

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ

2020–2021 уч. г.

Муниципальный этап.

Английский язык. 9–11 классы

| №№ части и задания | Тип задания | Критерии |
|---|---------------------------------|---|
| Часть 1. Аудирование Задания 1–10 | выбор одного правильного ответа | За каждый верный ответ – 1 балл Максимальная оценка 10 баллов |
| Задания 11-15 | выбор одного правильного ответа | За каждый правильный ответ – 1 балл Максимальная оценка 5 баллов |
| Часть 2. Чтение Задания 1-10 | выбор одного правильного ответа | За каждый верный ответ – 1 балл Максимальная оценка 10 баллов |
| Задание 11 | установить соответствие | За каждую верную пару – 1 балл Максимальная оценка 10 баллов |
| Часть 3. Лекс-грам тест Задания 1–15 | краткий ответ | За каждый верный ответ – 1 балл Максимальная оценка 15 баллов |
| Задания 16-25 | краткий ответ | За каждый верный ответ – 1 балл Максимальная оценка 10 баллов |
| Задания 26-35 | краткий ответ | За каждый верный ответ – 1 балл Максимальная оценка 10 баллов |
| Задание 36 | установить соответствие | За каждую верную пару – 1 балл Максимальная оценка 10 баллов |
| Часть 4. Письмо | Развёрнутый ответ | Максимальная оценка 20 баллов |

Максимум за работу – 100 баллов

Муниципальный этап ВСОШ, английский язык, 9-11 класс, 2020/21

9:55–13:15 22 ноя 2020 г.

LISTENING

Time: 15 minutes (15 points)

№ 1 – 10

1 балл

Task 1

Вам предстоит выполнить два задания по аудированию. Оба задания записаны на одном файле (включая инструкции, паузы и повторы). После выполнения задания 1 поставьте запись на паузу, перейдите на страницу с заданием 2 и продолжите выполнение задания 2 по аудированию.

[Прослушать аудиофайл в отдельной вкладке](#)

[Посмотреть на youtube](#)

For items 1–10 listen to an interview with an art consultant and curator and decide whether the statements (1–10) are **TRUE**, or **FALSE** according to the text you hear. You will hear the text **twice**.

Не забудьте проверить и сохранить свои ответы!

1. The curator's salary is more than £ 42,000.

False

1 балл

2. Some patients didn't like the idea of installing a sculpture outside the hospital's main entrance.

True

1 балл

3. The sculpture is believed to help the patients get better.

True

1 балл

4. Lucy considers the sculpture to be a true work of art.

False

1 балл

5. According to one newspaper, the hospital should have spent money on doctors and nurses.

True

1 балл

6. Lucy says that public institutions spend government money on art projects.

False

1 балл

7. Lucy thinks it's a good idea to improve the environment with art installations.

True

1 балл

8. Lucy believes that art projects are not always exciting for people.

True

1 балл

9. Lucy worked as a consultant for a paint factory.

True

1 балл

10. The paint factory should have spent more money on works of art.

False

№ 11 – 15

1 балл

Task 2

For items 11–15 listen to the dialogue. Choose the correct answer to answer questions 11–15. You will hear the text **only once**.

Не забудьте проверить и сохранить свои ответы!

11. Nick and Carol moved to a new place which is

twice the size of their old one.

more spacious than their old one.

a bit bigger than their old one.

1 балл

12. Nick and Carol moved because they wanted their kids to

have separate rooms.

share a room.

go to a better school.

1 балл

13. The new place is

an old house.

an apartment in a new block.

an apartment in an old block.

1 балл

14. The new kitchen has

new wooden floors.

big windows.

a huge balcony.

1 балл

15. Nick and Carol moved to the place

in the center.

near the center.

far from the center.

READING

Time: 45 minutes (20 points)

№ 1 – 10

1 балл

Task 1

For items 1–10, read the passage below and choose option which best fits according to the text.

[Скачать текст](#)

Pavlova - an Iconic Dessert with a Contested History

(1) Australia and New Zealand have always acted like siblings, and they love to squabble over sports, the nationality of Russell Crowe, and food, but there is no controversy bigger than this. The rivalry and dispute over the origins of the Pavlova, or "Pav," as both sides affectionately call it. Indeed, this airy dessert made of a meringue shell that is topped with cream and fresh fruit has been the countries' longest-running dispute.

