

Answers

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
C	B	D	B	B	A	A	D	A	C
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
E	G	N	A	C	L	B	J	F	I

21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.
B	D	D	B	A	C	A	A

29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
A	B	A	B	C	B	A	B	C	A

39.	won	40.	one	41.	to
42.	two	43.	too	44.	see
45.	sea	46.	way	47.	weigh
48.	wait	49.	weight	50.	not
51.	knot	52.	here	53.	hear
54.	rode	55.	road	56.	seen
57.	scene	58.	blew	59.	blue

60.	're supposed to
61.	people are expected to take part
62.	are not meant to be
63.	wish you wouldn't ask
64.	like to put forward
65.	A large number
66.	Different types
67.	A large amount of office equipment
68.	Sorts of jobs
69.	OK
70.	Other kinds of accommodation
71.	Kind of information
72.	OK
73.	B
74.	A D E F
75.	The fact that each coconut was wrapped in plastic
76.	The packaging
77.	People working in the packaging industry
78.	The biodegradable materials
79.	The fact that material which is buried in the ground could still exist hundreds of years from now
80.	The people who are living alone

81.	mysterious/ mystery	87.	B
82.	is influenced /was influenced	88.	B
83.	are forced / were forced	89.	B
84.	dominates / dominated	90.	C
85.	deeper	91.	A
86.	narrowness	92.	C

*Possible answer Task 3**Russian Bird's Idioms*

Sometimes it's impossible to understand Russian mysterious soul, but what's more tangled it is the Russian language.

Today I'm going to tell you about some Russian bird's idioms.

For example, if somebody "provoronit" something it means that he lost or missed something due to his inattentiveness. It might happen when two women met occasionally and were talking to each other too long, and due to this the one of them missed the train, we can say that she "provoronila" the train. For example, My Mom met my aunt Ann when she was walking to the railway station. They were talking and talking so she "provoronila" the train. She missed the train, in other words.

When we say about a person that he is "gol kak socol" we mean that he is very poor. As an example, many years ago parents of a girl might forbid her to marry a youth as he was "gol kak sokol", he didn't have a fortune or a house.

The third idiom is "mat'-kukushka". The cuckoo is known for throwing its eggs into other birds' nests. So, it is considered to be a very bad mother. When we say that somebody is "mat-kukushka" we mean that such a woman doesn't take care of her children.

The next idiom "belaya vorona" means that somebody is different by his actions, thoughts, beliefs from the majority of people. For example, almost in every class there is a person who is strange or different from the classmates, he is so called "belaya vorona".

And the last but not the least for today is the idiom "na ptichikh pravakh". When a person lives somewhere "na ptichikh pravakh" it means that he doesn't have any legal right to live there.

That's all for today! Hope you begin to understand Russian a little bit better.

301 words.

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку
Муниципальный этап

9 -11 form

Разбор заданий**TIME – 120 min**

Task 1. Listen to the Recording 1 and Recording 2 twice. Decide what definition of the idiom (1 – 10) was mentioned only **in Recording 1 (A)**, what was mentioned only **in Recording 2 (B)**, what was mentioned **in both (C)** recordings, what was **not mentioned in either (D) of the recordings**. For each statement there is only **ONE** possible answer. If you choose more than one option, your answer will not be scored. Transfer your answers into the answer sheet.

Statement	Recording 1 (A)	Recording 2 (B)	Both (C)	Neither (D)
1. Something that goes away quickly without any serious effects on anything is characterized so.				
2. This idiom describes somebody who feels more lively at night and usually goes to bed very late.				
3. A piece of work or presentation by an artist which is the last he or she made before death or retirement.				
4. The meaning of this idiom is “happy and untroubled”.				
5. We use this expression when we describe a person who lacks intelligence or who makes stupid decisions.				
6. We use this idiom to describe a person who was ugly as a kid but eventually grew up to be beautiful or handsome.				
7. An idiom that means thinking of using something before actually getting that thing.				
8. A phrase used when one does not want to reveal the source of the information that one is about to share or has shared.				
9. This idiom means to accomplish two things with one action.				
10. The idiom describes a person as a coward.				

Task 1

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
C	B	D	B	B	A	A	D	A	C

Russian a little bit better!

