

I. Read the text.

From the days of the ‘Martian canals’, once thought by many to have been made by an intelligent civilization but later proved to be an optical illusion, to our current preoccupation with gathering data in the hope of providing us with more information, our fascination with the Red Planet continues.

In the early days of space exploration, visits were restricted to ‘fly-bys’, such as those by the Mariner probes, whereby craft would simply pass the planet, taking pictures and obtaining data as they went. The Viking ‘orbiters’ were next, and later craft in the Viking series, known as ‘Landers’, began to probe the mysteries of its surface, equipped with instruments which continued to relay data about the environment until they stopped working.

The more recent ‘Rovers’ move around the planet’s surface as they gather information. Also, after ‘Curiosity’ landed there, current proposals also include missions to study terrain, climate, and soil components, in order to determine, amongst other things, whether the planet can ever have supported carbon-based life forms. Scientists now believe that at some stage the planet cooled dramatically, resulting in the near-loss of its atmosphere and, thanks to erosion features, mineral deposits and other factors, it is also believed that liquid water once flowed there.

One of the most recent craft is Phoenix, a Rover which landed in 2008. Named after the mythological bird, Phoenix’s mission was to obtain samples from beneath the surface by digging into the arctic ice, while its high-resolution camera provided geological data, and other equipment scanned the atmosphere, measuring temperature and pressure in a bid to discover whether the chemicals necessary for life might exist beneath the surface. The craft was expected to send back data for three months, but managed to hold out for a further two.

An especially important part of the project was the need to maintain sterility of the equipment, in order to ensure that any organic material collected was not contaminated by ‘hitchhiking’ terrestrial microbes.

In the future manned landings may be possible – and though it may seem an outrageously difficult undertaking, plans have already been discussed for the ‘terraforming’ of the planet - giving it an atmosphere, oceans and a terrain similar to earth, with the possibility of human colonisation.

1. Choose the correct answer.

1. A fly-by is a
- a) photograph of a planet.
 - b) way of collecting information.
 - c) **type of spacecraft.**

2. According to the writer, what is one of the factors that suggests that Mars once had liquid water?

a) The wearing away of areas on its surface.

b) The fact that there is ice on the planet.

c) The fact that it once had breathable air.

3. How long did Phoenix remain active for?

a) three months

b) five months

c) two months

4. What were the scientists, connected with the Phoenix mission, particularly concerned about?

a) The danger that people might try to stow away on the spacecraft.

b) The need to maintain the data-gathering equipment.

c) The risk that equipment might transport organisms from Earth to Mars

5. How does the writer feel about the possibility of human beings going to Mars?

a) It might be hard, but it's not impossible.

b) It would be much too difficult a task.

c) It will happen and has already been planned.

2. Mark the following statements as True or False.

1. There still exists a hypothesis of ancient Martian civilizations.

a) True

b) False

2. Owing to the relayed data from Mars scientists now believe that billions of years ago Mars was warmer and wetter.

a) True

b) False

3. Modern craft used for Mars exploration were designed as multipurpose.

a) True

b) False

4. On completing their mission all the craft returned to the Earth

f) True

b) False

5. By 'hitchhiking' bacteria the author implies that bacteria travel freely in space.

a) True

b) False

II. For questions 11 – 25, read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

Gender bias and poverty

1) _____ between men and women results in poorer health for children and greater 2) _____ for the family, 3) _____ to a new study. The UN agency Unicef found that in places where women are 4) _____ from family decisions, children are more likely to suffer from 5) _____. There would be 13 million 6) _____ malnourished children in South Asia if women had an equal say in the family, Unicef said.

Unicef 7) _____ family decision-making in 30 countries 8) _____ the world. Their chief finding is that equality between men and women is vital to 9) _____ poverty and improving health, especially that of children, in developing countries. The conclusions are contained in the agency's latest report. This report 10) _____ to a greater 11) _____ of opportunities for girls and women in education and work which contributes to disempowerment and poverty. Where men control the household, less money is spent on health care and food for the family, which 12) _____ in poorer health for the children.

An increase in 13) _____ and income-earning opportunities for women would increase their 14) _____ power, the report said. For example, the agency found that 15) _____ has the greater share of household income and assets decides whether those resources will be used for family needs.

1	a) Unequal	b) Inequal	c) Unequality	d) Inequality
2	a) poor	b) poorness	c) poverty	d) impoverished
3	a) resulting	b) according	c) regarding	d) with regard
4	a) excluded	b) exclude	c) exclusion	d) excludes
5	a) ill-nourished	b) malnourish	c) malnutrition	d) ill-nutrition
6	a) more	b) few	c) fewer	d) least
7	a) survey	b) surveying	c) surveys	d) surveyed
8	a) in	b) around	c) over	d) among

9	a) increase	b) reduce	c) increasing	d) reducing
10	a) points	b) indicates	c) shows	d) suggests
11	a) lack	b) lacking	c) lacks	d) lucky
12	a) leads	b) result	c) lead	d) results
13	a) employ	b) employment	c) employee	d) employed
14	a) house	b) householder	c) household	d) home
15	a) whatever	b) whoever	c) whichever	d) however

