

**1 tour**

**11 Grade**

**Maximum score – 100 points / Total time - 120 minutes**

**I. Listening**

**Maximum score – 20 points / Time – 20 minutes**

**Task 1. Listen and choose the best answer.**

Speaker 1	1 You hear a woman talking about her job. What does she say about it? A) Women are particularly good at it. B) It is not as dangerous as people think. C) Formal training is essential. 2 You hear a woman talking about her job. Where did she take a training course? A) in Australia B) in Austria C) in Austin
Speaker 2	3 You hear two colleagues talking about travelling to work. What made the man decide to use the bus? A) how long it takes B) how much it costs C) how frequently it runs 4 You hear two colleagues talking about travelling to work. What does the man want? A) three buses an hour B) less cars during rush hour C) more buses on the lane
Speaker 3	5 You hear a novelist talking on the radio about a newspaper editor. What did the editor do for him? A) She increased his self-confidence. B) She published some of his work. C) She introduced him to well-known authors. 6 You hear a novelist talking on the radio about a newspaper editor. How does he describe the editor? A) a famous writer B) an eccentric elderly lady C) a young fantastic writer
Speaker 4	7 You hear a health specialist talking on the radio about exercise. What form of exercise does he recommend? A) gym workouts B) walking C) swimming 8 You hear a health specialist talking on the radio about exercise. What does the most income of gyms come from? A) from clients that pay in advance B) from those who drop out swimming C) from loyal clients
Speaker 5	9 You overhear a woman talking about organising a conference. How does she feel about it? A) doubtful about how much work it will involve B) upset about having to do the work herself C) concerned about what other people will say
Speaker	10 You overhear a man making a telephone call. Why is he phoning?

6	A) to change an arrangement B) to correct some information C) to complain about a service
Speaker 7	11 You overhear two people talking about a soap opera. What does the woman think about it? A) It is poorly acted. B) It has an unrealistic plot. C) It lacks originality.
Speaker 8	12 You hear part of a play on the radio. Who is the man talking to? A) his boss B) his lawyer C) his wife

**Task 2. Listen to the passage and decide which of the choices best answers the questions.**

**13. It can be inferred from the listening passage that ...**

- A) grizzlies are smaller than brown bears;  
B) brown bears have the same size as grizzly;  
C) grizzlies are not found in western Canada;  
D) grizzlies and brown bears are not related;

**14. It is most probable that if a brown bear came across a human in the wild it would ...**

- A) attack the human;  
B) avoid the human;  
C) not be the least interested in the human;  
D) be friendly toward the human;

**15. The passage implies that brown bears...**

- A) are huge, awkward animals;  
B) can negotiate almost any terrain;  
C) are fierce and bad-tempered;  
D) are not afraid of loud noises;

**16. The passage suggests that ...**

- A) it is usual to see a bear cross a deep river;  
B) brown bears catch salmon in quiet pools;  
C) brown bears like to range over new territory;  
D) brown bears are slow but agile;

**17. To catch fish brown bears ...**

- A) spring or swoop on fish;  
B) slowly and quietly move closer to it;  
C) dive and chase it;  
D) patiently wait for already dead fish;

**18. Alaskans make a loud noise ... in the wild.**

- A) to calm down all the animals;  
B) to indicate their presence;  
C) not to become anxious;  
D) to indicate their position for other humans;

**19. Bears have ... particular speeds of walking**

- A) 2;                      B) 3;                      C) 4;                      D) 5;

**20. Which of the following can be implied from the listening passage?**

- A) Alaskans have no fear of the brown bear;  
B) Alaskans do not know very much about the habits of the brown bear.  
C) Alaskans are not creatures of habit.  
D) Alaskans have a cautious respect for the brown bear.

