

**Интеллектуальный марафон 2013.**  
**г. Коряжма**  
**Английский язык**

**Пояснительная записка.**

Тест состоит из 5 блоков: «Лексико-грамматический», «Чтение», «Грамматика (видовременные формы глагола)», «Страноведческий» (командный тур) и «Литературный перевод стихотворения» (индивидуальный тур).

Лексико-грамматический блок включает в себя 37 заданий различного уровня сложности и предполагает контроль знаний грамматических явлений, таких как множественное число существительных, употребление артиклей, местоимений, степеней сравнения прилагательных, предлогов, видовременных форм глагола, согласования времен, модальных глаголов, неличных форм глаголов, а также знаний норм словообразования, порядка слов в предложении.

Для корректного выполнения предлагаемых заданий необходим лексико-грамматический анализ, знание синонимов, многозначности слов, использования фразовых единств, устойчивых сочетаний слов и так далее.

Блок «Чтение» содержит 3 текста и задания к ним, которые предполагают проверку уровня сформированности умений учащихся в двух видах чтения: 1) понимание основного содержания прочитанного; 2) умения извлекать необходимую информацию из текста.

Задания по прочитанному тексту предполагают контроль понимания учащимися логических связей, умение выделять основную мысль и извлекать нужную информацию.

Раздел «Грамматика» включает задания на знание видовременных форм английского глагола. Раздел «Страноведение» включает задания на знание страноведческих реалий.

Все задания составлены в соответствии с I, II, III и IV уровнем сложности и оцениваются по балльной системе, т. е. каждый правильный ответ оценивается в один, либо в два балла. Максимальное количество баллов – **131**.

В блок «Литературный перевод стихотворения» включены задания творческого характера. На выбор учащимся предлагается сделать литературный перевод одного стихотворения. Наиболее приближенный к профессиональному переводу текст получает наибольшее количество баллов. Максимальное количество - **40** баллов в соответствии с предложенными критериями:

| <b>Критерии оценки литературных переводов</b>                                 | <b>Количество баллов</b> |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Близость авторского замысла к образцу перевода оригинала                   | 5                        |
| 2. Стилистическая грамотность   | 5                        |
| 3. Точность рифм, оригинальность ритма  | 5                        |
| 4. Использование поэтических приемов  | 5                        |
| 5. Глубина подачи смыслового наполнения                                       | 5                        |
| 6. Логичность, связность  | 5                        |
| 7. Эмоциональное воздействие  | 5                        |
| 8. Нестандартность подхода к переводу (неожиданные эффекты и их актуальность) | 5                        |
| Для оценки каждого критерия следует использовать пятибалльную шкалу.          |                          |
| Итого максимально:  | 40 баллов                |

Инструкция к выполнению каждого задания дается на английском языке. Учащимся дается 60 минут для выполнения 1, 2, 3 и 4 разделов теста. (командный тур) (Время может быть изменено на усмотрение организаторов марафона).

Пользоваться словарем разрешается только при переводе стихотворного текста ограниченное количество раз по усмотрению курирующего специалиста. Время выполнения задания устанавливается организаторами интеллектуальных испытаний.

