

You will hear part of a lecture.

For questions 1-5, complete the sentences with a number or a word.

Decide whether the following statements 6-10 are True (A) or False (B).

List of statements

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- 1 On a cold December evening in _____(year), Rosa Parks incited a revolution by just sitting down.
- 2 She was tired after spending the day at work as a _____.
- 3 She stepped onto the bus for the ride home and sat in the fifth row — the first row of the "Colored _____."
- 4 In Montgomery, Alabama, when a bus became full, the seats nearer the front were given to _____ passengers.
- 5 After Parks refused to move, she was arrested and fined \$_____.

- 6 Rosa Parks refused to give up her bus seat to a black passenger.
- 7 Her act of defiance began a movement against segregation in America.
- 8 The boycott of public buses by African Americans in the whole country lasted 381 days.
- 9 The U.S. Supreme Court ruled out that segregation on public buses was illegal.
- 10 President Obama presented Rosa Parks with the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 2013.



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Подготовка к олимпиаде
по английскому языку

Reading

Read the text.

Decide whether the following
statements 1-6 are True (A),
False (B) or Not stated (C).

List of statements

- 1 Brown served as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 2007 to 2010.
- 2 He tried to initiate calls for global financial action.
- 3 He was a passionate advocate for global action to ensure education for all.
- 4 Brown has a PhD in History from the University of Edinburgh.
- 5 He was married to Sarah Brown, née Blair.
- 6 He reduced some taxes and enacted Bank of England reforms.

For questions 7-10 choose the correct
paragraph (A–E). Some of the letters
may be chosen more than once while
some of them may not be used.

Which of the paragraphs mentions

- 7 Brown was the longest continuously serving Chancellor of the Exchequer
- 8 he earned a degree with honours
- 9 he became friends with another new MP
- 10 Brown had a strong interest in sports

Some words are missing in the text. These
words in a different word form are listed
below. Derive new words from the given
words to fill in the gaps 11-15.

agree, consider, just, regulate, treat

- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15

A Gordon Brown was born in Scotland and grew up in the industrial town of Kirkcaldy. He started at Edinburgh University aged 16, becoming the youngest fresher there since the war. It was at university that he began to have problems with his sight and doctors diagnosed him with a detached retina, which was caused by an injury he received in his final game for his school rugby team. He gained a First Class Honours degree in History and became the youngest ever Rector of Edinburgh University in 1972.

B Gordon Brown became MP for Dunfermline East in the 1983 General Election with a majority of 11,000 and shared his first office in the House of Commons with Tony Blair, where they became friends. Later he became Shadow Chancellor and backed Tony Blair for the leadership of the Labour Party. Working together they won a landslide majority in 1997. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer during the longest ever period of economic growth. He also made the Bank of England independent and announced, at the Gleneagles Summit in 2005, an agreement to support the world's poorest countries and deal with climate change. His passion for global 11_____ was shown in his

negotiation to cancel the debts of the world's poorest nations and the tripling of the development budget. It was during his time as Chancellor that he proposed to Sarah Macaulay and 7 months later they were married at their home in North Queensferry.

C Gordon Brown became Prime Minister on 27 June 2007 after Tony Blair left office. During his time as Prime Minister he oversaw changes such as the introduction of neighbourhood policing in every area, a legally-enforceable right to early cancer screening and 12 _____, and the world's first ever Climate Change Act, which was implemented in autumn 2008. The greatest challenge he faced in office was the worldwide financial crisis and the following recession. In April 2009, one year before retirement, he hosted the G20 Summit in London where world leaders pledged to make an additional \$1.1 trillion available to help the world economy through the crisis and restore credit, growth and jobs. They also pledged to improve financial supervision and 13 _____.

D UK combat operations in Iraq, which had begun during his predecessor's time in office, came to an end under Gordon Brown. British forces withdrew from the



country at the end of April 2009. He regularly visited Iraq and Afghanistan and, in December 2009, he became the first Prime Minister for some 14_____ time to stay in a war zone when he stayed overnight in Kandahar, Afghanistan.

E He became heavily involved in international negotiations to reach an agreement to replace the Kyoto Treaty and, in December 2009, he attended the United Nations summit in Copenhagen. Following the summit, he pledged to lead an international campaign to turn the agreements reached at Copenhagen into a legally binding treaty. During his time in office, he worked with his Irish counterpart Brian Cowen to negotiate the devolution of policing and justice powers in Northern Ireland. This 15_____ was finally reached in February 2010 and the powers were passed to Northern Ireland's government in the following April.

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Подготовка к олимпиаде
по английскому языку

Use of English

Task 1. 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.

1 I didn't know that cars were so expensive in England.

IDEA

I had _____ so much in England.
(5 words)

2 John doesn't have a serious enough attitude to his responsibilities.

SERIOUSLY

John doesn't _____ enough.
(4 words)

3 The two problems are completely different.

COMMON

The two problems don't have _____ each other.
(4 words)

4 I was amazed because there were no problems throughout the journey.

WENT

To my _____ throughout the journey.
(4 words)

5 There's no point arguing about this question.

WORTH

This question _____ about.
(4 words)

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Подготовка к олимпиаде
по английскому языку

Use of English

Task 2. Put the words from the box. Some of the words may be chosen more than once while some of them may not be used.

A	American	E	French	I	Mexican
B	Arabic	F	Greek	J	Russian
C	Chinese	G	Indian	K	Scottish
D	Dutch	H	Italian	L	Spanish

Sentences

- 1 Pardon my _____, but that's a damned shame!
- 2 This contract is written in such complicated language that it's all _____ to me.
- 3 You'll be in _____ with your teacher if you don't hand in this assignment on time.
- 4 Well, don't that beat the _____! It's amazing what phones can do these days.
- 5 The official story is that he's sick, but I think he's just taking _____ leave.
- 6 I know it's September, but don't get out your winter clothes just yet—this area often has an _____ summer.
- 7 The firm's CEO denounced the rumors of impending layoffs as being nothing more than _____ whispers.
- 8 Why are you home so early? Well, they made me walk _____.
- 9 The students lined up and walked _____ file into the auditorium.
- 10 John is always lecturing me like a _____ uncle, forgetting the fact that I'm 40 years old!

Task 3. Put the words from the box. There are two words which you don't need to use.

central
cold
comfortable

former
green
illegal

lavish
old
passive

social
specific
upper

While *The Great Gatsby* is a highly 1_____ portrait of American society during the Roaring Twenties, its story is also one that has been told hundreds of times, and is perhaps as 2_____ as America itself: a man claws his way from rags to riches, only to find that his wealth cannot afford him the privileges enjoyed by those born into the 3_____ class. The 4_____ character is Jay Gatsby, a wealthy New Yorker of indeterminate occupation. Gatsby is primarily known for the 5_____ parties he throws each weekend at his ostentatious Gothic mansion in West Egg. He is suspected of being involved in 6_____ bootlegging and other underworld activities.

