

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 type="radio"/> False <input type="radio"/> Not Stated
2	Tea was known as a strong remedy before it was brought to Russia.	<input 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 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 type="radio"/> Not Stated
5	Russia started importing tea from China in the 18th century.	<input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False <input type="radio"/> Not Stated
6	At first tea cost a lot of money.	<input 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 type="radio"/> False <input type="radio"/> Not Stated
8	Tea was an important part of Russian life in the 19th century.	<input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False <input type="radio"/> Not Stated

9	Russian tea is served with sugar.	<input 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 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](#)

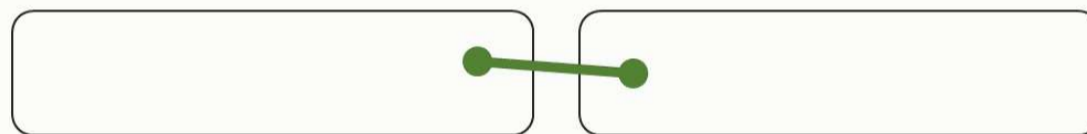
School in the Past and in the Future

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

won't all have to wear the same clothes.

A hundred years ago many people thought that girls

were able to pay school fees.

In Britain until 1870 children

didn't have to go to school.

Children of poor families needed to work so that they

will be able to study the stars and planets.

After 1918 if you wanted to work you

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

There were 15,000 entries for competition so the reporter

had to be twelve years old.

One idea is for schools to have rockets so that students

won't need to wait to use one.

will need to study more and more subjects.

Another idea is a school without uniforms where students

needn't have worried.

More computers are recommended so that students

will be able to take action before it starts.

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

weren't able to pay school fees.

didn't need to be educated.

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	the man who cannot read.
A lie can travel half way around the world	what may be done the day after tomorrow just as well.
Never put off till tomorrow	and don't read.
The man who does not read has no advantage over	while the truth is putting on its shoes.

Не забудьте проверить и сохранить свои ответы!

№ 3

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.	Ответ
2	Change <u>dusty</u> into something students do.	Ответ
3	Change <u>lamp</u> into a tropical tree.	Ответ
4	Change <u>boredom</u> into a place where you sleep.	Ответ
5	Change <u>inch</u> into a part of the face.	Ответ
6	Change <u>sport</u> into places where ships stop.	Ответ
7	Change <u>grown</u> into the opposite of right.	Ответ
8	Change <u>skis</u> into something you do with your lips.	Ответ
9	Change <u>miles</u> into a sign of happiness.	Ответ
10	Change <u>drawer</u> into a kind of prize.	Ответ

Не забудьте проверить и сохранить свои ответы!