Задание первого этапа республиканского интеллектуально-творческого конкурса

по английскому языку

**«Лингвомарафон», 2023 год**

**10 класс**

ФИО учащегося\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Школа, класс \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

ФИО педагога\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **Read the text. Fill in the gaps (A-F) with the correct part of the sentences (1-7) below. One sentence is extra. (30 points)**

A Young Mayor

This is a very unusual case, but as you will see, unusual doesn’t mean impossible. An 18-year-old school girl has become the youngest mayor of a British town in history. Amanda Bracebridge, **A** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, won leadership of Clun village council in a dramatic election last night. The tiny village only has 122 voters and Amanda won the election by just two votes from the only other candidate, 69-year-old Fred Gardner of the Conservative party. Amanda, **B** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, was an independent candidate. She was surprised by her success, **C** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. “My election promise was to make sure **D** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,” she told us. She was referring to the plans from a large company to buy up farmland and build flats there. “We live in one of the most beautiful villages in Shropshire and I want to make sure it stays that way.”

Amanda, who is in her last year at nearby Bishop’s Castle High School, **E** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and her exams which she takes in two months. “It’s going to be a pretty busy few months,” she said. “But when the exams are over I will be able to concentrate completely on helping my village”.

Amanda had plans to go to university but is now going to start a year later **F** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. “I’ve talked to Leeds University and they say my place will wait for me”. And what is she going to study? Politics? “No, actually, I am going to do sociology and economics”.

1.  who is not a member of any political party

2.  that our village would be protected from outside interests

3.  but it was not a total shock to her

4.  being a politics student at the university

5.  so she can do her job as mayor properly

6.  who is only just old enough to vote herself

7.  will have to find time for her work as mayor

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A | B | C | D | E | F |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

**2. Choose the correct heading (1-8) for sections ( A–G) from the list of headings below. Use each number only one time! There is one extra heading! Write the correct number 1-8 in the boxes A – G. (35 points)**

**List of Headings**

1.  One kind of energy into another!

2.  Enough is enough!

3.  Always something to celebrate!

4.  Home again!

5.  Always right on trend!

6.  No need to study abroad!

7.  Spring is in the air!

8.  Not to forget the history!

**A.** In the 19th and 20th century, just like any other big industrial city, Moscow had many plants and factories. They provided Muscovites with jobs and industrial goods such as fabrics, clothes and cars. They also made their owners rich and famous. However, from the late 20th century until now the number of plants and factories in Moscow has been subsiding, and here again, Moscow follows the general tendency that you can see all over the world.

**B.** Besides jobs and industrial goods, plants and factories bring pollution. Add the exhaust fumes from cars and you will get a city covered in smog. This has always been a problem, but by the mid 20th century it reached the point when it became obvious that something had to be done. Big companies started closing their manufacturing facilities in cities and moving them elsewhere. But their buildings remained, and many of them got second lives.

**C.** Two of the most spectacular examples of this trend are the two former power stations in London: Bankside Power Station which was closed in 1981 and converted into Tate Modern Gallery in 1994; and Battersea Power Station which was closed in 1975 and is now in the process of being transformed into a modern facility which will house a unique blend of restaurants, shops, parks, cultural and office spaces, as well as residential accommodation.

**D.** Moscow has several similar projects. One of the first was transforming a silk factory once owned by a French merchant Claude-Marie Girot into a modern business block. The sturdy red-brick four-storied buildings, so typical of the late-19th century factories, now house different businesses, among which is Yandex headquarters. The business block is called Red Rose 1875, commemorating the year the silk factory was opened and the fact that during the Soviet times it was named after Rosa Luxemburg.

**E.** Bolshevik Sweets Factory is famous primarily for it Yubileynoe cookies which were first produced in 1913 to celebrate the Romanov family 300th Anniversary on the Russian throne. Today, besides many other things, its historic building in Moscow is home to the Russian Impressionism Museum whose owner collects paintings of late 19th  — early 20th century Russian artists. Many of the pictures were bought abroad and brought back to Russia.

**F.** Manometer Plant opened in 1886 as a foundry and during the Soviet times produced a lot of machinery for different industries. When its facilities were moved out of Moscow, the old buildings were turned into a center of art, architecture and design called Artplay. Several art galleries and architectural workshops, can be found here, as well as The British Higher School of Art and Design which has become quite popular with Russian art students.

**G.** One of the most popular creative spaces located in the old industrial sites is the former perfume factory well-known now as Flacon. This is the place enjoyed by Muscovites and tourists alike. In addition to cool cafes and restaurants, workshops and concerts, Flacon regularly holds all sorts of festivals  — Days of a particular country like Norway or France, Singapore or Japan, as well as festivals of creative industries and handmade crafts.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**3**. **Change the words in brackets in the correct form if necessary to complete the sentences.** **(35 points)**

1. Bouvet Island is a dependent area of Norway. It is an uninhabited volcanic island in the South Atlantic Ocean where the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(NEAR) human life resides thousands of miles away.
2. The island has an area of 49 square kilometres, the biggest part of which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(COVER) by a glacier.
3. I live in a block of flats in one of the residential areas of my town. My flat is on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(TWELVE) floor. When the lift is faulty, it is very hard to get to the flat on foot.
4. In 1970, some scientists began to question whether Pluto was really a planet. As technology improved the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_( **POSSIBLE** )to see the outer areas of the solar system, they found other objects like Pluto. However, they decided that these did not have enough mass, or quantity of matter, to be considered a planet.
5. They found fault with the International Astronomical Union’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**REQUIRE**) for what a planet is.
6. Trousers are a recent style in the history of fashion. Men wore tights under short, loose pants until the early 1800s when the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**ONE )** real pants for men appeared.
7. Until the 1940 it was considered that trousers were not suitable for ladies. However, during World War II, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**WOMAN** ) working at factories started wearing long pants.

**Total points:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**