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**ЗАДАНИЯ И КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ
ВЫПОЛНЕННЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ РАЙОННОГО ЭТАПА
ВСЕРОССИЙСКОЙ ОЛИМПИАДЫ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ В САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГЕ
В 2024/2025 УЧЕБНОМ ГОДУ**

**САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГ
2024**

ВОЗРАСТНАЯ ГРУППА 7-8 классы

LISTENING

TAPESCRIPT

Listen to an airline pilot talking on the radio programme and complete tasks 1, 2 and 3. You will hear the recording twice. You have 50 seconds to look through the task.

P: With me in the studio today, I have Richard, who's a pilot, and he's going to answer some of the most frequently asked questions about flying and air travel.

Hello, Richard.

R: Hello.

P: So Richard, the first question is, what weather conditions are the most dangerous when flying a plane?

R: Probably the most dangerous weather conditions are when the wind changes direction very suddenly. This tends to happen during thunderstorms and typhoons, and it's especially dangerous during take-off and landing, but it's quite unusual. I've been flying for 25 years now and I've only experienced this three or four times.

P: What about turbulence? Is that dangerous?

R: It can be very bumpy and very uncomfortable, but it isn't dangerous. Even strong turbulence won't damage the plane. Pilots always try to avoid turbulence, but it can sometimes occur without any warning, which is why we always advise passengers to wear their seatbelt all the time during the flight.

P: Which is more dangerous, take-off or landing?

R: Both take-off and landing can be dangerous. They are the most dangerous moments of a flight. Pilots talk about the critical eight minutes, the three minutes after take-off and the five minutes before landing. Most accidents happen in this period, but I would say that take-off is probably slightly more dangerous than landing. There is a critical moment just before take-off when the plane is accelerating, but it hasn't yet reached the speed to be able to fly. If the pilot has a problem with the plane at this point, he has very little time, maybe only a second, to abort the take-off.

P: Why are passengers asked to switch off their electronic devices during take-off and landing?

R: It's mainly because they don't want passengers to be distracted in case there's an emergency. It's nothing to do with the devices interfering with aircraft controls. I mean, aircraft control systems are so sophisticated now that they wouldn't cause any interference. Incidentally, that's also the reason why people have to put their tray tables up. If we had to abandon take-off or have an emergency evacuation, a tray table could cause a passenger injury or prevent other passengers from getting out easily.

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P: Is it really worth listening to safety demonstrations?

R: Definitely. I can tell you for a fact that when pilots are passengers in a flight, they always identify the nearest emergency exit and count how many rows in front or behind it is.

P: Do you ever get scared?

R: Hmm, I've been asked this many times and the answer is no, hand on heart. I've been flying since I was 16 and there's never been a single occasion where I felt scared in the air. Bear in mind you've been asking me about dangerous situations, but these are incredibly rare.

P: Thanks very much, Richard.

This is the end of the listening task. Make sure you transfer your answers.

Task 1.

Listen to the recording and choose the correct answer from the list.

1. What are the most important safety precautions for passengers during a flight?

- A). Wearing seatbelts at all times
- B). Switching off electronic devices
- C). Identifying the nearest emergency exit

D). All of the above

2. Why are passengers asked to put their tray tables up during take-off and landing?

- A). To prevent them from causing injury in an emergency**
- B). To make the cabin look more organised
- C). To allow passengers to move around more easily
- D). To prevent items from falling off the tray

3. How often do pilots experience dangerous wind changes during flights?

- A). Once a month
- B). A few times a year
- C). Once in a lifetime

D). Rarely, only about 3-4 times in 25 years

4. Which phase of a flight is generally considered more dangerous, take-off or landing?

- A). Take-off is more dangerous**
- B). Landing is more dangerous
- C). They are equally dangerous
- D). Neither is particularly dangerous

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5. Why are passengers asked to switch off their electronic devices during take-off and landing?

- A). To prevent interference with the plane's systems
- B). To avoid distracting the pilots
- C). To conserve battery power

D). To comply with safety regulations

6. What do experienced pilots do when they are passengers on a flight?

- A). They sleep or read during the flight
- B). They talk to the cabin crew

C). They closely observe the safety procedures

D). They offer to help the pilots

7. Does the pilot interviewed ever feel scared while flying?

- A). Yes, sometimes
- B). Yes, often

C). No, never

D). Only during severe weather

Task 3.

Choose the right summary for the recording you have heard.

1. In the audio, Richard mentions that turbulence can be dangerous and damaging to the plane. He also highlights that take-off is slightly more dangerous than landing due to the critical moment just before the plane accelerates. Additionally, he explains that electronic devices need to be switched off mainly to avoid distractions during emergencies. Richard also mentions that pilots always pay attention to safety demonstrations and identify emergency exits.

2. In the audio, a pilot named Richard answers common questions about flying and air travel. He discusses dangerous weather conditions, turbulence, take-off, landing, and safety procedures. Richard explains that sudden wind changes during thunderstorms and typhoons are the most dangerous conditions for flying. He also emphasises the importance of passengers wearing seatbelts during flights.

3. In the audio, Richard discusses the importance of passengers being aware of emergency procedures and exit locations. He also shares his experience of never feeling scared while flying and reassures listeners about the safety of air travel. Richard concludes by highlighting the rarity of dangerous situations in aviation and the importance of following safety protocols during flights.

Максимальный балл – 15

READING

Read the text and do the tasks below.

