

Listening comprehension

15 баллов, 1 балл за каждый вопрос

Понимание устного текста

Listen to the following extract from a fairy tale. Choose the answer that fits best according to what you hear.

Прослушайте отрывок из сказки. Выполните задание, выбрав правильные ответы из списка.

1. At the start, the man does not shoot the monkey because...

- a) he is afraid of the monkey.
- b) his children like the monkey.**
- c) the monkey is his friend.
- d) the monkey is very small.

2. The monkey goes to the house one day and sees...

- a) a big party.
- b) no one in the garden.**
- c) the children playing.
- d) the man with his gun.

3. The monkey looks in the window because he wants...

- a) to find some food.**
- b) to hide from the rain.
- c) to see the sick girl.
- d) to talk to the man.

4. What does the monkey see inside the house?

- a) A doctor cooking medicine.
- b) A little girl in bed who is sick.**
- c) The family eating dinner.
- d) The man cleaning his gun.

5. The man asks the monkey to...

- a) be quiet and go to sleep.
- b) bring some bananas.
- c) go away and find a doctor.
- d) make funny faces for the girl.**

6. The little girl watches the monkey, but she...

- a) falls asleep quickly.

- b) gets scared and cries.
- c) is too sick to smile.**
- d) laughs and feels better.

7. Who comes to the house to help?

- a) A doctor.**
- b) A police officer.
- c) The girl's teacher.
- d) The monkey's mother.

8. The doctor says the little girl...

- a) is okay and will be better tomorrow.
- b) is very sick and needs special medicine.**
- c) needs to eat more fruit.
- d) needs to go to the hospital.

9. The medicine needs a special thing. What is it?

- a) A banana from the garden.
- b) A hair from a lion.
- c) Honey from a bee.
- d) Tears from a tiger.**

10. Why is it hard to get tiger tears?

- a) No one knows what a tiger is.
- b) Tigers are always sleeping.
- c) Tigers are dangerous and don't cry often.**
- d) Tigers live very far away.

11. The monkey decides to...

- a) go home to sleep.
- b) help the girl and find the tiger.**
- c) play in the garden.
- d) steal the medicine from the doctor.

12. The monkey finds the tiger...

- a) crying near a river.
- b) eating its breakfast.
- c) running in the forest.
- d) sleeping in a tree.**

13. The monkey wakes up the tiger by...

- a) calling her and touching her with a stick.**
- b) dancing and making loud noises.
- c) giving her a banana.
- d) throwing a coconut at her.

14. The tiger thinks the monkey is...

- a) another tiger.

b) playing a trick on her.

c) too small to talk to.

d) a very good friend.

15. At the end of the story, the tiger...

a) is angry and does not help the monkey.

b) says she will help tomorrow.

c) starts to cry and gives her tears.

d) follows the monkey to the house.

Script

A man lived on the edge of the forest where the monkey was a frequent visitor. The garden was full of fruit trees, with bananas, coconuts, and breadfruit, all of which the monkey loved to eat. He also liked to play and swing in the trees. Often, he hung upside down and pulled faces at the children. Sometimes the man was tempted to pick up his gun and take a potshot at the monkey, but his children said: "No, Daddy, don't shoot the monkey, he's really funny." So he put his gun down and called out: "Stay away from bananas you thieving monkey or next time I will shoot you without mercy!" But one time when the Monkey visited, the house was unusually quiet. Nobody was playing or working in the garden.

"Hmm, perhaps they went on holiday," thought the monkey. He scampered across the grass and jumped onto the veranda where he played with the rocking chair. "Hmm, this is kind of boring," he said after a while. He looked around the windows of the house, trying to find a way inside. "You never know, they might have left some tasty food on the table just for me!" he thought. Around the back of the house, he finally found an open window, and, somewhat to his surprise, he heard some human voices. He jumped up onto the window sill and peered inside. There he saw the man kneeling beside the bed of his little girl. Her forehead was pale and clammy, and she looked ill. The man looked up and saw the monkey on the sill.

"Uh-oh," thought the monkey. "He's going to be cross with me now."

But he wasn't. Instead the man said: "Ah, it's you monkey. Now would be a good time to pull a funny face and see if you can cheer up my little girl. She's sick, you know. See if you can make her feel better." And so the monkey, who was kind hearted, and liked children, sat on the window sill, pulling faces, and making funny whooping noises. The little girl watched him with her big eyes, but she was too weak to smile. The monkey was happy to dance and play like this all day, especially when he had an audience. After some time had gone by, he stopped and tilted his head on one side. He could hear human footsteps around the front of the house. Somebody pushed the front door open and found their way to the bedroom.