(2) The one aspect of this dispute that both countries can agree on is the origin of this favoured dessert's name. The Pav is named after the famed Russian ballerina Anna Pavlova, who toured Australia and New Zealand in 1926.

(3) As the New Zealand story goes, the chef of the Wellington hotel at the time created the billowy dessert in her honor, claiming inspiration from her tutu. The Australian tale is similar, but instead involves a chef at the Esplanade hotel in Perth who named the dessert after the ballerina when one diner declared it to be "light as Pavlova". However, in reality, the authorship belongs to neither of them.

(4) New Zealander Dr. Andrew Paul Wood and Australian Annabelle Utrecht spent two years researching the true origin of the Pavlova, searching through newspapers and cookbooks throughout the years. "Meringue cakes were just about everywhere, prior to the Pavlova," explains Ms. Utrecht. In their investigation, they found over 150 recipes for meringue-based cakes that all look similar to the Pavlova we know today, all published before Anna Pavlova even arrived **Down Under** in 1926!

(5) The first Pavlova-like recipe found in their investigation was a meringue, cream and fruit torte named *Spanische Windtorte*, which was very popular in 18th century Germany. The general recipe later travelled to America with German immigrants that settled in the Midwest. Once it landed on American shores, it was developed further. In the late 1800s, the hand-cranked egg beater was invented. **This** resulted in many American housewives creating meringue more often. Resulting in the meringue craze, meringue recipes became wide-spread due to the ease in creation, and Pavlovas, as we know them today, became a home-cooked favourite.

(6) The researchers believe that it's possible the recipe travelled to New Zealand and Australia on the back of a cornstarch box. Manufacturers importing cornstarch from America might have printed the recipe on the back of the box. The use of cornstarch thus became the defining feature of the Pavlova recipe.

(7) Pavlova is made by beating egg whites to a very stiff consistency before folding in caster sugar, white vinegar, cornstarch, and sometimes vanilla, and slow-baking the mixture similarly to meringue. This makes the outside of the Pavlova a crisp crunchy shell, while the interior remains soft and moist with more of a marshmallow texture.

(8) Despite neither Australia nor New Zealand actually creating the Pavlova, both countries have become the lucky ones who are the guardians of this well-loved dessert. Unlike many other dishes named after Anna that did not make it past the era where the biggest star in the world was a ballerina, the Aussie and Kiwi Pavlova dishes continue to live on almost 100 years later.

Не забудьте проверить и сохранить свои ответы!

1. What do we learn about the two countries from Paragraph 1?

They are rivals on the sports field.

They have a brother-sister-like relationship.

They both prefer meringue for dessert.

They are enemies in different spheres.

1 балл

2. Which of the following is TRUE about the invention of the dessert?

Both chefs were impressed by the Russian dancer's performance.

Anna Pavlova stayed at these hotels during her tour.

Anna Pavlova was treated to these desserts during her tour.

The name was inspired by different circumstances.

1 балл

3. Dr. Andrew Paul Wood and Annabelle Utrecht based their research on

printed materials.

historical evidence.

German cuisine.

prior findings.

1 балл

4. "Down Under" in Paragraph 4 refers to

America and the New World.

Newspapers and magazines.

Australia and New Zealand.

Recipe books and recipes.

1 балл

5. When the recipe reached the United States, it ...

became a restaurant specialty.

was used on a daily basis.

rocketed in popularity.

was kept unchanged.

1 балл

6. "This" in Paragraph 5 refers to

an innovative device of the times.

the time when the recipe reached the USA.

the immigrant movement to the USA.

the recipe of the dessert.

1 балл

7. Eventually the Pavlova recipe reached New Zealand and Australia

as soon as cornstarch was invented.

as part of the packaging.

by word of mouth.

in the original German version.

1 балл

8. The Pavlova dessert ...

has a different inside and outside texture.

is similar to the classical meringue.

is crunchy and crisp all the way through.

has a denser texture than a meringue.

1 балл

9. Which feature of the dessert is mentioned in the text several times?

The simplicity of the recipe.

An original fresh taste.

The feathery texture and structure.

A variety of fruit to top it with.

1 балл

10. Today Australia and New Zealand can be credited with

popularizing the dessert.

preserving the dish and its name.

passing on the name to other dishes.

being the birthplace of the dessert.