The narrator, Nick Carraway, is Gatsby's neighbor in West Egg. Nick is a young man from a prominent Midwestern family. Educated at Yale, he has come to New York to enter the bond business. In some sense, the novel is Nick's memoir, his unique view of the events of the summer of 1922; as such, his impressions and observations necessarily color the narrative as a whole. For the most part, he plays only a peripheral role in the events of the novel; he prefers to remain a 7_____ observer.

Upon arriving in New York, Nick visits his cousin, Daisy Buchanan, and her husband, Tom. The Buchanans live in the posh Long Island district of East Egg; Nick, like Gatsby, resides in nearby West Egg, a less fashionable area looked down upon by those who live in East Egg. West Egg is home to the nouveau riche, people who lack established 8_____ connections, and who tend to vulgarly flaunt their wealth. Like Nick, Tom Buchanan graduated from Yale, and comes from a privileged Midwestern family. Tom is a 9_____ football player, a brutal bully obsessed with the preservation of class boundaries. Daisy, by contrast, is an almost ghostlike young woman who affects an air of sophisticated boredom. At the Buchanans's, Nick meets Jordan Baker, a beautiful young woman with a 10_____, cynical manner. The two later become romantically involved.

Task 4. Read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have an extra word. Tick (v) the sentences that are correct. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word down.

- 1 *The Talented Mr. Ripley* is a 1955 psychological thriller by Patricia Highsmith.
2 It is the first book by starring the iconic anti-hero Tom Ripley,
3 a small-time con man and master manipulator whose skill with less people and
4 manipulation allows him to get off access to power and influence.
5 Focusing on ever Ripley's first major con, the book establishes
6 the main character and explores on themes of identity, obsession, and
7 the psychological impact of attempting to has become someone else.
8 The series was popular upon its release and remains significant culturally today,
9 although it was hardly controversial at the moment of its release due
10 to its main manipulative nature and occasional outbursts of rage and psychopathic
behavior.



Task 5. Match the two columns.

- 1 Sir Isaac Newton
- 2 Edward Jenner
- 3 Alexander Fleming
- 4 James Clerk Maxwell
- 5 Charles Darwin
- 6 Alexander Graham Bell
- 7 James Watt
- 8 Lyn Evans
- 9 Timothy Berners-Lee
- 10 Stephen Hawking

A He was the man behind the ever-famous theory of the evolution of man. He published *On the Origin of Species* which discussed the basic mechanism of evolution and the concept of natural selection.

B He was an English mathematician, astronomer, and physicist. He published the *Mathematics Principles of Natural Philosophy* which discussed the laws of motion and universal gravitation which is used widely in the fields of science and academics.

C He discovered that sound vibrations could travel telegraphically. The discovery of telephone inspired the concept of modern gadgets.

D He was an English scientist who was greatly known for his discovery of a smallpox vaccine. He was regarded by his contemporaries as the «Father of Immunology». He studied the feasibility of cowpox to counter smallpox virus.

E He contributed his steam engine to the world. His invention was vital to start the Industrial Revolution which paved the way for large machinery and mechanical equipment used in manufacturing industries.

F He accidentally discovered the cure for certain diseases and disorders – the antibiotic. He found out a mold he identified as “penicillin” which killed a number of disease-causing bacteria.

G He was the project leader of the Large Hadron Collider at CERN in Switzerland until 2008. He has been honoured with a number of science awards including the Glazebrook Medal, the 2012 Special Fundamental Physics Prize, and the IEEE Simon Ramo Medal.

H He greatly contributed to the understanding of physics. He was widely known for his theory of electromagnetic radiation. According to him, electric and magnetic fields travel through space with the speed of light.

I He is known for his landmark contributions to general understanding of the big bang, black holes, and relativity. He is also renowned for his work as a science popularizer, writing the best-selling book «*A Brief History of Time*».

J He is a British computer scientist, knighted by the Queen Elizabeth II for his pioneering work. He is especially famous for his proposal to share information by using the technology of hypertext, the cornerstone of the world wide web. He also made the world's first website in 1991.

An English-language newspaper has invited readers to send in reviews of novels by American authors. You decide to submit a review of *The Great Gatsby* by F. Scott Fitzgerald. Your review should briefly describe how different characters conflict with each other and explain why they do so.

Write your review.

Use the following words in your text:

*better off, tension, relatable,
detail, cracking*

Remember to:

*include a title;
use an appropriate style;
organise the information logically and clearly;
give recommendations to the readers.*



Underline the required words when used in your text and put them in the correct grammar form if necessary.
Write **250-300** words.

Preparation (15 minutes)

Presentation and questions
(10 minutes)

Monologue (2-3 minutes)

Your school is planning to organise a trip to London. At the meeting of your club you have to take your classmates on a virtual tour of one the most fascinating buildings in the world, **Westminster Abbey**. Your task is to explain why it could be the best choice for your school to visit it in summer.

Speak about:

Location
History
Ceremonies
Architecture

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during the presentation.

Answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get additional information not mentioned in your presentation about the topic from the fact file.



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Подготовка к олимпиаде
по английскому языку

KEYS

Listening

- 1 1955
- 2 seamstress
- 3 section
- 4 white
- 5 10
- 6 B
- 7 A
- 8 B
- 9 A
- 10 B

Reading

- 1 A
- 2 A
- 3 C
- 4 C
- 5 B
- 6 C
- 7 B
- 8 A
- 9 B
- 10 A
- 11 justice
- 12 treatment
- 13 regulation (s)
- 14 considerable
- 15 agreement

Use of English

Task 1

- 1 no idea that cars cost
- 2 take his responsibilities seriously
- 3 anything in common with
- 4 amazement, nothing went wrong / everything went smoothly
- 5 is not worth arguing

Task 2

- 1 E
- 2 F
- 3 D
- 4 D
- 5 E
- 6 G
- 7 C
- 8 L
- 9 G
- 10 D

Task 3

- 1 specific
- 2 old
- 3 upper
- 4 central
- 5 lavish
- 6 illegal
- 7 passive
- 8 social
- 9 former
- 10 cold

Task 4

- 1 v
- 2 by
- 3 less
- 4 off
- 5 ever
- 6 on
- 7 has
- 8 v
- 9 hardly
- 10 v

Task 5

- 1 B
- 2 D
- 3 F
- 4 H
- 5 A
- 6 C
- 7 E
- 8 G
- 9 J
- 10 I

Script

It's one of the most famous moments in modern American civil rights history: on the chilly evening of December 1, 1955, on a busy street in the capital of Alabama, a 42-year-old seamstress boarded a segregated city bus to return home after a long day of work, taking a seat near the middle, just behind the front "white" section. At the next stop, more passengers got on. When every seat in the white section was taken, the bus driver ordered the black passengers in the middle row to stand so a white man could sit. Rosa Parks refused. She was arrested and convicted of violating the laws of segregation. She was tried on Monday, December 5, and convicted of disorderly conduct under a state statute and fined \$10 plus \$4 in court costs. E.D. Nixon, friend, supporter, and former president of the Montgomery NAACP chapter, asked if she would let the NAACP use her case to fight segregation. She agreed. Mrs. Parks appealed her conviction and thus formally challenged the legality of segregation. Both knew the risks: harassment, lynching, losing her job.

