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ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2024–2025 уч. г.
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 9–11 КЛАССЫ

LISTENING

Time: 15 minutes

Maximum points – 10 points

Прослушайте аудиофайл: <https://statgrad.org/download/230526.mp3>

For items 1–10 listen to an interview with the astronaut Charles Duke, who is talking about his trip to the moon, and decide whether the statements 1–10 are TRUE according to the text you hear, or FALSE, or the information on the statement is NOT STATED in the text. You will hear the text twice.

1. As a child, Charles showed no particular interest in space travel.

☒ True

☐ False

☐ Not Stated

P

2. Charles started his career in the Air Force as a pilot.

☐ True

☒ False

☐ Not Stated

P

3. The hardest part of the training for Charles was endlessly practising the lunar landing.

☒ True

☐ False

☐ Not Stated

P

4. The interviewer is pretty sure Charles sailed through his training.

☐ True

☐ False

☒ Not Stated

P

5. When he first found out he was going to the moon, Charles was exhilarated.

☐ True

☒ False

☐ Not Stated

P

6. Charles had to stop doing all sports.

☐ True

☒ False

☐ Not Stated

↑

7. During the process of landing, the crew panicked since they couldn't find a landing spot because of the dust.

☐ True

☒ False

☐ Not Stated

↑

8. After landing, the crew had to rest for 6 hours before going out onto the moon surface.

☐ True

☐ False

☒ Not Stated

↑

9. The loneliness of the moonscape made the greatest impact on Charles.

☒ True

☐ False

☐ Not Stated

↑

10. He didn't return after the mission empty-handed, since Charles fetched a physical lunar souvenir.

☒ True

☐ False

☐ Not Stated

↑

READING

Time: 20 minutes

Maximum points – 15 points

Read a BBC article and answer questions.

Profile: Yuri Gagarin

By Paul Rincon and Katia Moskvitch

Science reporters, BBC News

On 12 April 1961, manned space travel escaped the pages of fanciful fiction and arrived blazing into the here-and-now.

The first space flight was a triumph for the Soviet Union and a political and diplomatic setback for the US. But Yuri Gagarin was an instant history-maker whose achievement transcended the politics of the time.

He was born in the village of Klushino, outside Moscow; his father was a carpenter, while his mother worked as a milkmaid. His family, like many others, had suffered at the hands of the Nazis in World War II. During the German occupation, the Gagarins were forced out of their home and had to live in a tiny "mud hut" nearby. Yuri's brother Valentin and his sister Zoya were deported to labour camps in Poland.

When the future cosmonaut was just 13, he moved with his family to the city of Gzhatsk. His father dismantled the house in Klushino, moved it to the city and rebuilt it there. Friends and family remember a fun-loving boy, fond of pranks, but also keen on his studies. Yelena Kozlova taught Gagarin botany while the future cosmonaut was at school in the city. Now 91, she recalls that Yuri's favourite subjects were maths and physics: "No-one was able to resist his smile! And girls always liked him, too," she explained.

Gagarin initially graduated from trade school as a foundryman. But he later chose to pursue his studies, enrolling for a technical degree at the Saratov Technical College. While studying here, Gagarin learnt to fly with the local "aero club".

"When he was a student at the Saratov Technical College, he didn't have much money, and to make some extra cash he had to work part-time as a dock labourer on the Volga River - and he used the money to buy presents for his family," his niece Tamara Filatova told BBC News.

In 1955, Yuri Gagarin entered the Orenburg Pilot School, and upon graduation joined the Soviet Air Force as a lieutenant. It was here that he met his wife, Valentina, a graduate of the Orenburg Medical School. Soon after the couple married, Gagarin began a tour of duty as a fighter pilot.

In 1960, Gagarin - along with 19 others - was selected as a candidate for the Soviet space programme. "Gagarin was a very clever young man. He was head and shoulders above all the other cosmonauts," says Reg Turnill, the BBC's aerospace

1. The first space flight brought Gagarin global fame in no time.
☒ True
☐ False P
 2. The Gagarins moved to Gzhatsk as they didn't want to live in their house any longer after it had been dishonoured by the Nazi occupation.
☐ True
☒ False P
 3. Yuri Gagarin learned to fly a plane at the Saratov Technical College.
☐ True
☒ False P
 4. He met his wife after his graduation from the Orenburg Pilot School.
☒ True
☐ False P
 5. It is common knowledge that Yuri Gagarin's social origin got him a head start over the other candidates for the Soviet space programme.
☐ True
☒ False P
 6. The first space flight took less than two hours.
☒ True
☐ False P
 7. Gagarin's capsule landed safely near the Volga River.
☐ True
☒ False P
 8. Gagarin died in an air crash when his plane collided with another one.
☐ True
☒ False P
- Choose option which best fits according to the text.*
9. What are we told about the family of Yuri Gagarin in the second paragraph?
☐ There were three children in the family in the time of World War II.
☐ Yuri's siblings grew up in Poland.
☐ The Gagarins were forced out of Klushino by the Nazi invaders.
☒ Gagarin was not a native of Moscow. P