

**Олимпиада для школьников  
«ЛОМОНОСОВ»  
5-7классы  
2019-2020**

**Дистанционный тур  
КЛЮЧИ**

**Блок 1. 10 БАЛЛОВ**

Amish people reject most aspects of modern life. They do not usually use telephones, electricity, 1. (radio, **radios**, radioes), televisions or automobiles. Horses and buggies provide transportation. 2. (**Many**, Few, Little) Amish are excellent farmers 3. (why, **who**, whose) do not use power machinery. Other common occupations are carpentry and blacksmithing. Amish women 4. (know, are knowing, **are known**) for producing beautifully handcrafted quilts.

Amish clothing 5. (**is**, are, were) simple. Men have long beards but no mustaches. They wear wide-brimmed black or straw hats, dark trousers and plain shirts. Amish women wear their uncut hair in buns. They also wear bonnets, ankle-length dresses and capes or shawls.

Children attend one-room schools in their communities. Their formal education 6. (go, **goes**, gone) only through the eighth grade. In 1972 the U.S. Supreme Court 7. (pass, **passed**, is passing) a law recognizing the right of Amish people 8. (**to limit**, limiting, limited) their education to the eighth grade. Amish boys and girls learn an occupation by 9. (to help, **helping**, helped) their parents in the field, house or workshop.

The Amish have a policy of not getting involved in the military. 10. (But, **However**, As if), Amish people have served in the military during times of war, usually in alternate duties such as in hospitals.

**Блок 2. 10 БАЛЛОВ**

Trees are very important for many reasons. First, they help 1. **cut/ reduce** the amount of money we need to heat and cool our homes. They also 2. **give** us shade and 3. **protect** us from the sun's dangerous ultraviolet rays. The roots of trees 4. **hold** soil in place so that other plants can 5. **live/grow**. In addition, trees 6. **provide/produce** oxygen when they 7. **remove** CO<sub>2</sub>, from the air and the trees in the forest 8. **provide** animals with a safe place to 9. **hide/live** and food to eat. Finally, trees 10. **cut** down dust, noise and air pollution.

**Блок 3. 5 БАЛЛОВ**

Форма глагола:

-наклонение (изъявительное, сослагательное)

-залог (действительный, страдательный)

-время (настоящее, прошедшее, будущее)

-аспект (простой, длительный, совершенный, совершенно-длительный)

Форма существительного:

-число (единственное, множественное)

-притяжательный падеж (апостроф ставится клавишей клавиатуры на букве Э)

Форма наречия:

-сравнительные степени (сравнительная, превосходная)

Dear Harry

It was good to hear from you. You asked me to tell you about someone who 1. **has influenced** me. I'm going to tell you about someone. He is my history lecturer. He 2. **teaches** at my university and he has had a great impact on me. In class he asks us to pretend we are the people in history, and say what we 3. **would do** if we were in their situation. We try not to know what we know now, but try to think like they did in the past. You can understand more about history when you think like this. It really works. It has made me understand 4. **today's** world better. I can understand people 5. **more** now, if I try to think like them.

Yours,

Jenny

#### **Блок 4. 5 БАЛЛОВ**

1. In the United States there had been a strong tradition of realism since **colonial times**.
2. Some U.S. painters, including Edward Hopper, Grant Wood and Andrew Wyeth, continued in that tradition into **the 20th century**.
3. In 1913, however, an art exhibition held in New York City introduced abstract art **to Americans**.
4. Georgia O'Keeffe was one of the U.S. painters who were influenced **by the new styles**.
5. She is known for her paintings of such natural forms **as animal bones, flowers and rocks**.

#### **Блок 5. 15 БАЛЛОВ**

When Europeans began exploring what is now Canada, many American Indian peoples lived in the south and the Inuit (Eskimo) lived in the north. Together the Indians and the Inuit numbered only about 200,000. Today the population of native peoples in Canada is much higher, partly because of improved medical care. In addition to the Indians and the Inuit, the native population includes Métis, or people of mixed Indian and European ancestry.

The first people to establish permanent settlements in what is now Canada were the French. They began settling the eastern part of the territory in the early 1600s. Soon the English began moving into the area. After a century of rivalry, the English drove the French out of North America in 1763. In the following decades many people from the British Isles began to arrive in Canada. The

largest ethnic groups in Canada today are people of French and British descent. Both French and English are official languages.

In the 1900s many people came to Canada from other European countries and from many other parts of the world. Germans, Italians, Ukrainians, Chinese and Dutch make up significant minorities. In recent decades the country has received many immigrants from south and south-east Asia, Latin America, Africa and the Middle East. The Canadian government has passed laws to encourage the country's ethnic communities to keep alive their cultures. Many adults and children, for example, learn the language and customs of their cultural homeland in school or community programmes.

Most Canadians are Christian. Roman Catholics form the largest religious group, followed by various Protestant churches. The next largest group of Canadians follows no religion at all. The country has small groups of Jews, Muslims, Hindus and people of other faiths.

The majority of Canadians live in cities and towns in the south. The two largest cities – Toronto, Ontario, and Montreal, Quebec – are in the Great Lakes–Saint Lawrence region. Toronto is Canada's financial and commercial centre. Montreal, a major seaport, is often said to be the second-largest French-speaking city in the world (after Paris). Canada's third-largest city, Vancouver, British Columbia, is just north of the Canada–United States border. It is the focus of the economic and cultural life of western Canada.

1. Canadians discovered Europe. - **False**
2. All Indians belong to one tribe. - **False**
3. The Indians and the Inuit in Canada were not numerous. - **True**
4. The native peoples in Canada are rarely ill. - **Not Stated**
5. Some Canadians are partly Indian and partly European. - **True**
6. The French came to Canada before other European explorers. - **True**
7. The French established their first settlements in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. - **False**
8. Canada has two official languages. - **True**
9. There are no Russians in Canada. - **Not Stated**
10. All Canadians learn the language of their cultural homeland. - **Not Stated**
11. It is impossible to state which religion dominates in Canada. - **False**
12. There are many atheists in Canada. - **True**
13. Ontario is larger than Toronto. - **Not Stated**
14. Vancouver is located in Great Britain. - **False**
15. The major cities of Canada have no access to the sea. - **False**

**Блок 6. 55 БАЛЛОВ****Критерии оценки задания по письменной речи**

			<b>ИТОГ - макс 55</b>
<b>Содержание – 18</b>			
соответствие фото	нет – 0 баллов за содержание	да – 2 балла	
количество слов	нижний порог – 1 балл	верхний порог – 2 балла	
описание места действия	средний уровень – 1 балл	незаурядное, выдающееся – 2 балла	
описание персонажей	средний уровень – 1 балл	незаурядное, выдающееся – 2 балла	
описание действий, события	средний уровень – 1 балл	незаурядное, выдающееся – 2 балла	
описание чувств персонажей	средний уровень – 1 балл	незаурядная, выдающаяся – 2 балла	
описание отношения абитуриента	средний уровень – 1 балл	незаурядное, выдающееся – 2 балла	
связность	средний уровень – 1 балл	высокий уровень – 2 балла	
стиль	попытка выдержать стиль частично удалась – 1 балл	в одном стиле на протяжении всего рассказа – 2 балла	
<b>Язык – 37</b>			
орфография	вычет 2 балла за каждую ошибку		
пунктуация			
грамматика	вычет 3 балла за каждую ошибку		
лексика			