BORDERS ON THE LAND, IN THE OCEAN, AND IN THE AIR.

Long ago, there were no national borders. People moved freely from place to place. Today, countries have national borders. National borders are where one country ends and another country begins. There are two kinds of national borders. The first kind is a physical border. Physical borders between countries are physical features like rivers or mountains. You can see them. The Rio Grande is a physical border between Mexico and the United States. The Pyrenees Mountains are a physical border between Spain and France.

The second kind of border is a political border. When there is no physical border between countries, governments must decide on one. Political borders are also lines between countries like physical borders, but governments decide where these borders will be. The political borders of many North African countries are a good example of this. In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, European countries had power over many parts of Africa. They decided on the borders. Many of these borders were just straight lines on a map. They were not physical features like rivers or mountains.

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Governments want to control their borders. They want to decide who is coming into their country. Government officials at the borders check, that is, take a careful look at, everyone who enters. Only people who have permission to enter the country may come in. The government also wants to know what is entering the country, so officials also check everything that crosses the border. Most governments make money on some of the things that people bring into their countries. In most countries, there is a tax on things that enter the country. A tax is money that you must pay to the government. For example, when Singaporeans bring a new car from Japan or Europe into their country, they have to pay money to the Singapore government.

Governments also want to control the ocean near their borders. They want to be sure their country is safe, so they do not want dangerous people to come near their country. There is an international law about this. It says that a country owns the ocean within 13.8 miles (22.2 kilometres) of that country's shore – the country's border with the ocean. However, there is another important reason why countries want to control the ocean near their shores. The ocean and the land under the ocean have many natural resources, such as fish and oil. Countries want to use these resources, and they do not want other countries to use them. There is an international law that says that a country may use the natural resources within 124.3 miles (200 kilometres) of its shore. Other countries may not use them. However, no country controls the ocean or its resources more than 124.3 miles from its shore.

What about the air near a country's border? Can a country control that, too? The international law about the air around the country is the same as the law about the ocean. Every country controls the airspace within 13.8 miles of its borders. A plane must request permission to fly in that space. International laws like this are another way to control national borders.

1. Which sentence gives the main idea of the text?
 - a). Long ago there were no physical or political borders.
 - b). There are different laws about borders on the land, in the ocean, and in the air.**
 - c). Borders help governments control who and what comes into a country.
2. Decide if the statement is true or false. «A river can be a physical border».
 - a). True**
 - b). False
3. How did many of the borders in North Africa begin?
 - a). The borders followed the rivers, which are very straight.
 - b). The borders were physical features.
 - c). The Europeans who controlled North Africa decided on the borders.**
 - d). North African countries decided on their borders when they became independent.

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4. What are fish and oil examples of?

- a). Products that you must pay tax on
- b). Products that cross borders
- c). Physical features

d). Natural resources

5. Match the beginning of a sentence in Column A with its correct ending in Column B.

Column A	Column B
1). No country controls the water that is ...	a) ... within 13.8 miles of the shore.
2). Each country owns the ocean ...	b) ... within 124.3 miles of the shore.
3). Every country controls the airspace that is ...	c) ... more than 124.3 miles from the shore.
4). Every country controls natural resources that are ...	d) ... within 13.8 miles of the border.

- 1). No country controls the water that is **more than 124.3 miles from the shore.**
- 2). Each country owns the ocean **within 13.8 miles of the shore.**
- 3). Every country controls the airspace that is **within 13.8 miles of the border.**
- 4). Every country controls natural resources that are **within 124.3 miles of the shore.**

6. Choose all correct answers to the question: According to the whole reading, why do governments want to control their borders?

В данном задании несколько верных утверждений. Выберите все, которые вы считаете верными, но обратите внимание, что за выбор неверного утверждения балл снижается.

a). They want to know who is entering the country.

b). They want to know who is leaving the country.

c). They want to know what is entering the country.

d). They want to collect taxes.

e). They don't want other countries to use their natural resources.

Максимальный балл – 12

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 1.

Add a letter to the word on the left to make a new word. To help you, there is a clue for each new word.

#	WORD	CLUE	NEW WORD
0	tin	The opposite of fat .	thin
1	have	Men do this if they don't have a beard.	shave
2	sick	She's hurt her leg and is using a walking	stick
3	hut	The opposite of open	shut
4	coat	The land meets the sea here.	coast
5	our	'Please ... some juice into my glass.'	pour

Максимальный балл – 5

Task 2.

An anagram has all the same letters as another word, but in a different order. For example, dear is an anagram of read. Read the clues and write the anagrams.

0	Make near get money by working.	EARN
1	Make hated the end of life.	death
2	Make name unkind.	mean
3	Make earth an important part of the body.	heart
4	Make wives things you look at.	views
5	Make notes a very hard thing.	stone

Максимальный балл – 5

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Task 3.

Finish the first word and start the second word with the same two letters so that you have 2 different words as in the example. Write the new words.

0	RE ADDRESS	<i>read</i>	<i>address</i>
1	BECO__MORY	become	memory
2	FIR__AMP	first	stamp
3	ME__MBERS	menu	numbers
4	NARR__N	narrow	own
5	SA__MALE	safe	female

Максимальный балл – 5

Task 4.

Read the text and choose the best option for each gap.