"Oh, hello doctor," said the man, "thank you for coming over." "Good evening," said the doctor, "let's take a look at the patient." She felt the little girl's forehead and then put a thermometer under her arm. After a couple of minutes, she checked the thermometer reading and said, "I thought as much. Her temperature is high." Then she opened up her little black box and took out a stethoscope. The doctor asked the little girl to sit up so she could check her breathing. She used the stethoscope on her back and on her chest and asked her to cough. She did as she was told, and sounded very wheezy. When this was done, she said to the man, "She's not at all well." "What's wrong with her, doctor?" asked the man. "It's a very nasty bug that's going around. A lot of children around here are not well, but this is the worst case that I've seen so far." "Do you have any medicine, doctor?" "We did, but I'm afraid we've run out, and I can't be sure when we will have any more." "Oh please doctor, please find some medicine for my little girl. I don't have much money, but I do have lots of bananas, coconuts, and breadfruit. I can feed you for a whole year if you cure my little girl." "It's not about payment," said the doctor. "The medicine contains a very rare ingredient you see. It's very hard to come by." "What is it, doctor? Tell me, I'll find it even if I have to go to the ends of the earth to get it." "It doesn't matter where you go, you'll never be able to find this ingredient. You see, what we need are the tears of a tiger. And as you know, tigers don't cry very often. They don't have much to cry about, you see. They're big, strong creatures, and they can get everything they want in life. Besides, they are very fierce, and it's extremely dangerous to go anywhere near them, so even if a tiger did cry, you wouldn't be able to catch its tears. You'd be eaten as soon as you got anywhere near." The man looked sadly at his little girl. The monkey heard all of this, and he wanted to say, "hey, don't worry, I'll get you some tiger tears." But all that the man and the doctor heard him say was, "Oooh, oooh, aaah! Aaah!" The little girl also heard the monkey, but, unlike the grown ups, she understood him perfectly, and for the first time in three days, she smiled just a little bit. Without wasting another minute, the monkey sped off through the trees to look for the tigress. He found her napping in her favourite tree. "Miss," called out monkey, "Miss Tigress, sorry to wake you, but it's urgent. Can I have

some of your tears please?" At first the tigress pretended not to hear the monkey's annoying voice. But his voice went on.. and on... and on...

"Miss, Miss, sorry to be a pain, wake up please, I need your help urgently." He said, prodding and poking her in the belly with a stick. The tigress yawned, and with her huge paw she wiped sleepy crumbs away from her eyes. "What is it, monkey?" she asked, trying not to sound annoyed. "Please Miss, I need a few drops of your tears to cure a little girl who is very sick, and her daddy, the man, is extremely worried about her, and the doctor says that a few of your tears are the only medicine that can help her get better." "Well now, that's a pretty story," purred the Tigress, but you don't think I was born yesterday, do you? Since when did you care about anyone but yourself, dear Monkey? Don't you know by now that I can see through all of your cheeky tricks?" The monkey climbed a little nearer, dangerously near. "No Miss, I promise, this isn't one of my tricks," pleaded the monkey, but the tigress growled: "Get away before I wake up properly and eat you for my breakfast!"

Понимание письменного текста

Read the following article on memes.

For questions 1-15, decide which answer best fits each gap.

Прочитайте статью о мемах.

Выполните задание, выбрав правильные ответы из списка.

A *meme* is a small piece of culture that people share and copy. It can be a picture, a short phrase, a joke, or even a way of doing something. When one person shows a meme to another person, and that person shows it to someone else, the meme spreads.

The idea of memes was first talked about in the 1970s by a British writer and scientist. He said that memes move from person to person a little like ideas or habits. Some memes change over time because people add something new or make a funny version of the original.

Memes can appear in many forms. They may be words we repeat, popular styles, or things people do on social media. People share memes when they talk, write messages, post online, or send pictures. The memes that people like the most are the ones that spread the quickest.

Some people think memes are helpful because they make communication fun and easy. Others believe that memes can be confusing or even harmful if they give wrong information or hurt someone's feelings. A meme that seems funny to one group may be upsetting to another group.

Today, many memes come from the Internet. Internet memes move very fast because people see them on social media, websites, or through messages. These memes often change because someone edits the picture or rewrites the words. Every time someone changes a meme, a new version appears, and the meme continues to spread in a different way.

1. What is a meme?

- A) A long story.
- ☒ B) A cultural idea or behavior that spreads through imitation.
- C) A type of school project.
- D) A computer program.

2. Which of these can be a meme?

- A) A shopping list.
- ☒ B) Any idea or behavior that gains popularity through copying.
- C) A scientific report.
- D) A map of a city.

3. How do memes spread?

- A) When people throw them away.
- B) When people forget them.
- ☒ C) Through imitation and social transmission from one person to another.
- D) When teachers teach them in class.

