

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников. Школьный этап. 2024-2025 уч.год
Английский язык. Задания для участников 5-6 классы
Время выполнения -40 минут. Максимальное количество баллов – 34 балла

LISTENING– 5 баллов

Time: 10 minutes

Послушайте, что Мэтью рассказывает своей тёте об увлечениях друзей и выберите правильный вариант ответа А – Н. Два ответа лишние. Вы услышите разговор дважды.

Christina	1 Jason	2 Tania	3 Steven	4 Molly	5 Ivan
G	A +	E +	D +	C -	F +

- A cooking
- B cycling
- C drawing
- D emailing
- E music

- F quizzes
- G snowboarding
- H volleyball

40

READING - 6 баллов

Time: 10 minutes

Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений являются верными (1 – True), какие неверными (2 – False) или о чём в тексте не сказано (3 – Not stated).

Young farmer

At the age of four, Gavin Clark knew the names of his neighbour's cows. When he was ten, he started to sell milk and cheese to other neighbours (соседи), and won prizes at farm shows. Now, at thirteen, he still loves farming and has his own animals. Presents for Gavin are not a problem – every year he gets an animal from his parents and brother. Gavin's father, Steven, works for an international company and travels all over the world. Gavin often visits a lot of places in Europe with his father. But he is much happier spending each weekend working on his neighbour's farm! Steven's company wanted him to move to Portugal with the family. Everyone liked the idea of living in a new country – but not Gavin! He said he did not want to leave his animals! In his free time, Gavin plays tennis and football. He goes out with his friends and enjoys computer games like other teenagers. But every morning, he gets up at half past five to give his animals food and water, before he goes to school. His parents want him to go to college and get a diploma when he is sixteen. 'Let's wait and see,' he says, 'because I will have my own farm by then!'

- A) Gavin's family never know what presents to give him.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- B) Steven enjoys working in different countries.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- C) On Saturdays and Sundays, Gavin has a job near his home.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- D) Gavin didn't agree with his parents about moving to Portugal.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- E) Gavin is too busy with his animals to have any other hobbies.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
 F) Gavin's parents get up at the same time as Gavin in the morning.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A	B	C	D	E	F
2 +	1 +	1 +	1 +	1 -	2 -

45

USE OF ENGLISH – 13 баллов

Time: 10 minutes

Task 1

Прочитайте текст с пропусками. Заполните пропуски, выбрав правильный ответ из четырёх предложенных.

Summer Holidays

Last summer we A) _____ to visit our granny. She is a pensioner. She B) _____ work. She has got a nice little house in the country. It's very comfortable. There is a large garden in front of the house with many flowers. My sister liked taking care of them. So she watered C) _____ every day. We went to our granny by car. My dad was repairing the car all summer D) _____ it was something wrong with it. My cousin and I helped him every day. When our father was free we E) _____ go for a swim in the river. Sometimes we even went fishing. We caught a lot of F) _____ and my mother cooked delicious fish soup. In the evenings we liked sitting round the fire, singing songs and telling some news. We had the G) _____ summer holidays!

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
2 +	3 +	2 -	2 +	1 -	2 +	4 -

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| A) 1) goed | 2) went | 3) go | 4) goes |
| B) 1) didn't | 2) isn't | 3) doesn't | 4) don't |
| C) 1) them | 2) they | 3) it | 4) her |
| D) 1) also | 2) because | 3) and | 4) but |
| E) 1) mustn't | 2) must | 3) can | 4) could |
| F) 1) fishes | 2) fish | 3) fishs | 4) fish's |
| G) 1) better | 2) best | 3) worse | 4) good |

Task 2

Match the questions and the answers

Соотнесите вопросы (A–F) и ответы (1–7). Один ответ лишний

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| A) Have you got a pet? | 1) Yes. I enjoy skating in winter |
| B) Does it often rain in summer in Moscow? | 2) No, but I want to have a hamster. |
| C) Do you like going to the zoo? | 3) Yes, I do. |
| D) Are you in the fifth form? | 4) Yes, it usually rains. |
| E) When did you last go to the Zoo? | 5) I was in the Zoo last Friday |
| F) When does the first lesson start? | 6) Yes, I am. |
| | 7) At half past eight. |

A	B	C	D	E	F
2 +	4 +	3 +	6 +	5 +	1 -

95

WRITING – 10 баллов

Time: 10 minutes

Прочитайте отрывок из письма от английского друга Джека и письмо с пропусками. Заполните пропуски А–Е своими ответами на вопросы друга.

Please, answer my questions:

- A) Is your town big or small?
- B) Are there any cinemas in it?
- C) When did you last go to the cinema?
- D) What do you like to do in the evenings?
- E) What are you going to do this weekend?

Bye,
Jack

Dear Jack,
Thank you for your letter. I want to answer your questions.

- A) My town is small. +
- B) No, there aren't cinemas in my town. +
- C) -
- D) -
- E) I'm going to visit my relatives. +

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Write back soon.

Best wishes,

Kamilla

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2024–2025 уч. г.
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП 7-8 КЛАССЫ

Part 1

Listening

Time: 10 minutes (5 points)

Task 1

Listen to the text and choose the right answer **A, B or C**.

You will hear the text twice.