Imagine that you are a printer (1) **working** in China around a thousand years ago. Paper, a Chinese invention, has already been (2) **in** use for hundreds of years. You produce printed books, but these are very expensive because they are difficult (3) **to make**. To print just a (4) **single** page of a book, you have to take a wooden board and cut into it (5) **until** all the words and pictures stand up from the wood. After that, you spread ink over the board turn it upside (6) **down** onto a piece of paper and press hard. And when you (7) **have made** boards for all the other pages, and printed enough copies of the book, there is no possibility of reusing them. This system is (8) **quicker** than writing each book (9) **by** hand, but it is still very slow. It (10) **takes** you and the other printers a very long time to make one book.

1. work / worked / working / works
2. in / for / under / since
3. making / made / to make / make
4. only / one / lonely / single
5. until / unless/ when/ if
6. under / down / over / up
7. have made / will make/ are making/ were made
8. quick / quickly / quicker / more quickly
9. at / by / next to / near
10. demands / asks / orders/ takes

Максимальный балл – 10

ВОЗРАСТНАЯ ГРУППА 7-8 классы
CULTURE STUDIES

What's the last word of each of these sayings? The first letter of each word is given to you.

*Example: Honesty is the best p _ _ _ _ . Правильный ответ: **policy***

1.	An apple a day keeps the doctors a _ _ _ .	away
2.	Better late than n _ _ _ _ .	never
3.	Blood is thicker than w _ _ _ _ .	water
4.	First things f _ _ _ _ .	first
5.	No news is good n _ _ _ .	news
6.	Practice makes p _ _ _ _ _ .	perfect
7.	The best things in life are f _ _ _ .	free
8.	The grass is always greener on the other s _ _ _ .	side
9.	Two heads are better than o _ _ .	one
10.	Two wrongs don't make a r _ _ _ _ .	right

Максимальный балл – 10

WRITING

Task 1.

Read this story and fill the gaps with one of the phrases below. There are two extra phrases.

It was a Saturday afternoon (1) **and I was at home with my younger brother, Daniel.** We couldn't go outside (2) **because it was raining,** so we decided to play football in the sitting room. The score was 3-2 (3) **and I was trying to equalise.** Unfortunately, I kicked the ball too hard, hit the old silver clock above the fireplace (4) **and broke it into pieces.**

We thought our mother (5) **would be furious,** but all she said was, "Oh well, (6) **never mind, it can't be helped.** I never liked that clock, anyway." She even let us continue with our game, (7) **though this time it was volleyball, using a balloon!**

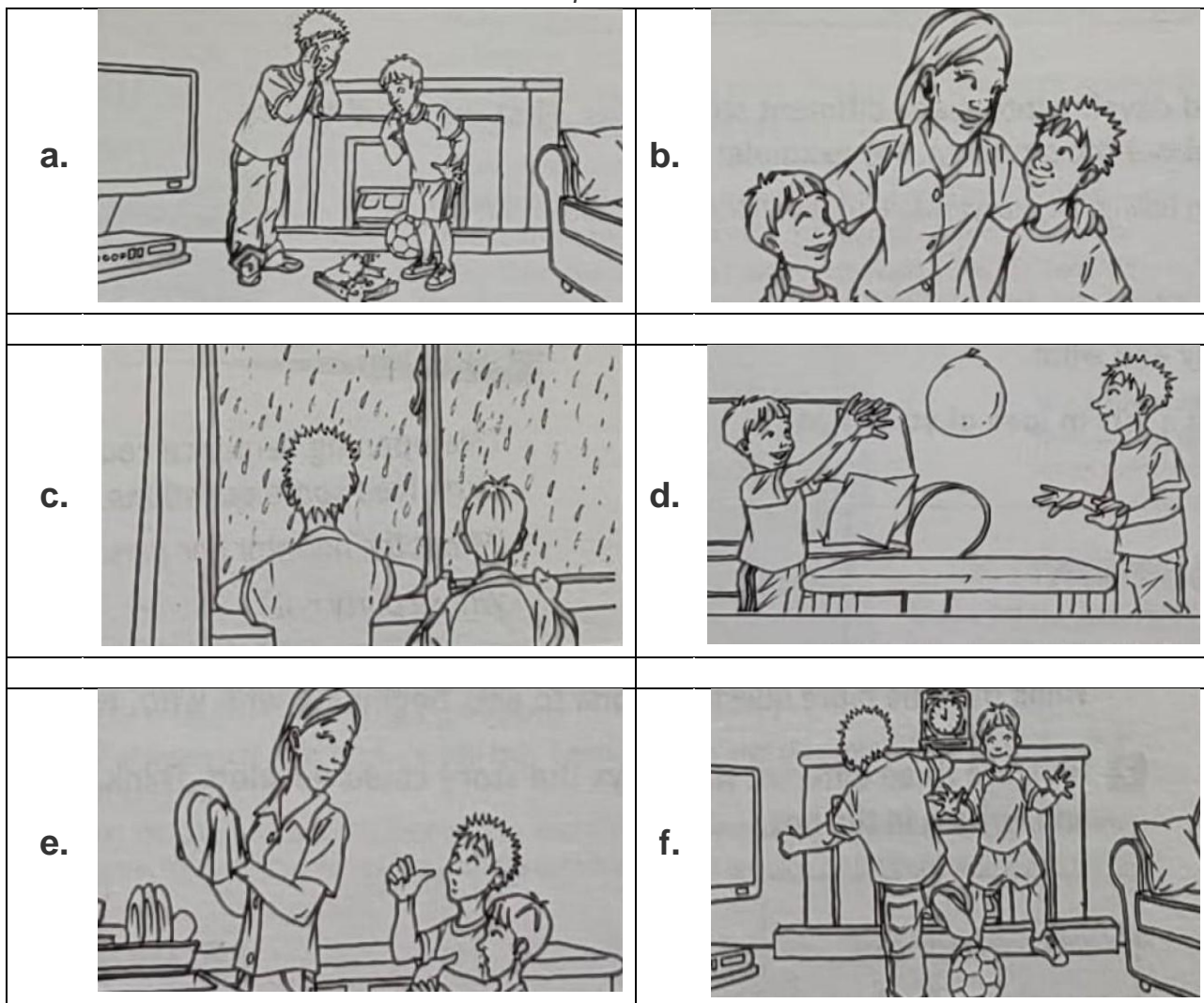
- a) *and broke it into pieces*
- b) *would be furious*
- c) *because it was raining*
- d) *though this time it was volleyball, using a balloon*
- e) *never mind, it can't be helped*
- f) *will be enjoyable*
- g) *it was sunny and hot*
- h) *and I was at home with my younger brother, Daniel*
- i) *and I was trying to equalise*

