## 11 Grade 1 Tour Maximum score for the 1<sup>st</sup> tour = 100 points Total time for the 1<sup>st</sup> tour = 120 minutes (2 hours)

## I. Listening Maximum score for Listening section = 20 points / Time for Listening section – 20 minutes

## Task 1. Listen and answer the questions. Eg. 0 - a

0 Who look for venture capital mostly?				
a engineers and scientists	b IT specialists	c young entrepreneurs		
1. When you consider new projects or new ideas, what do you look for?				
a a product that will bring a return	b a product that will have a large	c companies that are already		
on investment in a short time	market	running well		
2 How long do you usually have to wait to get a return on investment?				
a 1-3 years	b 5- 8 years	c 12-15 years		
3 What percentage of investments won't make any return?				
a 10 per cent	b 50 per cent	c 90 per cent		
4 What does the firm invest most of its capital in?				
a science	b medical technologies	c information technology		
5 What companies is it more risky to invest in?				
a older companies	b in start-ups	c biotech sector		
6 Who usually have a good understanding of business?				
a top scientists	b start-up entrepreneurs	c IT-specialists		

# Task 2. Listen to presentation about Singapore and Tonga and decide which country has the bigger, higher, larger number in each case. Eg. 0 – Tonga

	Singapore	Tonga
0 Number of islands		
7 Inhabited islands		
8 area		
9 population		
10 density		
11 highest point		
12 agricultural land		
13 highest rainfall		
14 rural %		
15 GDP per capita		
16 HDI		

## Task 3. Listen and complete questions. Eg. 0 – garden(s)

Manor House Museum YOU CAN SEE: Downstairs: Entrance Hall: old photos Ford Room: pictures of Italian (0) ... Upstairs: Left: more than 150 (17) ... Right: 18... from films and TV Price of guide book: (19) ... £ Museum closes at: (20)...

### II. Reading

## Maximum score for Reading section = 20 points / Time for Reading section = 30 minutes

Task 1. You are going to read a magazine article in which restaurant owners talk about raising money for charity. Choose from the restaurant owners {A- D).The restaurant owners may be chosen more than once. Eg. 0 - A

Which restaurant owner mentions ...

- 0. was not looking for a charity to support?
- 1. feeling uncomfortable about the inequalities that exist in the wood?
- 2. a disappointing response to an attempt to raise awareness?
- 3. a reason for choosing this charity over others?
- 4. being approached by a range of fundraising organisations?
- 5. long-term projects organised by the charity?
- 6. a local tradition of charitable won?
- 7. activities aimed at increasing the amount individuals donate?
- 8. a feeling of goodwill towards participating restaurants?
- 9. the need for more restaurants to get involved?
- 10. the need for customers to be aware that they are donating?
- 11. famous people taking on an unfamiliar role?
- 12. how much of the money collected reaches the people in need?
- 13. a commercial benefit of taking part in the project?
- 14. making customers feel that the week is special?
- 15. dealing with customers who do not wish to make a donation?

#### **Restaurants and charity**

Restaurants all over Britain have raised £100,000 to fight hunger in the Third World. We spoke to the owners of participating restaurants.

A. As a business, we weren't looking for a charity to support, but when we heard about this one, we just knew it was right for us. The campaign is making a real difference in the daily fight against hunger, and it's not just a question of saving the lives of severely malnourished children when there's a crisis, though that happens, it's also about helping to enable people in over forty countries to feed themselves and their families in the future. That way hunger can be kept at bay and crises averted. The aim at the moment is to bring as many restaurants on board as possible, because by coming together, the catering community can make a real impact. Each customer giving a small donation, each manager or chef puting together a local fundraising event, it all contributes enormously to the fight against hunger. And the charity makes sure that a high percentage of the funds collected actually find their way to the people who need it most.

B. The charity is particularly important for people in this profession. What we do is essentially superficial and frivolous, and it makes me uneasy at times to think that while people here are spending lavishly on slap-up meals, people elsewhere are going hungry. We simply put a purcharge on every customer's bill, openly, of course, because they need to appreciate what they ate a part of. Most people cooperate willingly, but anyone who feels strongly can ask to have the donation removed, though, of course, it's disappointing when that happens. It's important to celebrate the food we have, and we're not in the business of making our customers feel guilty about relative plenty they enjoy, but at the same time, we should be mindful of people less fortunate than ourselves. We're also organising a gala dinner where well-known TV celebrities will be putting in an appearance. Tickets for that will be at a premium, and my restaurant will be doing the dinners at cost.