1. How many Matryoshka dolls are there in the museum?

A 40

+ B 400

C 4000

2. How many pieces do doll sets usually have?

A five to ten

B five to nine

+ C five to seven

3. When did Matryoshkas first come to Russia?

+ A at the end of the 19th century

B at the beginning of the 19th century

C in the middle of the 19th century

4. How many dolls did the first Matryoshka set have?

A five

+ B six

C seven

5. Where is the Russian Matryoshka Museum situated?

A Moscow, Tverskaya Street

B Moscow, Nikitskaya Street

+ C Moscow, Leontievsky Pereulok

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

READING

Time: 20 minutes (10 points)

Task 1

Read the text and the questions below. For each question, mark the correct letter **A, B, C** or **D**.

Circle the correct answer on your answer sheet.

Moonshine

The band *Moonshine* released their third CD last week. 'Here again' is a follow-up to 'The Waves'. There have been a few changes since the last CD, with Tom Wilcott on bass guitar replacing Simon McVee, who left the band last year, and the arrival of Tom Simpson on drums.

It is clear from the first song on CD, which is a dance tune that the band is no longer going to concentrate on slow songs. The second tune is also a dance tune and is even louder and heavier. Most later tracks are in the band's more usual slow style. These two tracks will certainly come as a surprise to many fans. Either of them could easily become a hit single though, because they are excellent.

Singer Rob Letchford gets a chance to really show how good he is, reaching each note perfectly. Fans should be grateful he recorded the songs for the album before he had trouble with his throat. This has resulted in the band having to cancel their next tour. (Anyone who has bought tickets need not worry as all the concerts will be rearranged as soon as Rob has recovered.)

On this CD, Moonshine show they can produce perfect music in a variety of styles, from the slow ones we are familiar with to the ones that will keep your feet tapping. I did feel, though, that they put their best songs at the beginning and the last few tracks were not of quite the same quality. Despite this, 'Here again', is certain to be a big hit and bring more success to this band.

1. What is the writer trying to do?

- A Make suggestions about how a band could improve.
- + B Offer his opinion of a band's new CD.
- C Give information about the members of a band.
- D Explain why a CD has been so successful.

2. What does the writer say about the two songs at the beginning of the CD?

- + A They are unlike the songs the band normally performs.
- B They are similar to other songs on the CD.
- C They may not be enjoyed as much as other songs on the CD.
- D They are too loud and heavy.

3. What does the writer tell us about Rob Letchford?

- A He was not at his best when he recorded the CD.
- B He is unable to do any more performances.
- C He has become unwell since making the CD.
- D He will not appear at some performances with the band.

4. What conclusion does the writer come to about the CD?

- A He enjoyed the slow songs in particular.
- B He prefers some of their early CDs.
- C He thinks some of the songs may become annoying.
- D He feels the songs at the end are worse than the ones at the beginning.

5. Which of the following did a fan say about the CD?

- A I'm so pleased the band have made a CD with all their best hits. I love their music, so I know all these songs and can sing along to them.
- + B This CD is better than the last one because it's got some dance tunes on it as well as some lovely slow tunes.
- C I saw the band perform this CD recently at a concert so I went and bought it immediately.
- D The members of this band haven't changed since they started and this CD shows how they have learnt to produce an amazing sound together.

Task 2

Read the holiday brochure and decide if each statement (6-10) is true (A) or False (B).

Circle the correct answer on your answer sheet.

Yukon Adventure Holidays

Looking for the perfect place for a holiday? Then come to the Yukon, in the north-western Canada, where we have package holidays to please everyone. From October to March you can choose one of our "winter wonderland" holidays. These include skiing, snowmobiling and dogsledding. From March to August we have organized hiking or mountain climbing activities, as well as canoeing or water

Another robot to swim through its oceans. (19) The information that these robots gather could change what we (20) think about life on Earth.

	A	B	C	D
0	largest	larger	large	much larger
1	<u>makes</u>	made	is made	has made
2	<u>so</u>	as	such	enough
3	must	<u>could</u>	may	should
4	it	<u>its</u>	it's	it is
5	another	other	<u>others</u>	either
6	<u>learn</u>	learnt	has learnt	will learn
7	interest	is interested	will interest	<u>are interested</u>
8	<u>make</u>	is made	will make	are made
9	unlike	<u>besides</u>	with	without
10	covers	covered	has covered	<u>is covered</u>
11	above	over	around	<u>beneath</u>
12	that	this	<u>these</u>	theirs
13	<u>too small</u>	small enough	so	such
14	nothing	anything	<u>something</u>	no one
15	expand	explain	<u>explore</u>	expect
16	their	heir	here	<u>there</u>
17	too strong	strong yet	strong enough	<u>so strong</u>
18	another	<u>other</u>	others	another's
19	An	A	-	<u>The</u>
20	thought	<u>think</u>	were thought	thinking

Task 2

Read the text below and choose the correct word 21–30 for each space. For each question, mark the correct letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

James Cook

James Cook sailed around the world in the late 18th century and (0) _ became _____ famous as an explorer. He first went to sea in 1746. Eleven years later, he (21) C joined the navy. He was a very good sailor and (22) A this was not long before he was given his own ship.

In 1768, the Royal Society (23) C organised a scientific voyage to Tahiti. Cook was asked to command the ship, *Endeavour*, and to take a group of scientists (24) D with board. The voyage lasted three years. Cook made (25) D sure that his sailors ate fresh fruit. In this way, he was able to (26) C save them from the terrible illnesses (27) A caused by a bad diet.