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Task 2.

Put the pictures in the correct order so that they illustrate the story in the previous task.

Необходимо соотнести картинки с номерами, восстановив таким образом последовательность событий в рассказе



	ОТВЕТ
1	c
2	f
3	a
4	e
5	b
6	d

Listening (Script)

Task 1.

You will hear a lecture about the reintroduction of animals into the wild in countries where they are no longer naturally found. Answer six questions.

<p>Good morning everybody. Today we're going to continue our series on ecology and the environment by talking about an idea that's made its way to the front pages of the newspapers recently. It's rewilding! Now, I know the idea has been around for quite a while now, but here in the UK, it has been mainly concerned with the reintroduction of trees that were native to these islands. As far as animals are concerned, there has been more talk than action. Though some animals, like beavers, wild boar, elk and moose, have been reintroduced in controlled conditions. But we'll come back to those later.</p>	<p>Q 1</p>
<p>The idea going around now is the reintroduction of animals that could be a danger to domestic animals, pet dogs and cats, as well as farmers' livestock and so on, and possibly even people. And wolves are at the top of this list, though some want to add bears and lynx to it. This would be mainly in the Scottish Highlands, where there is the space and environment for it. Wolves have been successfully reintroduced into the wild in the USA. The red wolf to the southeastern states and the grey wolf into Yellowstone Park. Now there has been quite a lot of successful rewilding in continental Europe. Eurasian beavers are now found in 25 countries. European bison have reappeared across Eastern Europe, including a substantial reintroduction in Romania, while wolves have spread across much of Europe, including Germany, France, and one was even found in the Netherlands. Now, I should point out that these wolves haven't been reintroduced into these countries. They have returned naturally, wandering westwards from Poland and further east, and have even established populations in France, Sweden and Norway.</p>	<p>Q 2</p>
<p>In fact, there are few countries in continental Europe that don't have a wolf population. Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, though it may be only a matter of time before they do. Indeed, Austria is already preparing a wolf management plan in anticipation of wolves moving across the border from Slovakia, Italy or Switzerland. A wolf management plan is going to be one of the first things to consider when discussing the reintroduction of wolves into the Scottish Highlands. Some suggest creating huge wildlife parks like Yellowstone in America or Kruger in South Africa, which will boost the tourist economy as well as protecting the animals. Others don't like the idea of fencing off large areas of land, partly because it will interfere with walkers' rights of way and turn the area into what is just an enormous zoo. They'd prefer that the animals should just be electronically tagged so that we can keep track of their movements. That would happen anyway, park or no park, as wolves tend to wander, as we can see from their spread across Europe.</p>	<p>Q 3</p>

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<p>Another problem is the reaction of farmers to the reintroduction of wolves. Wolves are a threat to their cattle and sheep, and most countries with wolf populations deal with this by paying compensation to farmers for livestock killed by wolves.</p> <p><u>Now this may mean that the authorities will have to pay out more in the Scottish Highlands than they do in Europe, because there most flock graze on pasture</u>, attended by shepherds, whereas in the Highlands they practice free range sheep grazing, making them more vulnerable to attack. But three points need to be made here.</p> <p>First, Scottish farming is heavily subsidised. Second, subsidies no longer depend on what farmers produce. Previously, farmers received an amount for each cow or sheep they had. Now each farm gets what is called a single farm payment, regardless of whether they farm livestock or crops, so they don't stand to lose as much as European farmers.</p> <p>The third point is people's emotional reaction, which is often an overreaction, but which those who support reintroducing wolves shouldn't underestimate. For example, in Slovakia, over a period of three years, wolves were responsible for killing less than 1% of sheep per year.</p> <p><u>Yet the media often makes a big thing of such incidents, to scare the public and use them as evidence that the wolf population is out of control, calling for stronger measures</u>. What then are the benefits of reintroducing wolves, of rewilding in general? Wolves will reduce the deer population, which will help economically as it will save money on culling female deer.</p> <p><u>Ecologically, reducing deer numbers will allow greater regeneration of trees</u>, which now suffer from overgrazing by deer. A reduction in the number of deer may also reduce the incidence of Lyme disease, which is carried by deer ticks. Grouse moors may also benefit, as wolves have been shown to reduce the number of foxes and other small predators.</p> <p>Then there's tourism. Many people already visit the highlands and it's believed numbers will increase with the opportunity to see such predators in the wild. I should point out that there are very few records of humans being attacked by healthy wolves, so people's fears might need to be addressed. But is it any different from people getting close to a pride of lions in a game park?</p> <p>Well, there is a lot more to say on this subject, so we'll come back to it next time.</p>	<p>Q 4</p> <p>Q 5</p> <p>Q 6</p>
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You will hear a lecture about the reintroduction of animals into the wild in countries where they are no longer naturally found. The recording will be played twice, do questions one to six.