# **Интеллектуальный марафон 2013.**

**г. Коряжма**

**Английский язык**

**Командный тур**

## **PART 1. LEXICAL- GRAMMAR.**

**You must choose the proper variant, for each correct answer you are given 1 point.**

**1. The human body ... itself to the changing climate.**

- A) adepts
- B) adapts
- C) abducts

**2. The furniture in the house was old, so the landlord ... it.**

- A) palpated
- B) refurbished
- C) scintillated

**3. Marina: Hello Sara. We're not late, ... ? You haven't been waiting for long, ... ?**

- A) Aren't we, are you
- B) Haven't we, haven't you
- C) Are we, have you

**4. The bus is late. We have been waiting ... 20 minutes.**

- A) since
- B) for
- C) from

**5. The teacher ... before we reached the academy.**

- A) starts
- B) will have started
- C) would have started

**6. James didn't want to come with us to watch the movie because he ... watched it.**

- A) have already
- B) had already
- C) has already

**7. Svetlana reached the station late and found that her friend ... already left.**

- A) has
- B) will have
- C) had

**8. The accident ... her auditory faculties.**

- A) impaired
- B) immigrated
- C) monopolized

**9. White tigers are the ... species.**

- A) renovated

- B) jeopardized
- C) extinct

**10. Happening without being planned, self-generated can also be called :**

- A) vacuous
- B) spontaneous
- C) sedulous

**11. The car was blown ... in the blast.**

- A) in particles
- B) apart
- C) in peaces

**12. Give another word for “fashionable”.**

- A) Scruffy
- B) Trendy
- C) Rudimentary

**13. Which word is always used in plural form:**

- A) Gloves
- B) Pyjamas
- C) Socks

**14. The obsessive fear of tight ,enclosed spaces is called :**

- A) Claustrophobia
- B) Klaustrophobia
- C) Hydrophobia

**15. He speaks through his nose. He has a nasal ...**

- A) accent
- B) ascent
- C) ascend

**16. I must fill this form. Could you ... me your pen please.**

- A) borrow
- B) lend
- C) let

**17. I ... I won't trouble her.**

- A) promised
- B) promising
- C) promise

**18. My parents ... to receive me.**

- A) have reach
- B) will reach
- C) reached

**19. Everybody must pay attention to ... work.**

- A) his
- B) their
- C) my

**20. Sasha was smoking ... in front of his father.**

- A) foolishly

- B) secretly
- C) blatantly

**21. Here are your shoes. I \_\_\_\_\_ them.**

- A) have just been cleaned
- B) have just cleaned
- C) did just clean
- D) just cleaned

**22. What are you going to do when you \_\_\_\_\_ school?**

- A) complete
- B) leave
- C) finished
- D) ended

**23. \_\_\_\_\_ wanted to see you yesterday.**

- A) A friend of me
- B) A friend of mine
- C) One of my friend
- D) One my friend

**24. She'll tell us \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) on this morning at 11 o'clock
- B) on 11 o'clock this morning
- C) 11 o'clock in this morning
- D) at 11 o'clock this morning

**25. "How long \_\_\_\_\_ your new secretary?" "Since 1980."**

- A) have you known
- B) do you know
- C) have you been knowing
- D) did you know

**26. I hope you know that you \_\_\_\_\_ come with me if you don't want to.**

- A) mustn't
- B) don't have to
- C) don't need
- D) can't

**27. What \_\_\_\_\_ at the ABC cinema tonight?**

- A) are they play
- B) is on
- C) is playing

D) is played

**28. I was just wondering if she \_\_\_\_\_ about the tragedy.**

A) told

B) had been told

C) had told

D) has told

**29. He wanted to buy 4 \_\_\_\_\_ eggs and 3 \_\_\_\_\_.**

A) dozen // hundred sheep

B) dozens // hundreds sheeps

C) dozens // hundred sheeps

D) dozen // hundreds sheeps

**30. The problem is \_\_\_\_\_ in summer.**

A) much more bad

B) much worse

C) much more worse

D) much worst

**31. She will have \_\_\_\_\_ free time from now on.**

A) many

B) few

C) lot of

D) no

**32. I'm glad to hear that at least today's \_\_\_\_\_ cheerful.**

A) the news is

B) news are

C) the news are

D) news is

**33. He used \_\_\_\_\_ cigarettes, but he doesn't any more.**

A) smoke

B) smoking

C) to smoke

D) to smoking

**34." \_\_\_\_\_ " "No, her eyes are sore, that's why they are so red."**

A) Has Sue been crying?

B) Had Sue cried?

C) Did Sue cry?

D) Has Sue crying?

35. "She said she had met my friend two weeks before." "\_\_\_\_\_ she?"

- A) Did
- B) Didn't
- C) Has
- D) Hadn't

36. While everyone else \_\_\_\_\_, she \_\_\_\_\_ quietly in the kitchen.

- A) was laughing // was crying
- B) laughed // cried
- C) was laughed // cried
- D) laughed // was cried

37. They \_\_\_\_\_ for Google \_\_\_\_\_ 2004.

- A) worked / for
- B) 've worked / since
- C) 're working / since

**PART 2. READING.** Read these texts and choose the proper variant from given below. Mind the most suitable and detailed answer. For each correct answer you are given 2 points.