Cook was the first European to draw maps of New Zealand and to (28) D discover eastern Australia. He also sailed to Antarctica and drew maps of the

rafting down some of the most beautiful rivers in the Yukon Valley. All of our adventure package holidays include guides and instructors to help you enjoy activities you have never tried before. Accommodation ranges from four-star hotels to log cabins or camping grounds.

For more information check our website: www.yukonholidays.com or call us toll free at 1-800-yukon.

- + 6. Package holidays are available all year around. B
- + 7. You can travel by dogsled in July. B
- + 8. You can do watersports in the Yukon. A
- + 9. You can only stay at campsites. B
- + 10. Phone calls to the company are free of charge. A

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

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Part 3

Use of English

Time: 30 minutes (30 points)

Task 1

Read the text below and choose the correct word 1–20 for each space. For each question, mark the correct letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

Life on Jupiter's Icy Moon

Jupiter is the (0) A planet in our solar system. It (1) Amazes up of many different kinds of gases. It is (2) Aso big that 1,300 Earths (3) B could fit inside Jupiter! It also has 63 moons. Some of (4) B its moons are like small planets, and (5) C others are pieces of frozen rock and ice. Studying Jupiter's moons has helped scientists (6) A learn more about the solar system. But the moon that scientists (7) D are interested in most is Europa. The conditions on Europa (8) A make it the most likely place in the solar system, (9) B besides Earth, to have life. It (10) D is covered in a layer of ice, and some scientists believe a liquid ocean lies (11) D beneath the icy surface. If this is true, Europa may have simple forms of life in (12) C these oceans. The creatures on Europa would probably be (13) C too small to see without a microscope. But the idea of (14) C something at all living on Europa is very exciting. Right now, we cannot (15) C explore Europa because it is too cold and too far away to send people (16) D there. The spacecrafts and robots we have are not (17) D so strong to land on the surface. But scientists have big plans. In the future, they hope to send one robot to melt some of the ice on Europa's surface, and (18)

Pacific and its (29) D many islands. In 1779, he died (33) B during a fight in Hawaii.

	A	B	C	D
0	became	changed	reached	earned
+ 21	connected	met	<u>joined</u>	added
- 22	<u>this</u>	it	that	its
+ 23	developed	fetches	<u>organised</u>	performed
- 24	at	on	for	<u>with</u>
+ 25	true	real	exact	<u>sure</u>
+ 26	avoid	mind	<u>save</u>	help
+ 27	<u>caused</u>	supplied	appeared	happened
+ 28	realise	know	learn	<u>discover</u>
+ 29	most	more	much	<u>many</u>
+ 30	while	<u>during</u>	since	until

Transfer your answers into the answer sheet!

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Part 4

Writing

Time: 20 minutes (10 points)

You have received a letter from your friend Jack, who writes:
 ... We moved our house a couple of weeks ago and I had to change school. It's very difficult for me to get used to new classmates and the teachers. I don't have friends here and I feel very lonely. Where did you meet your best friend? What is he \ she like? Do you often spend your free time together, what do you do?..

Write a letter to Jack.

Do not forget to:

- answer his questions;
- ask 3 questions according the theme.

Write **90-100 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

Маршарова Луиза

Hello Jack,

How are you?

I am glad to receive your letter

Well, I met my best friend at school. Her name is Milana. She is 13. Milana is clever and kind

She has long hair and beautiful face. We spend our free time together. We listen to music, play tennis. We are happy.

Love,

Luiza

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ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК. 2024–2025 уч. г.
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 9–11 КЛАССЫ

Максимальный балл за работу 100.

LISTENING

Time: 10 minutes

(10 points)

Задания 1-10.

Listen to a radio interview with Dr Ramsdale about keeping healthy. For items 1–3, decide whether the statements are **TRUE** according to the text you hear (A), or **FALSE** (B). For questions 4–10, choose the best answer, A, B or C. You will hear the text **twice**.

1. The mass media is full of stories about overweight children.
+ A) TRUE
 B) FALSE
2. Dr Ramsdale is glad that schools today have special cookery classes for girls and boys.
+ B) FALSE
 A) TRUE
3. Nowadays life for children is more dangerous than it used to be.
- B) FALSE
 A) TRUE
4. According to Dr Ramsdale, how does life today differ from the past?
- A) People rarely visit the doctor.
 B) People have more money.
 C) People are healthier.
5. Dr Ramsdale advises people to
+ A) cook food without fat.
 B) check their blood pressure.
 C) learn about heart disease.
6. What does Dr Ramsdale say could help fat teenagers?
+ B) They should learn more about food.
 A) They should eat regularly and often.
 C) They should count their calories.

7. According to Dr Ramsdale, nowadays children
- A) eat too many potatoes.
 - B) enjoy playing outside.
 - + C) are usually inactive.
8. What does Dr Ramsdale feel children today are like?
- A) independent
 - B) capable
 - + C) spoilt
9. What should people do if they suffer from stress or depression?
- + A) improve the way they live.
 - B) take pills prescribed by the doctor.
 - C) buy fewer expensive possessions.
10. What does Dr Ramsdale believe?
- A) Changing your lifestyle is worth the extra money.
 - + B) It is not difficult to adopt a better lifestyle.
 - C) People should visit their doctor less often.

