Муниципальный этап ВсОШ, английский язык, 9-11 класс, 2020/21

9:55—13:15 22 ноя 2020 г.

LISTENING

Time: 15 minutes (15 points)

№ 1 — 10

1 балл

Task 1

Вам предстоит выполнить два задания по аудированию. Оба задания записаны на одном файле (включая инструкции, паузы и повторы). После выполнения задания 1 поставьте запись на паузу, перейдите на страницу с заданием 2 и продолжите выполнение задания 2 по аудированию.

Прослушать аудиофайл в отдельной вкладке

Посмотреть на youtube

For items **1–10** listen to an interview with an art consultant and curator and decide whether the statements **(1–10)** are **TRUE**, or **FALSE** according to the text you hear. You will hear the text **twice**.

Не забудьте проверить и сохранить свои ответы!

1. The curator's salary is more than £ 42,000.

Выберите из списка

1 балл

2. Some patients didn't like the idea of installing a sculpture outside the hospital's main entrance.

Выберите из списка

1 балл

3. The sculpture is believed to help the patients get better.

Выберите из списка

1 балл

4. Lucy considers the sculpture to be a true work of art.

Выберите из списка

1 балл

5. According to one newspaper, the hospital should have spent money on doctors and nurses.

Выберите из списка

1 балл

6. Lucy says that public institutions spend government money on art projects.

Выберите из списка

1 балл

7. Lucy thinks it's a good idea to improve the environment with art installations.

Выберите из списка

1 балл

8. Lucy believes that art projects are not always exciting for people.

Выберите из списка

1 балл

9. Lucy worked as a consultant for a paint factory.

Выберите из списка

1 балл

10. The paint factory should have spent more money on works of art.

Выберите из списка

№ 11 — 15

1 балл

Task 2

For items **11–15** listen to the dialogue. Choose the correct answer to answer questions **11–15**. You will hear the text **only once**.

Не забудьте проверить и сохранить свои ответы!

11. Nick and Carol moved to a new place which is

- **twice the size of their old one.**
- **more spacious than their old one.**
- **a bit bigger than their old one.**

1 балл

12. Nick and Carol moved because they wanted their kids to

- have separate rooms.
- share a room.
- go to a better school.

1 балл

13. The new place is

- an old house.
- an apartment in a new block.
- an apartment in an old block.

1 балл

14. The new kitchen has

- new wooden floors.
- big windows.
- a huge balcony.

1 балл

15. Nick and Carol moved to the place

- in the center.
- near the center.
- far from the center.

READING

Time: 45 minutes (20 points)

№ 1 — 10

1 балл

Task 1

For items **1–10**, read the passage below and choose option which best fits according to the text.

Скачать текст

Pavlova - an Iconic Dessert with a Contested History

(1) Australia and New Zealand have always acted like siblings, and they love to squabble over sports, the nationality of Russell Crowe, and food, but there is no controversy bigger than this. The rivalry and dispute over the origins of the Pavlova, or “Pav,” as both sides affectionately call it. Indeed, this airy dessert made of a meringue shell that is topped with cream and fresh fruit has been the countries’ longest-running dispute.

(2) The one aspect of this dispute that both countries can agree on is the origin of this favoured dessert’s name. The Pav is named after the famed Russian ballerina Anna Pavlova, who toured Australia and New Zealand in 1926.

(3) As the New Zealand story goes, the chef of the Wellington hotel at the time created the billowy dessert in her honor, claiming inspiration from her tutu. The Australian tale is similar, but instead involves a chef at the Esplanade hotel in Perth who named the dessert after the ballerina when one diner declared it to be “light as Pavlova”. However, in reality, the authorship belongs to neither of them.

(4) New Zealander Dr. Andrew Paul Wood and Australian Annabelle Utrecht spent two years researching the true origin of the Pavlova, searching through newspapers and cookbooks throughout the years. "Meringue cakes were just about everywhere, prior to the Pavlova," explains Ms. Utrecht. In their investigation, they found over 150 recipes for meringue-based cakes that all look similar to the Pavlova we know today, all published before Anna Pavlova even arrived **Down Under** in 1926!