№ 11

10 баллов

Task 2

For items 11–20, read the passage below and choose which of the sentences fit into the numbered gaps in the text. There is one extra sentence which does not fit in any of the gaps.

[Скачать текст](#)

Space flight is now a venerable industry. Humanity's first space explorer, Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin, orbited around the globe on 12 April 1961, more than half a century ago. Since then, more than 550 people have blasted themselves into space. 11 ____ By 1986, the Soviet Union had launched the Mir space station. 12 ____ Since 2000, humans have been living in space constantly. 13 ____

Almost every sector of human progress has benefited from sending people into space. Scientists had to invent new systems. 14 ____ Clothes are more fire-resistant because of research on space fires. 15 ____ Diseases behave and develop differently in microgravity, which helps scientists in finding cures.

The next global goal, as they say, is to expand human presence into the solar system. But where to go first? Shall we set off for the red planet first or Earth's satellite?

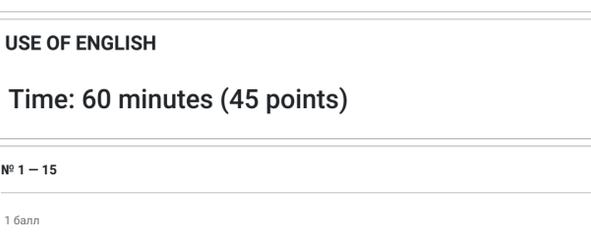
"16 ____" Henry Hertzfeld from George Washington University says. "The idea of putting people on Mars has been around for a long time. 17 ____"

The moon, on the other hand, has several advantages. 18 ____ It can be used as a location for a research station at a closer distance to Earth, but still within deep space, all while preparing for trips further afield.

As government agencies prioritise the moon, others are looking straight at Mars. Elon Musk has said his life goal is to create a thriving Mars colony. 19 ____ Musk says the BFR will be the biggest ever-made rocket. 20 ____

Выберите нужную позицию в левом поле, кликнув по ней, затем кликните в правом поле по выбранной Вами позиции (протянется линия). Если хотите изменить ответ, нажмите на точку в любом из полей (линия исчезнет).

Не забудьте проверить и сохранить свои ответы!



11

Monitoring the health of astronauts has led to revolutionary systems for helping patients on Earth.

12

However, only a 10th of those have been women.

13

It will be capable of taking as many as 100 passengers per trip, depending on how much luggage they want to put in the hold.

14

But we probably are still lacking the technology to keep people for a long time in deep space.

15

For this, SpaceX is developing the Big Falcon Rocket (BFR), which he believes could send crewed flights to the red planet by the mid-2020s.

16

There are some of them up there at the moment, speeding around the globe once every 90 minutes.

17

However, the future of any effective human space flight is certainly likely to be cooperative rather than antagonistic.

18

The Apollo guidance computer was a predecessor to the microcomputer, now found in all smartphones.

19

When it eventually fell to Earth and burned up, our current space outpost, the International Space Station (ISS), was launched.

20

It's only three days away, rather than a several-month round trip to Mars.

Where we go in space is decided by a combination of what people would like to do and the reality of time and budgets.

USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 60 minutes (45 points)

№ 1 – 15

1 балл

Task 1

For Questions 1–15, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct put a tick. Use the letter "V" as a tick. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word in a given space. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

Не забудьте проверить и сохранить свои ответы!

[Скачать текст](#)

Example:

0 V

00 of

MOVING TO THE WEST

0 To Americans 'the West' was an ever-changing concept.

00 At the time of the first federal census in 1790, 95 per cent of America's four of million people lived hard by the eastern seaboard and 'the West' was virtually everything else.