Choose THREE letters, A-G (3 points)

1. Which THREE animals in the list have been reintroduced into the UK?

- A). bears
- B). beavers**
- C). bison
- D). elk**
- E). lynx
- F). wild boars**
- G). wolves

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Choose THREE letters, A-G (3 points)

2. Which THREE countries do not have an established wolf population?

- A). **Austria**
- B). France
- C). Italy
- D). Luxembourg**
- E). Poland
- F). Switzerland
- G). the Netherlands**

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C (1 point)

3. Why do some people object to creating a wildlife park?

- A). It is not a proper ecological solution.
- B). It's no better than keeping animals in a zoo.**
- C). They won't be able to keep track of the animals.

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C (1 point)

4. Why might the authorities have to pay out more compensation in Scotland than in other parts of Europe?

- A). Because there are no shepherds to guard the sheep.
- B). Because the sheep can wander freely to graze.**
- C). Because of the Single Farm Payment programme.

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C (1 point)

5. What does the speaker think about the media's attitude towards wolf attacks?

- A). They say the public overreacts to the situation.
- B). They underestimate the public's reaction.
- C). They exaggerate the problem to get a reaction.**

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C (1 point)

6. Which of the following is given as an ecological benefit of reintroducing wolves?

- A). It will improve the growth of woodland areas.**
- B). It will increase the number of tourists visiting the area.
- C). It will save money on culling the deer population.

Максимальный балл – 10

Task 2.

You will hear a talk about badgers. Complete each gap with only one word. The recording will be played twice.

Today we continue our series on the wildlife of Britain with a look at one of our favourite mammals, the badger. Being nocturnal, they fall into both the poor eyesight and reclusive categories, but they are among their kind very gregarious animals. They live in large underground setts, a complex system of tunnels and chambers, which can be both very extensive and very old. One sett, for example, has recently been discovered to have been in use for over a hundred years. As to their taxonomic classification, they are in the class Mammalia, like us, in the order Carnivora, again like us, and in the family Mustelidae, along with ferrets, minks, otters, weasels and wolverines. The classification of badgers is quite complex and categories are under constant revision.	Q 1
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ВОЗРАСТНАЯ ГРУППА 9-11 классы

<p>Scientists generally agree on three species, the Eurasian badger, the Asian hog badger and the North American badger. Some people include the honey badger, but it's only a badger in name and is both genetically and genealogically distant from the others.</p> <p>To most people, though, they are just small mammals with flat, wedge-shaped bodies, broad feet with long claws, and coarse hair that can be black, brown, gold, or white.</p> <p>The distinctive black and white stripes on their face are not there to make them look cute or endearing. It is what is known as warning coloration, and meant to scare off would-be attackers.</p> <p>Badgers are common over most of Britain, living in a wide variety of habitats, though, as I mentioned, they are secretive and elusive animals. Their setts are usually situated in or near small clearings in woodland or copses.</p> <p>Roughly 80% or so are in woodlands or hedgerows, where trees or their roots provide the badger with some form of protection. The sett will be obvious to those who know what to look for, as the ground around the used entrances will probably be free of vegetation and may be muddy and may show evidence of badger prints.</p> <p>They tend to build their setts where the ground is easy to dig, preferably in sandy soil, both because it is easy to dig and stays drier than other soils. They will dig in chalk and broken limestone as well, but avoid clay, which is wet and sticky. Badgers also like to dig where there is a good slope, such as on the side of a hill or in a bank.</p> <p><u>Water drains away better on a slope, and this means that the sett stays dry.</u></p> <p>What do they eat? Well, it comes as a surprise to some people that their favourite food is earthworms.</p> <p>A surprise because it doesn't seem like a square meal for an animal the size of a badger. It does take a lot of worms to satisfy a hungry badger, and on a busy night they can eat up to 200 of them. They are an essential part of their diet, because as well as providing nutrition, they are also good for hydration.</p> <p>As I said earlier, badgers are in the taxonomic order of carnivora, but in fact they are omnivores, which means they eat both meat and plants. They are particularly fond of peanuts, usually left out for them by friendly humans, and sweet corn.</p> <p>Other foods they enjoy include slugs, small mammals such as hedgehogs, snails, birds' eggs and fruit.</p> <p>Finally, to their conservation status. Well, we all know about the cull being carried out at the moment because it is feared that badgers spread bovine TB. That is an issue we won't go into today, but they are not on the endangered list.</p> <p>Nor are adult badgers threatened by any natural enemies, although badger cubs, as the young are called, are sometimes taken by foxes, and large birds of prey such as golden eagles and buzzards have been known to take one or two. The American badger population is also in good shape, with several hundred thousand spread across the United States.</p> <p>The Asian hog badger is doing less well. In some areas it is listed as near threatened, having seen a decline of about 30% over three generations, while in others, Vietnam, Laos and China, it is on the severely threatened list.</p>	<p>Q 2</p> <p>Q 3</p> <p>Q 4</p> <p>Q 5</p> <p>Q 6</p> <p>Q 7 (Q6-7)</p> <p>Q 8</p> <p>Q 9</p> <p>Q 10</p>
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ВОЗРАСТНАЯ ГРУППА 9-11 классы

You will hear a talk about badgers. The recording will be played twice. Write in ONE WORD ONLY for each answer in questions one to ten.