**Text 1.**

- (5) The reasons for the extinction of a species, and for the rapid rates of change in our environment, are currently a focus of much scientific research. An individual species' susceptibility to extinction depends on at least two things: the taxon (the biological group - kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, or genus) to which a species belongs, and the overall rate of environmental change. Fossil evidence shows that more mammals and birds become extinct than do mollusks or insects. Studies of the extinction of the dinosaurs and other reptiles during the Cretaceous Period show that a changing environment affects different taxa in different ways. Some may be
- (10) dramatically \_\_\_\_\_ affected; \_\_\_\_\_ others \_\_\_\_\_ less \_\_\_\_\_ so.
- (15) The best way to answer the question of what causes an extinction is to combine fields of inquiry and viewpoints. Using the fossil record and historical documentation, the different rates of extinction of various taxa and different responses to environmental change can be detected. Then, the evolutionary development of the different species can be compared and traits that may be disadvantageous can be singled out. Finally, researchers can use mathematical formulas to determine whether a population is likely to adopt itself to the changing environment or disappear. Hopefully, as more of this information is collected, specialists in different fields -physiological
- (20) and behavioral ecology, population ecology, community ecology,

evolutionary biology and systematics, biogeography, and paleobiology - will work together to make predictions about the broader changes that might occur in the ecosystem.

**1. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?**

- A) assessment of the work of specialists concerned with ecology
- B) a discussion of possible causes of extinction, and of ways to make predictions about environmental change
- C) the changing aspects of our environment  
a comparison of the existing rates of different taxa

**2. The word susceptibility in line 3 is closest in meaning to:**

- A) insensitivity
- B) receptiveness
- C) immunity
- D) vulnerability

**3. An example of a taxon would be:**

- A) a phylum
- B) the rate of environmental change
- C) a fossil
- D) studies of extinction

**4. The author compares mammals and birds to:**

- A) mollusks and insects
- B) phylum and class
- C) dinosaurs and reptiles
- D) ecologists and biologists

**5. It can be inferred from the passage that a significant event of the Cretaceous Period was:**

- A) the appearance of many taxa
- B) the dramatic effect of the dinosaur on the environment
- C) the extinction of birds
- D) the extinction of dinosaurs

**6. It can be inferred from the passage that dinosaurs:**

- A) included species that were mammals
- B) were better represented in the fossil record than other species
- C) possessed disadvantageous traits
- D) were not susceptible to extinction

**7. The word dramatically in line 10 means:**

- A) strongly

- B)inspiringly
- C)flimsily
- B)visually

**8.The word fields in the line 12 is closest in meaning to:**

- A)areas
- B)meadows
- C)studies
- D)careers

**9. From the passage it can be inferred that disadvantageous traits are:**

- A)occurring at different rates
- B)a contributing cause of extinction
- C)adaptable
- D)learned by mathematical formulas

**10.The expression singled out in line 16 is closest in meaning to:**

- A) isolated
- B) blamed
- C) seen
- D) divided

**11.According to the passage, the likelihood of a population becoming extinct can be:**

- A) lessened by the efforts of a few concerned specialists
- B) unaffected by environmental change
- C) determined by mathematical formulas
- D) almost impossible to ascertain

**12.The word broaden in line 22 is closest in meaning to:**

- A) fatter
- B) extra
- C) wider
- D) many

**Text 2.**

- (5) The Quakers, also called the Society of Friends, are a Christian group that arose in the mid-17th century in England and the American colonies. Quakerism came into being in England on or around 1652, when George Fox began to organize converts to preach his doctrine of "God in every man". The Friends were silent at their meetings, waiting for the "inward light". They believed people should sense God inside of themselves, without church buildings, appointed preachers, written liturgy, or many of the outward trappings associated with Christianity.
- (10) The Society of Friends is part of the left wing of the 17th -century English Puritan movement; in America, Quakers were persecuted by

- Puritans. Quakers experienced much official persecuted by Puritans. Quakers experienced much official persecution, including imprisonment and execution, for their belief that worship of God should be very personal. The term "Quaker" may refer to their penchant for "quaking" during religious services, or it may be a derogatory reference to supposed Quaker cowardliness and belief in pacifism.
- (15) Quakerism in the American colonies existed mainly in the northeast. The American Quaker population surged after 1682 when Quaker William Penn founded the state of Pennsylvania as a haven for Quakers and a "holy experiment" in religious toleration. Quakers were prominent and powerful in the Pennsylvania state government in the period before the American Revolution. During and after the Revolution, Friends concerned themselves with the plight of Native Americans. They also worked with escaped slaves and for the abolition of slavery. They continued to be known for their efforts at social reform.
- (20)