1). However, my sister does not worry about what people say about her. Criticism falls off her **like water off a duck's back**. (Listening 1)

Next is like **water off a duck's back**. Like water off a duck's back. Ducks have waterproof feathers on their backs and when they get wet the water falls right off. So, water doesn't bother a duck. If someone tries to speak badly to you or scowled your unnecessarily and it doesn't bother you, you can say that it's like water off a duck's back. For example, the bullies in school were teasing Johnny but it was like **water off a duck's back** because he's a strong willed boy. Even though the boss was yelling at me for missing my sales target, it was like water off a ducks back. I know I'm a good sales person. I just had a slow month. (Listening 2)

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку
Муниципальный этап

9 -11 form

- 2) The first one is a **night owl**. A night owl. An owl is a bird and hunts at night. We use an idiom a night owl to talk about a person who likes to stay awake all night or very late in the night. (listening 2)
- 3) Swan song (Neither)
- 4) The next one is to be free as a bird or as free as a bird. Birds can fly wherever they want. They're free. When someone is free as a bird it means that they're care free and don't have any responsibilities or attachments. (listening 2)
- 5) And finally we have a word birdbrain. A birdbrain. The size of a birdbrain is pretty small, so we use the idiom birdbrain to talk about a person who is not very intelligent. You know their brain is the size of a bird's brain. (listening 2)
- 6) Ugly duckling. My sister was an **ugly duckling**. She looked strange when she was a child, but she grew up to be a beautiful woman. (listening 1)
- 7) Sometimes she thinks too much about having something in the future before she really has it. She **counts her chickens before they are hatched**. (listening 1)
- 8) A little bird told me (Neither)
- 9) Sometimes I can do two things by performing only one action. This is called **killing two birds with one stone**. (listening 1)
- 10) She is easily frightened. For example, she is too **chicken-livered** to walk down a dark street alone at night. Often she will **chicken out** – she will not go out alone at night. (listening 1)
- Next is chicken. We call a person who is not very brave chicken. (listening 2)

(____/10 points)

Task 2. *According to the previous Recordings A and B do the following task. Read the sentences (11 – 20) below and decide which idiom (A – O) best fits each gap. You can use each idiom only once. There are 5 idioms extra. Transfer your answers into the answer sheet. The example (0) is done for you.*

<p>AA. birds of a feather flock together</p>	<p>0. George: Why <i>do</i> you think Donald is dishonest? Ned: All his friends are dishonest. (AA) <i>Birds of a feather flock together.</i></p>
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Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку
Муниципальный этап

9 -11 form

<p>A. eats like a bird</p> <p>B. birds-eye view</p> <p>C. a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush</p> <p>D. chicken out</p> <p>E. feather in someone's cap</p> <p>F. the early bird catches the worm</p> <p>G. clip someone's wings</p> <p>H. like water off a duck's back</p> <p>I. as the crow flies</p> <p>J. to eat crow</p> <p>K. for the birds</p> <p>L. chicken feed</p> <p>M. spring chicken</p> <p>N. count the chickens before they are hatched</p> <p>O. killing two birds with one stone</p>	<p>11. <i>Earning that full scholarship to Yale is quite ...</i></p> <p>12. <i>The kids need to be able to explore the world around them—don't ...</i></p> <p>13. <i>You're preparing your acceptance speech before even being nominated? Don't ...</i></p> <p>14. <i>Jane is very slim because she ...</i></p> <p>15. <i>Bill has offered to buy my car for \$3,000 cash. Someone else might pay more, but ...</i></p> <p>16. <i>Suzy's brother has a connection in the stadium, so we got these tickets for ...!</i></p> <p>17. <i>This course gives you a ... of history—from Eolithic man to the Gulf War in one semester</i></p> <p>18. <i>When it became clear that they had arrested the wrong person, the police had ...</i></p> <p>19. <i>We need to get to the store early if we want to have the best selection. ..., you know.</i></p> <p>20. <i>From here to the office, it's about 20 miles ..., but it's more like 30 miles by car since you have to wind around the mountain.</i></p>
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(_____ /10 points)

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
E	G	N	A	C	L	B	J	F	I

Task 3. *Imagine that you are a journalist who is writing an article for the magazine "Russian language for English students". In your article you should explain the following "bird's" Russian idioms: «проворонить», «гол, как сокол», «мать-кукушка», «белая ворона», «на птичьих правах». You should also give the examples of their using in the sentences. For Russian words use the transliteration method, for example, счастье – "schastye".*

Don't forget to:

- choose the topic of the article and write a headline;
 - write an introduction;
 - explain 5 Russian idioms in English, support your explanations with the examples;
 - write a conclusion.
- 270 – 320 words

(_____ /20 points)

Sample answer

Russian Bird's Idioms

Sometimes it's impossible to understand Russian mysterious soul, but what's more tangled – is their language.

