

## Part 1 Listening

**Time: 10 minutes**  
**Maximum points – 6**

**Listen and complete Jamie's notes about the expedition:**

0. Fly to Kathmandu on 11<sup>th</sup> June.
1. Spend the night in a hotel.
2. Travel to Lukla on 12<sup>th</sup> June. Pick up animals there.
3. Cross the Kosi River on 13<sup>th</sup> June.
4. Spend 3 (three) nights at the National park.
5. Camp on the Glacier on 21<sup>st</sup> June.
6. Start travelling back to Kathmandu on 25<sup>th</sup> June.

Notes	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6
Answers	hotel	12th	13th	3 (three)	21st	25th

### Script

**Speaker:** So, tell me, Jamie, are you ready for the trek?

**Jamie:** Yes, I can show you where we're going on the map. We're **flying** from Heathrow **to Kathmandu**, in Nepal, **on the 11th of June**. The organisers are meeting us there, and we're spending the night in a hotel. **The next day, we're travelling to Lukla**. We're picking up animals there.

**Speaker:** Animals? Why do you need animals?

**Jamie:** Our equipment is extremely heavy, so yaks - you know, they're a bit like big cows - are going to carry most of the luggage for us. Then **on the 13th we're crossing the Kosi River** and **the next day the mountain guides are meeting us at the national park**. We're **spending three nights there**. I'm really excited because you can see Mount Everest from there.

**Speaker:** I see. And then?

**Jamie:** Well, then **on the 21st, we're camping on a Glacier** before the final trek to the Everest base camp. That's going to take two more days. We're going to have a big party when we get there! Then **on the 25th we're returning to Kathmandu**.

**Speaker:** And tell me ...

## Part 2 Reading

**Time: 20 minutes**  
**Maximum points – 10**

### Task 1

**Read the texts and match the headings 1-6 to the texts A-E. There is one extra heading.**

**This text deals with ...**

- A) a sport; **9**
- B) a swimming pool;
- C) clothes; **11**

D) a famous person; 7

E) an animal; 10

F) a place to visit. 8

7) **D** Maya Plisetskaya was one of the world's greatest ballerinas. Plisetskaya was born in Moscow in 1925. She was prima ballerina of the Bolshoi Ballet of Moscow. Plisetskaya visited many countries with her performances. She was a guest artist with the Paris Opéra in 1961 and 1964. A well-known designer Pierre Cardin created some of her dance costumes and clothes.

8) **F** Copenhagen has been named as the best city in the world for swimming. Copenhagen is surrounded by water, and has many places by the waterfront. Locals enjoy swimming early in the morning, especially during the summer. These swimming areas are also popular among tourists. Copenhagen also has Amager Beach Park, which is specially designed for outdoor activities.

9) **A** Horse polo is often called polo. This game is played on horseback. Polo is played using a plastic ball. Two teams can play with four members each. The players wear a helmet, a colored shirt, riding boots, and white trousers. The main objective of the game is to ride on a horse and score goals against the opposing team. It is exciting to watch and play.

10) **E** Police dogs help the police to solve crimes. Police dogs have saved many lives with their unique skills and bravery. They are loyal, watchful, and protective of their police officer. They are an important and irreplaceable part of many police departments. Police dogs need to have very special training. They are usually trained from puppies to learn their job.

11) **C** Take a big suitcase if you are going to visit London in December. You should pack warm sweaters, long-sleeved T-shirts, trousers or jeans. You will need a warm coat or a jacket. While it rarely snows in London in December, it is rather cold. So take gloves, a scarf and boots. Of course, it is London, which means an umbrella should be in your suitcase year-round!

## Task 2

Read the text. Mark the statements 12-16 as True or False.

12. The city of Machu Picchu has been popular among European tourists since the 15th century **False**

13. Machu Picchu is located in the Andes mountains. **True**

14. Local grown-ups didn't want to tell foreigners about Machu Picchu. **True**

15. The boy with a jug showed Hiram the way to Vilcabamba. **False**

16. Ancient Incas were very talented architects. **False**

### Machu Picchu

(12) Machu Picchu is the mysterious Inca city, built in the mid-15th century and the main attraction for which travellers go on tours to Peru. (13) It is located high in the mountains at an altitude of 2,450 metres above sea level. (14) The city is well hidden in the Andes that is why the Spanish colonizers could not reach it. The world learned about this city in 1911, thanks to an American scientist Hiram Bingham.

The history of the discovery of this city is very interesting: Hiram Bingham was looking for a different city the legendary Vilcabamba, the city where, according to Inca legends, many of their treasures were taken during the Spanish conquest of the country. Bingham travelled the mountains searching for some sign of this city and met a boy carrying a ceramic jug. Bingham realized that the jug was not an ordinary one and asked the boy

where he had got it. (15) The adult locals did not trust the American and tried not to give away their secrets, but the boy told him about Machu Picchu and showed the way.

The construction of Machu Picchu seems incredible. Scientists still can't understand how the ancient builders managed to cut the stone so accurately, transport it over the mountains and build it so that the city was able to stand for half a millennium. (16) Definitely the ancient Incas were very gifted at engineering.

Because of the surrounding landscape, Machu Picchu is often called the 'city in the sky' or the 'city among the clouds. In 2007, New Open World Corporation included Machu Picchu in the list of the New Seven Wonders of the World.

