

Part 1 Listening

Time: 10 minutes

Maximum points – 4

*Listen to the text. Then put four tales in the order that they are mentioned in the text. There is **one extra** fairy tale which is not mentioned in the text.*

1 b)	a) The Frog Princess
2 a)	b) Ivan the Fool and the Magic Pony
3 e)	c) Kolobok (The Gingerbread Man)
4 c)	d) The Cat and the Rooster
	e) Teremok (The Fly's Castle)

Script

Russian fairy tales are some of the oldest and richest in the world. Russian children love them. Almost all of them have a happy ending and the good characters win over the bad ones.

Most tales are about people. Baba Yaga is a bad witch. She is an old woman who is very thin and has a blue nose. Baba Yaga eats people, but she also helps those who help her. Another famous character is Ivan the Fool. Ivan is not lucky and people think he is silly. In the story **Ivan The Fool and The Magic Pony** Ivan gets a magic horse that makes his life better. At the end of the story Ivan becomes a tsar! Another famous story is **The Frog Princess**, where a frog becomes a beautiful princess and marries a prince.

Some fairy tales are about animals or objects. **Teremok** – The Fly's Castle – is about a lot of animals who build a small house and live there together. **Kolobok** is the story of a cake that comes to life and goes out into the world to have adventures. The story is called The Gingerbread Man in English.

Russian fairy tales have many different and interesting characters. What is your favourite?

Part 2

Reading

Time: 20 minutes

Maximum points - 11

Task 1

Read the text and complete the gaps 5–10 with phrases a–f.

- a) goodbye to the old year
- b) to take more exercise
- c) of the Roman New Year
- d) and look forward to the future
- e) and at different time of the year
- f) bread, money and coal

New Year celebration

Different countries celebrate New Year in different ways **(5) e) and at different time of the year.** The Chinese New Year is in the late January or February, the New Year in Israel is in autumn, and most Indian people celebrate New Year in spring. But in many parts of the world, 1 January is New Year's Day. This is the original date **(6) c) of the Roman New Year.** We know the New Year starts on 1 of January in many countries, but it starts at different times because of international time zones; for example, the New Year in Australia starts ten hours earlier than in Britain.

People all over the world have parties on 31 of December, New Year's Eve. At midnight, they hold hands and sing Auld Lang Syne. The famous song, by the Scottish poet, Robert Burns, says we should remember the past **(7) d) and look forward to the future.** The Scottish have the best New Year celebrations in Britain, and New Year's Eve has a special name in Scotland, Hogmanay. People celebrate that holiday with bonfires and fireworks, and in some towns they burn an old boat to say **(8) a) goodbye to the old year.** Many people in Scotland go and visit their friends after midnight, early on 1 January. They believe that the first person who enters the home on New Year's Day can bring good luck. This person should carry presents: **(9) f) bread, money and coal,** so the family is not hungry, poor or cold in the New Year.

People everywhere have hopes for the New Year, and some make a list of New Year resolutions: things they want to do better in future. For example, they promise to be tidier, to work harder, **(10) b) to take more exercise.** But sometimes their resolutions don't last very long!

Task 2

Read the passage about people who wear uniforms, and then decide whether the sentences 11 – 15 are **TRUE** or **FALSE**. Circle your answer.

Uniform- a type of special clothes

People who are in the same group, team or occupation often wear the same clothes so that they can be easily identified. These types of special clothes are called uniforms. Many people are proud to wear their uniform as it shows they are part of a team.

Football players all wear shorts, tops, socks and football boots that are very much the same – however, the colours are different and each team has its own design and special logo. These are so popular that millions of children all around the world like to wear the same clothes as their favourite footballers.

Workers such as fire fighters and police officers need clothes that protect them, as their work can be dangerous. It is important to wear a helmet to protect the head from injury. Other occupations such as doctors and nurses wear uniforms so that people know who they are. Uniforms also protect their own clothes and are more hygienic.

Many schoolchildren all around the world also wear uniforms. Not all pupils like this – however, school uniforms do have a lot of advantages. They make children feel a part of their school and they make everyone look the same, with no difference between rich and poor.

Finally, if you have a uniform there is one big advantage. You don't need to spend hours every morning deciding what to wear!

- | | | |
|------------|--|--------------------|
| 11. | Football teams wear the same clothes but in different colours. | True/ False |
| 12. | All schoolchildren have a uniform. | True/ False |
| 13. | Doctors usually wear helmets. | True/ False |
| 14. | People never like wearing a uniform. | True/ False |
| 15. | It's easy to identify people's jobs if they wear a uniform. | True/ False |

Part 3

Use of English

Task 1

Time (15 minutes)

Maximum points - 19

Task 1 Read the article about turtles. Choose the best word (a, b or c) for each space. For questions 16–23 write a, b or c on your answer sheet.

