

Пригласительный этап ВсОШ в городе Москве, английский язык, 6-7 класс, 2022

20 апр 2022 г., 08:45 – 21 апр 2022 г., 21:15

LISTENING

Time: 10 minutes (10 points)

10 баллов

Вам предстоит выполнить задание по аудированию. Запись откроется в отдельной вкладке.

[Прослушать аудиозапись в отдельной вкладке](#) – основная ссылка.

[Прослушать аудиозапись на youtube](#) – дополнительная ссылка. Рекомендуем использовать её, если не работает основная ссылка.

Listen to the text and mark the sentences 1–10 **True**, **False** or **Not Stated** in the text.

1	Tea was first brought to Russia from China.	<input type="radio"/> True <input checked="" type="radio"/> False <input type="radio"/> Not Stated
2	Tea was known as a strong remedy before it was brought to Russia.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False <input type="radio"/> Not Stated
3	The tsar immediately loved the new drink.	<input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Stated
4	Mikhail Fedorovich held regular assemblies of court in order to make the nobles get used to drinking tea.	<input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Stated
5	Russia started importing tea from China in the 18th century.	<input type="radio"/> True <input checked="" type="radio"/> False <input type="radio"/> Not Stated
6	At first tea cost a lot of money.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False <input type="radio"/> Not Stated
7	Drinking tea helps one to fall asleep.	<input type="radio"/> True <input checked="" type="radio"/> False <input type="radio"/> Not Stated
8	Tea was an important part of Russian life in the 19th century.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False <input type="radio"/> Not Stated

9	Russian tea is served with sugar.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False <input type="radio"/> Not Stated
10	The modern tradition has replaced the traditional sign of hospitality with coffee.	<input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Stated

Не забудьте проверить и сохранить свои ответы!

READING

Time: 20 minutes (10 points)

10 баллов

Read the text 'School in the Past and in the Future'. Then match the beginnings of the sentences from the text with their endings. **There are two extra endings.**

[Открыть текст в отдельной вкладке](#)

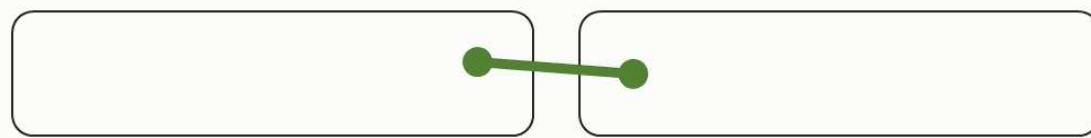
School in the Past and in the Future

In Britain in the early and mid-nineteenth century, children didn't have to go to school at all. There were schools, of course, but you had to pay to go to them, and often parents couldn't afford the fees. Many people also believed that girls didn't need to go to school, as their future was to get married and have children. Although from 1870 the law said that all children aged 5 to 10 had to go to school, many poor families weren't able to pay. The children of these families needed to have a job in order to pay the fees, and school timetables were organised to make this possible. It wasn't until 1918 that children had to be at least 12 years old to work for a living.

Schools 100 years ago were certainly very different from those today. But what about the future? A national newspaper recently organised a competition for schools called The school I'd like. 'I'm concerned that the pressures of the national curriculum will mean that there won't be time for a project like this,' a reporter said. She needn't have worried, as there were over 15,000 entries full of ideas!

And what great ideas: a school in a giant submarine with waterproof maps of the underwater world, private helicopters to fly students to France for French lessons, and rockets to take children to distant planets to study the solar system. There are also some down-to-earth suggestions: clean toilets with locks that work so that students won't have to wait until they get home, no uniforms so that students will be able to choose what to wear, chill-out rooms to relax in, and enough computers so that students won't need to queue for them. Safety and comfort are clearly important: one student suggests an anti-bullying alarm, and another writes 'We don't want interactive whiteboards, we want comfortable chairs!'

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, и вы сможете провести новую).



In the nineteenth century parents often	weren't able to pay school fees.
A hundred years ago many people thought that girls	didn't need to be educated.
In Britain until 1870 children	didn't have to go to school.
Children of poor families needed to work so that they	were able to pay school fees.
After 1918 if you wanted to work you	had to be twelve years old.
There were 15,000 entries for competition so the reporter	needn't have worried.
One idea is for schools to have rockets so that students	would be able to study the stars and planets.
	don't all have to wear the same clothes.

Another idea is a school without uniforms where students

won't need to wait to use one.

More computers are recommended so that students

be able to take action before it starts.

An anti-bullying alarm is also suggested so that students and teachers

needn't have gone to school until they were ten years old.

will need to study more and more subjects.

Не забудьте проверить и сохранить свои ответы!

USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 30 minutes (25 points)

Task 1 – 10 points

Task 2 – 5 points

Task 3 – 10 points

10 баллов

Task 1

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

(0)

- reached
- arrived
- got
- went

Chocolate

When the Spanish explorer Cortez (0) **reached** Mexico in the sixteenth century, he found the people there using a drink they (1) **announced** **told** **called** **declared** chocolate. It tasted quite strong (2) **while** **because** **so** **whether** it had pepper in it. To (3) **let** **cause** **allow** **make** it taste better, the Spanish added sugar to it. When chocolate first came to Europe in the seventeenth century, people started to drink it with milk, (4) **apart** **except** **rather** **instead** of water. Nowadays, tonnes of chocolate and cacao are (5) **delivered** **directed** **prepared** **produced** to factories, where they are turned (6) **down** **into** **off** **over** many popular sweets and cakes. (7) **Both** **Every** **Either** **Each** chocolate and cacao come from the fruit of cacao tree. Cacao trees (8) **ought** **can** **have** **might** only be grown in hot countries, as they need a warm climate. Cacao is an American plant, (9) **what** **which** **who** **whose** still grows wild in the northern part of South America. Countries in Central and South America were the first to grow it, but today Africa (10) **brings** **fetches** **supplies** **gives** the world with the most of chocolate.

Не забудьте проверить и сохранить свои ответы!

№ 2

5 баллов

Task 2

Match two halves of Mark Twain's quotes from his world-known stories. There is an example for you.

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, и вы сможете провести новую).

Good friends, good books, and a sleepy conscience:	—	this is the ideal life.
If you tell the truth,	—	you don't have to remember anything.
'Classic' – a book which people praise	—	and don't read.
A lie can travel half way around the world	—	while the truth is putting on its shoes.
Never put off till tomorrow	—	what may be done the day after tomorrow just as well.
The man who does not read has no advantage over	—	the man who cannot read.

Не забудьте проверить и сохранить свои ответы!

10 баллов

Task 3

An anagram is a word that is made from another word by putting letters in a different order. For questions 1–10 make up new words.

Example: Change teach into something dishonest people do. **cheat**

В поле ответа запишите ТОЛЬКО ОДНО слово. Слова с орфографическими ошибками и опечатками не засчитываются.

1	Change <u>cars</u> into a mark from a deep cut that doesn't go away.	scar
2	Change <u>dusty</u> into something students do.	study
3	Change <u>lamp</u> into a tropical tree.	palm
4	Change <u>boredom</u> into a place where you sleep.	bedroom
5	Change <u>inch</u> into a part of the face.	chin
6	Change <u>sport</u> into places where ships stop.	ports
7	Change <u>grown</u> into the opposite of right.	wrong
8	Change <u>skis</u> into something you do with your lips.	kiss
9	Change <u>miles</u> into a sign of happiness.	smile
10	Change <u>drawer</u> into a kind of prize.	reward

Не забудьте проверить и сохранить свои ответы!