III. Mark the right answer

26. I, _____, don't think it's a good idea.

a) for that	c) for one
b) for you	d) for this

27. He was a thief, and a clever one _____.

a) at that	c) for that
b) in that	d) with that

28. Would you like to join me for a dance? - _____!

a) Almost	c) Thank you
b) Rather	d) Exactly

29. I wish you _____ success!

a) every	c) best
b) good	d) whatever

30. Of all the sisters Jane was _____.

a) most pretty	c) the most pretty
b) the prettier	d) the prettiest

31. Does this mean yes or no? - _____.

a) Nothing	c) None
b) Neither	d) None the less

32. Everyone had a hammer, a saw or _____.

a) what not	c) whatsoever
b) what else	d) whatever

33. They came in _____.

a) twos	c) two
b) toes	d)twoes

34. I earn _____ my sister's salary.

a) below	c) double
b) under	d) around

35. _____ can I confide?

a) For whom	c) With whom
b) In whom	d) About whom

IV. Choose the correct variant

36. ___ wicked always think that ___ other people are as bad as _____.

a) _____, the, theirselves	c) A, an, they
b) The, _____, themselves	d) The, _____, them

37. He said he'd rather _____ billards _____ tennis, but I'd prefer _____ fishing.

a) to play, rather than, to go	c) to play, rather than, going
b) play, than, go	d) play, than, to go

38. He ___ awake looking at the tiles ___ in a geometric pattern.

a) lay, lain	c) lay, laid
b) was lying, laid	d) was lying, lain

39. If I could only have one flower, I would have _____, the small ones that grow _____ and smell so _____.

a) lilies-of-the-valley, wildly, nicely	c) lily's-of-the-valley, wildly, nicely
b) lily-of-the-valleys, wild, nice	d) lilies-of-the-valley, wild, nice

40. Near the centre of _____ City stand _____ St. Paul's Cathedral, _____ Bank of England, _____ Royal Exchange, _____ Stock Exchange, and the rest of _____ London's financial district.

a) the, the, the, _____, the, _____	c) _____, _____, the, _____, _____, the
b) the, _____, the, the, the, _____	d) _____, the, _____, _____, _____, _____

V. Mark the correct the word

	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	NATIONALITY
41.	CHILI	a) Chilians
		b) Chilis
		c) Chileans
42.	FIJI	a) Fijits
		b) Fijians
		c) Fijeans
43.	WALES	a) Welsh
		b) Walsh
		c) Waleans
44.	SRI LANKA	a) Sri Lankans
		b) Sri Lanks
		c) Sri Lankas
45.	The ISLE OF MAN	a) Men
		b) Manx
		c) Mannen
46.	The FAROE ISLANDS	a) Faroese
		b) Faroans
		c) Faresians
47.	The NETHERLANDS	a) Danes
		b) Dannes
		c) Dutch
48.	MALTA	a) Maltanese
		b) Malts
		c) Maltese
49.	PERU	a) Perusians
		b) Peruvians
		c) Perunese
50.	The BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	a) British Virginers
		b) British Virgin Islers
		c) British Virgin Islanders

Решение методической комиссии предметной Олимпиады школьников СПбГУ по иностранным языкам (английский, испанский, немецкий, французский) в 2013/2014 учебном году

Положения о критериях оценивания и принципах формирования заданий.

В соответствии с Положением об Олимпиаде СПбГУ Олимпиада проводится в 2 тура. Первый тур проводится в дистанционной форме и представляет собой задание тестового характера по иностранному языку, размещенное в официально-сертифицированной образовательной сети www.dnevnik.ru. Каждое задание оценивается в баллах, в зависимости от сложности задания оцениваются от 1 до 10 баллов. Задание может иметь от одного до четырех правильных ответов. Засчитывается в качестве правильно решенного только то задание, в котором выделены все правильные ответы. Проверка работ проходит автоматически.

Во второй (заключительный) тур проходят не более 100 человек из числа призеров и победителей первого (отборочного) тура, набравших наибольшее кол-во баллов. Призерами и победителями становятся 35% участников, набравших наиболее кол-во баллов. При оценивании тестового задания учитываются только полностью правильно данные ответы на вопрос.

Второй тур представляет собой творческое задание по иностранному языку, предоставляющее возможность для участников олимпиады продемонстрировать языковую компетентность в области анализа текста на иностранном языке, перевода текстов с русского на иностранный язык и с иностранного языка на русский; восприятия иноязычной речи, умения вести письменный диалог, умения излагать собственные мысли на иностранном языке. Задание оценивается из 100 баллов. Задание выполняется письменно. Задание состоит из элементов, каждый из которых оценивается отдельно; для каждой составляющей установлено максимальное кол-во баллов, зависящее от сложности задания. Общий итог работы оценивается по сумме набранных за отдельные элементы задания баллы. Все работы проверяются, по результатам проверки создается сводный список участников (по убыванию баллов).

Победителями и призерами становятся участники, набравшие наибольшее количество баллов. Число победителей олимпиады определяется жюри, но не может превышать 10 % от численности участников второго тура. Победителей и призеров олимпиады не может быть более 35% от численности участников второго тура.

Председатель методической комиссии

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