C. We've been targeted by a whole raft of charities in recent years, but this one stood out for me as a very relevant choice for a restaurant business. Although customers don't generally object to a donation being added to their bill, we've found that actually engaging their interest leads to enhanced donations. Competitions such as guessing the weight of a cake, local TV celebrities serving at table, demonstrations by the head chef, etc. All these things bring people into the restaurant during the week of the appeal and creates a festive atmosphere, even if they are mostly regular customers. We don't set out to increase trade through our charity work, although I would hope that customers will feel well disposed to establishments that show they have a conscience.

D. For us, the charity week came just when we needed something to give us a boost. We've only recently taken over the restaurant from a manager who'd been involved with various local fundraising

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initiatives. But increased competition had eaten into his profitability and he'd decided to sell up. We knew, therefore, that there was an existing client base out there, who had been generous in the past, and we were looking for a way of raising our profile. We leafleted local businesses, colleges and libraries with details of the charity's work and our involvement with it. Although relatively few people came in during the week, which was a bit of a setback for us, the write-up in the local press did wonders in terms of spreading the word that we were here. So we took a long-term view and thought it was worth having another go this year. We've been working on a booklet of recipes which we'll give customers in return for a donation next time, which will also highlight local produce and recipes.

#### Task 2. Read this passage and then answer the multiple-choice questions below. Eg. 0 - A

0. How is a real journey different from	om a story?	-		
A It has no order	B It is more frightening	C It is an interesting experience		
16. Why doesn't Jonathan Raban write his books straight after his return from a journey?				
A He needs to read his notebook	B He never forgets the details	C His memory needs time		
17 How does he look upon the person who wrote the notebook?				
A As a younger version of himself	B As an old friend	C As a stranger		
18. Why does he always make notes during a journey?				
A To help him remember	B To make him feel he's working	C To fill the spare moments		
19. Why is memory more productive than the notes he made?				
A Memory creates order	B Notes omit important details	C His notes aren't legible		
20. How did the writer travel round Britain?				
A On foot	B By car	C In a boat		
Tuonal muitona				

#### **Travel writers**

Yet actual journeys aren't like stories at all. At the time, they seem to be mere strings of haps and mishaps, without point or pattern. You get stuck. You meet someone you like. You get lost. You get lonely. You get interested in architecture. You get diarrhoea. You get invited to a party. You get frightened. A stretch of country takes you by surprise. You get homesick. You are, by rapid turns, engrossed, bored, alert, dull, happy, miserable, well and ill. Every day tends to seem out of connection with every other day, until living from moment to moment turns into a habit and travelling itself into a form of ordinary life. You can't remember when it wasn't like this. There is a great deal of liberating pleasure to be had from being abroad in the world, continuously on the move, like a lost balloon, but a journey, at least as long as it is actually taking place, is the exact opposite of a story. It is a shapeless, unsifted, endlessly shifting accumulation of experience.

For travelling is inherently a plotless, disordered, chaotic affair, where writing insists on connection, order, plot, signification. It may take a year or more to see that there was any point to the thing at all, and more years still to make it yield an articulate story. Memory, not the notebook, holds the key. I try to keep a notebook when I'm on the move (largely because writing in it makes one feel that one's at work, despite all appearances to the contrary) but hardly ever find anything in the notebook that's worth using later. Trifles are described at inordinate length. Events that now seem important aren't mentioned at all. The keeper of the notebook sounds stupid and confused. He grouses too much about tides and timetables, and all the forgettable mechanics of the journey; he fails to notice what I remember observing in near-photographic detail. When I'm writing the book, I get precious little help from him . . . the odd proper name, a date, an ascertainable fact here and there, but little or nothing in the way of intelligent comprehension of what he was doing at the time. Why was he so blind? Because he was travelling and I am writing, and the two activities are chalk and cheese.

Memory, though, is always telling stories to itself, filing experience in narrative form. It feeds irrelevancies to the shredder, enlarges on crucial details, makes links and patterns, finds symbols, constructs plots. In memory, the journey takes shape and grows; in the notebook it merely languishes, with the notes themselves like a pile of cigarette butts confronted the morning after a party.