- By the 1820s, it extended not much beyond the Appalachians. The move to the West as we now know it began in earnest in the mid-1840s when the expression *Oregon fever* erupted.
- Encouraged by the government to settle the north-western territory claimed also by Britain, thousands of homesteaders were set off for a new life at the end of the Oregon Trail.
- The peopling of the West became not just an opportunity to be seized, but a kind of mission.
- The *Oregon Trail* is a somewhat misleading term. For one thing, it wasn't a trail in the sense of a well-defined track. It was a corridor, highly likely variable in width, across the grassy plains.
- Moreover, after the first few years relatively a few of those who travelled the trail were heading for Oregon.
- One of the great myths of the westward migration, compounded by a thousand movies, was that the immigrants lumbered over the prairies in Conestoga wagons. These sturdy vehicles were uselessly heavy for the long pull to Oregon or California.
- They did not haul some freight west, but almost never did they transport families. Instead westward immigrants used lighter, smaller and much nimbler wagons universally known as *prairie schooners*.
- These were hauled not by horses, but by mules or oxen, which could withstand the hardships of prairie crossings far better than any horse could.
- A final myth engendered by Hollywood was that wagons gathered in a circle whenever under attack by Indians. They didn't, and for the simple reason that the process would have been so laborious to organize that the party would very probably have been slaughtered before the job was even a one quarter accomplished.
- Wagons were covered with a canvas, as in the movies, though that was seldom used.
- The material was more generally known in the nineteenth century as *twill*. Though *wagon train* was also used (it is first recorded in 1849), the term wasn't particularly apt.
- For much of the journey the wagons fanned out into an advancing line up to ten miles wide to avoid each other's dust – and providing yet another obstacle to their forming into circles.
- Many of the early homesteaders had only the faintest idea of what they were being letting themselves in for, and often through no fault of their own. Until well into the third decade of the nineteenth century ignorance of the West remained so profound!
- Those who went west, incidentally, didn't think of themselves as still being in America.
- Until about the time of the Civil War, America was generally taken to signify itself the eastern states, so that accounts of the time commonly contain statements like 'Some people here [in Oregon] are talking about returning to America'.

1. By the 1820s, it extended not much beyond the Appalachians. The move to the West as we now know it began in earnest in the mid-1840s when the expression *Oregon fever* erupted.

V

1 балл

2. Encouraged by the government to settle the north-western territory claimed also by Britain, thousands of homesteaders were set off for a new life at the end of the Oregon Trail.

were

1 балл

3. The peopling of the West became not just an opportunity to be seized, but a kind of mission.

V

1 балл

4. The *Oregon Trail* is a somewhat misleading term. For one thing, it wasn't a trail in the sense of a well-defined track. It was a corridor, highly likely variable in width, across the grassy plains.

likely

1 балл

5. Moreover, after the first few years relatively a few of those who travelled the trail were heading for Oregon.

a

1 балл

6. One of the great myths of the westward migration, compounded by a thousand movies, was that the immigrants lumbered over the prairies in Conestoga wagons. These sturdy vehicles were uselessly heavy for the long pull to Oregon or California.

V

1 балл

7. They did not haul some freight west, but almost never did they transport families. Instead westward immigrants used lighter, smaller and much nimbler wagons universally known as *prairie schooners*.

not

1 балл

8. These were hauled not by horses, but by mules or oxen, which could withstand the hardships of prairie crossings far better than any horse could.

v

1 балл

9. A final myth engendered by Hollywood was that wagons gathered in a circle whenever under attack by Indians. They didn't, and for the simple reason that the process would have been so laborious to organize that the party would very probably have been slaughtered before the job was even a one quarter accomplished.

one

1 балл

10. Wagons were covered with a canvas, as in the movies, though that word was seldom used.

a

1 балл

11. The material was more generally known in the nineteenth century as *twill*. Though *wagon train* was also used (it is first recorded in 1849), the term wasn't particularly apt.

v

1 балл

12. For much of the journey the wagons fanned out into an advancing line up to ten miles wide to avoid each other's dust – and providing yet another obstacle to their forming into circles.

v

1 балл

13. Many of the early homesteaders had only the faintest idea of what they were being letting themselves in for, and often through no fault of their own. Until well into the third decade of the nineteenth century ignorance of the West remained so profound!

being

1 балл

14. Those who went west, incidentally, didn't think of themselves as still being in America.

v

1 балл

15. Until about the time of the Civil War, America was generally taken to signify itself the eastern states, so that accounts of the time commonly contain statements like 'Some people here [in Oregon] are talking about returning to America'.

itself

№ 16 – 25

1 балл

Task 2

For items 16–25, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. Use from three to five words. The number of words is specified in the brackets. Do not use short forms. Please mind both grammar and spelling. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Не забудьте проверить и сохранить свои ответы!