READING

Time: 20 minutes

(10 points)

Read an article and answer questions 1–10 by choosing the best option.

Задания 11-20.

Peter Moon and the Chocolate Factory

Journalist Liz Campbell fulfils a childhood dream of visiting a real-life chocolate factory.

From the outside, the building resembles a caramel square dusted with cocoa. As I walk through the revolving doors, I am greeted with the pleasing aroma of smooth, sweet, rich chocolate that permeates everything. Even in the reception area, where Peter Moon's wife Leona is busy with Easter orders, I can't escape this potent scent.

If you want to appreciate this for yourself, then allow me to indulge you. Get a chocolate bar and, against all your natural instincts, try to open the wrapper slowly. Then take a moment to savour the tantalising smell of chocolate inside. Now picture yourself actually inside, confined within the four walls of the wrapper that is shutting in the aroma with you. If the mere thought of that sounds good to you, what would it be like to breathe in the aroma of this fine chocolate every single day? I ask Leona that very same question. "I'm so used to the smell. I've worked here for so long I don't even notice it any more," Leona admits. **To my mind, that is an absolute tragedy.** But she later confesses that she still eats a few pieces of chocolate every day.

I observe Leona as she expertly handles customers who are desperate to get their orders in on time. The factory's chocolate has just been given the highest rating in a recent consumer report and needless to say, the orders have been flooding in. The boom in business could explain her high spirits, which I must admit is infectious, and I can't help feeling excited about being let into this hidden world.

At that moment, Peter Moon enters from a door at the back, dressed in a white hat and a heavy-duty rubber apron. After polite introductions, he immediately launches into his favourite topic. "Did you know that chocolate comes from the bean of the Theobroma Cacao tree, which means 'food of the gods'?" he asks. "The Aztecs considered cacao to be man's inheritance from Quetzalcoatl, the god of the air. Cacao seeds were made into a drink with the addition of maize and vanilla. The Spaniards observed its use and carried back beans to Spain, where it rapidly became a drink for the wealthy." I can tell this man lives and breathes what he does.

I follow Peter into the packing room, which is bursting with multicoloured cellophane and ribbons that are waiting to decorate chocolate eggs arranged in lines. I watch as staff work, carefully wrapping Easter treats. Over 60 staff are employed at the factory and, from appearances, I don't doubt their commitment. "My team are extremely focused. We are like a family here," Peter declares proudly. I couldn't agree more. I immediately get the impression that this is no ordinary factory.

And then, as he and I enter the adjoining room, **I try to pull myself together.** I make a great effort to control my excitement, reminding myself that the real purpose

of my visit is to gather information to write an article. A conveyor belt transports small cubes of sweet centres towards a chocolate waterfall, with the promise of being enveloped in a thick, luxurious layer of chocolate. Moon picks up a tray of half-finished mini chocolate eggs. Each egg is ready to be filled and brushed over with more chocolate to seal it. Coloured cocoa butter will then be painted on to it to give it a shiny exterior. It is obvious that a significant amount of care and attention goes into making Moon's chocolates, and each one is finished lovingly by hand.

"We use the freshest ingredients, which are free from artificial preservatives, and so our products only have a shelf life of three weeks," explains Peter. By finding ingredients from all around the world, Peter is responding to the growing trend of chocolate connoisseurs who hold tasting evenings with friends. They enjoy trying to name the origins of the cocoa bean that the chocolate is made from, like those who appreciate fine wine. As I leave, I learn that Peter, like his wife, also takes the opportunity to sample his work. "I think it's important to test the products on a regular basis," he says smiling. And yes... if you are wondering, I did get to take some home!

1. What does the writer notice most when she enters the factory?

- A) how busy it is in the reception area
- B) the unusual appearance of the building
- + (C) the smell of chocolate in the building
- D) the way she is greeted by Leona Moon

2. The writer's description of unwrapping a chocolate bar is intended to make her readers

- A) appreciate the pleasure of eating chocolate.
- B) able to imagine her experience more clearly.
- C) understand how the factory workers feel.
- (D) want to visit the chocolate factory themselves.

3. The writer thinks it is '**an absolute tragedy**' that Leona

- + (A) is unaffected by the smell in the factory now.
- B) confesses to eating chocolate every day.
- C) says the smell is not as strong as it once was.
- D) doesn't even like the smell of chocolate.

4. What is the cause of the writer's enthusiasm as she watches Leona work?

- A) She is going to experience something that few people get the chance to.
- + (B) She is impressed by the way that Leona deals with the customers.
- C) She shares Leona's excitement about a recent consumer report.
- D) She is happy that Leona's business has just become very successful.

