

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку
2016 – 2017 учебный год
Муниципальный этап
Ответы 9-11 классы

LISTENING	READING	USE OF ENGLISH
1. C	16. E	31. since
2. A	17. A	32. as
3. C	18. D	33. when
4. B	19. C	34. below/under
5. C	20. B	35. this
6. B	21. A	36. which
7. B	22. E	37. spite
8. Japan	23. F	38. such
9. nuts	24. C	39. on
10. tea	25. D	40. from
11. rabbit	26. C	41. C
12. at home/in homes	27. D	42. D
13. employer(s)	28. C	43. B
14. secret messages	29. A	44. A
15. ate	30. D	45. C
		46. B
		47. A
		48. B
		49. C
		50. C
		51. M
		52. H
		53. B
		54. A
		55. N
		56. E
		57. C
		58. K
		59. G
		60. L

Task 1 Listening Script

You will hear an interview with a woman called Adriana Moretti, who works as a wildlife photographer. Choose the best answer (A, B or C). You now have 1 minute.

Interviewer: Adriana, what originally made you decide you wanted to be a professional wildlife photographer?

Adriana: Well, unlike some who eventually take it up as a career,

I wasn't a particularly talented photographer, but I was fascinated by what living creatures do and why. I developed my skills as a photographer while I was actually doing the job, and it wasn't until then I realised my work could take me to all kinds of distant places.

Interviewer: So beginners don't need to take budget flights abroad to improve their photographic skills?

Adriana: No, they can usually do that in their local countryside, where there'll probably be just as wide a variety of wildlife as anywhere, really. Actually, learning has if anything become simpler. For instance, the cost of good-quality digital cameras and other essential items has fallen dramatically in recent times, enabling far more people to take good photos. Studying photography can certainly help improve one's technical ability, though I'd do that at college rather than by signing up for one of those online courses.

Interviewer: And of course you need practical experience.

Adriana: Yes, there are things you can't learn sitting in a classroom. I remember I once spent all night trying to photograph owls after it'd been raining heavily.

Interviewer: That can't have been very comfortable.

Adriana: No, the ground was very wet and muddy, though fortunately I had a good pair of boots on and there was a fence that made a good seat, but I found it hard to keep still because of the mosquitoes. By morning my face and hands were covered in bites, but I did get some great pictures.

Interviewer: So it's a job that requires patience.

Adriana: Definitely. I was once in tropical Australia trying to get a shot of a huge crocodile as it opened its mouth. I'd been lying there for ages and in that heat some might have got sleepy or bored, but I couldn't keep my eyes off that magnificent creature. I was quite close to it, but I knew that species of crocodile was normally harmless to humans and my main concern was whether it would actually open its mouth at all before I had to leave. In the end it did, though, and it was worth the wait to get a picture of all those teeth. Of course some animals are difficult to photograph at all.

Interviewer: For example?

Adriana: Well I hadn't actually got round to photographing tigers until recently, when I was sent to a National Park in India. And from there I travelled to northern China and managed to get some great pictures of a snow leopard hunting in the mountains. It'd been my intention to go on to northern Russia to try to get my first-ever shots of polar bears, but things didn't work out as planned so I'll have to do that some other time. I've taken photos of brown bears, of course, but they're much easier to locate.

Interviewer: It certainly sounds a great job to have, but does it have any negative aspects?

Adriana: Well, the agency may expect you to go to some fairly unpleasant places, though if it's a country where there's armed conflict going on I normally refuse. And being completely on one's own in the jungle or desert can get some people down, but I can't say it bothers me. Spending so much time away from my daughters, though, is a different matter, but unfortunately it goes with the job. Whenever I'm home I always try to make up for that by spending as much time as I can with them.

Interviewer: Tell me, how easy is it to get a job as a wildlife photographer?

Adriana: Well, it's certainly an attractive career, and nowadays there are just so many people out there doing it to such a high standard that it's difficult to get into. On the other hand, the public don't show any sign of losing interest in pictures of wildlife, and even though you can find millions of them online, people always seem to want new ones.

