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425

Задания по английскому языку ВОШ школьного этапа
2023-2024 9-11 классы. Письменный тур 90. Устный тур 30 минут

Вариант 1

1. Вы услышите репортаж дважды. Выберите правильный ответ 1, 2 или 3.
Для заданий 1-7. 7 баллов

+ 1. The Portobello Festival differs from festivals in Cannes and Venice as it

- 1) is running its second season only.
- ② is not so fashionable and well-known.
- 3) does not attract celebrities.

+ 2. The festival was initially founded to

- ① let independent filmmakers demonstrate their work.
- 2) help different filmmakers earn money.
- 3) advertise video equipment but not to show films.

+ 3. According to the festival's director they made the festival free because

- 1) they get enough money for placing advertisements.
- 2) there are no expensive prizes and launch parties.
- ③ sponsors and funds provide good financial support.

- 4. One characteristic feature of the Portobello Festival is that

- 1) 700 films are shown each festival season.
- ② only short films are chosen for the festival annually.
- 3) student films are shown together with professionals' works.

- 5. The festival's director believes that their films are

- 1) of better quality than TV films.
- ② worthy to be shown on TV.
- 3) the world's top hits.

+ 6. The famous filmmaker whose first film was shown at the festival is

- 1) John Malkovich.
- ② Guy Ritchie.
- 3) Jonathan Barnett.

- 7. Speaking about future plans, the festival's director

- ① thinks the festival will be united with Glastonbury or Edinburgh events.
- 2) believes the festival should turn to other arts mostly.
- 3) sounds optimistic about the festival extension.

8. Установите соответствие между текстами A-G и заголовками 1-8.
Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний. 7 баллов

7 баллов

- 1. The history of taming
- 2. Comparing the two species

- 3. A beautiful place to be saved
- 4. Reasons to domesticate cows

Составить таблицу

5. The evolution of bison
6. Born to be wild

7. Safer than before, but not enough
8. Failed attempts to protect

A. It is likely that the modern European bison arose from the steppe bison. Recent research says it appeared as a result of an interbreeding event between the steppe bison and the ancestor of modern cows around 120,000 years ago. At

one point, some steppe bison crossbred with the ancestors of the modern yak. After that, a population of steppe bison crossed the Bering Land Bridge to North America. Then the steppe bison spread through the northern parts of North America, where it lived until around 8,000 years ago..

B. The Prioksko-Terrasny Nature Reserve is one of the smallest in Russia. It covers an area of 4,960 hectares on the terraces of the Oka River valley. This is a unique area with its natural diversity of pine and mixed forests, small rivers, streams and marshes. Here you can observe the life of animals and birds in their natural habitat. The symbol of the reserve is a bison. This is a wild forest bull, which was recently on the verge of extinction. Bison youngsters grown up to two years in the reserve are sent to replenish free-living populations.

C. Though the American and European bisons are close relatives, it is easy to spot clear differences in their behaviour and build. Adult European bisons are slimmer in build and have longer legs. European bisons tend to graze less and walk around more than their American relatives. This difference in behaviour is reflected in their build. The American bison's head hangs lower than the European's does. American bisons are more easily tamed than their European cousins are. They also breed with domestic cattle more readily.

D. American bisons are known for living on the Great Plains. Bisons were hunted close to extinction during the 19th and 20th centuries, but have since rebounded. The European bison owes its survival, in part, to the Chernobyl disaster. Ironically, the Chernobyl Zone has become a kind of wildlife preserve, though poaching has become a threat in recent years. The American Plains bison is no longer listed as endangered, but this does not mean the species is safe. Their fragmented herds call for active conservation measures.

E. In the middle of the 19th century people started realising how important the buffalo was. Reasons for that included not only animal cruelty, but also ecological and future resources. Someone needed to speak out, and over the years they did, but never enough at one time to count. The real extermination of the buffalo was caused by the demands of trade, aided by hunters and Indians. However, the blame really lies with the government, which in all those years permitted a few ignorant Congressmen to block the laws protecting these animals.

F. There have been several attempts to tame the buffalo, but there are a few things that stand in the way. The buffalo is very aggressive by nature; it can run up to 40 mph and can jump vertically in the air almost their entire height. Imagine trying to teach an angry, prancing sedan to stay still and respect you. All that said, there have been instances of domestic buffalo. This is possible if they are raised from calves to be only with humans. Even then, they seem to be loyal and friendly with a small set of humans, not all humans.