5. The writer's first impression of Peter Moon is that he
- A) is not dressed in the way she would have expected.
 - (B) can tell her a lot about the history of the Aztecs.
 - C) doesn't really care about polite introductions.
 - D) is interested in everything connected with his job.
6. What does the writer suggest about the staff at the factory?
- + (A) They seem to care deeply about their work.
 - (B) They don't seem to be working very hard.
 - C) Many of them seem to be related to each other.
 - D) They seem to get on very well with Peter Moon.
7. The writer says '**I try to pull myself together**' to show that she
- + (A) feels as if she is in two places at the same time.
 - (B) is finding it difficult to stay calm and do her job.
 - C) is tired of gathering information about the factory.
 - D) can't remember the real purpose of her visit.
8. What is not stated in the interview about the production of chocolate eggs at Peter Moon's factory?
- A) During its production, each chocolate egg undergoes a series of operations.
 - + (B) Peter Moon paints each egg by hand.
 - C) Part of the production cycle is automated.
 - B) Each chocolate egg consists of a number of layers.
9. What do we learn about Peter Moon's chocolate in the last paragraph?
- A) It is growing in popularity all around the world.
 - B) Its special ingredients make it taste like fine wine.
 - (C) It is regularly tested by chocolate connoisseurs.
 - D) It must be eaten within three weeks after it is made.
10. Which statement is true according to the last paragraph?
- A) There is a growing number of people who like spending evenings savouring chocolate with wine.
 - (B) Peter likes his wife.
 - C) Peter uses raw products from different countries.
 - D) Chocolate connoisseurs are people who can name all the ingredients of the product they are tasting.

USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 60 minutes

(55 points)

Задание 21.

Task 1. Questions 1–10

*For items 1–10, 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).*

Example:

0 | MOTIVATION

REWARDING CHILDREN

Cash rewards are a common form of (0)___ used by parents	MOTIVATE
with high (1)___ to encourage their children to work hard at exam	EXPECT <i>expectations +</i>
time. Some youngsters receive (2)___ of as much as £100 for each	PAY <i>payments +</i>
A grade they obtain. But should such ‘bribes’ be based on exam	PERFORM
(3)___ or should they, as many parents and teachers feel, be	<i>performances +</i>
offered in (4)___ of a child’s effort, regardless of results?	RECOGNIZE <i>recognition +</i>
The latter approach would solve the problem of how parents	ABLE
reward children with different levels of (5)___; imagine, for	<i>ability +</i>
example, a family	ACADEMY <i>academically +</i>
with one child who is (6)___ gifted and another who has learning	DIFFICULT
(7)___ . The dangers of result-related incentives for the second	<i>difficulties +</i>
child are clear; with little hope of obtaining the higher grades, the	FINANCE
withholding	<i>financial +</i>
of promised (8)___ rewards would only compound the child’s	FAIL
feeling	<i>fails +</i>
of (9)___ . However, some leading educational psychologists	JUDGE
believe	<i>judgement +</i>
that parents should rely on their own (10)___ in such matters.	
They maintain that if parents know that money will motivate their	
child, then they should not be condemned for operating a system	
of cash payouts.	

Задание 22.

Task 2. Questions 1–12

For items 1–12, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

	A	B	C	D
0	serious	important	growth	tragic

0 A

DESPERATE TO GO TO SCHOOL

Truancy has become a (0)___ problem in many schools in recent years. In an attempt to tackle this problem one school introduced a new scheme to (1)___ students to attend as many classes as possible. Pupils who (2)___ a 100% attendance record throughout the whole academic year were (3)___ with an all inclusive weekend school (4)___ to an activity centre where they would be able to have a go at (5)___ activities such as climbing, abseiling and white water rafting.

One student was so (6)___ to qualify for this free weekend away that he even went to school with a broken wrist. He hurt his wrist when he fell (7)___ his bike on the way to school but he was so worried about (8)___ his 100% attendance that he didn't (9)___ his teachers or parents until the school day had finished. He (10) admitted to his mother what had happened when she (11)___ that he was having difficulty eating his dinner and asked him what was wrong. She took him to hospital that night, where they put his arm in plaster and he was able to go back to school the next day.

Fortunately, he was fully (12)___ from his accident in time to participate in the event.

	A	B	C	D
1	suggest	force	encourage ✓	make
2	succeeded	made	achieved ✓	realised
3	rewarded ✓	given	won	compensated
4	holiday	trip ✓	travel	excursion
5	outside	outdoor	risk ✓	danger
6	interested	happy	excited ✓	keen
7	away	down	off ✓	over
8	filling	maintaining ✓	guarding	succeeding
9	tell ✓	say	admit	explain
10	lastly	actually	fortunately	eventually ✓
11	knew	aware	looked	noticed ✓
12	recovered ✓	improved	repaired	fixed

Рауфов Рурин

Задание 23.

Task 3. Questions 1-18

For questions 1–18, 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).

0	of
00	✓

CHEAPER HOLIDAYS

0	We can save money on all of aspects of our holiday, from where and when	of
00	to go to how to get to and from the airport; here are some tips on how to get	✓
1	to the most for your money when choosing a holiday.	
2	For the best deals when book your holiday between the high and low seasons;	to
3	you could save up to 70% on some holiday resorts while still enjoying good	when
4	weather as well as other high season and advantages	✓
5	and there will be fewer crowds.	and
6	You can also save money by going somewhere where living costs are lower.	✓
7	It might have cost more to get there but once you are there you will spend	✓
8	less than on eating out and getting around as food and transport will be	have
9	significantly more cheaper.	than
10	And start saving before you will even leave the country by choosing the	more
11	most cost effective way to the airport. There are many other bus services	will
12	from major cities to airports which are cheaper than trains. If you go by	other
13	train book well in advance to get cheaper tickets and if you do decide to go	✓
14	by car, book your carparking as soon as possible; some airports offer up to	✓
15	50% off for early bookings.	✓

16	Finally, make sure if you research all the available options on-line. Signing	if
17	up to email alerts can be a good idea as then you will be the first to know	✓
18	about cheap offers. The earlier you book the better the bargains are likely to be.	✓

Задания 24-28.