**13. In which of the following publications would this passage be most likely to appear?**

- A) an anthology of English literature
- B) an introductory American history book
- C) a book about Eastern religions
- D) a basic math textbook

**14. The word their in line 5 refers to:**

- A) trappings
- B) preachers
- C) religious services
- D) the Friends

**15. The word persecuted in line 11 in closest in meaning to:**

- A) scrutinized
- B) lauded
- C) harassed
- D) believed

**16. Where in the passage does the author give an example of Quaker involvement in social issues?**

- A) lines 4-5
- B) lines 10-11
- C) lines 17 - 18
- D) lines 20-21

**17. Which of the following would be an example of "the outward trappings associated with Christianity" referred to in lines 7-8 ?**

- A) clergy
- B) silent, leaderless worship
- C) concern for social reform
- D) the doctrine of "God in every man"

**18. It can be inferred from the passage that early Quakers experienced official persecution because:**

- A) they were known for "quaking" during religious services
- B) they helped found the state of Pennsylvania
- C) they came to America from England
- D) their religious beliefs were considered subversive

**19. Why does the author mention execution in line 12?**

- A) It is an example of the persecution Quakers faced
- B) It is an outward trapping of Christianity
- C) This serves as an example of William Penn's policies
- D) Many religions were concerned with this issue

**20. The paragraph after this passage would most likely be about:**

- A) the decline of the Quaker population since World War I
- B) The similarities and differences between Quakers and Puritans
- C) Ways in which Quakers today show concern for others
- D) Social reforms enacted by Quakers during American Revolution

### **Text 3.**

A driver who was going in his car at a great speed through the country road saw a man crossing the road and a dog following him. As the car drew near them the dog suddenly stopped, was hit by the car and killed. The driver stopped his car and came up to the man. "I am very sorry for what has happened," he said. "Will 50 dollars be enough for the killed dog?" — "Oh, yes," said the man, "50 dollars will be quite enough." The man put the money in his pocket and when the driver disappeared in the distance, looked at the dog and thought, "I wonder whose dog it was."

### **Questions:**

- 21. Did the man feel very unhappy that the dog had been killed?
- 22. Why was he happy to get 50 dollars?

**PART 3. GRAMMAR. Open the brackets. For each correct answer you are given 1 point.**

a) There (1 — be) a very interesting story in the morning paper about a man who just (2 — inherit) 50,000 dollars. The newspaper article (3 — be) quite detailed. It (4 — say) that the man always (5 — behave) very strangely.

What others (6 — like) he (7 — dislike) and what most people (8 — enjoy) he (9 — hate). He (10 — not bear) the sun, but he (11 — take) long walks in the rain without a raincoat or umbrella. He always (12 — see) the black side of everything. He (13 — find) fault with the best picture of the year but he (14 — stay) up late watching very old films on TV.

Last week his uncle (15 — die) and (16 — leave) him 50,000 dollars. Perhaps the uncle (17 — be) rather strange too. Or perhaps he (18 — know) about his nephew's strange preferences— one of them, anyway — and (19 — decide) to try and cure him.

In his will the old man (20 — insist) that the nephew (21 — spend) half the inheritance within the next two years. In case he (22 — fail) to do that the money (23 — give) to a university. Everyone (24 — want) to know what the nephew (25 — do). You see, the thing he (26 — hate) most of all (27 — be) to part with his money.

b) There (1 — be) always a big problem with Rex. Mr Smith never (2 — know) where he (3 — go). He (4 — try) to keep him in the garden but it (5 — be) no good. Rex always (6 — bring) something home with him.

One day Mr Smith (7 — come) home tired and (8 — be) soon fast asleep. He (9 — wake up) by a loud knock at the door. Rex (10 — look) at him with one eye. Mr Smith (11 — get up) and (12 — surprise) to see a policeman in the doorway. The policeman (13 — apologize) and told him that there (14 — be) a thief in the district stealing from the local shops small things like sweets, chocolates... Mr Smith said that if he (15 — notice) anything he (16 — let) the policeman know. But he knew who it (17 — be).