The Badger

General Facts

- They are nocturnal animals.
- Their vision is **1 poor**
- Difficult to classify and **2 categories** often change.
- Their unusual facial markings are known as **3 warning** colouration.

Habitat

- Live underground in a system of tunnels and chambers called “setts”.
- These are dug mainly in **4 woodland** areas.
- Usually build where the ground is **5 sandy**
- To keep their habitat **6 dry** , tend to build where there is a **7 slope**

Diet

- Earthworms form the main part of the diet.
- Worms provide **8 hydration** as well as being nutritious.
- Despite being carnivorous, show a distinct liking for **9 peanuts**

Conservation Status

- The Eurasian badger is not under threat.
- Adults have no **10 natural** predators.
- Cubs may be prey to foxes, eagles and buzzards.

Максимальный балл – 10

ВОЗРАСТНАЯ ГРУППА 9-11 классы

READING

Task 1.

You are going to read four 'urban myths'. These are modern-day stories, usually humorous, which people enjoy telling each other at parties. For Questions 1 – 14, answer by choosing from paragraphs A – D.

A. A young man had been out for the evening in central London. When the pubs closed, he went to Charing Cross station to catch his train home, but then decided he would rather have something to eat first. Checking his pocket, he found he only had about 5 pounds. It was a difficult choice: go home or get a quarterpounder with all the trimmings. Then he remembered he had his cash card, so all was well. He bought himself a burger, which he had already started to eat when he reached the cashpoint machine. He put in his card, set the snack down next to the keypad, punched in his numbers and waited for the cash to come out. Instead, the screen flashed up: "Sorry, you have used the wrong number. Do you wish to try again?" A bit nervous, he keyed in another number. Again the message appeared. He was convinced that the first number was right, so he keyed it in carefully. No sooner had he finished than a message came up, saying his card had been retained. This was not the only thing he lost, either, for the glass shield came down, locking away his delicious burger.

B. One day at his Mirror Group headquarters in London, Robert Maxwell, who lived in the luxurious penthouse flat at the top, was coming down in the lift. At the next floor he was joined by a young lad in a scruffy suit, who happened to be smoking. Maxwell was furious to find one of his employees ignoring the company's no-smoking policy. The lad was promptly told to extinguish the cigarette, but paid no attention, and indeed started blowing smoke in Maxwell's face. Maxwell angrily insisted that he put it out immediately. 'No way,' said the lad, and carried on puffing. At this, Maxwell demanded to know how much the lad earned a week. On being told 200 pounds, he took 400 pounds in cash from his pocket and handed it to the bewildered lad, saying, 'I'm giving you two weeks' notice. You're fired! Get out of my offices now.' 'Don't worry, mate,' said the lad, fleeing through the lift doors with his wad of cash, 'I'm going — I work for Telecom anyway!'

C. A woman was looking forward to an important dinner party, where her guests would include her husband's new boss. She wanted to serve a really special meal, so she bought a whole salmon, which she cooked and prepared beautifully. The dinner party started well, and the woman received many compliments about the starters she served. At a suitable moment, she slipped out to get the fish from the kitchen, where she found a rather horrifying sight: her cat was sitting on the work surface, tucking into the fish with gusto. She shooed the cat away and in a state of total panic, hastily disguised the damage with some carefully-placed slices of lemon and cucumber. Then she took the salmon through, to gasps of admiration. However, when the woman went to the kitchen to make the coffee, she found her cat writhing around on the floor in agony. Convinced that the salmon was to blame, the poor woman went back in to tell her guests the truth. They all

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rushed off to hospital to have their stomachs pumped. The woman had only just returned home when the doorbell rang. It was the milkman, who explained that he was just calling to see if the cat was all right. Apparently, he'd dropped a metal milk crate on its head that morning.

D. An English couple who were driving around America were spending a few days in New York. They'd had some great evenings out on the town, including a show on Broadway and an Italian meal on the Lower East Side. They'd been a bit anxious at first, having seen all those violent shoot-'em-up cop shows on TV, but by the final evening, they were really enjoying themselves. They drove back to the hotel, parked in the basement car park, and waited for the lift up to reception. It was quite dark and rather scary. Suddenly, a huge man with a Rottweiler loomed out of the shadows. The lift came and the couple hurried in, followed by the man and his dog. As the doors closed, the man shouted, "Get down, lady". Rather than put up a fight, the petrified couple tossed all their money at him and threw themselves on the floor. When the lift arrived, they scrambled to their feet and ran out in a panic. To their surprise, when they checked out the next day the receptionist explained that a man had already settled their bill, and handed them an envelope. Inside was all the money they'd given the 'mugger', and a note saying: "I'm real sorry about scaring you yesterday, and I hope paying your bill has made up for your ordeal. By the way, Lady is the name of my dog..."