**1 point for each correct answer**  
**Total maximum score for this section - 20**

## II. Reading

Maximum score for Reading section = 20 points / Time for Reading section = 35 minutes

**Task 1. Questions 1-15. According to the article, for which household goods are the following statements true? Choose your answers from the list of household goods, A-G. Some choices may be required more than once. Note: When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order.**

- One of the advantages of them is how tough they are. - 1 ...  
Something has been added *to* them *to* make them more attractive. - 2 ...  
Some were considered unreliable when they first came out. - 3... 4...  
They are made from something that previously had a completely different use. 5...  
They were widely used before 1950s. - 6... 7... 8...  
The form in which they were sold changed in the 1950s. - 9...  
Methods used before their invention now sound unpleasant. - 10...  
They are considered to have a serious disadvantage. - 11 ...  
They are economical to use. - 12...  
They existed in the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century in a different format - 13 ...  
It took ten years to adapt it for a household use - 14 ...  
At first it was thought that its price and size did not coincide - 15...



### A. NON-STICK PANS

The non-stick surface was originally used for coating nose-cone heat shields on spacecraft. Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), its chemical name, was actually discovered by Dupont in the 1940s. It was in the 1950s, however, that a French chemist, Marc Gregoire, found a way of applying PTFE to a pan and thus Tefal was born. Now, 70% of cookware is non-stick.

### B. FRIDGES

Cellars, larders and food-preserving methods like smoking, salting and sterilising played a part in keeping food fresh before fridges. Despite their climate, it was the Swedes who were the first to use compressed gas to keep things cold. Britain first saw the fridge in the mid-1920s. At the time it was said that "tests demonstrate it is a mistake to procure too cheap or too small a fridge, as they are seldom efficiently insulated and the cost of running is high." The fridge was a rare thing in Britain until well into the 1950s and freezers weren't sold there until 1956.

### C. TOILET CLEANERS

Once upon a time, toilets were cleaned with spirits of salt and hydrochloric acid. Then, in the 1920s, British scientist Harry Pickup began selling white waste powder from factories as a way of cleaning toilets. Eager for immortality, he combined the first three letters of his names and called the product Harpic. He went on to market an explosive drain cleaner called Sanpic, after his wife Sandra Pickup and an ointment called Respic, after the rest of the Pickup family. Harpic went on to become Britain's leading toilet cleaner in the 1940s and 1950s, its formulation unchanged until the 1960s, when a perfume was introduced to increase its appeal.

### D. VACUUM CLEANERS

Designed by GWG Ferris, the man who also gave us the fairground big wheel, vacuum cleaners were in fact invented at the turn of the century. But their high price and running cost made them too expensive for most until the late 1920s, when they became affordable for many. Until then, wealthy households called in a man who brought along the apparatus and cleaned the house.

### E. PLASTIC BAGS

Though the plastic bag was invented in the 1930s, it was not until the 1960s, when plastic quality had improved and seams could be depended upon, that it rivalled the paper bag in popularity. Launched then as a gimmick to encourage impulse buying, it wasn't long before every supermarket was selling ( or giving away) this symbol of the throwaway society. Now, large chains hand out around 700 million plastic carriers each year and, according to a recent survey, 51 % of British shoppers use new bags every time. Plastic bags have the edge over paper

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ones on strength and durability, but lose points because they are made from oil, a diminishing resource. Supermarkets now urge shoppers to re-use plastic bags or take along their own shopping bags.

#### F. WASHING-UP LIQUIDS

Would you care to sink your hands into ashes to clean greasy plates or use sand and brick dust to remove stubborn dirt? These were among the predecessors of washing-up liquid. The nearest equivalent to our modern version was household soap in a muslin bag, rubbed onto the dish or pot.

The first commercially successful washing-up liquid was introduced in the 1940s, in glass bottles. Then, in the 1950s, plastic containers took over. Now, a family of four uses twenty 500ml bottles of washing-up liquid each year. The contents are rather more sophisticated than dust and ashes and many now use environmentally friendly ingredients such as palm oil.