**PART 4. COUNTRY - STUDY. Choose the proper variant from given below. For each correct answer you are given 1 point.**

1. What is the nickname of the Conservative Party?

a) the Tories, b) the Whigs, c) the Libs, d) the Whips

2. What monument is there in the centre of Trafalgar Square?

a) Cromwell's statue, b) Nelson's Column, c) Queen's statue, d) Edward Elgar's statue.

3. Which animal can look at the Queen?

a) a dog, b) a cat, c) a lion, d) a tiger.

4. What's the name of Sir Churchill?

a) Winston, b) George, c) Christopher, d) Benjamin.

5. Who presides over the House of Commons?

a) Lord Mayor, b) Lord Chancellor, c) Prime Minister, d) Speaker.

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**г. Коряжма**  
**Английский язык**  
**Индивидуальный тур**

**You are given 2 poems by Robert Burns and William Blake.**

**You must choose and give the poetic interpretation of one of the poems, if necessary use the dictionary.**

| <b>Mally's Meek</b><br><i>by Robert Burns</i>   | <b>A Dream</b><br><i>by William Blake</i>   |
|---|---|
| <p>Mally's Sweet Chorus-Mally's meek,<br/> Mally's sweet,<br/> Mally's modest and discreet;<br/> Mally's rare, Mally's fair,<br/> Mally's every way complete.<br/> As I was walking up the street,<br/> A barefit maid I chanc'd to meet;<br/> But O the road was very hard<br/> For that fair maiden's tender feet.<br/> Mally's meek, &amp;c.<br/> It were mair meet that those fine feet<br/> Were weel laced up in silken shoon;<br/> An' 'twere more fit that she should sit<br/> Within yon chariot gilt aboon,<br/> Mally's meek, &amp;c.<br/> Her yellow hair, beyond compare,<br/> Comes trinklin down her swan-like neck,<br/> And her two eyes, like stars in skies,<br/> Would keep a sinking ship frae wreck,<br/> Mally's meek, &amp;c.</p> | <p>Once a dream did weave a shade<br/> O'er my angel-guarded bed,<br/> That an emmet lost its way<br/> Where on grass methought I lay.</p> <p>Troubled, wildered, and forlorn,<br/> Dark, benighted, travel-worn,<br/> Over many a tangle spray,<br/> All heart-broke, I heard her say:</p> <p>"Oh my children! do they cry,<br/> Do they hear their father sigh?<br/> Now they look abroad to see,<br/> Now return and weep for me."</p> <p>Pitying, I dropped a tear:<br/> But I saw a glow-worm near,<br/> Who replied, "What wailing wight<br/> Calls the watchman of the night?"</p> <p>"I am set to light the ground,<br/> While the beetle goes his round:<br/> Follow now the beetle's hum;<br/> Little wanderer, hie thee home!"</p> |
| <p><b>Босая девушка</b><br/> Перевод Маршака</p> <p>Об этой девушке босой<br/> Я позабыть никак не мог.<br/> Казалось, камни мостовой<br/> Терзают кожу нежных ног.</p>   | <p><b>Сон</b><br/> Перевод Маршака</p> <p>Сон узор сплетает свой<br/> У меня над головой.<br/> Вижу: в травах меж сетей<br/> Заблудился муравей.</p>  |

Такие ножки бы одеть  
В цветной сафьян или в атлас.  
Такой бы девушке сидеть  
В карете, обогнавшей нас!  
Бежит ручей ее кудрей  
Льняными кольцами на грудь.  
А блеск очей во тьме ночей  
Пловцам указывал бы путь.  
Красавиц всех затмит она,  
Хотя ее не знает свет.  
Она достойна и скромна.  
Ее милее в мире нет

Грустен, робок, одинок,  
Обхватил он стебелек.  
И, тревожась и скорбя,  
Говорил он про себя:  
Мураши мои одни.  
Дома ждут меня они  
Поглядят во мрак ночной  
И в слезах бегут домой!

Пожалел я бедняка.  
Вдруг увидел светляка.  
Чей, — спросил он, — тяжкий стон  
Нарушает летний сон

Выслан я с огнем вперед.  
Жук за мной летит в обход.  
Следуй до дому за ним  
Будешь цел и невредим!