Today I'm going to tell you about some Russian bird's idioms.

For example, if somebody "provoronit" something it means that he lost or missed something due to his inattentiveness. It might happen when two women met occasionally and were talking to each other too long, and due to this the one of them missed the train, we can say that she "provoronila" the train. For example, My Mom met my aunt Ann when she was walking to the railway station. They were talking and talking so she "provoronila" the train. She missed the train, in other words.

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That's all for today! Hope you begin to understand Russian a little bit better.

301 words.

Task 4. Choose the best variant (A, B, C or D) for the questions 21 – 28.

21. Which sentence correctly uses the Oxford comma?

- A. They were, red, blue, and green.
- B. They were red, blue, and green.
- C. They were red, blue and green.
- D. They were red blue, and green.

Your Correct Answer: They were red, blue, and green.

The Oxford comma comes before the conjunction in a list. Its use is hotly debated, but it can prove useful in complex lists.

22. Which is the correct use of a semicolon?

- A. I laughed; loudly.
- B. Canada is beautiful; so many impressive boats.
- C. I swear I saw a rabbit; bear; or mouse downstairs.
- D. Earth is old; it formed 4.5 billion years ago.

Your Correct Answer: Earth is old; it formed 4.5 billion years ago.

Semicolons connect two independent clauses, denoting a relationship between the two in a manner the period does not. The two clauses must be independent, meaning they function as sentences on their own.

9 -11 form

23. Which use of a colon is *incorrect*?

- A. I knew exactly what I wanted: pizza.
- B. I have to get surgery on my arm: I fell out of a tree.
- C. She had doctorates in two areas: philosophy and physics.
- D. She said :stop running!:

Correct Answer: She said :stop running!:

A colon can be used to begin a series of words, to separate two independent clauses such that the second explains the first, and for emphasis.

24. Which is the correct use of an en dash?

- A. Don't go—I'll make dinner.
- B. The Chicago–New York flight left at 6:00.
- C. I've told you a million–times, no.
- D. I promised – well, sorta – that we'd go.

Your Correct Answer: The Chicago–New York flight left at 6:00.

An en dash is used to show time spans [11:00–11:30], scores [it was 0–2 when the game ended], conflict [the liberal–conservative debate is unending], compound adjectives with multiword elements [English–Scotch–Irish ancestry], and connection, as in the correct answer to this quiz question.

25. Which is the correct use of an em dash?

- A. I went to the movies—despite having homework—and saw *Jaws*.
- B. The dinner is from 6:00—9:00.
- C. She said, —sometimes I wish I had a cat.
- D. No—way, did she really say that?

Correct Answer: I went to the movies—despite having homework—and saw *Jaws*.

An em dash is used in place of a comma, colon, or parenthesis. It is twice as long as an en dash.

26. Which is the correct use of parentheses?

- A. None of these are correct.
- B. Why do cats (meow) and dogs (woof)?
- C. His name is Alexander (Alex for short).
- D. We flew (I'm craving pizza) overseas.

Your Correct Answer: His name is Alexander (Alex for short).

Parentheses contain information that clarifies or furthers what comes before them. In most cases, they can be replaced with commas, and the sentence will still make sense.

27. Which is the correct use of an ellipsis?

- A. I wonder if...Oh, never mind.
- B. All of these are correct.
- C. I thought you knew...she's going to be okay.
- D. "Don't do it"...she said.

Your Correct Answer: I wonder if...Oh, never mind.

The ellipses consists of three periods used in informal writing to denote the trailing off of thought or to promote suspense. In quoted material, it can be used to omit portions of the cited text in writing. Each period can have a single space after it, although some use it without spaces.

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку
Муниципальный этап

9 -11 form

28. Which correctly uses a period/full stop?

- A. The store had mangoes, apples, kiwis, etc.
 B. The store had mangoes, apples, kiwis, etc..
 C. All of these are correct.
 D. None of these are correct.

Your Correct Answer: The store had mangoes, apples, kiwis, etc.

Extra periods/full stops are not necessary if an abbreviation ends the sentence.

(_____/8 points)

21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.
B	D	D	B	A	C	A	A

Task 5. Some of these words (29 – 38) can be used with **make** and some with **do**, and some with neither one. Circle the correct answer.