In which urban myth does someone

1. need to withdraw money?
2. have an injured pet?
3. appear unconcerned?
4. mistake a person for a criminal?
5. have urgent treatment?
6. have a conversation in an elevator?
7. go to a restaurant?
8. intend to use public transport?
9. disobey a request?
10. have to make a hard decision?
11. break the rules?
12. try to hide something?
13. give a person the sack?
14. receive an apology?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A	C	B	D	C	B	D	A	B	A	B	C	B	D

Максимальный балл – 14

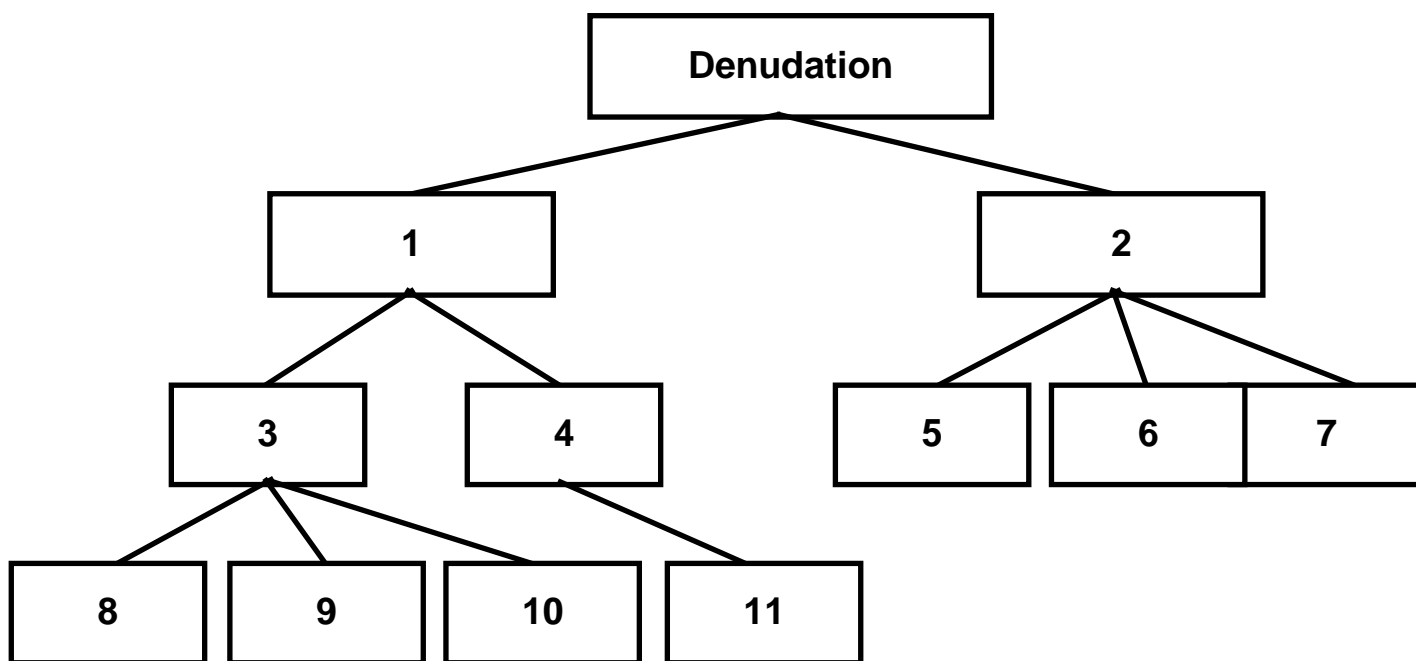
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Task 2.

Read the text and put the words in the correct place on the diagram.

Denudation

Rocks at the Earth's surface are constantly being worn away or denuded by the forces of weathering and erosion. Denudation takes place in two ways. Firstly, weathering is the simple breaking down of rocks which lie exposed to the weather. There are two types of weathering: mechanical and chemical. The process of mechanical weathering breaks up rocks into smaller pieces. The main agents or causes of this process are frost, sudden changes in temperature and plants and animals. Chemical weathering causes rocks to dissolve or otherwise decompose. Its main agent is rain. Secondly, erosion is the process which involves the breaking down of rock and the transportation or carrying away of rock particles. Erosion is caused by moving water such as seas and rivers, moving ice and moving air or wind. The materials that are carried away by the forces of erosion are eventually dropped or deposited in other low-lying areas.



chemical	№ 4
frost	№№ 8, 9, 10
moving air	№№ 5, 6, 7
weathering	№ 1
moving ice	№ 5, 6, 7
mechanical	№ 3

erosion	№ 2
moving water	№ 5, 6, 7
rain	№ 11
plants and animals	№ 8, 9, 10
temperature change	№ 8, 9, 10

Максимальный балл – 11

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USE OF ENGLISH

Task 1.

Fill in the boxes with a suitable word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part. Some letters are given to help you. There is an example (0).

0	The puppy was <u>very small</u> .	_ I _ _	TINY
1	She was <u>extremely angry</u> about the mistake.	_ _ R _ _ U _	FURIOUS
2	The lecture was <u>very boring</u> and long.	_ _ D _ O _ _	TEDIOUS
3	The view from the mountaintop was <u>stunning</u> .	_ _ _ A _ _ _ _ _ _ N _	BREATH TAKING
4	She <u>pays great attention to detail</u> in her work.	_ E _ _ _ _ _ O _ _	METICULOUS
5	The magician's performance was <u>incredibly surprising</u> .	_ _ T _ _ _ _ I _ _	ASTOUNDING
6	Her kitchen is always <u>very clean</u> .	_ _ O _ _ _ S _	SPOTLESS

Максимальный балл – 6

Task 2.

