Английский язык **9-10 классы**

1. Задача 1

Полный балл — 5

Соотнесите слово и его транскрипцию из предложенных вариантов. Две транскрипции являются лишними.

A. [ˈʧænl]
B. [keˈniːl]
C. [ʃəˈnel]
D. [ʃəˈniːl]
E. [ˈʧenl]
F. [ˈkenl]
G. [kəˈnæl]

1. Canal —(1)—

2. Channel —(2)—

3. Kennel —(3)—

4. Chanel —(4)—

5. Chenille —(5)—

—(1)— ; —(2)— ; —(3)— ; —(4)— ; —(5)— ;

Возможные ответы

1	A
2	B
3	C
4	D
5	E
6	F
7	G

Система оценивания

Ответ	**Балл**
1 - G	1
2 - A	1
3 - F	1
4 - C	1
5 - D	1

2. Задача 2

Полный балл — 5

Соотнесите слово и его транскрипцию из предложенных вариантов. Две транскрипции являются лишними.

A. [sjuːt]
B. [sjuː]
C. [sɔː]
D. [swɪt]
E. [səʊ]
F. [swiːt]
G. [suː]

1. Saw —(1)—

2. Sew —(2)—

3. Sue —(3)—

4. Suit —(4)—

5. Suite —(5)—

—(1)— ;
—(2)— ;
—(3)— ;
—(4)— ;
—(5)— ;

Возможные ответы

1	A
2	B
3	C
4	D
5	E
6	F
7	G

Система оценивания

Ответ	**Балл**
1 - C	1
2 - E	1
3 - B	1
3 - G	1
4 - A	1
5 - F	1

3. Задача 3

Полный балл — 10

Из единого ассоциативного ряда уберите лишнее слово. В ответе напишите ЛИШНЕЕ СЛОВО.

1. salty – delicious – sour – bittersweet – herbal – honeyed – nutty —(1)—
2. solicitor – marketer – geographer – interpreter – jeweler – educator – runner —(2)—
3. panther – puma – lion – cheetah – jaguar – tabby – leopard —(3)—
4. device – appliance – gadget – drill – machine – gizmo – mechanism —(4)—
5. antibiotic – placebo – antidote – remedy – vaccine – pill – cream —(5)—

—(1)—[ ];
—(2)—[ ];
—(3)—[ ];
—(4)—[ ];
—(5)—[ ];

Система оценивания

Ответ	Балл
1 – delicious / nutty	2
2 – runner	2
3 – tabby / jaguar	2
4 - drill	2
5 – placebo / cream	2

4. Задача 4

Полный балл — 10

Прочитайте предложения. Если в предложении есть лексическая или грамматическая ошибка, укажите номер соответствующего пункта. Если ошибок нет, выбирайте цифру 0.

I
1. Though penguins are assumed
2. to be native to the South Pole, only
3. four of the seventeen species
4. have evolved the survival adaptations
5. necessary to live and breed
6. in the Antarctic year-round.

—(1)—

II
1. The physical features of penguins
2. equip them to withstand
3. the harshest living conditions in world.
4. In the dark days of winter,
5. when the Antarctic sees practically no sunlight,
6. the penguins that remain on the ice sheet sleep most of the day.

—(2)—

III
1. To stay heat, penguins gather in communities
2. of up to 6,000 of their own species.
3. When it's time to create a nest,
4. most penguins build up a pile of rocks
5. on top of the ice
6. to place their eggs.

—(3)—

IV
1. The male balances the egg on top of his feet,
2. covering it with small fold of skin.
3. In the huddle, the male penguins rotate regularly
4. so that none of the penguins have to stay
5. on the outside of the circle exposed to the wind
6. and cold for long periods of time.

—(4)—

V
1. In order to reduce the cold of the ice,
2. penguins often put their weight
3. on their heels and tails.
4. Antarctic penguins also have
5. complex nasal passages that prevent
6. 80 percentage of their heat from leaving the body.

—(5)—

—(1)— ;
—(2)— ;
—(3)— ;
—(4)— ;
—(5)— ;

Возможные ответы

1	0
2	1
3	2
4	3
5	4
6	5
7	6

Система оценивания

Ответ	**Балл**
1 - 0	2
2 - 3	2
3 - 1	2
4 - 2	2
5 - 6	2

5. Задача 5

Полный балл — 10

Заполните пропуски в тексте словами из перечня, ПРЕОБРАЗОВАВ ИХ таким образом, чтобы они лексически и грамматически соответствовали тексту.