G. At about the same time they domesticated plants, people in Mesopotamia began to domesticate animals for meat, milk, and hides. Hides were used for clothing, storing things and for building tent shelters. Goats were probably the first animals to be domesticated, followed closely by sheep. Later, people began domesticating larger animals, such as oxen or horses, for ploughing and transportation. These are known as beasts of burden. The easiest animals to domesticate are herbivores that graze on grass, because they are the easiest to feed.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок	5	3	2	6	4	7	9

+ + + - - - +

9. Подберите правильное завершение фразы. Задания 9-15. 14 баллов

Making the Difference

My life is the same as millions of others'. I'm a wife and mother to two great kids. I work as a sales advisor and spend my weekends pottering about in the kitchen or garden. But eight years ago, my "normal", Liverpool-centred life changed forever.

I've always donated money to various charities. But rather than just giving money, I also wanted to help people face to face, so I decided to look for a project abroad. On the Internet I read about an Indian organization called the Rural Development Society. I knew very little about India, but I discovered that people in Tamil Nadu, the poorest state in Southern India, were in dire need of help.

I talked it through with my husband Paul, but I don't think he expected me to go through with it.

Still, I sent a letter offering my services and within a few weeks received a reply from Manhoran, the chief of Ananandal village. In broken English, he explained how excited they were to think that someone would want to come to help them. My decision was made.

My husband was not enthusiastic about my going there, but he also knew how important it was to me. And, though my sons said they'd miss their mum, they knew it'd only be for a few months.

I booked a flight and wrote to Chief Manhoran that I was coming.

Nothing could have prepared me for my arrival at Chennai airport. The noise, the heat and the bustle was totally alien - as were the surroundings. I got to work straight away teaching at the small local school funded by the Rural Development Society, for six days a week.

Day-to-day life was a total culture shock. With no electricity or running water, everything was exceedingly basic. But despite the shockingly simple life, not for one moment did I regret going. The kindness of the villagers was all-encompassing. In return for me showing them respect for their culture, they gave me their all. My Hindi was awful, but we communicated with smiles, laughter and hugs.

From arriving in a desolate village full of strangers, they'd become my friends. I started to look at the place with the utmost affection. And despite looking forward to my trip back to Liverpool, it felt like home.

I started teaching the village children the alphabet under the tree by the hut. Every day more and more children turned up. It was soon impossible for me to manage on my own. I found a local teacher and we started to share evening classes. We settled into a routine, splitting them into groups of older and younger children - named my Little and Big Darlings.

The day before the end of my three-month stay, I was overwhelmed when 2,000 villagers begged me to stay and continue with the school. There was no way I could remain there - I missed my husband and children. But I promised to be back.

My husband was incredibly proud of how far we'd come, but never felt the urge to visit Ananandal. He and our sons prefer to stay at home and help raise money for the school over here.

Since then the school has got bigger and bigger and now we have 500 pupils. The best thing is that the school recently came second in the annual exams of the whole of Southern India. I've thought about going to live there, but my life, my job and family are in England so I'm happy just visiting.

When I'm back in Liverpool people say how proud I must be of myself. To a certain extent I am. But I'm more proud of my Little and Big Darlings who come to school every day with a smile, desperate to learn. They're the inspiration, not me.

+ 9. The author decided to go to work abroad because...

- 1) she felt bored with her life in Liverpool.
- 2) she needed to earn money for charity.
- ③ she was eager to help people directly.
- 4) she wanted to see India.

+ 10. How did the author learn about the place she was going to visit?

- 1) From the letter of a person living at this place.
- 2) From the charity fund she was working for.
- ③ From the Internet.
- 4) From her husband.

- 11. What was the attitude of the author's family to her decision?

- 1) They were happy and wanted to accompany her.
- 2) They encouraged her to go there.
- ③ They were opposed to her going there.
- 4) They respected her decision.

+ 12. How did the author feel after arriving in India?

- 1) Disappointed.
- ② Shocked.
- 3) Scared.
- 4) Angry.