Example: 0. The pool isn't deep enough to swim in.

too

The pool _____ swim in. (4 words)

0 is too shallow to

В ответ запишите нужное количество слов через пробел, без запятых и других разделителей. Слова с орфографическими и другими ошибками не засчитываются.

—

16. Never have I heard such a ridiculous theory.

first

It is _____ heard such a ridiculous theory. (5 words)

the first time I have

1 балл

17. Although I love my sister I do not always agree with her.

see

Although I love my sister I do not always _____ her. (5 words)

see eye to eye with

1 балл

18. I did not ask for much – just a few pounds.

was

All _____ a few pounds. (4 words)

I asked for was

1 балл

19. As they get richer, they spend more and more money on useless things.

more

The _____, _____ money they spend on useless things. (5 words)

richer they get, the more

1 балл

20. Her cold was caused by getting soaked in the rain.

on

Her _____ getting soaked in the rain. (5 words)

cold was brought on by

1 балл

21. It is possible that the trains were delayed.

may

The trains _____ . (4 words)

may have been delayed

1 балл

22. Half the team caught flu last week.

came

Half the team _____ flu last week. (3 words)

came down with

1 балл

23. It seems that the rain is going to last for a long time.

set

The rain _____ . (3 words)

has set in

1 балл

24. It was a mistake not to warn them about the snowstorm.

have

We _____ them about the snowstorm. (3 words)

should have warned

1 балл

25. You can borrow my car but you must bring it back tomorrow morning.

unless

You _____ you bring it back tomorrow morning. (5 words)

cannot borrow my car unless

№ 26 – 35

1 балл

Task 3

For items 26–35 read the text line. Use the word given in the beginning (0) at the end of each line to form a new word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

В ответ запишите только одно слово без пробелов, запятых и других разделителей. Слово с орфографическими и другими ошибками не засчитывается.

Не забудьте проверить и сохранить свои ответы!

Example:

(0) gaming

TEENS AND TECH

Ask most teenagers if they would switch off and hand over their smartphone or (0) ...

gaming console for a week and they'd probably look at you bemused and ask "why?"

GAME

It's hardly surprising. Their devices – smartphones, tablets and gaming consoles – are part of them; they've even been (26) ... to phantom limbs.

LIKE

26.

likened

1 балл

A recent report by *Childwise* found that children aged 5 to 16 spend an average of six and a half hours a day in front of a screen, more than (27) ... as much as they did 20 years ago. Debate about the effects of the culture on young people – mental health and cyber-addiction – has never been livelier.

TWO

27.

twice

1 балл

"I can categorically say that 85% of my conflict resolution involves social media," says Michele Staniland, lead behaviour teacher at Parliament Hill school for girls in north London. "Young people get isolated in their own bubble; they lose their (28) ..."

CONFIDE

28.

confidence

1 балл

They also lose their (29) It works against effective ways of communication too". The *Disconnect* project did the following with a group of 15-year-olds.

ESTEEM

29.

self-esteem

1 балл

It challenged them to go offline for a week. About half the class (30) ... agreed to use a basic call-and-text mobile while their smartphones were locked away.

VOLUNTEER

30.

voluntarily

1 балл

Initially the students were (31) But the more they considered it, the more interesting the prospect of disconnecting became. Once they started looking at what they'd done the previous week, and how much time they'd spent on their smartphones and games, they were horrified.

DISMISS

31.

dismissive

1 балл

Was it hard? Yes. But impossible? No. Most who took up the challenge found it less difficult than they expected, suggesting the relationship they have with their devices leads to (32) ... rather than to mere addiction.

COMPULSIVE

32.

compulsiveness

1 балл

More importantly, all of them (33) ... admitted they got something out of it. They also reported going to bed earlier – a related and growing area of concern.

MIRACLE

33.

miraculously

1 балл

The teacher Jason Badu watched his students throughout the week with interest. According to the competent educationalist, "They seemed a little freer. It gave them a sense of getting to know their (34) ... and limitations."

STRONG

34.

strengths

1 балл

Since this pilot, the *Disconnect* project has evolved so that students will be offered online (35) ... – books, sports, culture – as incentives to sign up. This way the project hopes to send out a positive message – it's less about disconnecting and more about re-connecting with other activities. Balance is the key.

ALTER

35.

alternatives

№ 36

10 баллов

Task 4

Match the writers' names to the descriptions of their creative works. There are some extra descriptions which do not match.