Rosa Parks' defiance of an unfair segregation law, which required black passengers to defer to any white person who needed a seat by giving up their own, forever changed race relations in America. She was not the first African American to do this. In fact, two other black women had previously been arrested on buses in Montgomery and were considered by civil rights advocates as potential touchpoints for challenging the law. However, both women were rejected because community leaders felt they would not gain support. Rosa Parks, with her flawless character, quiet strength, and moral fortitude, was seen as an ideal candidate. And those community leaders were right: Rosa Parks' subsequent arrest by local police sparked a collective and sustained community response. As one young Montgomery resident said at the time, city officials had "messed with the wrong one now." The boycott of public buses by blacks in Montgomery lasted 381 days, marking the country's first large-scale demonstration against segregation.

The boycott ultimately led the U.S. Supreme Court to outlaw racial segregation on public buses in Alabama. It also spurred more non-violent protests in other cities and catapulted a young Baptist minister named Martin Luther King, Jr., into prominence as a leader of the civil rights movement. The movement and the laws it prompted, including the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, are one of the greatest social revolutions in modern American history.

President Obama, among many others, credits Rosa Parks' "singular act of disobedience" with launching a civil rights movement that lasts to this day. "Rosa Parks tells us there's always something we can do," he said during a 2013 ceremony to unveil a statue of Parks at the U.S. Capitol, where she is honored alongside past presidents, members of Congress, and military leaders. "She tells us that we all have responsibilities, to ourselves and to one another."

You will hear part of a lecture.
For questions 1-5, complete the notes with
a number or a word.

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- 1 She was born in the state of _____.
- 2 Her pseudonym was A.M. _____.
- 3 *Little Women* was published in _____.
- 4 Her first book was published in _____.
- 5 She passed away at _____.

Decide whether the following statements
6-10 are True (A) or False (B).

List of statements



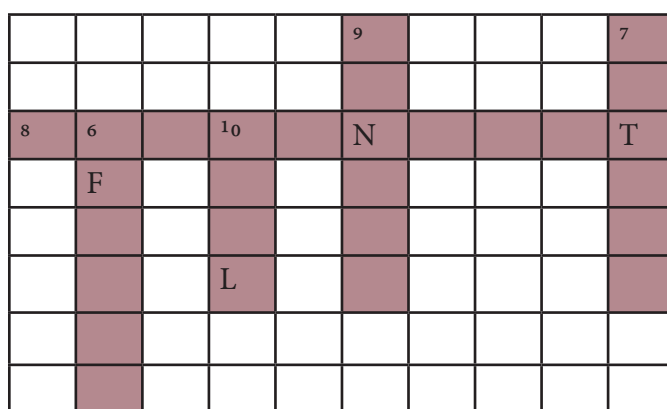
- 6 She skipped school because she couldn't afford to pay tuition.
- 7 She wasn't popular with young readers during her life.
- 8 She grew up the fourth of five children.
- 9 She never wanted children.
- 10 She often quarrelled with her siblings.

Read the text. Decide whether the following statements are True (A), False (B) or Not stated (C).

- 1 Wellington won some military successes in India.
- 2 His house was attacked.
- 3 By defeating Napoleon he reached the zenith of fame.
- 4 He didn't experience implicit political pressure from his opponents.
- 5 Today there is appreciation of his military genius.

Complete the crossword using the clues from the text.

Grid



Complete the sentences below. Write one word only.

Wesley received a 11 _____ for his service, mandating his name change from Wesley to Wellesley.

11			G			H			
----	--	--	---	--	--	---	--	--	--

As Prime Minister, the Duke's 12 _____ wavered slightly, due to his very conservative stances on many issues.

12			U			R			
----	--	--	---	--	--	---	--	--	--

He is however credited with bringing about the Catholic 13 _____ of Ireland, giving most basic civil rights to Catholics in the UK.

13	M					P				
----	---	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--

His uncompromising character and style of leadership earned him the 14 _____ "The Iron Duke".

14	I					M	
----	---	--	--	--	--	---	--

In 1830, Wellesley was removed from office via a vote of no 15 _____, brought about by his rejection of The Reform Act.

15	O		F						
----	---	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

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Подготовка к олимпиаде
по английскому языку

Reading

Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington, is today more famous as a soldier than as a politician. In fact, as the Prime Minister, he was known for his measures to repress reform, and his popularity sank a little during his time in 6 _____ (a position of authority).

The Duke of Wellington was born in Dublin to the Earl and Countess of Mornington. Fatherless at an early age, and neglected by his mother, he was a reserved, withdrawn child. He failed to shine at Eton, and instead attended private classes in Brussels, followed by a military school in Angers. Ironically, the young duke had no desire for a military career. Instead he wished to pursue his love of music. Following his mother's wishes, however, he joined a Highland regiment. He fought at Flanders in 1794, and directed the campaign in India in 1796, where his elder brother was Governor General. Knighted for his efforts, he returned to England in 1805.

In 1806 he was elected Member of Parliament for Rye, and within a year he was appointed Chief Secretary of Ireland by the Duke of Portland. He continued with his military career despite his parliamentary duties, fighting campaigns in Portugal and France, and being made commander of the British Army in the Peninsular War. He was given the title Duke of Wellington in 1814, and went on to command his most celebrated campaigns in the Napoleonic Wars, with final victory at Waterloo in 1815. When he returned to Britain he was treated as a hero, formally honoured, and presented

with both an 7 _____ (a large area of land) in Hampshire and a fortune of £400,000.

After the Battle of Waterloo, he became Commander in Chief of the army in occupied France until November 1818. He then returned to England and Parliament, and joined Lord Liverpool's government in 1819 as Master General of the Ordnance. He undertook a number of diplomatic visits overseas, including a trip to Russia. In 1828, after twice being overlooked in favour of Canning and Goderich, the Duke of Wellington was finally invited by King George IV to form his own 8 _____ (the group of people who officially control a country) and set about forming his Cabinet.