4. Who first talked about memes?

- A) A famous actor.
- B) A scientist and author from Britain.**
- C) A group of students.
- D) A computer engineer.

5. When did people first talk about memes?

- A) In the latter half of the 20th century.**
- B) In the 1800s.
- C) In the year 2000.
- D) Last week.

6. What happens to some memes over time?

- A) They disappear forever.
- B) They become books.
- C) They are often modified or remixed by the people who share them.**
- D) They turn into songs.

7. Which of these is NOT mentioned as a form of a meme?

- A) A short phrase.
- B) A picture.
- C) A joke.
- D) An academic examination.**

8. How do people usually share memes today?

- A) By sending letters.
- B) By talking only face-to-face.
- C) Primarily through digital and social media platforms.**
- D) By printing them in newspapers.

9. What happens when people like a meme a lot?

- A) It stops spreading.
- B) Its popularity and rate of sharing increase significantly.**
- C) It becomes dangerous.
- D) It becomes a secret.

10. Why do some people think memes are helpful?

- A) Because they are always true.
- B) They can make interacting with others more enjoyable and efficient.**
- C) Because they only appear in books.
- D) Because they are very quiet.

11. Why do some people think memes can be harmful?

- A) They always hurt people.
- B) They are too difficult to understand.
- C) They have the potential to mislead or cause emotional distress.**
- D) They are too expensive to make.

12. Why might a meme upset some people?

- A) Because it is written in another language.
- B) Humor is subjective, and what amuses one person may offend another.**
- C) Because it has many colours.
- D) Because it is very old.

13. Where do many memes come from today?

- A) Museums.
- B) They are predominantly born and circulated on digital networks.**
- C) Supermarkets.
- D) TV commercials only.

14. Why do Internet memes change quickly?

- A) They are in a constant state of revision by their audience.**
- B) Nobody sees them.
- C) They are too serious.
- D) They are always the same.

15. What happens when someone makes a new version of a meme?

- A) The meme stops being popular.
- B) This new iteration starts to circulate on its own.**
- C) The old version disappears immediately.
- D) Only adults can understand it.

Грамматика и лексика

Task 1

For questions 1-10, read the extract from the article and complete the task.

Use these verbs in their new forms – finite (tense, mood, number, person) and non-finite (infinitive, gerund, participle) – and complete the gaps.

Прочитайте отрывок из статьи и выполните задание.

Используйте глаголы в пропусках, соблюдая правила сочетаемости. Глаголы используются в личных и неличных формах.

consider
create
forbid
long
meet
observe
obsess
suffer

Victor Frankenstein, a brilliant young scientist, becomes 1. **obsessed** with the idea of reanimating life. He had to explore 2. **forbidden** knowledge and collect body parts 3. **to create** a living being – something to change science forever. The creature, on 4. **meeting** humans, is open to them. But he is met with fear and violence. He seems 5. **to long** for connection and learning. By 6. **observing** a family, he learns to speak and read. But not being accepted drives him to despair. It is Victor's younger brother whom the creature kills in revenge. Victor feels responsible but keeps silent. When an innocent girl is accused, he can't but 7. **suffer**. However, he doesn't tell the truth, causing more tragedy.

Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley's Gothic classic Frankenstein suggests that ambition without responsibility is fatal. It 8. **is considered** one of the first science-fiction novels. An international sensation, the story has been adapted hundreds of times in different media and has influenced pop culture at large.

9. The word "reanimating" is closest in meaning to

- A) studying carefully.
- B) **bringing back to life.**
- C) taking apart.
- D) improving greatly.

10. The phrase "drives him to despair" implies that the creature feels

- A) immense hope.
- B) deep happiness.
- C) **complete loss of hope.**
- D) slight confusion.

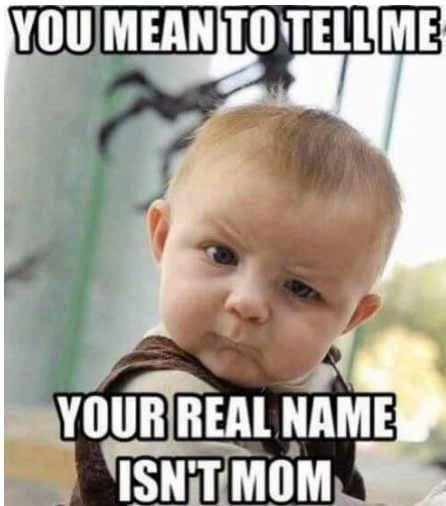
Task 2

Analyse the following memes. For questions 11-15, choose the option which best explains the meaning of the meme.

Проанализируйте мемы. Выполните задания, выбрав правильный ответ из списка.