### Part 3

#### Use of English

Time: 15 minutes

Maximum points - 18

#### Task 1

Read the text below and choose the correct word 17–26 for each space. 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 (17) joined the navy. He was a very good sailor and it was not long before he was given his own ship.

In 1768, the Royal Society (18) organised a scientific voyage to Tahiti. Cook was asked to command the ship, *Endeavour*, and to take a group of scientists (19) on board.

The voyage lasted three years. Cook made (20) sure that his sailors ate fresh fruit. In this way, he was able to (21) save them from the terrible illnesses (22) caused by a bad diet.

Cook was the first European to draw maps of New Zealand and to (23) discover eastern Australia. He also sailed to Antarctica and drew maps of the Pacific and its (24) many islands. In 1779, he died (25) during a fight in Hawaii.

	A	B	C	D
0	<u>became</u>	changed	reached	earned
17	connected	met	<u>joined</u>	added
18	developed	fetches	<u>organised</u>	performed
19	at	<u>on</u>	for	with
20	true	real	exact	<u>sure</u>
21	avoid	mind	<u>save</u>	help
22	<u>caused</u>	supplied	appeared	happened
23	realise	know	learn	<u>discover</u>
24	most	more	much	<u>many</u>
25	while	<u>during</u>	since	until

#### Task 2

Read the text about aviation and put the verbs in brackets 26–34 into the correct tense.

### Aviation today and tomorrow

Today most large passenger planes can cross the Atlantic Ocean in less than seven hours and the fastest airplane can (26) (to fly) \_\_ **(Present Simple) fly** \_\_ at more than 3,000 kilometres per hour. This is three times faster than the speed of the sound. People once (27) (to believe) \_\_ **(Past Simple) believed** \_\_ that planes couldn't fly faster than sound. This (28) (to become) \_\_ **(Present Perfect) has become** \_\_ possible since 1947 when an American pilot (29) (to break) \_\_ **(Past Simple) broke** \_\_ the sound barrier.

Aircraft are the fastest way to travel because they fly straight over mountains and oceans. They have lots of modern technology, such as computers, to help them be fast and safe and are made of special strong, lightweight metals and plastics.

Space flight is now a reality and not just something we (30) (to read) \_\_ **(Present Simple) read** \_\_ about in books. The first space flight (31) (to take) \_\_ **(Past Simple) took** \_\_ place in 1957. Two inventions made space flight possible. The first was the rocket engine, which can work in space and now it (32) (to reach) \_\_ **(Present Simple/Present Perfect) reaches (has reached)** \_\_ speeds of over 28,000 kilometres per hour. The second was the computer, which is needed to guide the spaceship once it is away from Earth and up in space. People can make long space flights on space stations and may stay there for weeks or months. If you look at the sky through a telescope you will find a lot of satellites that (33) (to orbit) \_\_ **(Present Continuous) are orbiting** \_\_ our planet at the moment.

And the future? Who knows? There is no end to inventions and progress. Maybe we (34) (to be able) \_\_ **(Future Simple) will be able** \_\_ soon to buy a ticket for a Moon flight!

### Part 4 Writing

**Time: 15 minutes**  
**Maximum points - 10**

Imagine that your English teacher asked you to write a note for your classmates about a **Sunday excursion to a Space museum** where you need to collect some material for your class project.

#### Remember to include:

- greeting
- **time** and **place of meeting**
- **things** they have to take (a pen, a camera, etc.)
- **time** their parents need **to pick them up at school**
- finish your note with an invitation to take part in this event

Write **60–80** words.

#### Критерии оценивания конкурса «Письмо» (Writing)

	Критерии оценивания	3 балла	2 балла	1 балл	0 баллов
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<b>К1</b>	<b>Решение коммуникативной задачи</b>	<b>Задание выполнено полностью:</b> полностью раскрыты <b>все 3</b> аспекта.	<b>Задание выполнено:</b> полностью раскрыты <b>2</b> аспекта или <b>2</b> раскрыты <b>не</b> полностью.	<b>Задание выполнено частично:</b> <b>раскрыт</b> только <b>один</b> <b>аспект</b> или <b>все 3</b> раскрыты <b>не</b> полностью.	<b>Задание не выполнено:</b> аспекты <b>не</b> раскрыты или кол-во слов в задании <b>не</b> соответствует <b>требуемому</b> объему.
<b>К2</b>	<b>Организация текста</b>		Текст <b>логично</b> выстроен.	Текст в основном логично выстроен, <b>НО</b> имеется <b>1</b> недостаток.	Текст выстроен нелогично; допущены <b>2</b> и <b>более</b> ошибки в структуре.
<b>К3</b>	<b>Лексико-грамматическое оформление текста</b>	Использована разнообразная лексика и различные грамматические структуры, соответствующие поставленной коммуникативной задачей (допускаются <b>1-2</b> языковые ошибки)	Имеются языковые ошибки, не затрудняющие понимание (допускаются <b>3-4</b> ошибки)	Имеются языковые ошибки, не затрудняющие понимание (допускаются <b>5-6</b> ошибок)	Допущены многочисленные языковые ошибки ( <b>7</b> и <b>более</b> ошибок)
<b>К4</b>	<b>Орфография и пунктуация</b>		Орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки практически отсутствуют (допускаются <b>1-2</b> ошибки)	Допущенные орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки не затрудняют понимание (допускаются <b>3-4</b> ошибки)	Допущены многочисленные орфографические ошибки и пунктуационные ошибки ( <b>5</b> и <b>более</b> )

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).