(5) The first Pavlova-like recipe found in their investigation was a meringue, cream and fruit torte named *Spanische Windtorte*, which was very popular in 18th century Germany. The general recipe later travelled to America with German immigrants that settled in the Midwest. Once it landed on American shores, it was developed further. In the late 1800s, the hand-cranked egg beater was invented. **This** resulted in many American housewives creating meringue more often. Resulting in the meringue craze, meringue recipes became wide-spread due to the ease in creation, and Pavlovas, as we know them today, became a home-cooked favourite.

(6) The researchers believe that it’s possible the recipe travelled to New Zealand and Australia on the back of a cornstarch box. Manufacturers importing cornstarch from America might have printed the recipe on the back of the box. The use of cornstarch thus became the defining feature of the Pavlova recipe.

(7) Pavlova is made by beating egg whites to a very stiff consistency before folding in caster sugar, white vinegar, cornstarch, and sometimes vanilla, and slow-baking the mixture similarly to meringue. This makes the outside of the Pavlova a crisp crunchy shell, while the interior remains soft and moist with more of a marshmallow texture.

(8) Despite neither Australia nor New Zealand actually creating the Pavlova, both countries have become the lucky ones who are the guardians of this well-loved dessert. Unlike many other dishes named after Anna that did not make it past the era where the biggest star in the world was a ballerina, the Aussie and Kiwi Pavlova dishes continue to live on almost 100 years later.

Не забудьте проверить и сохранить свои ответы!

1. What do we learn about the two countries from Paragraph 1?

- They are rivals on the sports field.
- They have a brother-sister-like relationship.
- They both prefer meringue for dessert.
- They are enemies in different spheres.

1 балл

2. Which of the following is TRUE about the invention of the dessert?

- Both chefs were impressed by the Russian dancer’s performance.

- Anna Pavlova stayed at these hotels during her tour.
- Anna Pavlova was treated to these desserts during her tour.
- The name was inspired by different circumstances.

1 балл

3. Dr. Andrew Paul Wood and Annabelle Utrecht based their research on

- printed materials.
- historical evidence.
- German cuisine.
- prior findings.

1 балл

4. “Down Under” in Paragraph 4 refers to

- America and the New World.
- Newspapers and magazines.
- Australia and New Zealand.
- Recipe books and recipes.

1 балл

5. When the recipe reached the United States, it …

- became a restaurant specialty.
- was used on a daily basis.
- rocketed in popularity.
- was kept unchanged.

1 балл

6. “This” in Paragraph 5 refers to

- an innovative device of the times.
- the time when the recipe reached the USA.
- the immigrant movement to the USA.
- the recipe of the dessert.

1 балл

7. Eventually the Pavlova recipe reached New Zealand and Australia

- as soon as cornstarch was invented.
- as part of the packaging.
- by word of mouth.
- in the original German version.

1 балл

8. The Pavlova dessert …

- has a different inside and outside texture.
- is similar to the classical meringue.
- is crunchy and crisp all the way through.
- has a denser texture than a meringue.

1 балл

9. Which feature of the dessert is mentioned in the text several times?

- The simplicity of the recipe.
- An original fresh taste.
- The feathery texture and structure.
- A variety of fruit to top it with.

1 балл

10. Today Australia and New Zealand can be credited with

- popularizing the dessert.
- preserving the dish and its name.
- passing on the name to other dishes.
- being the birthplace of the dessert.

№ 11

10 баллов

Task 2

For items 11–20, read the passage below and choose which of the sentences fit into the numbered gaps in the text. There is one extra sentence which does not fit in any of the gaps.

Скачать текст

Space flight is now a venerable industry. Humanity's first space explorer, Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin, orbited around the globe on 12 April 1961, more than half a century ago. Since then, more than 550 people have blasted themselves into space. **11** ___. By 1986, the Soviet Union had launched the Mir space station. **12** ___. Since 2000, humans have been living in space constantly. **13** ___.