11. The phrase “do you mean” in this meme means

- A) Are you trying to say.
- B) Do you plan to hurt me.
- C) Do you understand me.
- D) Is this important to you.



12. The phrase “you’re chill with everyone” in this meme means

- A) You are cold with them.
- B) You are friends and relax with them.
- C) You depress them.
- D) You discourage them.

When you're chill with everyone



13. The phrase “tells on you” in this meme means

- A) Tells a horror story to your parents.
- B) Tells a joke to your parents.
- C) Informs your parents against you.
- D) Lies to your parents.

**When a sibling
tells on you
in front of your parents**



14. This meme means

- A) Your teacher criticises you for bad behaviour.
- B) Your teacher criticises you for a language mistake.
- C) Your teacher praises you for an achievement.
- D) Your teacher praises you for finishing the test first.

The sand was sandy.

English teachers:



15. This meme represents

- A) A pun.
- B) A zeugma.
- C) An oxymoron.
- D) An allusion.

Goodbye Mufasa. I'm the King now.



Письменная речь



Напишите **комментарий** к следующему мему.

Напишите комментарий в пределах **130-150 слов**, ответив на все пункты плана. Напишите свой ответ в виде связного текста с логической структурой и соответствующими связующими словами.

План:

Анализ 1. Кратко объясните, в какой ситуации данный мем может использоваться и какие значения он может иметь.

Анализ 2. Определите и объясните, каким образом данный мем создает юмористический эффект? Кажется ли этот мем смешным лично Вам? Почему? Почему нет?

Рефлексия. Приведите краткий пример из реальной жизни (из вашего опыта или наблюдений), когда какой-либо мем вызывал недопонимание или негативную реакцию. Делитесь ли вы мемами в чатах с учителями, классом и семьей? Почему? Почему нет?

Заключение. Подведите итог, высказав свое мнение. Завершите одним развернутым предложением, выражающим Ваше общее отношение к мемам в современном мире, подкрепляя сказанное аргументом/аргументами.

Внимание!

Заимствованный или сгенерированный текст будет снят с конкурса.

Работа провокационного характера, написанная с нарушением этических норм, будет снята с конкурса.

Критерии оценивания 5-8 классы

Содержание		макс 18 * 2 = 36	
Описание ситуации	2: описание присутствует; развернуто, логично, конкретно 1: описана не полностью и/или не логично и/или неубедительно 0: описание отсутствует	2	
Значение	2: описание присутствует; развернуто, логично, конкретно 1: описано не полностью и/или не логично и/или неубедительно 0: описание отсутствует	2	
Средства создания юмористического эффекта	2: приемы выделены; определены верно; описаны развернуто, логично, конкретно 1: описаны не полностью и/или не логично и/или неубедительно 0: описание отсутствует	2	
Личное отношение к юмору	2: отношение приводится; развернуто, логично, конкретно 1: приводится не полностью и/или не логично и/или неубедительно 0: мнение отсутствует	2	
Описание примера из жизни	2: пример приведён; описан развернуто, логично, конкретно 1: описан не полностью и/или не логично и/или неубедительно 0: пример отсутствует	2	
Личное отношение к мемам применительно к близким	2: мнение приводится; развернуто, логично, конкретно 1: приводится не полностью и/или не логично и/или неубедительно 0: мнение отсутствует	2	
Личное отношение к мемам в общем	2: мнение приводится; развернуто, логично, конкретно 1: приводится не полностью и/или не логично и/или неубедительно 0: мнение отсутствует	2	
Связующая лексика	2: лексика используется; корректно, логично 1: используется корректно частично/не для всех переходов к новому компоненту текста 0: используется некорректно/ отсутствует	2	
Структура	1: деление на абзацы присутствует 0: деление на абзацы отсутствует	1	
Дополнительный балл	1: Автор выходит за рамки шаблонного мышления и описания, проявляет креативность	1	
Язык		макс 19	
Стиль	1: один стиль последовательно поддерживается во всей работе 0: стиль не последователен	1	
Лексика	1 ошибка 2 балла	8	
Дополнительный балл	1: Автор выходит за рамки комфортной зоны знакомого и безопасного запаса слов, рискует ради оригинального и	1	

	яркого выражения мыслей		
Грамматика Пунктуация и орфография	1 ошибка 2 балла 1 ошибка 1 балл	8	
Дополнительный балл	1: Автор выходит за рамки комфортной зоны знакомого и безопасного запаса структур, рискует ради оригинального и яркого выражения мыслей	1	

Первичный балл за содержание умножается на 2

Количество слов: более 225 слов / менее 65 слов – 0 балла за содержание, оценивается только языковая часть

Генерирование текста AI: 0 балла за всю работу

Провокационное содержание: 0 балла за всю работу