Task 4.

For items 1-5, look at 5 groups of 7 words. Choose the word which includes the others and then choose the word which does not belong to the same family. There is an example at the beginning.

Example:

0	ant	fly	butterfly	beetle	bee	insect	snail
---	-----	-----	-----------	--------	-----	--------	-------

the word which includes the others: **insect**

the word which does not belong to the same family: **snail**

1.	alligator	reptile	snake	seal	tortoise	lizard	crocodile
----	-----------	---------	-------	------	----------	--------	-----------

the word which includes the others: reptile

the word which does not belong to the same family: seal

2.	custard	dessert	ice-cream	jelly	porridge	tart	trifle
----	---------	---------	-----------	-------	----------	------	--------

the word which includes the others: dessert

the word which does not belong to the same family: porridge

3.	sympathy	envy	honesty	virtue	bravery	kindness	generosity
----	----------	------	---------	--------	---------	----------	------------

the word which includes the others: virtue

the word which does not belong to the same family: envy

4.	china	saucer	vase	napkin	jug	dish	teapot
----	-------	--------	------	--------	-----	------	--------

the word which includes the others: China

the word which does not belong to the same family: napkin

5.	island	Ireland	America	Malta	Cyprus	Iceland	Australia
----	--------	---------	---------	-------	--------	---------	-----------

the word which includes the others: island

the word which does not belong to the same family: America

Задание 29.
Task 5.

Look at 6 adjectives and 6 groups of 3 nouns. Certain adjectives are only used with certain nouns. Match the adjectives and the nouns they are used with. There is an example at the beginning.

0 D

0	high		A	place ache weather
1	false + E		B	yoghurt colour clothes
2	dull + A		C	village possibility chance
3	plain + B		D	temperature price standard
4	steady + F		E	teeth information passport
5	remote + C		F	improvement progress job

Task 6

Comment on the following statement. (200-250)

Freedom of press is one of the most valued achievements of democracy, but many people suffer from journalistic mistakes.

Do you share this point of view?

Freedom of press is one of the most valued achievement of democracy, but many people suffer from journalistic mistakes. I share this point of view because nowadays journalists have a very big impact on modern society. They serve to inform people of different events that take place or may happen, educate, entertain and give us any kind of information. They should be careful.

Journalists have to understand that now, we are on the edge of the third world war, it is really important to be honest. Every person have to know how escape conflict. Also, journalists are not our enemy. They are our friends and we have to suffer for happy future together.

Mistakes are extra in this profession. This topic is showed in kdrama "Pinnokio". In this movie main character was bullied because of mistake of a journalist. He lost touch with his family. He could not find a job and his life definetly ruined. Lately the journalist admitted her mistake but it was too late.

This example perfectly illustrates how people suffer from journalistic mistakes. This profession is really hard but it is really important for society. We should understand that journalist is just a human who can have mistakes. Every person has a right to have mistakes. But we have to do it not often.

Разделы: МХК и ИЗО

Класс: 5

Ключевые слова: русская народная вышивка

Цель:

- Закрепить знания о языке русского народного орнамента, о древних символах и образах в народном искусстве; познакомить учащихся с символическим значением полотенца, мотивами орнамента на нем, символикой цвета.
- Развивать творческую активность, навыки работы тонкой кистью и красками, эстетический и художественный вкус.
- Воспитывать нравственно-эстетическое отношение к миру и искусству, любовь к Родине и ее культуре.

Планируемые результаты

Личностные:

- воспитание Российской гражданской идентичности: патриотизма, любви и уважения к Отечеству, чувства гордости за свою Родину;
- формирование ответственного отношения к учебе, готовности и способности к саморазвитию и самообразованию;
- формирование навыков самостоятельной работы при выполнении практической творческой работы.

Метапредметные:

- умение самостоятельно определять цель своего обучения, задачи;
- соотносить свои действия с планируемыми результатами, осуществлять контроль своей деятельности в процессе достижения результата;
- умение определять понятия, создавать обобщения, строить логические рассуждения, и делать выводы.

Предметные:

- формирование основ художественной культуры, развитие эстетического, эмоционально-ценностного видения мира;
- воспитание уважения к истории культуры своего народа;
- приобретение опыта работы с различными художественными материалами.

Тип урока: Урок закрепления знаний.

Дидактическая модель обучения: объяснительно-иллюстративная, частично-поисковая.

Форма организации: фронтальная и индивидуальная.

Педагогические средства обучения: презентация PowerPoint (наглядность), беседа, кроссворд.

Литературный ряд:

- Стихотворение-приветствие собственного сочинения,
- русская народная песня,

- стихотворение «Орнамент» Б.Дубровин.

Музыкальный ряд: записи русских народных песен.

Оборудование: бумага, кисти, краски, фломастеры, цветные карандаши, пастель, восковые мелки, баночка с водой, тряпочка.

ПЛАН УРОКА

I. Организационно-подготовительный этап. 1 мин.

II. Познавательный этап.

1. Сообщение цели урока. Повторение изученного материала. 3 мин.

2. Введение в тему урока. 1 мин.