Almost every sector of human progress has benefited from sending people into space. Scientists had to invent new systems. **14** ___. Clothes are more fire-resistant because of research on space fires. **15** ___. Diseases behave and develop differently in microgravity, which helps scientists in finding cures.

The next global goal, as they say, is to expand human presence into the solar system. But where to go first? Shall we set off for the red planet first or Earth's satellite?

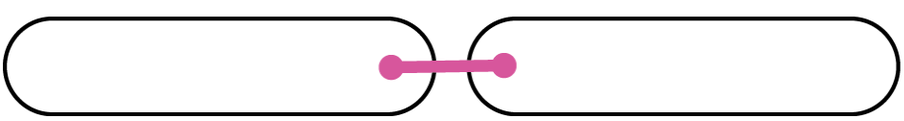
"**16** ___ " Henry Hertzfeld from George Washington University says. "The idea of putting people on Mars has been around for a long time. **17** ___."

The moon, on the other hand, has several advantages. **18** ___. It can be used as a location for a research station at a closer distance to Earth, but still within deep space, all while preparing for trips further afield.

As government agencies prioritise the moon, others are looking straight at Mars. Elon Musk has said his life goal is to create a thriving Mars colony. **19** ___. Musk says the BFR will be the biggest ever-made rocket. **20** ___.

Выберите нужную позицию в левом поле, кликнув по ней, затем кликните в правом поле по выбранной Вами позиции (протянется линия). Если хотите изменить ответ, нажмите на точку в любом из полей (линия исчезнет).

Не забудьте проверить и сохранить свои ответы!



11	Monitoring the health of astronauts has led to revolutionary systems for helping patients on Earth.
12	However, only a 10th of those have been women.
13	It will be capable of taking as many as 100 passengers per trip, depending on how much luggage they want to put in the hold.

	But we probably are still lacking the technology to keep people for a long time in deep space.
14	
	For this, SpaceX is developing the Big Falcon Rocket (BFR), which he believes could send crewed flights to the red planet by the mid-2020s.
15	
	There are some of them up there at the moment, speeding around the globe once every 90 minutes.
16	
	However, the future of any effective human space flight is certainly likely to be cooperative rather than antagonistic.
17	
	The Apollo guidance computer was a predecessor to the microcomputer, now found in all smartphones.
18	
	When it eventually fell to Earth and burned up, our current space outpost, the International Space Station (ISS), was launched.
19	
	It's only three days away, rather than a several-month round trip to Mars.
20	
	Where we go in space is decided by a combination of what people would like to do and the reality of time and budgets.

USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 60 minutes (45 points)

№ 1 — 15

1 балл

Task 1

For Questions 1–15, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there.

If a line is correct put a tick. Use the letter "V" as a tick. If a line has a word which should **not** be there, write the word in a given space. There are two examples at the beginning **(0 and 00)**.

Не забудьте проверить и сохранить свои ответы!

Скачать текст

Example:

0 ***V***

00 ***of***

MOVING TO THE WEST

0 ***To Americans 'the West' was an ever-changing concept.***

00 ***At the time of the first federal census in 1790, 95 per cent of America's four of million people lived hard by the eastern seaboard and 'the West' was virtually everything else.***