As Prime Minister, he was very conservative. Yet one of his first achievements was overseeing Catholic emancipation in 1829, the granting of almost full civil rights to Catholics in the United Kingdom. Feelings ran very high on the issue. The duke persuaded the King only by his threat of resignation. Lord Winchilsea, an opponent of the bill, claimed that by granting freedoms to Catholics Wellington "treacherously plotted the destruction of the Protestant constitution". As a result, he and Winchilsea fought a duel in Battersea Park in March 1829. They deliberately missed each other in firing, and 9 _____ (respect that people have for a person) was satisfied.

The duke had a much less enlightened position on parliamentary reform. He defended rule by the elite and refused to expand the political franchise. His



fear of mob rule was enhanced by the riots and sabotage that followed rising rural unemployment. His opposition to reform caused his popularity to plummet to such an extent that crowds gathered to throw missiles at his London home. The government was defeated in the Commons, and the duke resigned, to be replaced by 10 _____ (the title of high social rank) Grey.

He continued to fight reform in opposition, though he finally consented to the Great Reform Bill in 1832. Two years later he refused a second invitation to form a government, and instead joined Sir Peel's ministry as Foreign Secretary. He later became Leader of the House of Lords, and upon Sir Peel's resignation in 1846, retired from politics. In 1848 he organised a military force to protect London against possible Chartist violence at the large meeting at Kennington Common.

'The Iron Duke' died in September 1852 after a series of seizures. He was buried in St Paul's Cathedral, London. The Wellington Arch still stands in London's Hyde Park. He also gave his name to the humble Wellington boot.

Task 1. Write one word which can be used in all three sentences.

- 1 He'll go to _____ lengths to get what he wants.
For the first 900 metres he was going _____ guns, but then he got tired.
He socialized freely with the _____ and the good.
- 2 Class, you seem to have forgotten the simplest of facts, so it's _____ to basics for the first week of classes.
The actor was a huge star in the 80s, but he's just a _____ number now.
Once John realized how valuable that painting actually was, he wanted to buy it _____ from me.
- 3 Mrs. Smiph is a great teacher, and her _____ is always open if we ever have any questions.
My grandfather fought a good fight against his cancer, but I'm afraid he's knocking on heaven's _____ now.
She has powerful friends, so she got into the diplomatic service by the back _____.
- 4 He's as good in comedies as he is in _____ roles.
The larger part of the volume consists of _____ monologues.
There has been a _____ shift in public opinion.
- 5 The car needs some spit and _____.
Do you speak some _____?
By repeated oiling and shellacking one produces a French _____ that is very durable and elastic.

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Подготовка к олимпиаде
по английскому языку

Use of English

Task 2. Read the sentences and fill in the gaps choosing an appropriate word from the box. Choose the word once only. There are extra words you don't have to choose.

affect
desert
dessert

effect
personal
personnel

principal
principle
tail

tale
weather
whether

Sentences

- 1 The new director is likely to make major changes in _____.
- 2 I asked how he was and he started telling me this big _____ of woe.
- 3 This assumption does not _____ the qualitative conclusions derived in the paper.
- 4 How many people _____ from the army each year?
- 5 My own _____ view is that boxing should be banned.
- 6 The machine works according to the _____ of electromagnetic conduction.
- 7 So in _____ the government have lowered taxes for the rich and raised them for the poor.
- 8 The cars were parked nose to _____ down the street.
- 9 Nigeria remains the country's _____ economic partner.
- 10 He had apple pie with ice cream for _____.

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Подготовка к олимпиаде
по английскому языку

Use of English

Task 3. Match the two columns.
/ Informal English/

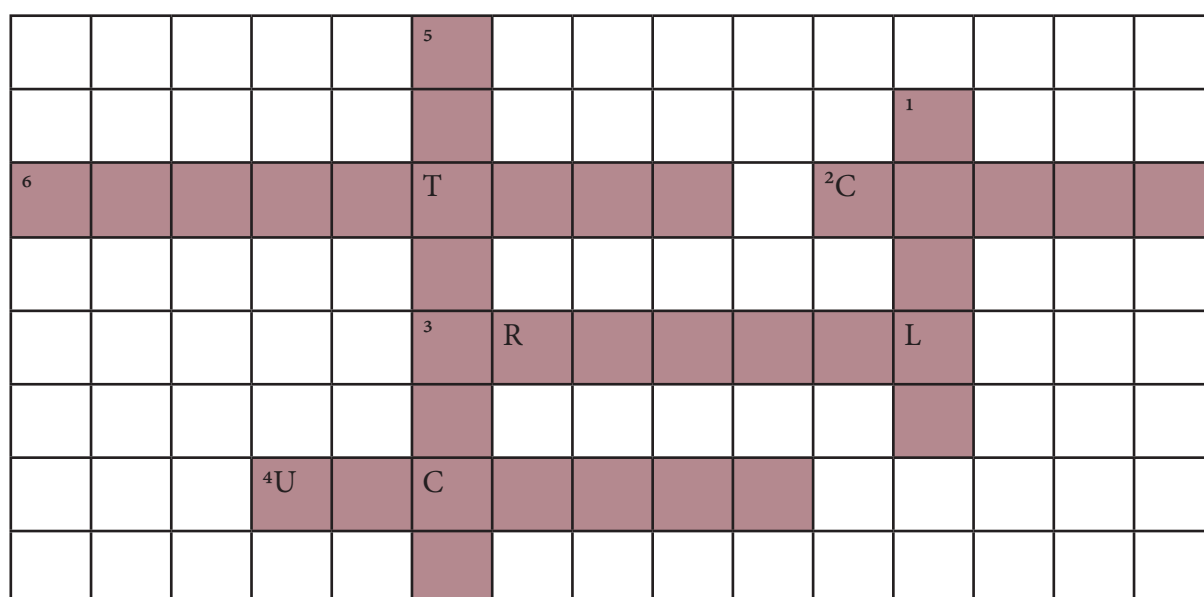
- 1 You have to be a bit of a ***blagger*** to be an actor.
- 2 She told an absolute ***corker*** of a story.
- 3 But he looks more like a ballroom dancer than a ***bouncer***.
- 4 I'm a real grammar ***nerd***.
- 5 He's too ***classy*** to say anything nasty like that.
- 6 Bobby is a very ***clingy*** child.
- 7 Jane was very insecure and ***needy***.
- 8 Those ***slackers*** have gone home early again.
- 9 The new law is aimed at ***deadbeat*** landlords who owe \$22 million.
- 10 Sooner or later someone would take pity on the poor ***wallflower*** and ask her to dance.

- A one slavishly devoted to intellectual or academic pursuits
- B reflecting high standards of personal behavior
- C a thing that is especially good or funny
- D wanting to be with another person all the time in a way that is annoying
- E not willing to pay debts
- F someone who gets what they want by saying things that are not true
- G a person who does not work hard enough
- H a shy person
- I one employed to restrain or eject disorderly persons
- J wanting too much attention

Task 4. Complete the crossword.