In 1982, I took six months to sail slowly round the British Isles, stopping at every place I'd known as a child and adolescent. A year later, I was still trying to begin the book that was based on the journey. I had 30,000 words, but they seemed forced and wrong. There was writing, but as yet no story worth the telling. There was a title Foreign Land, but it didn't fit the writing.

from For Love and Money by Jonathan Raban

## III. Use of English Maximum score for Use of English section = 20 points Time for Use of English section =30 minutes

# Task 1. Write a compound phrases/word that is synonymical to the sections in **bold**. Use words from A and B. Change word forms if necessary. Eg. 0. - well-documented

<b>A.</b> well ill out trans multi poorly	<b>B.</b> document hire nation time pay disciplinary relate weigh tasking
new inter pre	arrange managed

0. There are numerous examples supported with **a lot of written evidence** of racial discrimination in the workplace.

1. The study involved a team of researchers from many different subjects from across the world

2 Rabinovitz (2010) looked at the behaviour of online American college students **doing more than one thing** at the same time.

3 There is little incentive for voters to go to the polls if the outcome **is already arranged**.

4 An announcement **made at the wrong moment** of a huge pay rise for the company's chief executive provoked protests among the workforce.

5 Preschool teachers **do not earn very much** compared to professionals with similar qualifications.

6 The study looks at soil quality on farms that were not **organised in a good way**.

7 That usual that an employee **who has not previously been employed by the employer** is on two weeks' probation.

8. The problems of disease and malnutrition have an effect on each other.

9. It was felt that the benefits of using a computerised language test **would be greater** than any problems associated with it.

10. Commercial forest exploitation for timber is largely controlled by wealthy **companies that operate in several countries.** 

## Task 2. Correct grammar mistakes. Eg. 0 - resolved

0. Countries have resolution the dilemma of foreign direct investment in different ways.

11. In using advertising texts in the classroom, teachers emphasize the skills of analyze and evaluate ads.

12. Students' comments about unhelpful behaviour was consistent with the inclusion of non-academic communication behaviours.

13. Fees at private schools can vary widely depending the status of the school.

14. Can you explain me the grammar?

15. Not by adopting a more liberal trade polley, the United States failed to set an example to others. A liberal polley was what the world of trade really needed at that time.

16. Some of the findings suggest that as many as 70% of children's television shows contains violent content.

17. In the survey, 12.8% of families classify as single-parent families, the majority of which were headed by women.

18. There is considerable evidence that the medias, such as television and newspapers, are influencing people's attitude to sports.

19. Karen should not have gotten a good night's sleep. She looks exhausted

20. The demand for a learner to be physically at a computer and physically connected via some kind of cable to a network mean that learning locations were constrained.

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

## IV. Writing Maximum score for Writing section = 40 points Time for Writing section = 40 minutes

Write an answer to ONE of questions A-G. Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience. Write 180 – 200 words.

A. As a part of your biology study programme, you have been given an essay with the title 'Living organisms can play important roles in ecosystem'. Show how human activity has had an impact on both the organism and ecosystem.

B. People with ten or more years' experience at work are far more knowledgeable than people still in their twenties.

It is therefore logical that employers should always choose older people over young people for work. What are your opinions on this?

C. International sporting events like the Olympics and football World Cup place huge financial burdens on host nations that cannot be justified.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

D. In the last few decades, an increasing number of animal species have become endangered or have died out completely. It appears likely that this situation will continue. What do you think are the causes of this problem and what measures could be taken to prevent it?

E. You have recently read an article in an English language magazine aimed at young adults, which reported a survey find ing that television was considered to be the most important invention of the last 100 years. You decide to write an article arguing that another invention has had as great an impact. Describe the invention and the impact it has had on our world, and say why you think it is a more important invention than television.

F. You work for a large company based in a town centre. Most of the employees of the company drive to work. The director of the company has asked you to prepare a proposal on reducing car use by employees including:

- an outline of why it would be a good thing to reduce car use
- possible ways of achieving this
- problems in introducing changes
- your recommendations on what should be done.

G. The Council wants to improve the sports facilities in your town. You have been asked to conduct a survey of the opinions of local people and prepare a report suggesting which facilities to focus on. In your report:

- say what sports are most popular among the people surveyed
- say what people think about the facilities available now
- suggest what new sports facilities should be provided to encourage interest in sports.

Total maximum score for this section -40