		A	B	C
29.	a favour	do	make	neither
30.	a fortune	do	make	neither
31.	good	do	make	neither
32.	trouble	do	make	neither
33.	the mind	do	make	neither
34.	complaint	do	make	neither
35.	nothing	do	make	neither
36.	use of something	do	make	neither
37.	a gathering	do	make	neither
38.	wrong	do	make	neither

(_____/10 points)

29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
A	B	A	B	C	B	A	B	C	A

Task 6. Fill in the blanks (39 – 59) in each sentence with two or three words that have the same sound but different spelling and different meanings. The number of blanks equals the number of letters in the missing word.

- Our team 39) _____ 40) _____ game and lost three games.
- They agreed 41) _____ play 42) _____ more games next week, 43) _____.
- As we approached the coast we could 44) _____ the 45) _____.
- At the airport the guide said, “Come this 46) _____ so they can 47) _____ your luggage”.
- We had to 48) _____ in line until they determined the 49) _____ of our bags.
- Unfortunately, we did 50) _____ put a very good 51) _____ in the rope, and it came unfastened.
- If you sit 52) _____ very quietly, you can 53) _____ the wind blowing through the trees.

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку
Муниципальный этап

9 -11 form

8. We 54) _____ on horseback through the tall grass until we came to the 55) _____ that led to the town.

9. Everything looked so familiar; it was as if we had 56) _____ that 57) _____ before.

10. The wind 58) _____ the rain clouds away, leaving a clear 59) _____ sky.

(_____ / 21 points)

39.	won	40.	one	41.	to
42.	two	43.	too	44.	see
45.	sea	46.	way	47.	weigh
48.	wait	49.	weight	50.	not
51.	knot	52.	here	53.	hear
54.	rode	55.	road	56.	seen
57.	scene	58.	blew	59.	blue

Task 7. Complete the second sentence (60 - 64) so it means the same as the first, using the words in brackets. Use between three and six words.

60. Doctors recommend a balanced diet. (suppose)

You _____ eat a balanced diet.

61. They anticipate a lot of people will take part in the event. (expect)

A lot of _____ in the event.

62. Why are they here? They weren't invited. (mean)

They _____ here.

63. Please, stop asking so many questions! (wish)

I _____ so many questions.

64. Would anybody like to make a suggestion? (forward)

Would anybody _____ a suggestion?

(_____ /5 points)

60.	<u>'re supposed to</u>
61.	<u>people are expected to take part</u>
62.	<u>are not meant to be</u>
63.	<u>wish you wouldn't ask</u>
64.	<u>like to put forward</u>

Task 8. In the table below there are eight sentences (65 -72). Two sentences are correct and six have errors. Read through each sentence. If the sentence is correct, write OK in the graph to the right. If the phrase is incorrect, write the corrected version. Transfer your answers into the answer sheet.

65. A large amount of people still suffer	65) A large number
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Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку
Муниципальный этап

9 -11 form

from hunger.	
66. Our firm arranges different type of sporting events.	66) Different types
67. We have a large number of office equipments for sale.	67) A large amount of office equipment
68. What sort of jobs have you done?	68) Sorts of jobs
69. I've done many different types of work.	69) OK
70. Perhaps you should consider other kind of accommodation?	70) Other kinds of accommodation
71. What kinds of information are you looking for?	71) Kind of information
72. He spends a large amount of money on entertainment.	72) OK

(_____ /8 points)

Task 9. Read this e-mail discussion that appeared in a national newspaper. Do the following tasks:

<p>Dear Alicia Stewart, On my way home from work yesterday, I stopped off at my local supermarket. Among other things, I wanted to buy a couple of coconuts. When I picked them up, I was amazed that each coconut was wrapped in clear, thin plastic. Isn't (75) this the most stupid example of packaging ever? Regards, <i>Kevin McCabe</i></p>	<p>Dear Alicia, I see. However, the fact is that here in the UK, we throw a huge amount of packaging away – 4.6 million tonnes every year. All those cans, jars, and boxes add about £480 a year to the average food bill. The main supermarkets give 17 billion plastic bags out a year. In addition, our streets are full of packaging rubbish such as water bottles, crisp packets, noodle pots and plastic bags. Isn't it your responsibility to do something about this? Yours, <i>Kevin</i></p>	<p>just blame this problem on the packaging industry. Consumers and governments also need to take action. The amount of packaging waste that's recovered and recycled in the UK has been going up for some time. (78) It now stands at 63%, but this country record is poor compared with other European countries. What's more, even with biodegradable materials, it's not enough just to put rubbish in a hole in the ground. Without sun, air and water, a rubbish bag that should break up in fifteen days could still exist hundreds of years from now. (79) That's a problem for planners. Remember too, That changes in society are</p>
<p>Dear Kevin, You've picked an unusual example of packaging, but there is a reason for this. Supermarkets want to make sure that coconuts reach the consumer in the very best condition. The packaging helps to keep the product fresh; (76) it cuts down the</p>	<p>Dear Kevin, As a matter of fact, we are doing something. A lot of thought now goes into the design of packaging, so that</p>	