Interviewer: Thank you, Adriana.

Now let's listen again. [The recording is repeated]

Task 2 Listening Script

You will hear a man called Markus Fischer talking about mooncake, a traditional Asian bakery product. Complete the sentences with a word or short phrase. You now have 45 seconds.

Mooncake has long been popular among the Chinese communities in many western societies and of course it first appeared in China many centuries ago, and it's also extremely popular in countries such as Indonesia and Thailand, but I hadn't actually tasted it until I visited Japan some years ago. I enjoyed it so much that since then I've eaten it in places as far apart as Vietnam and the Philippines, each time being pleasantly surprised by the differences in appearance, ingredients and flavour. Of the traditional types in China, I very much like those filled with egg, dried fruit or seeds, though for me the one that really stands out has nuts inside. All of these kinds are quite sweet, as of course are the more modern varieties filled with chocolate or ice-cream, though I'm not so keen on those. Whatever the type of mooncake, though, it is best accompanied by tea. I certainly drank lots of it when I was in Shanghai last year, rather than my usual favourite coffee with milk. I was fortunate enough to be there while people were celebrating the Moon Festival, an annual event that sometimes takes place in October although last autumn it was in September. In other years it's been held only just after the end of August.

During the festival I learnt a lot more about mooncake from the Chinese family I was staying with. I noticed the form of a rabbit on the upper surface of the one I was about to bite into, and it was pointed out to me that others may have flowers on the top, or the name of the baker's written there. Mooncake is traditionally seen as a way of bringing families closer together, so I'd assumed that most Chinese people baked their own at home, but when I asked the family about that they said few did, mainly because it's so difficult to prepare. Nowadays, of course, people in towns and cities often buy mooncakes in supermarkets, and at that time of year many are received as presents in gift-wrapped boxes, often from relatives or friends, though in the case of my host family theirs was from the employer of both the man and the woman. Although living in Shanghai, the family originally came from the city of Ningbo, further up the coast to the north-east, and as a gift they gave me a mooncake to take with me when I left. This one differed from the generally sweet varieties found elsewhere in China in that it tasted a little salty, on account of the fact that it was made from locally-produced ingredients that included meat. By this time I was becoming fascinated by everything connected with mooncake, and I asked the family to tell me a little about its history. They told me it first became popular in the fourteenth century during the time of the Ming Revolution, when people passed on secret messages to one another as writing on the top of four mooncakes. To understand the code, the cakes had to be cut into four slices each and then joined with those from the other cakes to complete the message. This took place on the day of the Moon Festival, which then - as it still is today - was one of the most important dates in the Chinese calendar. Once the message had been received, the evidence soon disappeared when everyone ate the mooncakes. Another legend describes the passing of messages hidden inside mooncake, although presumably in that case the secret letter was burnt once it had been read.

Now let's listen again. [The recording is repeated]

Критерии оценивания и подсчет баллов (9–11 классы)

Listening – максимальное количество баллов **15**. Задание проверяется по ключам. **Каждый правильный ответ оценивается в 1 балл.** За неверный ответ или отсутствие ответа выставляется 0 баллов. **Полученные за раздел баллы удваиваются.**

Reading – максимальное количество баллов **15**. Задание проверяется по ключам. **Каждый правильный ответ оценивается в 1 балл.** За неверный ответ или отсутствие ответа выставляется 0 баллов. **Полученные за раздел баллы удваиваются.**

Use of English – максимальное количество баллов **30**. Задание проверяется по ключам. **Каждый правильный ответ оценивается в 1 балл.** За неверный и ответ или отсутствие ответа выставляется 0 баллов.