Выберите нужную позицию в левом поле, кликнув по ней, затем кликните в правом поле по выбранной Вами позиции (протянется линия). Если хотите изменить ответ, нажмите на точку в любом из полей (линия исчезнет).

Не забудьте проверить и сохранить свои ответы!

Jonathan Swift

an American writer of the 20th century. He is known for his poems about life in the country, especially in New England. He won the Pulitzer Prize for poetry four times. Some of his best-known poems are *The Road Not Taken*, *Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening*. The phrase "Good fences make good neighbours" is drawn from *Mending Wall*.

Robert Louis Stevenson

an English author of the 17th century who wrote *The Pilgrim's Progress* while he was in prison for his beliefs. Cristian, his central character, journeys from the City of Destruction to the Celestial City.

Robert Frost

an American writer best known for her novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, which influenced many people in the US, especially in the North, to oppose slavery. Abraham Lincoln is reputed to have said to the author, "So you're the little woman who wrote the book that made this big war."

Emily Brontë

a Scottish writer of the 19th century whose books *Treasure Island* and *Kidnapped* are among the best-known adventure stories in English. He also wrote *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. His two characters, Jekyll and Hyde, serve as symbols of the good and evil sides of a single personality.

Harriet Beecher Stowe

an English author of the 19th century, one of the three sisters who wrote some of the most famous novels in English. This writer is best known for *Wuthering Heights*.

Ernest Hemingway

an English author of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, best known for creating the detective Sherlock Holmes and his friend Dr. Watson.

Francis Scott Fitzgerald

an American writer of the 20th century whose novels, including *The Grapes of Wrath*, *East of Eden*, and *Of Mice and Men* show great sympathy for poor people and their problems. He won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1962. Shakespeare's phrase "The winter of our discontent" served as the title for one of his books.

John Steinbeck

an English writer of the late 19th and early 20th centuries born in India. He is known for his novels, poems, and short stories set in that country, especially his popular children's story *The Jungle Book*, and for poems such as *Gunga Din* and *If*. One of his well-known novels is *The Light that Failed*. He won the Nobel prize for literature in 1907.

Rudyard Kipling

an English author of the 19th century, one of the three sisters who wrote some of the most famous novels in English. This writer is best known for *Jane Eyre*.

George Orwell

a British writer of the 20th century best known for his novels *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, which are both about political systems in which ordinary people have no power, and are completely controlled by the government. A famous quotation from his book is "all animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others."

Edmund Wilson

an American writer of the 20th century known especially for his novels *The Great Gatsby* and *Tender is the Night*.

Jonathan Swift

an Irish writer of the 18th century who is best known for his book *Gulliver's Travels* but who also wrote many other satirical stories and clever articles, in which he used humour to criticize institutions such as the universities, the legal profession, and the political parties.

John Milton

an English poet of the 17th century who is best known for his epic poem *Paradise Lost*. This was followed by *Paradise Regained*, and both poems were written after he had gone blind. Before this, he was active in politics as a strong supporter of religious freedom and of Oliver Cromwell.

Edmund Wilson

an American writer of the 20th century who won the Nobel prize for literature in 1954. He wrote many novels and short stories in a simple and direct style, and his books are often about typically male activities like war and hunting. His novels include *A Farewell to Arms*, *For Whom the Bell Tolls* and *The Old Man and the Sea*.

WRITING

Time: 60 minutes (20 points)

№ 1

20 баллов

Comment on the following quotation.

No two persons ever read the same book.

Edmund Wilson

Write 200–250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction, explaining how you understand the author's point of view;
- express your personal opinion and give reasons to support it;
- give examples from literature or history to illustrate your reasons;
- make a conclusion restating your position.

Решение

Критерии оценивания раздела «Письмо»

Максимальное количество баллов – 20.