The magnetosphere is an area of magnetic energy that surrounds some astronomical objects. Magnetospheres radiate magnetic energy outward from the body of the object. In some cases, the magnetic field is very large; the Earth's magnetic field extends several tens of thousands of kilometers into space. This magnetic energy, in turn, can affect other objects around the body. Every body's magnetosphere is different and is affected by a number of factors. In the case of the Earth's magnetosphere, two main factors affect the magnetic energy the Earth radiates.

The first factor affecting the Earth's magnetosphere is the natural magnetism of the Earth itself. Deep in the core of the Earth, molten metals [CARRY] —(1)— an electric charge move. This is a process referred to as a dynamo process. As these metals flow around inside of the Earth, they generate a magnetic field around the planet. This is the same field that causes the needle of a compass to point north. This occurs because the magnetism on Earth is based at the poles. Though this magnetism is present on the planet, it also radiates far beyond the Earth, thus [FORM] —(2)— the magnetosphere.

In addition, the Earth's magnetosphere is altered by the solar wind. The solar wind is a stream of charged particles that flow outward from the sun. As the surface of the sun moves, certain points generate [HIGH] —(3)— heat than usual. This heat, in turn, charges particles high in the atmosphere of the sun. Due to the extremely high temperatures, these charged particles move out from the sun at a very fast rate of about 400 kilometers per second. These released particles form a "wind" of sorts that blows through space. Due to its speed, the solar wind can greatly affect the magnetic fields of [ASTRONOMY] —(4)— bodies that it comes into contact with. In the case of the Earth, the sun's solar wind has a dramatic effect on the magnetosphere. On the side of the Earth that faces the sun, the magnetosphere is [DRAMA] —(5)— compacted by solar wind. Similarly, the magnetosphere of the Earth on the side opposite of the sun radiates out farther than it normally would; the solar wind blows the magnetic waves outward.

—(1)—[ ];
—(2)—[ ];
—(3)—[ ];
—(4)—[ ];
—(5)—[ ];

Ответ	Балл
1 - carrying	2
2 - forming	2
3 - higher	2
4 - astronomical	2
5 - dramatically	2

6. Задача 6

Полный балл — 10

Прочитайте фрагменты текста и подберите заголовок к каждому фрагменту. Два заголовка являются лишними.

1. Over the course of their evolution, mammals have developed a sophisticated nervous system by which they can control their internal temperature. Thermoregulation allows mammals to keep their internal temperatures constant. This can occur despite external temperature changes in their environment. It offers mammals a degree of freedom from their environment. However, it requires a very large expenditure of energy. This process is centered within the hypothalamus. The hypothalamus is a part of the brain responsible for other subconscious functions like breathing and blinking. By using nervous signals sent from temperature-sensing nerves in the skin, the hypothalamus can activate mechanisms in the body to regulate the body's internal temperature. —(1)—

2. The most basic process for temperature regulation is simply to change the rate of heat production. The hypothalamus sends signals to skeletal muscles, which causes them to move. This movement requires muscle cells to metabolize substances to produce energy and, in doing so, create heat. A mammal involuntarily shivers when it is cold because the hypothalamus is ordering the muscles to move and produce heat. Conversely, the hypothalamus can also stop unnecessary muscle movement and slow metabolic heat production to cool a mammal. —(2)—

3. The hypothalamus can also trigger vasodilation and vasoconstriction in blood vessels near the surface of the skin. Using these processes, the amount of heat lost to the environment can be controlled to a degree. When a mammal enters a cold environment, the blood vessels near the skin surface constrict. This lessens the amount of blood that flows into those regions. As such, heat loss resulting from the flow of blood can be reduced. The opposite process, vasodilation, can be used to help cool the body by increasing the flow of blood to vessels near the surface of the skin. —(3)—

4. Terrestrial mammals - those that live on land - can also regulate their temperature by controlling the amount of moisture released by the skin. When released moisture collects on the skin of a mammal, it eventually evaporates into the air around it. The evaporation process creates a cooling effect on the surface of the skin, which can be used to regulate temperature. This is common among human who sweat when they enter warm environments. Some mammals lack the ability to produce sweat. However, they can still use evaporative cooling methods to regulate their body temperature. Rodents, for instance, may use saliva to wet their heads. Bats use their own saliva and urine to cool themselves. Evaporative cooling of the skin coupled with vasodilation can quickly reduce a mammal's body temperature. —(4)—