For items 1–10 read the text below. Use the scrambled word given in brackets to form a new word that fits in the space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

The London Underground was opened in 1863 and was the (0) first (RITFS) of this type of transport system in the world. It carries millions of Londoners and (1) _____ (OSSITIVR) to and from some of the most famous (2) _____ (SAKRNDALM) in the world, such as Buckingham Palace, Big Ben and Madame Tussaud's.

Though many may not realise it, its users share another wonderful experience as they go up and down its countless escalators. This is because of *Poems on the Underground*, one of Britain's most (3) _____ (CLSSUSCUEF) public art projects.

Poems on the Underground celebrated its 21st (4) _____ (YEVANIRANSR) with a number of poetry readings by both famous celebrities and ordinary users of the underground. In its (5) _____ (MTPEATT) to bring culture to the people, it follows in the (6) _____ (RITNDAOIT) of poets such as William Blake, W H Auden and Louis MacNeice.

Poetry readings and poster displays of poems are in fact not the only celebrations sponsored by London Underg_____ (TRAFDEEU) in recent years, as commuters have been (8) _____ (POSDEEX) to original paintings and live music performances on the platforms. Some stations have been turned into temporary (9) _____ (SEUNVE) for concerts. So, if you find yourself in London, do some (10) _____ (SECR AERH) and then check out what is happening underground.

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0	<i>RITFS</i>	<i>first</i>
1	OSSITVR	visitors
2	SAKRNDALM	landmarks
3	CLSSUSCUEF	successful
4	YEVANIRANSR	anniversary
5	MTPEATT	attempt
6	RITNDAOIT	tradition
7	TRAFDEEU	featured
8	POSDEEX	exposed
9	SEUNVE	venues
10	SECRAERH	research

Максимальный балл – 10

Task 3.

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 OK by the number. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

- | | | |
|-----------|--|--------------|
| 0 | For some people, getting somewhere on time seems to be impossible. | ok |
| 00 | They say they will not be being late, but always are. You arrange to | <i>being</i> |
| 1 | meet them and are looking at forward to a pleasant evening out, but | ..... |
| 2 | it is spoilt by waiting them on a street corner in the rain. With one of | ..... |
| 3 | my friends, there is only the slightest of chance that she will turn up | ..... |
| 4 | within an hour of the arranged time, so if we are to meeting at | ..... |
| 5 | nine o'clock, we tell her half past the eight, and then she is only five or | ..... |
| 6 | ten minutes late. Another friend phones and says that she is going to | ..... |
| 7 | finish her homework, clean the car, she bake a cake and watch the film | ..... |
| 8 | she taped last night, and will be on round to my house in an hour. When | ..... |
| 9 | I point out about that she cannot possibly do all that in an hour, she is | ..... |
| 10 | shocked and we end up having an argument. I do not understand | ..... |
| 11 | why they do not start to get ready earlier, or leave home well | ..... |
| 12 | before the time they have arranged to meet someone. People | ..... |
| 13 | find my attitude towards lateness ridiculous. They cannot understand | ..... |
| 14 | me why it is possible for an adult to get so annoyed about a friend being | ..... |
| 15 | such late. I am just not fond of waiting for other people and wasting my time. | |

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Task 3.

0	<i>ok</i>
00	<i>being</i>
1	at
2	them
3	of
4	to
5	the
6	ok
7	she

8	on
9	about
10	ok
11	ok
12	ok
13	ok
14	me
15	such

Максимальный балл – 15

WRITING SKILLS

In the following questions four sets of words are given, marked a–d; one of which is wrongly spelt. Choose the incorrectly spelt word.









1.	<u>a) occassion</u>	b) commission	c) accommodate	d) occurred
2.	a) privilege	b) manoeuvre	<u>c) managable</u>	d) maintenance
3.	a) commend	b) amend	c) comprehend	<u>d) assend</u>
4.	<u>a) decieve</u>	b) relieve	c) believe	d) belief
5.	<u>a) desease</u>	b) increase	c) apparatus	d) apparent
6.	a) ensured	<u>b) sinceriety</u>	c) obscure	d) permitted

Максимальный балл – 6

ВОЗРАСТНАЯ ГРУППА 9-11 классы

CULTURE STUDIES

Match the coats of arms A-H with the pictures 1-8*

1. 	5. 
2. 	6. 
3. 	7. 
4. 	8. 

- a). The coat of arms of Australia
- b). The coat of arms of Canada
- c). The coat of arms of New Zealand
- d). The coat of arms of Northern Ireland
- e). The coat of arms of Scotland
- f). The coat of arms of Wales
- g). The Great Seal of the United States
- h). The Royal coat of arms of the United Kingdom

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
b	e	d	g	f	h	c	a

Максимальный балл – 8

*Источники картинок:
 Задание 4 - Keith Kelly. Geography. - Macmillan Publishers Limited, 2009. p.29
 Задание 8 - Wikipedia (гербы Новой Зеландии и Австралии отредактированы - закрыты названия государств, изначально присутствовавшие там)
 Wikipedia: Great Seal of the United States, Coat of arms of Great Britain, Coat of arms of Canada, Coat of arms of Australia, Coat of arms of New Zealand, Coat of arms of Northern Ireland, Royal Badge of Wales, Coat of arms of Scotland