3. Сообщение нового материала . 4 мин.

4. Работа с учебником. 4 мин.

Физкультминутка. 1 мин.

III. Художественно-технологический этап.

1. Объяснение способов действия. 3 мин.

2. Творческая практическая работа. 25 мин.

III. Заключительный этап.

1. Анализ работ. 2 мин.

2. Подведение итогов урока, рефлексия. 1 мин.

ХОД УРОКА

I. Организационно-подготовительный этап. Мотивация учебной деятельности

Слайд № 2

Прозвенел опять звонок.

Начинаем наш урок.

Поувереннее будьте,

Улыбнуться не забудьте.

И тогда, мой милый класс,

Все получится у нас.

Подумайте, пожалуйста, о чем-нибудь приятном, улыбнитесь друг другу. Хочется, чтобы во время урока у вас было хорошее настроение. Именно оно поможет вам в работе, а еще вера в свои силы, в свои возможности.

II. Познавательный этап

1. Сообщение цели. Повторение изученного материала

Сегодня на уроке мы с вами продолжим изучать язык русского народного орнамента. Скажите, а что же такое орнамент? (орнамент - от лат. - украшение - узор, построенный на ритмическом чередовании и организованном расположении элементов).

Язык орнамента является самым древним языком, возникшим задолго до появления письменности. Орнамент старше всех произведений искусств.

Слайд № 3

Чтение стихотворения.

На вид орнамент не приметен

Но он столетия живет

Не зря его на белом свете

Народ издревле бережет.

Слайд № 4

Но вначале вспомните, пожалуйста, изученный материал прошлых уроков и попытайтесь разгадать кроссворд.

- ✓ 1. Что обозначал в народном декоративно-прикладном искусстве знак в виде волнистой линии? (Вода)
- ✓ 2. Как по-другому можно назвать древние знаки в народном декоративно-прикладном искусстве? (Символы)
3. Мать хорошего урожая. (Макошь)
4. Этот образ в народном декоративно-прикладном искусстве символизировал свет, тепло. (Птица)
5. Огромная круглая чаша с носиком для разлива напитков. (Ендова)
- ✓ 6. Образ какого животного связывался с движением солнца? (Конь)
7. Деревянный брусок с ребристой поверхностью и рукояткой, которым женщины выколачивали при стирке белье на реке. (валек)
- ✓ 8. Что символизируют круги в народном декоративно-прикладном искусстве? (Солнце)
9. Резная доска, закрывающая место стыка сруба и кровли, украшенная фантастическими существами, растительными элементами, знаками солнца, земли, воды. (Лобовая)
- ✓ 10. Резные доски по бокам двускатной крыши. (Причелины)
11. Деревянный ткацкий стан. (Кросно)
- ✓ 12. Неизменная спутница крестьянских женщин, приспособление для ручного прядения, приводимое в движение ножной педалью. (Прялка)
13. Совокупность украшений фасада избы. (Декор)

- ✓ 14. Завершение (обычно треугольное) фасада здания, ограниченное двумя скатами крыши по бокам и карнизом у основания. (Фронтон)
 - ✓ 15. Название верхней части наличников окон. (Навершие)
 - ✓ 16. Название горделивого конька, венчающего крышу дома. (Охлупень)
 - ✓ 17. Резная доска, украшающая спереди фронтон избы. (Полотенце)
 - 18. Деревянный предмет, с помощью которого крестьянки разглаживали льняные увлажненные холсты. (Рубель)
- Надеюсь, разгаданный кроссворд помог вам понять, о чем именно пойдет речь на сегодняшнем уроке? (Определение темы урока.)

Слайд № 5

Сегодня мы продолжим разговор о языке русского народного орнамента, будем говорить о символике древних образов в вышивках, которыми в старину на Руси украшали полотенца.

2. Введение в тему урока

Слайд № 6

Как на горке стоит елочка,
Под горой стоит светелочка.
Во высоком новом тереме,
Во столовой новой горенке,
На дубовой новой лавочке.
Тут сидела красна-девица.
Как во левой своей рученьке
Держала девица та пяличко
А во правой-то да рученьке
У той девицы иголочка.
Она шила, красна девица,
Все по плису и по бархату.
По узорной красной ленточке,
И по белому да коленкорчику,
Шила девица приданое,
Все приданое немалое.

Вы прослушали слова старинной русской народной песни. Такими песнями всегда сопровождалась девичьи посиделки, на которых будущие невесты занимались рукоделием.

3. Сообщение нового материала

Слайд № 7

По домострою девочки к 13-15 годам должны были приготовить себе приданое к свадьбе (куда входило большое количество рубах, передников, сарафанов, полотенец, подзоров и столешников) и украсить их яркой, многоцветной или белоснежной вышивкой.

Среди множества форм художественных народных промыслов - вышивка является самым доступным и любимым.

Искусство вышивания имеет многовековую историю. О существовании вышивки в эпоху Древней Руси говорят находки археологов, относящиеся к IX-X веков.

С XVIII века она входит в жизнь всех слоёв населения, становится одним из основных занятий девушек-крестьянок.

Перед свадьбой на выставке приданого по количеству холста, по совершенству вышитого узора односельчане оценивали трудолюбие невесты, ее способность к

домашнему ремеслу. По вещам, выполненным руками невесты, определялось, какая хозяйка входит в дом.