+ 13. During her stay in Ananandal the author was happy because...

- ① she managed to improve the living conditions of the villagers.
- ② the villagers became her close friends and she felt at home.

- 3) she organized a school with her own money.
- 4) she learned Hindi.

+ 14. What are the author's plans for the future?

- ① To visit her school in Ananandal as often as possible.
- 2) To stay in England and raise money for the school.
- 3) To move to India with her family.
- 4) Not to leave India any more.

+ 15. The author believes that...

- 1) she managed to achieve success only thanks to the help of her family.
- ② the hard work of her students should be admired.
- 3) her husband and sons should join her in India.
- 4) it was a mistake to come back to Liverpool.

16. Вставьте пропущенное слово: с 16 по 22 из предложенных вариантов ответа. 14 баллов

Two years in a hut

Henry Thompson, a writer, built a hut on the shore of the pond and lived there all alone for two years. He did this for two reasons: because he wanted to 16 _____ that people spend too much time and money on food and clothes and because he wanted a perfectly quiet chance to write more books. 17 _____ to the writer, he spent only one hundred dollars a year while he lived in this hut. He raised beans on his land, ate wild berries, caught fish and "went visiting" his friends and neighbours now and then. To buy his woodsman's clothes and a few necessities, he planted gardens, painted houses, and cut wood for his friends.

This period influenced Henry's creative work a lot. He wrote a book called "The Wood" which 18 _____ all about these seven or eight hundred days he lived in his hut. Several other books also describe the time when he 19 _____ to live all by himself. These sold very well. In all of them Henry was boasting that he had found the only sensible way to live. "I am for simple living, and I 20 _____ being alone!" he would declare in his books. He 21 _____ you feel, when you read his books, that it is fine to walk around the fields, sniffing the wild grape and the green grass, and that no one can find pleasure like the man who rows, and skates, and swims. 22 _____, people passing by the pond used to hear him whistling old ballads, or playing very softly and beautifully on a flute, and they thought he sounded lonely and sad.

- + 16. ① prove 2) ensure 3) agree 4) secure
- + 17. ① According 2) Regarding 3) Including 4) Concerning
- 18. 1) speaks 2) tells 3) says ④ talks
- + 19. ① used 2) made 3) kept 4) held
- + 20. 1) amuse 2) please 3) satisfy ④ enjoy
- 21. 1) makes 2) gives ③ turns 4) takes
- + 22. 1) Although 2) Otherwise 3) Moreover ④ However

Tasks 23-30. For items 23-30, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. 16 баллов

The Goulburn Valley is situated in the south-east corner of the Australian continent, in the state of Victoria. Because (23)... the introduction of irrigation over a century ago, primary industry flourished, resulting (24)... a multitude of orchards and market gardens. After World War II, migrants flocked to the area in search of work on the farms, and in many cases, establishing a property of their own. Unfortunately, the region has (25) ... a turn for the worse over the past decade. The irrigation water that was (26)... plentiful has now been rationed, and many farmers have been forced (27) ...the land. The main source of water is from the Goulburn River, with several reservoirs located along its stretch to the mighty Murray River. Dam capacities have fallen to dangerous levels, resulting in some farmers having (28)... inadequate supply of irrigation water. Despite the recent hardships, some farmers (29)... continued to eke an existence out of the land. Many have become (30)...ingenious, devising new ways to utilize water plus finding special niches to service the ever-changing urban needs. Perhaps the Goulburn Valley can return to its prosperous times again.

31. WRITING (20 points) Time: 30 minutes

You recently saw this notice in an English-language magazine called *Theatre World*.

Reviews needed!

Have you seen any soviet comedies in the cinema recently? If so, could you write us a review of the film you saw? Include information on the characters, costumes and story and say whether you would recommend the film to other people.

The best reviews will be published next month.

Write your review. Use 100-140 words.

126
My favorite soviet comedies this is beautiful "Ivan Vasilievich meniyat professiyu". This is soviet comedies about maker-scientist. He make a car times in past. The characters go to Old Russia when knyaz is Ivan IV. The characters very look like of Ivan IV that everyone thinks: "He is Ivan IV". But really Ivan IV now in Soviet Union, in XX.
The costumes Ivan IV is a yellow, gold dress with yellow and red brilliance.