5. Finally, mammals may simply relocate to regulate their body temperature. In desert regions, mammals gather underneath the shade of trees to avoid harsh sunlight. During winter, many mammals go into hibernation - a deep sleep in which many body functions slow considerably. Hibernating mammals survive the winter months by conserving energy and dedicating it to sustaining a constant temperature. The hibernation process relies on reserves of energy stored as fat, which are burned over the winter to produce heat. Thanks to hibernation, many mammals can inhabit extremely cold regions and survive the winter. —(5)—

—(1)— ;
—(2)— ;
—(3)— ;
—(4)— ;
—(5)— ;

Возможные ответы

1	The basics of thermoregulation
2	Sleeping to overcome climatic changes
3	A new mechanism of adjusting to the environment
4	Another way of thermoregulation
5	Using moisture to regulate the temperature
6	The two complementary processes
7	The role of hypothalamus in evolution

Система оценивания

Ответ	Балл
1 - A new mechanism of adjusting to the environment	2
2 - The basics of thermoregulation	2
3 - The two complementary processes	2
4 - Using moisture to regulate the temperature	2
5 - Sleeping to overcome climatic changes	2

7. Задача 7

Полный балл — 30

Поставьте предложения в логическую цепочку, чтобы получился связный текст. Два предложения являются лишними.

A. One would think that Echinoderms - more commonly known as starfish - would struggle to stay alive in their underwater environment.

B. They grasp their prey through the use of thousands of tubular projections called tube feet that line the underside of their arms.

C. Starfish have unusually tiny mouths given their diet of shellfish, dead fish, and other slow-moving creatures.

D. With the shell open, starfish can access the edible part of the mollusk.

E. Nonetheless, starfish are quite capable of catching and devouring large bivalve mollusks, a type of shellfish with two shells that clamp together, such as clams and mussels.

F. They then use water pressure within their bodies to pry open the mollusk's shell.

G. The amoeba's presence can be connected to the increase in water temperatures across the United States as global warming continues to alter ecosystems.

H. In fact, their mouths are often many times smaller than their prey.

I. They accomplish this task by relying on their arms and their stomachs.

J. Starfish use their tube feet like suction cups to latch onto and restrain their prey.

K. Starfish use their powerful limbs first to grasp and then force open their prey's shell.

L. Plant geneticists have been manipulating the genetic structure of plants for hundreds of years. In some cases, plants are selectively bred to create heartier, healthier plants.

—(1)— ; —(6)— ;
—(2)— ; —(7)— ;
—(3)— ; —(8)— ;
—(4)— ; —(9)— ;
—(5)— ; —(10)— ;

Возможные ответы

1	A
2	B
3	C
4	D
5	E
6	F
7	G
8	H
9	I
10	J
11	K
12	L

Система оценивания

Ответ	**Балл**
1 - A	3
2 - C	3
3 - H	3
4 - E	3
5 - I	3
6 - K	3
7 - B	3
8 - J	3
9 - F	3
10 - D	3

8. Задача 8

Полный балл — 20

Сопоставьте имена литературных героев и краткое описание сюжета книги.

—(1)—
A hero of a fantasy novel about students studying in School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. Our hero is a former friend of the protagonist's father. He betrays his friends and helps the main villain to kill the protagonist's parents making him an orphan. Throughout the story, our hero helps the main villain to return by sacrificing his own hand. His fortune keeps low, and he dies in the end.

—(2)—
This romantic novel is set in the nineteenth century follows the development of a young lady. Her family consists of her parents and four sisters. As there is no male heir in the family and, according to the law in order to have a possibility to manage money, at least one of the sisters is supposed to get married. Throughout the novel their mother and father try to find suitable husbands for her and her sisters. It leads to various curious situations until our heroine finds her love.

—(3)—
The novel describes a totalitarian society which is ruled by the Party and the mysterious leader, Big Brother. Anyone, who does not support the existing order, is punished severely, disappearing with all of their existence destroyed. People of the society live under constant surveillance through hidden cameras and microphones. The protagonist works at the Ministry of Truth and rewrites historical records. Once he falls in love and begins to question the Party which leads to unavoidable punishment in the end.

—(4)—
The novel is set in the nineteenth century. It follows a story of a boy from his early years till his maturity. His yearly years are quite happy despite the death of his father just before he was born. But then his mother gets married again. His stepfather turns out to be a sadistic person who takes pleasure in making the boy and his mother miserable. The boy experiences quite a lot of ups and downs in his adulthood until he finds himself.

—(5)—
The novel is narrated by the protagonist, a young girl of ten years old. We follow the girl throughout the story till she turns thirty years old. In the beginning of the novel she lives with her aunt and cousins, she is often abused by them. Eventually she meets a widower she falls in love with. Although he keeps a dark secret. After various twists and turns they finally get married and enjoy their life together.