Посмотрите, какие красивые полотенца, салфетки, скатерти сегодня я приготовила для вас, все они украшены вышивкой.

Слайд № 8

Наверное, мало кто из вас держал в руках настоящее льняное домотканое домашнее полотенце. Полотенце домашней работы сейчас редко увидишь даже в крестьянских семьях. Там, где они есть, их бережно хранят как семейную реликвию и достают только в исключительных случаях. «Полотенце» - уменьшительно-ласкательное от слова «полотно» (кусок полотна). «Полотно» - общеславянское производное от слова «платок» (кусок материи). Полотенце у древних восточных славян являлось женским головным убором. Оно представляло собой полотнище белой льняной ткани длиной 70-300 см, шириной 40-45 см, украшенное на концах, а иногда и по одной стороне узорными полосами браного тканья. В XIX веке полотненчатые головные уборы были распространены в основном в южной России.

Для русского человека полотенце издревле считалось символом оберега - это его дорога жизни. С ним человек рождался, и бабка-повитуха, приняв роды, заворачивала младенца в приготовленное для него полотенце. В некоторых деревнях, приходя проводить роженицу и ребенка, родственники приносили хлеб и соль, завернутые в полотенце.

Слайд № 9

Девушки загодя готовили себе приданое, вышивая долгими зимними вечерами свадебный наряд и полотенца. Очень красочными и разнообразными были полотенца, которые не только применялись в быту, но были также традиционным русским подарком: на свадьбе - жениху, всей его родне, свахе, друзьям и почетным гостям, на крестинах - крестному, попу, дьякону и т.д. Иногда, когда приходило время сватовства, невеста и ее подруги вешали себе на шею полотенца, приготовленные в приданое, а если не хватало подруг, приглашали еще и детей, и все ходили вокруг села, похваляясь богатством и рукоделием невесты. Приходя на свадьбу, каждая женщина приносила из дома свое самое лучшее полотенце и во время пляски вешала его на шею, размахивая концами, хвалилась своим вышитым замысловатым узором, украшенным по краю кружевом.

Домотканые вышитые полотенца в престольный праздник вывешивались при входе в дом на крюки и назывались «накрюшники» (обычно их было шесть). По количеству и красоте накрюшников узнавали о трудолюбии невесты или молодой хозяйки.

В некоторых губерниях домотканые полотенца для повседневного использования называли «рукотерами». Они узорами не украшались. В деревнях, которые раньше стояли на землях современной Пермской области, полотенцами называли праздничные («вылюдные») изделия, изготавливаемые из льняного полотна длиной до 3 метров.

Вышитые «рушники» в знак уважения подавались для вытирания рук после застолья почетным и дорогим гостям. Полотенца также приносили в церковь для убранства икон.

В крестьянской семье полотенцами украшалась изба в праздники. Их вешали на зеркала и иконы. Особая роль отводилась полотенцам в свадебном обряде. «Молодушка» привозила в дом мужа в составе приданого не менее 10 полотенец, вытканых и вышитых своими руками, которые выставлялись на всеобщее

обозрение, чтобы все смогли увидеть и оценить ее мастерство. Полотенце было символом соединения двух родов. Его расстилали на полу перед молодыми во время венчания, повязывали через плечо главного распорядителя свадьбы («тысячко»), на него клали каравай хлеба при встрече молодых родители жениха. На другой день свадьбы, когда «молодушка» ходила по воду, полотенцем обматывали коромысло.

И в последний путь, на кладбище, провожали человека, неся его на полотенцах, на них же опускали в могилу.

Вот видите, какой глубокий символический смысл у самого распространенного и древнего предмета народного быта - полотенца.

4. Работа с учебником

Слайд № 10

Чтение материала со слов «Как нарядно узорочье...» на стр.44-48.

Физкультминутка

Слайд № 11

III. Художественно-технологический этап

1. Объяснение способов действия

Сейчас вам предстоит выполнить эскиз вышитого полотенца по мотивам народной вышивки. Еще раз обратите внимание на выразительный мотив вышивки, а также на возможность по-разному решать один и тот же изобразительный мотив.

Постарайтесь размерами, цветом выделить главный мотив (древо жизни, женская фигура, птица), дополните его орнаментальными рядами, которые выстройте из ритмически повторяющихся знаков-символов: знаков плодородия, птиц, растительных элементов.

Слайд № 12

Работу будем выполнять по группам: 1 ряд выполнит эскиз полотенца гуашью или акварелью тонкой кистью, второй ряд - цветными карандашами или фломастерами, а 3 ряд сделает рисунок восковыми мелками или пастелью.

2. Творческая практическая работа

Под записи русских народных песен учащиеся создают свои эскизы.

IV. Заключительный этап

1. Анализ работ

Посмотрите внимательно на выполненные работы. Какие работы вам особенно понравились и почему? Какие древние образы и символы использовались на эскизах вышивок? О чем хотели сказать рукодельницы, вышивая птиц, солнце?

2. Подведение итогов урока. Рефлексия

- Понравился ли вам урок?
- Что нового вы узнали сегодня?
- Какие моменты урока особенно запомнились и понравились, а чтобы вы хотели сделать по-другому.
- Какое впечатление оставила работа по созданию эскизов вышивки?
- Какое настроение у вас по окончании урока?