Turtles

Turtles spend most of their life (0) _____ **A** _____ the sea. They have a hard shell over their body and they can pull their head, arms and legs inside the shell (16) _____ they are in danger. Turtles (17) _____ live for one hundred years and grow up to two metres long. (18) _____ year, the mother turtle swims to a beach to lay her eggs. (19) _____ a month later, the eggs break open and the baby turtles (20) _____ to get into the sea. They are very small and (21) _____ them have problems getting to the water.

Several years later, (22) _____ baby turtles will return to the same beach to lay their eggs. People think they find the way by following the light (23) _____ the moon or the stars.

	a	b	c
0	in	<i>for</i>	<i>on</i>
16	but	if	so
17	soon	already	often
18	Each	Some	Other
19	Above	At	About
20	tried	try	trying
21	every	any	a lot of
22	these	this	them
23	by	from	with

Task 2

Complete the story with the verb in brackets (24 – 33) in the correct tense.

Sometimes people get into funny situations. And each person behaves (behave) in a different way. Yesterday something very strange (24) **happened** (happen) to me too. I (25) **picked up** (pick up) the phone to make a call and found out that I (26) **was listening** (listen) to a conversation between two strangers. They (27) **were talking** (talk) about attacking the president. I immediately (28) **phoned** (phone) the police who (29) **caught** (catch) the two men and (30) **asked** (ask) them a lot of questions. It (31) **turned out** (turn out) that they were actors and they (32) **were practising (BrE)/ were practicing (AmE)** (practice) their lines on the phone! I (33) **felt** (feel) very silly, but the actors (34) **gave** (give) me tickets to their play as they were so pleased I had really believed them.

Part 4

Writing (15 minutes)

Maximum points - 10

You are going to take your English friend on a **tour of Surgut**. Write a letter to your friend and don't forget to mention:

- which **place(s) you've chosen** and **why**;
- **how** you are going **to get there**;
- **where** you're going **to have a meal**.

Write **60 – 80 words**.

Критерии оценивания конкурса «Письмо» (Writing)

	Критерии оценивания	3 балла	2 балла	1 балл	0 баллов
К1	Решение коммуникативной задачи	Задание выполнено полностью: полностью раскрыты все 3 аспекта.	Задание выполнено: полностью раскрыты 2 аспекта или 2 раскрыты не полностью.	Задание выполнено частично: раскрыт только один аспект или все 3 раскрыты не полностью.	Задание не выполнено: аспекты не раскрыты или количество слов в задании не соответствует требуемому объему.

К2	Организация текста		Текст логично выстроен.	Текст в основном логично выстроен, НО имеется 1 недостаток.	Текст выстроен нелогично; допущены 2 и более ошибки в структуре.
К3	Лексико-грамматическое оформление текста	Использована разнообразная лексика и различные грамматические структуры, соответствующие поставленной коммуникативной задачей (допускаются 1-2 языковые ошибки)	Имеются языковые ошибки, не затрудняющие понимание (допускаются 3-4 ошибки)	Имеются языковые ошибки, не затрудняющие понимание (допускаются 5-6 ошибок)	Допущены многочисленные языковые ошибки (7 и более ошибок)
К4	Орфография и пунктуация		Орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки практически отсутствуют (допускаются 1-2 ошибки)	Допущенные орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки не затрудняют понимание (допускаются 3-4 ошибки)	Допущены многочисленные орфографические ошибки и пунктуационные ошибки (5 и более)

Первый критерий (*решение коммуникативной задачи*) позволяет оценить:

- полноту решения поставленной коммуникативной задачи (в частности, раскрытия 3-х аспектов);
- объем задания (его соответствие заданному 60 – 80 слов).

Если при проверке письма ставится «0» за **содержание**, то письмо дальше не проверяется, за

каждый критерий ставится «0» баллов.

Если объем письма менее **54** слов, то задание оценивается в **0** баллов. Если объем более **88** слов, то проверке подлежат только **80** слов с соответствующей оценкой по решению коммуникативной задачи.

При определении соответствия объема представленной работы требованиям считаются все слова, начиная с первого слова по последнее, включая вспомогательные глаголы, предлоги, артикли, частицы.

При этом:

- стяженные (краткие) формы (например, I've, it's, doesn't, wasn't) считаются как одно слово;
- числительные, выраженные цифрами (например, 5, 29, 2011, 123204), считаются как одно слово;
- числительные, выраженные словами (например, twenty-one), считаются как одно слово;
- сложные слова (например, pop-singer, English-speaking, ill-mannered) считаются как одно слово;
- сокращения (например, UK, e-mail, sms, TV) считаются как одно слово.

Под *организацией текста* понимается:

- логичность текста письма.

Лексико-грамматическое оформление речи учитывает:

- разнообразие используемой лексики;
- правильность использования лексических словосочетаний и грамматических структур;

При оценивании правильности *орфографии и пунктуации* учитывается:

- наличие орфографических ошибок;
- правильное оформление начала и конца предложений (заглавная буква, точка, запятая, вопросительный и восклицательный знаки).