#### G. DISHWASHERS

The dishwasher existed in the 1910s, when it consisted of a tub with a basket for crockery and a propeller to churn water. The first automatic dishwasher came out in the 1960s and it was from then that it caught on. A modern dishwasher saves the average family 25 minutes a day and its running costs are favourable.

### Task 2. Read the passage and answer the questions 16-20.

#### RURAL COLONIAL NORTH AMERICA

From their inception, most rural neighborhoods in colonial North America included at least one carpenter, joiner, sawyer, and cooper in woodworking; a weaver and a tailor for clothing production; a tanner, currier, and cordwainer (shoemaker) for fabricating leather objects; and a blacksmith for metalwork. Where stone was the local building material, a mason was sure to appear on the list of people who paid taxes. With only an apprentice as an assistant, the rural artisan provided the neighborhood with common goods from furniture to shoes to farm equipment in exchange for cash or for “goods in kind” from the customer’s field, pasture, or dairy. Sometimes artisans transformed material provided by the customer wove cloth of yam spun at the farm from the wool of the family sheep; made chairs or tables from wood cut in the customer’s own woodlot; produced shoes or leather breeches from cow, deer, or sheepskin tanned on the farm.

Like their farming neighbors, rural artisans were part of an economy seen, by one historian, as “an orchestra conducted by nature.” Some tasks could not be done in the winter, other had to be put off during harvest time, and still others waited on raw materials that were only produced seasonally. As the days grew shorter, shop hours kept pace, since few artisans could afford enough artificial light to continue work when the Sun went down. To the best of their ability, colonial artisans tried to keep their shops as efficient as possible and **to regularize their schedules** and methods of production for the best return on their investment in time, tools, and materials. While it is pleasant to imagine a woodworker, for example, carefully matching lumber, joining a chest together without **resort to** nails or glue, and applying all thought and energy to carving beautiful designs on the finished piece, the time required was not justified unless the customer was willing to pay extra for the quality - and few in rural areas were. Artisans, therefore, often found it necessary to employ as many shortcuts and economics as possible while still producing satisfactory durable products.

16. What aspect of rural colonial North America does the passage mainly discuss?

- A) Farming practices
- B) History of artisans’ work
- C) The character of rural neighborhoods
- D) Types of furniture that were popular

17. It can be inferred from the from the passage that the use of artificial light in colonial times was

- A) especially helpful to woodworkers
- B) popular in rural areas
- C) continuous in winter
- D) expensive

18. Why did colonial artisans want to “**regularize their schedules**”

- A) To enable them to produce high quality products

- B) To enable them to duplicate an item many times
- C) To impress their customers
- D) To keep expenses low

19. The phrase “*resort to*” is closest in meaning to

- A) manufacturing
- B) moving towards
- C) protecting with
- D) advancement

20. It can be inferred that the artisans referred to in the passage usually produced products that were

- A) not remarkable
- B) exceptionally long-lasting
- C) beautifully decorated
- D) delicate

