I found out about the music in the park. Tickets are available Mon-Friday. Let me know if there are any times you can't go.

Brad.

2

- A. You can buy tickets in the park for music;
- B. There is music in the park from Monday to Friday;
- C. A band called Mon-Fri will play in the park;
- D. You can buy tickets on weekdays.

Sale
Spring sale next week!
Up to
50%
off many items

3

- A. 50% of the items will be sold next week;
- B. All items will be half price in the Spring;
- C. Some items will be half price next week;
- D. After the spring sale many items will cost 50% more.

**This film is suitable for people
over 18 ✓ years old**

4

- A. You cannot watch this film if you are under 18;
- B. This film is about children or teenagers;
- C. This film can still be used after 18 years;
- D. You should only watch films if you are over 18.

**Stand on right of
escalator**
Dogs must be carried!

5

- A. You must carry a dog to use this escalator;
- B. You must stand on the right if you have a dog;
- C. Stand on the right, and carry your dog if you have one;
- D. The left side of the escalator is for people going the other way.

Read the text carefully and then answer the questions.

THE WESTERN ALPHABET



The western alphabet, which is used in Europe, the Americas, Africa, Australia and New Zealand as well as in other countries, originated in the Middle East. The people who gave the world this alphabet were the Phoenicians, a people who established colonies all over the Mediterranean, including Carthage in Africa and Gades in Spain. In their alphabet, the letters were represented by little pictures which represented sounds. The Phoenician A was *aelph*, which means "bull" and it was made from a little picture of a bull's head. The letter B was *beth* which meant "house", and showed the round-roofed buildings which you can still see today in Syria.

The Phoenicians had contact with another nation of sailors, the Greeks, with whom they fought and traded. The Greeks also started to use the Phoenician alphabet. They changed the names so *aelph* and *beth* became *alpha* and *beta*. The shapes of the letters are the same but they have been turned sideways. If you know any Greek, you can try turning the letters around again, and see how they look. You will see that the curve on the right of the Greek A becomes the horns of a little bull.



Of course, the first two letters of the alphabet give it its name. Over the years there have been changes. Latin developed an alphabet with some different letters to the Greeks, and other letters have been added since. But really westerners are using the same system of writing which has served them so well for thousands of years.

6. What is the purpose of this text?

- A. To tell something of Phoenician history;
- B. To tell the story of why we write as we do;
- C. To compare the western alphabet with other alphabets;
- D. To describe the history of the Greek alphabet.

7. Which change did the Greeks make to the Phoenician alphabet?

- A. They changed the pictures to sounds;
- B. They turned the letters in a different direction;
- C. They altered the shape of the letters;
- D. They put a curve on the letter A.

8. Where did the Phoenicians come from originally?

- A. Carthage;
- B. Gades;
- C. The Middle East;
- D. All over the Mediterranean.

9. The information in the text is meant to be

- A. interesting;
- B. useful;
- C. funny;
- D. historic.

10. Which picture, according to the text, represents *beth*.

- A.  B.  C.  D. 

three point questions

Complete the sentences with the correct answer.

- 11. I can't find my umbrella. I it on the train.**
A. had to leave; C. must have left;
B. could leave; D. can have left.
- 12. I don't believe in ghosts – or, at I've never seen one.**
A. least; C. first;
B. last; D. once.
- 13. She the letter carefully and put it in an envelope.**
A. folded; C. twisted;
B. bent; D. curved.
- 14. Very few people make this journey for the of pleasure.**
A. reason; C. desire;
B. cause; D. sake.
- 15. They keep the bird in a cage to it from flying away.**
A. avoid; C. contain;
B. prevent; D. resist.
- 16. There's ice on the road so you better drive carefully.**
A. should; C. had;
B. would; D. ought.
- 17. He looked round to make sure that was following him.**
A. none; C. anyone;
B. no-one; D. any one.
- 18. I expecting trouble some time now.**
A. am ... for; C. have been ... for;
B. am ... during; D. have been ... during.
- 19. If he hadn't eaten so much, he sick.**
A. hasn't felt; C. hadn't felt;
B. didn't feel; D. wouldn't feel.
- 20. He has some very habits. He has a bath with his clothes on!**
A. odd; C. rare;
B. decayed; D. wicked.

five point questions

For questions 21-30, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example: 0 B

A far **B distant** C remote D distinct

TWO CREATURES OF THE PAST – MAMMOTHS AND MASTODONS

The elephant has some (0) relatives called mammoths, which lived in the Stone Age. More than 15,000 years ago people painted pictures of them on cave walls. Then, astonishingly, in 1799, a man walking along the banks of the River Lena in Siberia (21) a startling discovery. Peering into a wall of ice, he could (22) see the shape of a massive, hairy mammoth, apparently (23) at him. He immediately ran (24) in terror, but several days later he (25) the courage to return and cut the mammoth's tusks – its two enormous teeth – out of the ice to sell them. Mammoth tusks are the biggest teeth of any known creature, some (26) a length of five metres. These tusks were (27) to good use, protecting the mammoths' young from other animals, and brushing away snow.

To most of us, mammoths are probably the most (28) of the elephant's extinct relatives, but thousands of years earlier, in the woodlands of eastern North America, lived another of the elephant's relatives called the mastodon. Like mammoths, mastodons may also have had a hairy coat, but (29) mammoths mainly ate grass on the plains, mastodons (30) to eat twigs and leaves.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 21. A. made; | B. took; | C. did; | D. had. |
| 22. A. rather; | B. quite; | C. well; | D. just. |
| 23. A. watching out; | B. looking out; | C. looking after; | D. watching over. |
| 24. A. across; | B. out; | C. away; | D. past. |
| 25. A. grew; | B. felt; | C. experienced; | D. found. |
| 26. A. reaching; | B. increasing; | C. expanding; | D. completing. |
| 27. A. held; | B. put; | C. set; | D. kept. |
| 28. A. usual; | B. frequent; | C. regular; | D. familiar. |
| 29. A. when; | B. while; | C. as; | D. even. |
| 30. A. preferred; | B. enjoyed; | C. desired; | D. selected. |