Writing – максимальное количество баллов **10**. Задание оценивается двумя независимыми экспертами по Критериям оценивания (максимальный экспертный балл – 10). После усреднения экспертной оценки за работу (берется средний балл между двумя оценками экспертов). **Полученные за раздел баллы удваиваются.**

При подведении итогов баллы за все конкурсы суммируются. Максимальное количество баллов за все конкурсы – **110 баллов.**

Критерии оценивания письменной части (9–11 классы)

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ (максимум 3 балла)	ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ И ЯЗЫКОВОЕ ОФОРМЛЕНИЕ ТЕКСТА (максимум 5 баллов)			
<p>3 балла Коммуникативная задача выполнена полностью – написано эссе по заданным параметрам.</p> <p>1. Участник придерживается нейтрального стиля письма; 2. Участник выражает свою точку зрения на предложенную проблему; 3. Участник приводит 2-3 аргумента в защиту своей точки зрения; 4. Участник делает заключение.</p> <p>Объем работы либо соответствует заданному, либо отклоняется от заданного не более чем на 10%</p>	Организация (максимум 2 балла)	Лексика (максимум 2 балла)	Грамматика (максимум 2 балла)	Орфография и пунктуация (максимум 1 балл)

<p>2 балла Коммуникативная задача выполнена частично – составленный текст является эссе с заданными параметрами. Однако в работе не выполнен 1 из перечисленных выше аспектов. Или 2 аспекта раскрыты не полностью.</p>	<p>2 балла Текст правильно разделен на абзацы. Логика построения текста не нарушена.</p>	<p>2 балла Участник демонстрирует лексический запас, необходимый для написания эссе. Работа имеет 1 – 2 незначительные ошибки с точки зрения лексического оформления.</p>	<p>2 балла Участник демонстрирует грамотное и уместное употребление грамматических структур. Работа имеет 1 – 2 незначительные ошибки с точки зрения грамматического оформления.</p>	
<p>1 балл Коммуникативная задача выполнена частично – составленный текст является эссе с заданными параметрами. Однако в работе не выполнены 2 из перечисленных выше аспектов.</p>	<p>1 балл Имеются отдельные нарушения логики или абзацного членения текста.</p>	<p>1 балл Участник демонстрирует лексический запас, необходимый для написания письма. В работе имеются 3 - 4 незначительные лексические ошибки.</p>	<p>1 балл Участник демонстрирует лексический запас, необходимый для написания эссе. В работе имеются 3 - 4 незначительные лексические ошибки.</p>	<p>1 балл В работе имеются незначительные (не более 4) орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки.</p>

<p>0 баллов Коммуникативная задача не выполнена. Содержание письма не отвечает заданным параметрам. Или не выполнены 3 и более из перечисленных выше аспектов.</p> <p>Или: Объем менее 135 слов.</p>	<p>0 баллов Абзацное членение текста отсутствует.</p>	<p>0 баллов Участник демонстрирует крайне ограниченный словарный запас. Или: имеются многочисленные ошибки в употреблении лексики (5 и более).</p>	<p>0 баллов В тексте присутствуют многочисленные грамматические ошибки, затрудняющие его понимание (5 и более).</p>	<p>0 баллов В тексте присутствуют многочисленные орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки, затрудняющие его понимание (5 и более).</p>
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Процедура проверки работ в конкурсе письменной речи

- Каждая работа проверяется в обязательном порядке двумя экспертами, которые работают независимо друг от друга (никаких пометок на работах не допускается), каждый эксперт заносит свои оценки в свой протокол оценивания;
- Если расхождение в оценках экспертов не превышает двух баллов, то выставляется средний балл. Например, если первый эксперт ставит 9 баллов, а второй 8 баллов, выставляется итоговая оценка в 9 баллов; если первый эксперт ставит 9 баллов, а второй 7 баллов, выставляется итоговая оценка в 8 баллов;
- Если расхождение в оценках экспертов составляет три или четыре балла, то назначается еще одна проверка, в этом случае усреднению подлежат две наиболее близкие оценки;
- «Спорные» работы (в случае большого – 5 и больше – расхождения баллов) проверяются и обсуждаются коллективно.

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