Immerse yourself in the spellbinding 1_____ of Harry Potter on this trip to the Warner Bros. Studio Tour London. Travel to the fabled Harry Potter studios by air-conditioned 2_____ from central London, and on 3_____, trace the footsteps of Hogwarts' student wizards at leisure. Behold original sets such as Platform 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ and Diagon Alley; see the Hogwarts Express steam train; ride a broomstick like the cast; and 4_____ the behind-the-scenes secrets of the movies' on-screen wizardry. This Harry Potter studio London tour includes round-trip coach transport and 5_____ tickets. Numerous daily 6_____ times are available, making this tour a flexible option for Harry Potter fans.

Grid



Task 5. Match the two columns.

- 1 **Bill Clinton**
- 2 **William Howard Taft**
- 3 **John Tyler**
- 4 **James Monroe**
- 5 **Thomas Jefferson**
- 6 **Zachary Taylor**
- 7 **Grover Cleveland**
- 8 **Franklin D. Roosevelt**
- 9 **George H. W. Bush**
- 10 **Barack Obama**

A the tenth President of the United States (1841-1845); the first Vice President to succeed to the Presidency after the death of his predecessor

B elected at the depth of the Great Depression as the 32nd President (1933-1945), he helped the American people regain faith in themselves

C served as the 44th President of the United States

D the 27th President of the United States (1909-1913)

E the first Democrat elected after the Civil War in 1885

F as the 41st President (1989-1993), he brought to the White House a dedication to traditional American values

G the fifth President of the United States (1817-1825) and the last President from the Founding Fathers

H served as the 42nd President of the United States (1993-2001); took office at the end of the Cold War

I the principal author of the Declaration of Independence (1776), and the third President of the United States (1801-1809)

J a general and national hero in the United States Army from the time of the Mexican-American War and the War of 1812, was elected the 12th U.S. President

Comment on the following quotation.

“One language sets you in a corridor for life. Two languages open every door along the way.”

Frank Smith

Write your essay.

Use the following words in your text:

*prominence, learn, famous,
instructive, instead*

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.

Underline the required words when used in your text and put them in the correct grammar form if necessary.

Write **200-250** words.

Preparation (15 minutes)

Presentation and questions
(10 minutes)

Monologue (2-3 minutes)

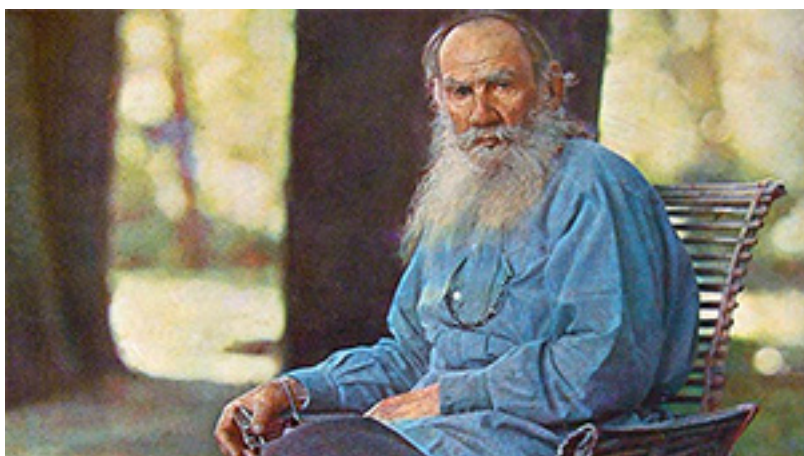
Your school is planning to take part in an international competition for the best documentary about an outstanding writer. Your classmates need to choose one person whose legacy has changed the world. Make a speech about **Leo Tolstoy** to persuade your classmates to choose his life story for the documentary.

Speak about:

Life facts
Education
Novels
Recognition

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during the presentation.

Answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get additional information not mentioned in your presentation about the topic from the fact file.



Listening

- 1 Pennsylvania
- 2 Barnard
- 3 1868
- 4 1854
- 5 56
- 6 B
- 7 B
- 8 B
- 9 B
- 10 B

Reading

- 1 A
- 2 A
- 3 A
- 4 B
- 5 A
- 6 office
- 7 estate
- 8 government
- 9 honour
- 10 Earl
- 11 knighthood
- 12 popularity
- 13 Emancipation
- 14 nickname
- 15 confidence

Use of English

Task 1

- 1 great
- 2 back
- 3 door
- 4 dramatic
- 5 (P) polish

Task 2

- 1 personnel
- 2 tale
- 3 affect
- 4 desert
- 5 personal
- 6 principle
- 7 effect
- 8 tail
- 9 principal
- 10 dessert

Task 3

- 1 world
- 2 coach
- 3 arrival
- 4 uncover
- 5 entrance
- 6 departure

Task 4

- 1 F
- 2 C
- 3 I
- 4 A
- 5 B
- 6 D
- 7 J
- 8 G
- 9 E
- 10 H

Task 5

- 1 H
- 2 D
- 3 A
- 4 G
- 5 I
- 6 J
- 7 E
- 8 B
- 9 F
- 10 C

Script

Famed author Louisa May Alcott created colorful relatable characters in 19th century novels. Her work introduced readers to educated strong female heroines. As a result, her writing style greatly impacted American literature.

Alcott was born on November 29, 1832 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Alcott's parents were a part of the 19th century transcendentalist movement, a popular religious movement. Their religious and political beliefs deeply inspired Alcott as child. Her father, Bronson Alcott, was a popular educator who believed that children should enjoy learning. Therefore, at an early age, Alcott took to reading and writing. While most of her schooling came from her parents she also studied under famed philosopher Henry David Thoreau and popular authors Ralph Waldo Emerson and Nathaniel Hawthorne. Much like her novel *Little Women*, Alcott was one of four daughters and she remained close with her sisters throughout her life. Many times, Alcott's family suffered from financial woes, forcing her to attend school irregularly. She took many jobs to help alleviate financial struggles, working as teacher and washing laundry. She turned to writing for both emotional and financial support.

Her first poem, "Sunlight," was published in a magazine under a pseudonym. Her first book, a compilation of short stories, was published in 1854. When the Civil War started in 1861, Alcott served as a nurse in a Union hospital. Unfortunately, in the middle of her assignment she contracted typhoid fever. Her experience in the hospital as a patient and a nurse, inspired the novel *Hospital Sketches*. After the war, Alcott published several other works and gained a following. Her audience included both adults and children. She also released many of her earlier works under the name, A.M. Barnard. Let me spell, it's B-A-R-N-A-R-D.