**1 point for each correct answer**

**Total maximum score for this section - 20**

### III. Use of English

Maximum score – 20 points / Time – 30 minutes

**Task 1. History, structure and written expression. Choose a correct answer.**

1. ... adopted the decimal system of coinage in 1867.
  - A) There was Canada
  - B) When Canada
  - C) Canada, which
  - D) Canada
2. Cockney is ...
  - A) a version of illiterate English.
  - B) plain English words
  - C) speaking English of the poor class
  - D) bookish version for academicians
3. The American Civil War resulted in ...
  - A) winning independence for the British Isles
  - B) the abolition of slavery
  - C) the American Constitution written
  - D) slave trading the victory
4. An image on a national flag can symbolize political ideals that ... express.
  - A) take many words to otherwise would.
  - B) would take to many otherwise words
  - C) would otherwise take many words to
  - D) many words to take would otherwise
5. For a long time people of Western Canada have been considering ... themselves from the rest of the provinces.
  - A) separating
  - B) separated
  - C) separate
  - D) to separate
6. British public schools are ...
  - A) comprehensive schools for brightly children in which is tuition free.
  - B) specialized schools for talented children in which the tuition fee is quite low.
  - C) private schools for privileged children in which the tuition fee is very high.
  - D) commonly boarded schools for all children.
7. Roads in the United States remained crude, ... with graved or wood planks, until the beginning of the twentieth century.
  - A) were unsurfaced or they covered them
  - B) which unsurface or covered
  - C) unsurfaced or covered them
  - D) unsurfaced or covered
8. ... at the site of a fort established by the Northwest Mounted Police, Calgary is now one of Canada's fastest growing cities.
  - A) Built
  - B) It is built
  - C) To build
  - D) Having built
9. "No, we weren't talking about anything important. We were just ..."
  - A) stating of the art
  - B) shooting the breeze

C) taking a snap

D) real klutz

10. In the USA thirty-eight national sites are known as parks, another eighty-two as monuments, and ... .

A) the another one hundred seventy-eight as historical sites

B) the other one hundred seventy-eight as historical sites

C) seventy-eight plus one hundred more as historical sites

D) as historical sites one hundred seventy-eight

**Task 2. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given in BOLD. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. Eg. 0 - miss working in**

0. I wish I could work in the evenings as I used to. - MISS - I ... the evenings.

11. Amir started playing the piano a year ago. - LEARNING – Amir .... the piano for a year.

12. The police said that Kairat had stolen the car. – STEALING - The police ... the car.

13. Ali patted my back - GAVE – Ali ...my back.

14. It's not important if she comes to the club or not. -MEAN - It ... she comes to work or not.

15. If I take the offer, I'll have to move to Astana. - MEAN - Taking the job ... Astana.

**Task 3. Read a short extract from a tourist booklet. Use the words in BOLD to form one word that fits in the text. Eg. 0 - bustling**

**Why do you need to visit HANOI?** Strong coffee and 0 ... BUST night markets 16 ... ANIMAL this buzzing metropolis, which is the beating heart of northern Vietnam. 17 ... CURRENT one of the world's largest coffee 18 ... EXPORT, an economic boom may have seen rise to a shiny new skyline but it 19... RETAIN much of its pleasing colonial architecture. Red plastic stools line the Old Quarter's tangled web of alleyways and pedestrians grab front-row seats to witness entire families 20... BALANCE on single motorbikes. Follow the scent of fresh coriander and aromatic spices and you'll discover some of the country's most delicious street food.

**1 point for each correct answer**

**Total maximum score for this section - 20**

## **II. Writing**

**Maximum score – 40 points / Time - 35 minutes**

**Write an answer to ONE of questions a-f. Write your answer in 170-180 words in an appropriate style.**

a) You have recently had a discussion in your English class about different experiences of school exchange programs. Now your teacher has asked you to write an essay on the topic below. Write your essay using all the notes you have been given and provide reasons for your point of view.

-The best way to learn a foreign language is to visit a country where it is spoken as an exchange student. Notes: exposure to the language; communication in academic environment; communication with peers; your own idea

b) Write an article to the online journal about professions and skills that will be important in 50 years and why.

c) Imagine that you are going on a trip and the tour guide has asked you to write what you want to do during your trip. Write a letter about what you enjoy doing when you visit a new place. Suggest two or more activities that are the most appealing to you.

d) Write you're an article to the online journal about graffiti and vandalism. Is it common where you live? Explain reasons and suggest solutions to the problem.

e) Imagine that you are taking part in a competition and that you have to spend two weeks on a desert island. Explain how you would organize your life there and what items you would take with you in order to make your stay easier.

f) You have seen this announcement in an international cooking magazine.  
Tell us about a dish you have eaten or prepared which you advice to try for people around the world.  
The most interesting articles will be published in next month's issue

**Total maximum score for this section – 40 points**