Внимание! При оценке «0» по критерию «Решение коммуникативной задачи» выставляется общая оценка «0».

| БАЛЛЫ за Р КЗ | Решение коммуникативной задачи (максимум 4 балла) <i>К1</i> | ОФОРМЛЕНИЕ (максимум 16 баллов) | | | |
|------------------|--|--|---|--|--|
| | | Организация текста (максимум 4 балла) <i>К2</i> | Лексика (максимум 4 балла) <i>К3</i> | Грамматика (максимум 4 балла) <i>К4</i> | Орфография и пунктуация (максимум 4 балла) <i>К5</i> |
| 4 | <p>Задание выполнено полностью, все аспекты, указанные в задании, раскрыты (4 аспекта):</p> <p>1) вступление соответствует теме задания и объясняет точку зрения автора цитаты, 2) выражена позиция автора работы и дан(ы) аргумент(ы) в ее защиту, 3) приведен(ы) исторические или литературные пример(ы), 4) заключение соответствует теме задания и подтверждает позицию автора работы.</p> <p>Объём работы либо соответствует заданному, либо отклоняется от заданного не более чем на 10 % в сторону увеличения (не больше 275 слов¹) или на 10 % в сторону уменьшения (не меньше 180 слов).</p> | <p>4 балла</p> <p>Высказывание логично, имеется вступление, имеется заключение, средства логической связи использованы правильно, текст правильно разделён на абзацы.</p> | <p>4 балла</p> <p>Работа не имеет ошибок с точки зрения лексического и стилистического² оформления.</p> | <p>4 балла</p> <p>Работа не имеет ошибок с точки зрения грамматического оформления.³</p> | <p>4 балла</p> <p>В работе нет орфографических и/или пунктуационных ошибок.</p> |

¹ При превышении объема более чем на 10 % от заданного (276 слов и более) проверяются первые **250 слов**. При превышении объема менее чем на 10% от заданного баллы за содержание не снижаются.

² Работа должна быть написана в нейтральном стиле, допускается наличие в работе стяженных форм и риторических вопросов, случаи **неоправданного употребления** стилистически сниженной лексики считаются лексическими ошибками.

³ Ошибки на одно и то же грамматическое правило считаются однотипными и учитываются один раз.

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|----------|---|--|---|--|--|
| 3 | Задание выполнено: некоторые аспекты, указанные в задании, раскрыты не полностью или неточно ⁴ (1–2 аспекта раскрыты не полностью; или 1 аспект не раскрыт, остальные раскрыты полно); | 3 балла Допускаются 1-2 ошибки в организации высказывания. | 3 балла В работе имеются 1–2 лексические ошибки. | 3 балла В работе имеются 1 – 2 грамматические ошибки. | 3 балла В работе имеются 1-2 орфографические и/или пунктуационные ошибки. |
| 2 | Задание выполнено не полностью: (3-4 аспекта раскрыты не полностью или неточно; или 2 аспекта не раскрыты, но остальные раскрыты полно и точно; или 1 аспект не раскрыт и 1–2 аспекта раскрыты не полностью или неточно). | 2 балла Допускаются 3-4 ошибки в организации высказывания. | 2 балла В работе имеются 3–4 лексические ошибки. | 2 балла В работе имеются 3–4 грамматические ошибки | 2 балла В работе имеются 3 – 4 орфографические и/или пунктуационные ошибки. |
| 1 | Задание выполнено частично: (3 аспекта не раскрыты, но один раскрыт полно и точно или 2 аспекта не раскрыты и 1-2 аспекта раскрыты не полностью или неточно; или 1 аспект не раскрыт и 3 аспекта раскрыты не полностью или неточно). | 1 балл Допускаются 5-6 ошибок в организации высказывания. | 1 балл В работе имеются 5–6 лексических ошибок. | 1 балл В работе имеются 5–6 грамматических ошибок | 1 балл В работе имеются 5 – 6 орфографических и/или пунктуационных ошибок |
| 0 | Задание не выполнено: содержание не отражает тех аспектов, которые указаны в задании (4 аспекта не раскрыты или 3 аспекта не раскрыты, и один раскрыт неполно или неточно). И/ИЛИ Объём менее 180 слов. | 0 баллов В работе имеются 7 и более ошибок в организации высказывания. | 0 баллов В работе имеются 7 и более лексических ошибок. | 0 баллов В работе имеются 7 и более грамматических ошибок. | 0 баллов В работе имеются 7 и более орфографических и/или пунктуационных ошибок. |

⁴ Аспект считается раскрытым не полностью, если аргументы повторяются и/или аргументы неразвёрнутые. Аспект считается раскрытым неточно, если в приведенных примерах есть фактические ошибки. Аспект считается нераскрытым, если аргументация отсутствует или примеры не приведены.