1. By the 1820s, it extended not much beyond the Appalachians. The move to the West as we now know it began in earnest in the mid-1840s when the expression *Oregon fever* erupted.
2. Encouraged by the government to settle the north-western territory claimed also by Britain, thousands of homesteaders were set off for a new life at the end of the Oregon Trail.
3. The peopling of the West became not just an opportunity to be seized, but a kind of mission.
4. The *Oregon Trail* is a somewhat misleading term. For one thing, it wasn't a trail in the sense of a well-defined track. It was a corridor, highly likely variable in width, across the grassy plains.
5. Moreover, after the first few years relatively a few of those who travelled the trail were heading for Oregon.
6. One of the great myths of the westward migration, compounded by a thousand movies, was that the immigrants lumbered over the prairies in Conestoga wagons. These sturdy vehicles were uselessly heavy for the long pull to Oregon or California.
7. They did not haul some freight west, but almost never did they transport families. Instead westward immigrants used lighter, smaller and much nimbler wagons universally known as *prairie schooners*.
8. These were hauled not by horses, but by mules or oxen, which could withstand the hardships of prairie crossings far better than any horse could.
9. A final myth engendered by Hollywood was that wagons gathered in a circle whenever under attack by Indians. They didn't, and for the simple reason that the process would have been so laborious to organize that the party would very probably have been slaughtered before the job was even a one quarter accomplished.
10. Wagons were covered with a canvas, as in the movies, though that word was seldom used.
11. The material was more generally known in the nineteenth century as *twill*. Though *wagon train* was also used (it is first recorded in 1849), the term wasn't particularly apt.
12. For much of the journey the wagons fanned out into an advancing line up to ten miles wide to avoid each other's dust — and providing yet another obstacle to their forming into circles.
13. Many of the early homesteaders had only the faintest idea of what they were being letting themselves in for, and often through no fault of their own. Until well into the third decade of the nineteenth century ignorance of the West remained so profound!
14. Those who went west, incidentally, didn't think of themselves as still being in America.
15. Until about the time of the Civil War, America was generally taken to signify itself the eastern states, so that accounts of the time commonly contain statements like 'Some people here [in Oregon] are talking about returning to America'.

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1. By the 1820s, it extended not much beyond the Appalachians. The move to the West as we now know it began in earnest in the mid-1840s when the expression *Oregon fever* erupted.

Ответ

1 балл

2. Encouraged by the government to settle the north-western territory claimed also by Britain, thousands of homesteaders were set off for a new life at the end of the Oregon Trail.

Ответ

1 балл

3. The peopling of the West became not just an opportunity to be seized, but a kind of mission.

Ответ

1 балл

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Ответ

1 балл

5. Moreover, after the first few years relatively a few of those who travelled the trail were heading for Oregon.

Ответ

1 балл

6. One of the great myths of the westward migration, compounded by a thousand movies, was that the immigrants lumbered over the prairies in Conestoga wagons. These sturdy vehicles were uselessly heavy for the long pull to Oregon or California.

Ответ

1 балл

7. They did not haul some freight west, but almost never did they transport families. Instead westward immigrants used lighter, smaller and much nimbler wagons universally known as *prairie schooners*.

Ответ

1 балл

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9. A final myth engendered by Hollywood was that wagons gathered in a circle whenever under attack by Indians. They didn't, and for the simple reason that the process would have been so laborious to organize that the party would very probably have been slaughtered before the job was even a one quarter accomplished.

Ответ

1 балл

10. Wagons were covered with a canvas, as in the movies, though that word was seldom used.

Ответ

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Ответ

1 балл

14. Those who went west, incidentally, didn't think of themselves as still being in America.

Ответ

1 балл

15. Until about the time of the Civil War, America was generally taken to signify itself the eastern states, so that accounts of the time commonly contain statements like 'Some people here [in Oregon] are talking about returning to America'.

Ответ

№ 16 — 25

1 балл

Task 2

For items **16–25**, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given**. Use **from three** to five words. The number of words is specified in the brackets. **Do not use** short forms. Please mind both grammar and spelling. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

Не забудьте проверить и сохранить свои ответы!

Example: **0.** The pool isn't deep enough to swim in.
too
The pool ____ ____ ____ ____ swim in. (4 words)

0	***is too shallow to***

В ответ запишите нужное количество слов через пробел, без запятых и других разделителей. Слова с орфографическими и другими ошибками не засчитываются.