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку
Муниципальный этап

9 -11 form

<p>damage if the product gets broken; it stops the coconut hairs from getting into other food during transport and it allows supermarkets to put on an information label. Best wishes, <i>Alicia</i></p>	<p>in many cases we use the minimum amount of material. We are also using more biodegradable materials and (77) these end up mainly as water vapour. But people shouldn't</p>	<p>going on which affect the amount of packaging that's produced. People are buying more all the time. Also, more and more people are living alone and (80) they're eating more convenience food. So everyone has to pull together on this. Yours, <i>Alicia</i></p>
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73. Which of these best describes Kevin and Alicia?

- A. Kevin is a consumer and Alicia works for supermarket;
B. Kevin is a journalist and Alicia works in the packaging industry.
C. Kevin works for organization that protects the environment and Alicia works for the government.

(_____ / 1 point)

74. According to the text, which four sentences are incorrect?

- A. There is no arguments to support wrapping coconuts.
B. People in the UK are paying nearly £500 a year for food packaging.
C. Kevin thinks that the packaging industry must reduce the amount of packaging waste.
D. The packaging industry is not concerned about the amount of packaging waste that is produced in the UK.
E. The UK recycles more packaging waste than many other European countries.
F. Changes in society have little effect on how much packaging we use.

(_____ / 4 points)

75. What does the word **(75) this** in the text refer to?76. What does the word **(76) it** in the text refer to?77. What does the word **(77) these** in the text refer to?78. What does the word **(78) It** in the text refer to?79. What does the word **(79) That** in the text refer to?80. What does the word **(80) they** in the text refer to?

(_____ / 6 points)

73)	B
74)	A D E F
75)	The fact that each coconut was wrapped in plastic
76)	The packaging

(_____ / 2 points)

Task 12. *In the following items choose the variant which is correct according to N. Berdyaev*

89. One of the riddles of the philosophy of Russian history is the relation between

- A) the Russian people and European countries
- B) the people and the state
- C) the Russian people and God

90. Russian space

- A) is dissolved in the warmth of the Russian heart
- B) dominates the national economy of the state
- C) dominates men, but not the other way round

91. The geography of the Russian soul implies that

- A) the Russian soul is as spacious as its land
- B) the science of history cannot explain the Russian soul, but the science of Geography can do it
- C) Russian characters may differ from place to place in huge Russian spaces

92. In contrast to the Russian man the European man is characterised as

- A) very energetic
- B) very unemotional
- C) narrow in spirit

(_____ / 4 points)

81.	mysterious/ mystery	87.	B
82.	is influenced /was influenced	88.	B
83.	are forced / were forced	89.	B
84.	dominates / dominated	90.	C
85.	deeper	91.	A
86.	narrowness	92.	C

Total _____ /95 points + 20 points (writing)

Total _____ / 115 points

Шкала критериев оценивания заданий в разделе «Письменная речь»

Максимальное количество баллов: 20

Внимание! При оценке 0 по критерию "Решение коммуникативной задачи" выставляется общая оценка 0.