During this time, one of Alcott's publishers asked her to write a novel for young women. To do so, she simply reflected back on to her childhood with her sisters. In 1868, Alcott published her most popular work, *Little Women*. The novel was published in a series of short stories, but was eventually compiled into one book. *Little Women* was an instant success and the book cemented Alcott as one of the foremost novelist of the 19th and early 20th century. In 1870, with one successful book, Alcott moved to Europe with her sister May. There she published, another classic *Little Men*. She also joined the women's suffrage movement. Throughout her life, she would contribute to several publications which promoted women's rights. She was also the first woman to register to vote in Concord, Massachusetts.

Alcott never married nor had any children, however, when her sister died, she adopted her niece. Afterwards she moved to Boston, Massachusetts and continued publishing more works that followed the characters from *Little Women*. Alcott suffered from bouts of illness throughout her life. She attributed her poor health to mercury poisoning which she believed she contracted while she worked as a nurse during the Civil War. In 1888, she died at the age of 56 in Boston, Massachusetts. Today, readers continue to enjoy Alcott's writings and her novels still appear on bestseller list throughout the world.

Read the text *William Harrison* and listen to the text *Benjamin Harrison* about two relatives.
You will notice that some ideas coincide and some differ in them.

William Harrison (1841)

"Give him a barrel of hard cider and settle a pension of two thousand a year on him, and my word for it," a Democratic newspaper foolishly giped about William Henry Harrison, "he will sit . . . by the side of a 'sea coal' fire, and study moral philosophy." The Whigs, seizing on this political misstep, in 1840 presented their candidate Harrison as a simple frontier Indian fighter, living in a log cabin and drinking cider, in sharp contrast to an aristocratic champagne sipping Van Buren.

Harrison was in fact a scion of the Virginia planter aristocracy. He was born at Berkeley in 1773. His father, Benjamin, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He studied classics and history at Hampden-Sydney College, then began the study of medicine in Richmond. Then in 1791, Harrison obtained a commission as ensign in the First Infantry of the Regular Army, and headed to the Northwest, where he spent much of his life.

In the campaign against the Indians, Harrison served as aide-de-camp to General "Mad Anthony" Wayne at the Battle of Fallen Timbers, which opened most of the Ohio area to settlement. After resigning from the army in 1798, he became secretary of the Northwest Territory, was its first delegate to Congress, and helped obtain legislation dividing the Territory into the Northwest and Indiana Territories.

In 1801, he became governor of the Indiana Territory, serving 12 years. His prime task as governor was to obtain title to Indian lands so settlers could press forward into the wilderness. When the Indians retaliated, Harrison was responsible for defending the settlements. The threat against settlers became serious in 1809. An eloquent and energetic chieftain, Tecumseh, with his religious brother, the Prophet, began to strengthen an Indian confederation to prevent further encroachment. In 1811, Harrison received permission to attack the confederacy.

While Tecumseh was away seeking more allies, Harrison led about a thousand men toward the Prophet's town. Suddenly, before dawn on November 7, the Indians attacked his camp on Tippecanoe River. After heavy fighting, Harrison repulsed them, but suffered 190 dead and wounded. The Battle of Tippecanoe, upon which Harrison's fame was to rest, disrupted Tecumseh's confederacy but failed to diminish Indian raids. By the spring of 1812, Indian forces were again terrorizing the frontier.

In the War of 1812, Harrison won more military laurels when he was given the command of the army in the Northwest with the rank of brigadier general. At the Battle of the Thames, north of Lake Erie, on October 5, 1813, he defeated the combined British and Indian forces, and killed Tecumseh. The Indians scattered, never again to offer serious resistance in what was then called the Northwest. Thereafter, Harrison returned to civilian life; the Whigs, in need of a national hero, nominated him for president in 1840. He won by a majority of less than 150,000, but swept the Electoral College, 234 to 60.

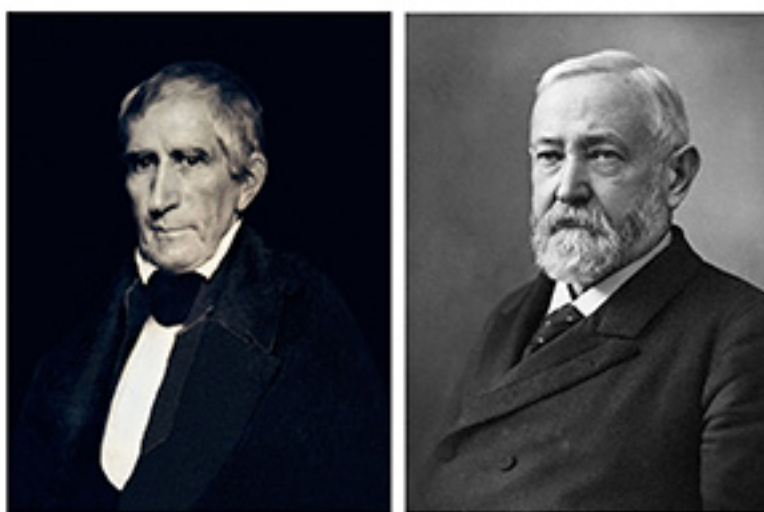
When he arrived in Washington in February 1841, Harrison let Daniel Webster edit his Inaugural Address, ornate with classical allusions. Webster obtained some deletions, boasting in a jolly fashion that he had killed "seventeen Roman proconsuls as dead as smelts, every one of them."

Webster had reason to be pleased, for while Harrison was nationalistic in his outlook, he emphasized in his Inaugural Address that he would be obedient to the will of the people as expressed through Congress. But before he had been in office a month, he caught a cold that developed into pneumonia. On April 4, 1841, he died the first president to die in office and with him died the Whig program.

Answer questions 1-10 by choosing *A* if the idea is expressed in both materials, *B* if it can be found only in the reading text, *C* if it can be found only in the audio-recording, and *D* if neither of the materials expresses the idea.

download audio <https://yadi.sk/d/ASTu0OmZ8GU4wg>

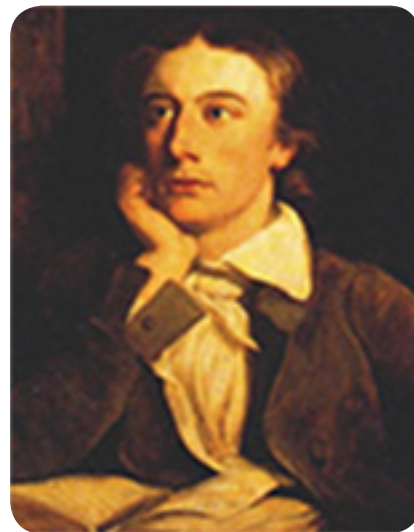
- 1 He was married twice.
- 2 He ruled the country in the 19th century.
- 3 He lost the presidency to the incumbent opponent.
- 4 He was the Democratic presidential candidate.
- 5 He became President despite losing the popular vote.
- 6 He was elected to the United States Senate.
- 7 He made a career in the military.
- 8 He used to wear hats.
- 9 He had a famous antecedent.
- 10 His tenure as president was very short.