---

16. Never have I heard such a ridiculous theory.

first
It is ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ heard such a ridiculous theory. (5 words)

Ответ

1 балл

17. Although I love my sister I do not always agree with her.
see
Although I love my sister I do not always ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ her. (5 words)

Ответ

1 балл

18. I did not ask for much – just a few pounds.
was
All ____ ____ ____ ____ a few pounds. (4 words)

Ответ

1 балл

19. As they get richer, they spend more and more money on useless things.
more
The ____ ____ ____ , ____ ____ money they spend on useless things. (5 words)

Ответ

1 балл

20. Her cold was caused by getting soaked in the rain.
on
Her ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ getting soaked in the rain. (5 words)

Ответ

1 балл

21. It is possible that the trains were delayed.
may
The trains ____ ____ ____ ____ . (4 words)

Ответ

1 балл

22. Half the team caught flu last week.
came
Half the team ____ ____ ____ flu last week. (3 words)

Ответ

1 балл

23. It seems that the rain is going to last for a long time.
set
The rain ____ ____ ____. (3 words)

Ответ

1 балл

24. It was a mistake not to warn them about the snowstorm.
have
We ____ ____ ____ them about the snowstorm. (3 words)

Ответ

1 балл

25. You can borrow my car but you must bring it back tomorrow morning.
unless
You ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ you bring it back tomorrow morning.(5 words)

Ответ

№ 26 — 35

1 балл

Task 3

For items 26–35 read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a new word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

В ответ запишите только одно слово без пробелов, запятых и других разделителей. Слово с орфографическими и другими ошибками не засчитывается.

Не забудьте проверить и сохранить свои ответы!

Example:
(0) gaming

TEENS AND TECH

Ask most teenagers if they would switch off and hand over their smartphone or **(0) …** gaming console for a week and they'd probably look at you bemused and ask "why?"	**GAME**

It's hardly surprising. Their devices – smartphones, tablets and gaming consoles – are part of them; they've even been **(26) …** to phantom limbs.	**LIKE**

26.

Ответ

1 балл

A recent report by *Childwise* found that children aged 5 to 16 spend an average of six and a half hours a day in front of a screen, more than **(27) …** as much as they did 20 years ago. Debate about the effects of the culture on young people – mental health and cyber-addiction – has never been livelier.	**TWO**

27.

Ответ

1 балл

"I can categorically say that 85% of my conflict resolution involves social media," says Michele Staniland, lead behaviour teacher at Parliament Hill school for girls in north London. "Young people get isolated in their own bubble; they lose their **(28) ….**	**CONFIDE**

28.

Ответ

1 балл

They also lose their **(29) ….** It works against effective ways of communication too". The *Disconnect* project did the following with a group of 15-year-olds.	**ESTEEM**

29.

Ответ

1 балл

It challenged them to go offline for a week. About half the class **(30) …** agreed to use a basic call-and-text mobile while their smartphones were locked away.	**VOLUNTEER**

30.

Ответ

1 балл

Initially the students were **(31) ….** But the more they considered it, the more interesting the prospect of disconnecting became. Once they started looking at what they'd done the previous week, and how much time they'd spent on their smartphones and games, they were horrified.	**DISMISS**

31.

Ответ

1 балл

Was it hard? Yes. But impossible? No. Most who took up the challenge found it less difficult than they expected, suggesting the relationship they have with their devices leads to **(32) …** rather than to mere addiction.	**COMPULSIVE**

32.

Ответ

1 балл

More importantly, all of them **(33) …** admitted they got something out of it. They also reported going to bed earlier – a related and growing area of concern.	**MIRACLE**

33.

Ответ

1 балл

The teacher Jason Badu watched his students throughout the week with interest. According to the competent educationalist, "They seemed a little freer. It gave them a sense of getting to know their **(34) …** and limitations."	**STRONG**

34.

Ответ

1 балл

Since this pilot, the *Disconnect* project has evolved so that students will be offered online **(35) …** – books, sports, culture – as incentives to sign up. This way the project hopes to send out a positive message – it's less about disconnecting and more about re-connecting with other activities. Balance is the key.	**ALTER**

35.