Решение коммуникативной задачи Итого: максимум 10 баллов	ОФОРМЛЕНИЕ максимум 10 баллов Общая итоговая оценка выводится на основании критериев, приведенных в таблице: организация, лексика, грамматика, орфография и пунктуация			
	Организация (максимум 2 балла)	Лексика (максимум 3 балла)	Грамматика (максимум 3 балла)	Орфография и пунктуация (максимум 2 балла)
10 баллов Коммуникативная задача полностью выполнена: 1) Участник понял суть задания и развернуто раскрыл значение всех идиом, привел примеры (См. доп. схему оценивания) 2) Участник предложил удачный, «цепляющий» заголовок для статьи 3) Есть введение и заключение 4) Стиль статьи соответствует формату задания (неофициальный стиль); Объем работы соблюден		3 балла Участник демонстрирует богатый лексический запас, необходимый для раскрытия темы, точный выбор слов и адекватное владение лексической сочетаемостью. Работа не имеет ошибок с точки зрения лексического оформления.	3 балла Участник демонстрирует грамотное и уместное употребление грамматических структур в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей. Работа не имеет ошибок с точки зрения грамматического оформления.	
9 баллов – 1 балл Коммуникативная задача в основном выполнена. Статья на заданную тему написана. Баллы снижаются, если: 1) Не выполнены пункты, указанные в условии задания (см. выше пункты 1-10). За каждый невыполненный пункт 1 -10 снимается 1 балл согласно дополнительной схеме оценивания.	2 балла Работа не имеет ошибок с точки зрения композиции. Соблюдена логика высказывания. Средства логической связи присутствуют. Текст правильно разделен на абзацы.	2 балла Участник демонстрирует богатый лексический запас, необходимый для раскрытия темы, точный выбор слов и адекватное владение лексической сочетаемостью. В работе имеются 1-2 незначительные (негрубые) лексические ошибки, не затрудняющие понимание текста.	2 балла Участник демонстрирует грамотное и уместное употребление грамматических структур. В работе имеются 1-2 незначительные (негрубые) грамматические ошибки, не затрудняющие понимание.	2 балла Участник демонстрирует уверенное владение навыками орфографии и пунктуации. Работа не имеет ошибок с точки зрения орфографии. В работе могут быть 1-2 пунктуационные ошибки, не затрудняющие понимание.
	1 балл В целом текст имеет четкую структуру. Текст разделен на абзацы. В тексте присутствуют связующие элементы. Допустимы незначительные нарушения в структуре и/или логики или связности текста.	1 балл В целом лексические средства соответствуют заданной теме, однако имеются неточности (ошибки) в выборе слов и лексической сочетаемости (3-7), которые не затрудняют понимания текста и /или используется стандартная, однообразная лексика.	1 балл В тексте присутствуют несколько (3-7) грамматических ошибок, не затрудняющих общего понимания текста.	1 балл В тексте присутствуют орфографические (1-4) и/или пунктуационные ошибки (3-4), которые не затрудняют общего понимания текста.

<p>0 Содержание не соответствует коммуникативной задаче (отсутствует объяснение идиом, либо они неправильно истолкованы)</p>	<p>0 баллов Текст не имеет четкой логической структуры. Отсутствует или неправильно выполнено абзацное членение текста. Имеются серьезные нарушения связности текста и/или многочисленные ошибки в употреблении логических средств связи.</p>	<p>0 баллов Участник демонстрирует крайне ограниченный словарный запас и /или в рассказе имеются многочисленные ошибки (более 7) в употреблении лексики, в том числе затрудняющие понимание текста.</p>	<p>0 баллов В тексте присутствуют многочисленные ошибки (более 7) в разных разделах грамматики, в том числе затрудняющие его понимание.</p>	<p>0 баллов В тексте присутствуют многочисленные орфографические (более 4) и/или пунктуационные ошибки (более 4), в том числе затрудняющие его понимание.</p>
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Sample answer:
Russian Bird's Idioms

Sometimes it's impossible to understand Russian mysterious soul, but what's more tangled – is their language.

Today I'm going to tell you about some Russian bird's idioms.

For example, if somebody “provoronit” something it means that he lost or missed something due to his inattentiveness. It might happen when two women met occasionally and were talking to each other too long, and due to this the one of them missed the train, we can say that she “provoronila” the train. For example, My Mom met my aunt Ann when she was walking to the railway station. They were talking and talking so she “provoronila” the train. She missed the train, in other words.

When we say about a person that he is “gol kak socol” we mean that he is very poor. As an example, many years ago parents of a girl might forbid her to marry a youth as he was “gol kak sokol”, he didn't have a fortune or a house.

The third idiom is “mat'-kukushka”. The cuckoo is known for throwing its eggs into other birds' nests. So, it is considered to be a very bad mother. When we say that somebody is “mat-kukushka” we mean that such a woman doesn't take care of her children.

The next idiom “belaya vorona” means that somebody is different by his actions, thoughts, beliefs from the majority of people. For example, almost in every class there is a person who is strange or different from the classmates, he is so called “belaya vorona”.

And the last but not the least for today is the idiom “na ptichikh pravakh”. When a person lives somewhere “na ptichikh pravakh” it means that he doesn't have any legal right to live there.

*That's all for today! Hope you begin to understand Russian a little bit better.
301 words.*