Read the text and answer questions 1-10 below. Match the information and the sections of the text (A-E).
Choose only one letter for each number. Some of the choices may be required more than once.
In which section is the following mentioned?



- 1 He wrote works of psychological drama.
- 2 He obsessed over quality of his published work.
- 3 His boss was killed.
- 4 He paid for his higher education.
- 5 He felt sorrow at the loss of his friend.
- 6 He was good at chemistry.
- 7 He tore apart the religious policy.
- 8 His wife wrote books.
- 9 He hoped to end racial segregation.
- 10 He was a trustworthy person.



miles

Подготовка к олимпиаде
по английскому языку

Reading

A With the assassination of President McKinley, **Theodore Roosevelt**, not quite 43, became the youngest president in the nation's history. He brought new excitement and power to the presidency, as he briskly led Congress and the American public toward progressive reforms and a strong foreign policy.

He took the view that the president as a "steward of the people" should take whatever action necessary for the public good unless expressly forbidden by law or the Constitution. "I did not usurp power," he wrote, "but I did greatly broaden the use of executive power."

In 1884, his first wife, Alice Lee Roosevelt, and his mother died on the same day. Roosevelt spent much of the next two years on his ranch in the Badlands of Dakota Territory. There, he mastered his sorrow as he lived in the saddle, driving cattle, hunting big game; he even captured an outlaw. On a visit to London, he married Edith Carow in December 1886.

During the Spanish-American War, Roosevelt was colonel of the Rough Rider Regiment, which he led on a charge at the battle of San Juan. He was one of the most conspicuous heroes of the war. Boss Tom Platt, needing a hero to draw attention away from scandals in New York State, accepted Roosevelt as the Republican candidate for governor in 1898. Roosevelt won and served with distinction.

As president, Roosevelt held the ideal that the government should be the great arbiter of the conflicting economic forces in the nation, especially between capital and labor, guaranteeing justice to each and dispensing favors to none. Roosevelt emerged spectacularly as a "trust buster" by forcing the dissolution of a great railroad combination in the Northwest. Other antitrust suits under the Sherman Act followed.

Roosevelt steered the United States more actively into world politics. He liked to quote a favorite proverb, "Speak softly and carry a big stick." Aware of the strategic need for a shortcut between the Atlantic and Pacific, Roosevelt ensured the construction of the Panama Canal. His corollary to the Monroe Doctrine prevented the establishment of foreign bases in the Caribbean and arrogated the sole right of intervention in Latin America to the United States.

He won the Nobel Peace Prize for mediating

the Russo-Japanese War, reached a gentleman's agreement on immigration with Japan, and sent the Great White Fleet on a goodwill tour of the world. Some of Theodore Roosevelt's most effective achievements were in conservation. He added enormously to the national forests in the West, reserved lands for public use, and fostered great irrigation projects.

Leaving the presidency in 1909, Roosevelt went on an African safari, then jumped back into politics. In 1912, he ran for president on the Progressive Party ticket. To reporters, he once remarked that he felt as fit as a "bull moose," the nickname of his new party. While campaigning in Milwaukee, he was shot in the chest by a fanatic. Roosevelt soon recovered, but his words at that time remained applicable at the time of his death in 1919: "No man has had a happier life than I have led; a happier life in every way."

B **Sir Edward William Elgar** (1857–1934) was an English composer, among whose best-known compositions are orchestral works including the *Enigma Variations*, the *Pomp and Circumstance Marches*, concertos for violin and cello, and two symphonies.

Elgar's father owned a music shop and was a church organist who taught his son piano, organ, and violin; apart from this instruction, Elgar was basically self-taught as a musician. At the age of 16, the composer became a freelance musician and for the remainder of his life never took a permanent job. He conducted locally, performed, taught, and composed, scraping by until his marriage to Caroline Alice Roberts, a published novelist of some wealth, in 1889.

In 1899, Elgar composed one of his best-known works, the "Enigma" Variations, Op. 36, which catapulted him to fame. The work is a cryptic tribute to Alice and to the many friends who stood behind the composer in the shaky early days of his career. Elgar's most fruitful period was the first decade of the twentieth century, during which he wrote some of his noblest, most expressive music, including the first four of his *Pomp and Circumstance Marches*; the first of these, subtitled "Land of Hope and Glory", became an unofficial second national anthem for the British Empire.

Elgar suffered a blow when Jaeger (the "Nimrod" of the "Enigma" Variations) died in 1909. The composer's productivity dropped,

and the horrors of World War I deepened his melancholic outlook. In 1919 Elgar wrote the masterly Cello Concerto in E minor, Op. 85, whose deep feeling of sadness and impending loss surely relates to the final illness of his faithful Alice, who died in 1920. In the early 1930s, Elgar set to work on a third symphony, left unfinished at his death in 1934.

C English Romantic poet **John Keats** was born on October 31, 1795, in London. The oldest of four children, he lost both his parents at a young age. His father, a livery-stable keeper, died when Keats was eight; his mother died of tuberculosis six years later. After his mother's death, Keats's maternal grandmother appointed two London merchants, Richard Abbey and John Rowland Sandell, as guardians. When Keats was fifteen, Abbey withdrew him from the Clarke School, Enfield, to apprentice with an apothecary-surgeon and study medicine in a London hospital. In 1816 Keats became a licensed apothecary, but he never practiced his profession, deciding instead to write poetry.

Around this time, Keats met Leigh Hunt, an influential editor of the *Examiner*, who published his sonnets "On First Looking into Chapman's Homer" and "O Solitude." Hunt also introduced Keats to a circle of literary men, including the poets Percy Bysshe Shelley and William Wordsworth. The group's influence enabled Keats to see his first volume, *Poems by John Keats*, published in 1817. Shelley, who was fond of Keats, had advised him to develop a more substantial body of work before publishing it. Keats did not follow his advice. *Endymion*, a four-thousand-line allegorical romance based on the Greek myth of the same name, appeared the following year. Two of the most influential critical magazines of the time, the *Quarterly Review* and *Blackwood's Magazine*, attacked the collection.

Keats spent the summer of 1818 on a walking tour in Northern England and Scotland, returning home to care for his brother, Tom, who suffered from tuberculosis. While nursing his brother, Keats met and fell in love with a woman named Fanny Brawne. Writing some of his finest poetry between 1818 and 1819, Keats mainly worked on "Hyperion," a Miltonic blank-verse epic of the Greek creation myth. He stopped writing "Hyperion" upon the death

of his brother, after completing only a small portion, but in late 1819 he returned to the piece and rewrote it as "The Fall of Hyperion" (unpublished until 1856).