Ответ

№ 36

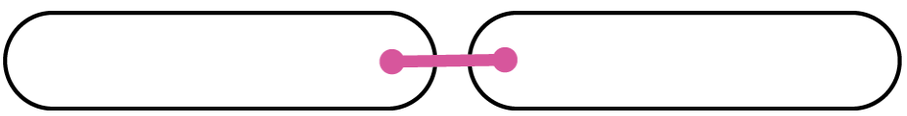
10 баллов

Task 4

Match the writers' names to the descriptions of their creative works. There are some extra descriptions which do not match.

Выберите нужную позицию в левом поле, кликнув по ней, затем кликните в правом поле по выбранной Вами позиции (протянется линия). Если хотите изменить ответ, нажмите на точку в любом из полей (линия исчезнет).

Не забудьте проверить и сохранить свои ответы!



Jonathan Swift	an American writer of the 20th century. He is known for his poems about life in the country, especially in New England. He won the Pulitzer Prize for poetry four times. Some of his best-known poems are *The*

Road Not Taken, Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening.. The phrase *"Good fences make good neighbours"* is drawn from *Mending Wall*.

Robert Louis Stevenson

an English author of the 17th century who wrote *The Pilgrim's Progress* while he was in prison for his beliefs. Cristian, his central character, journeys from the City of Destruction to the Celestial City.

Robert Frost

an American writer best known for her novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, which influenced many people in the US, especially in the North, to oppose slavery. Abraham Lincoln is reputed to have said to the author, "So you're the little woman who wrote the book that made this big war."

Emily Brontë

a Scottish writer of the 19th century whose books *Treasure Island and Kidnapped* are among the best-known adventure stories in English. He also wrote *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. His two characters, Jekyll and Hyde, serve as symbols of the good and evil sides of a single personality.

Harriet Beecher Stowe

an English author of the 19th century, one of the three sisters who wrote some of the most famous novels in English. This writer is best known for *Wuthering Heights*.

Ernest Hemingway

an English author of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, best known for creating the detective Sherlock Holmes and his friend Dr. Watson.

an American writer of the 20th century whose novels, including *The Grapes of Wrath, East of Eden*, and *Of Mice and Men* show great sympathy for poor people and their problems. He won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1962. Shakespeare's phrase *"The winter of our discontent"* served as the title for one of his books.

an English writer of the late 19th and early 20th centuries born in India. He is known for his novels, poems, and short stories set in that country, especially his popular children's story *The Jungle Book*, and for poems such as *Gunga Din* and *If*. One of his well-known novels is *The Light that Failed*. He won the Nobel prize for literature in 1907.

an English author of the 19th century, one of the three sisters who wrote some of the

Francis Scott Fitzgerald	most famous novels in English. This writer is best known for *Jane Eyre*.
	a British writer of the 20th century best known for his novels *Animal Farm and Nineteen Eighty-Four*, which are both about political systems in which ordinary people have no power, and are completely controlled by the government. A famous quotation from his book is “all animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.”
John Steinbeck	
	an American writer of the 20th century known especially for his novels *The Great Gatsby* and *Tender is the Night*.
	an Irish writer of the 18th century who is best known for his book *Gulliver's Travels* but who also wrote many other satirical stories and clever articles, in which he used humour to criticize institutions such as the universities, the legal profession, and the political parties.
Rudyard Kipling	
	an English poet of the 17th century who is best known for his epic poem *Paradise Lost*. This was followed by *Paradise Regained*, and both poems were written after he had gone blind. Before this, he was active in politics as a strong supporter of religious freedom and of Oliver Cromwell.
George Orwell	
	an American writer of the 20th century who won the Nobel prize for literature in 1954. He wrote many novels and short stories in a simple and direct style, and his books are often about typically male activities like war and hunting. His novels include *A Farewell to Arms, For Whom the Bell Tolls* and *The Old Man and the Sea*.

WRITING

Time: 60 minutes (20 points)

№ 1

20 баллов

Comment on the following quotation.

No two persons ever read the same book.

Edmund Wilson

Write **200–250 words.**

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction, explaining how you understand the author’s point of view;
- express your personal opinion and give reasons to support it;

- give examples from literature or history to illustrate your reasons;
- make a conclusion restating your position.

Решение