In July 1820, he published his third and best volume of poetry, *Lamia, Isabella, The Eve of St. Agnes, and Other Poems*. The three title poems, dealing with mythical and legendary themes of ancient, medieval, and Renaissance times, are rich in imagery and phrasing. The volume also contains the unfinished "Hyperion," and three poems considered among the finest in the English language, "Ode on a Grecian Urn," "Ode on Melancholy," and "Ode to a Nightingale." The book received enthusiastic praise from Hunt, Shelley, Charles Lamb, and others.

The fragment "Hyperion" was considered by Keats's contemporaries to be his greatest achievement, but by that time he had reached an advanced stage of his disease and was too ill to be encouraged. He continued a correspondence with Fanny Brawne and—when he could no longer bear to write to her directly—her mother, but his failing health and his literary ambitions prevented their getting married. Under his doctor's orders to seek a warm climate for the winter, Keats went to Rome with his friend, the painter Joseph Severn. He died there on February 23, 1821, at the age of twenty-five, and was buried in the Protestant cemetery.

D Isaac Newton was born in 1643 in Woolsthorpe, England. His father was a wealthy, uneducated farmer who died three months before Newton was born. Newton's mother remarried and he was left in the care of his grandmother. He attended Free Grammar school. Though Newton did not excel in school, he did earn the opportunity to attend Trinity College, Cambridge where he wanted to study law. His mother refused to pay for his education so while at college he worked as a servant to pay his way. Newton also kept a journal where he was able to express his ideas on various topics. He became interested in mathematics after buying a book at a fair and not understanding the math concepts it contained. Newton graduated with a bachelor degree in 1665. The further pursuit of an education was interrupted by the plague. Trinity College was closed due to the highly

contagious, deadly disease. Newton went home. It was during this time that Newton started to pursue his own ideas on math, physics, optics and astronomy. By 1666 he had completed his early work on his three laws of motion. The university reopened and Newton took a fellowship in order to obtain his masters degree.

As the years progressed, Newton completed his work on universal gravitation, diffraction of light, centrifugal force, centripetal force, inverse-square law, bodies in motion and the variations in tides due to gravity. His impressive body of work made him a leader in scientific research. However, in 1679 his work came to standstill after he suffered a nervous breakdown. Upon regaining his health Newton returned to the university. He became a leader against what he saw as an attack on the university by King James II. The king wanted only Roman Catholics to be in positions of power in government and academia. Newton spoke out against the king. When William of Orange drove James out of England, Newton was elected to Parliament. While in London he became more enchanted with the life of politics than the life of research. After suffering a second breakdown in 1693 Newton retired from research. He became Warden of the Royal Mint in 1696. He became Master of the Royal Mint in 1699.

Throughout Newton's career he was torn between his desire for fame and his fear of criticism. His overwhelming fear of criticism caused him to resist immediate publication of his work. As a consequence Newton often felt compelled to defend his work against plagiarism. One such dispute arose over calculus. Though Newton had been the first to derive calculus as a mathematical approach, Gottfried Leibniz was the first one to widely disseminate the concept throughout Europe. The dispute with Leibniz dominated the last years of his life. Newton died in 1727.

E William Faulkner (1897-1962), who came from an old southern family, grew up in Oxford, Mississippi. He joined the Canadian, and later the British, Royal Air Force during the First World War, studied for a while at the University of Mississippi, and temporarily worked for a New York bookstore and a New Orleans newspaper. Except for some trips

to Europe and Asia, and a few brief stays in Hollywood as a scriptwriter, he worked on his novels and short stories on a farm in Oxford.

In an attempt to create a saga of his own, Faulkner has invented a host of characters typical of the historical growth and subsequent decadence of the South. The human drama in Faulkner's novels is then built on the model of the actual, historical drama extending over almost a century and a half. Each story and each novel contributes to the construction of a whole, which is the imaginary Yoknapatawpha County and its inhabitants. Their theme is the decay of the old South, as represented by the Sartoris and Compson families, and the emergence of ruthless and brash newcomers, the Snopeses. Theme and technique – the distortion of time through the use of the inner monologue are fused particularly successfully in *The Sound and the Fury* (1929), the downfall of the Compson family seen through the minds of several characters. The novel *Sanctuary* (1931) is about the degeneration of Temple Drake, a young girl from a distinguished southern family. Its sequel, *Requiem For A Nun* (1951), written partly as a drama, centered on the courtroom trial of a Negro woman who had once been a party to Temple Drake's debauchery. In *Light in August* (1932), prejudice is shown to be most destructive when it is internalized, as in Joe Christmas, who believes, though there is no proof of it, that one of his parents was a Negro. The theme of racial prejudice is brought up again in *Absalom, Absalom!* (1936), in which a young man is rejected by his father and brother because of his mixed blood. Faulkner's most outspoken moral evaluation of the relationship and the problems between Negroes and whites is to be found in *Intruder In the Dust* (1948).

In 1940, Faulkner published the first volume of the Snopes trilogy, *The Hamlet*, to be followed by two volumes, *The Town* (1957) and *The Mansion* (1959), all of them tracing the rise of the insidious Snopes family to positions of power and wealth in the community. *The Reivers*, his last – and most humorous – work, with great many similarities to Mark Twain's *Huckleberry Finn*, appeared in 1962, the year of Faulkner's death.

Task 1. Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals.

The British Thirteen Colonies had been administered by what came to be known as “salutary neglect,” a kind of 1_____ (AUTONOMOUS) in everything but name. Each colony’s assembly was in some measure distinct and all had their own particular kind of relationship with Britain. One 2_____ (COMMON), however, was the notion that the Colonies were not to be taxed. Resistance to 3_____ (TAX) without representation had a long history in the Colonies and it flared up in the 1750s, the 1760s, and — finally — in the 1770s. As King George III’s government pushed in the direction of more direct and 4_____ (AUTHORITY) rule over the colonies, the colonists themselves were pulling in a different direction. Philosophical discussions regarding classical views on 5_____ (DEMOCRACY) principles and rights became widespread and informed a Whig challenge to 6_____ (EMPIRE) rule. Thomas Paine (1737-1809), an English 7_____ (MIGRATE) to America in 1774 who popularized new ideas associated with human rights, provided much of the vocabulary needed to mobilize 8_____ (COLONY) support for revolution. At the same time, there were scores of merchants and investors in the main port cities who saw glory and 9_____ (PROSPEROUS) in a future outside of British trade constraints. The Revolution, then, was spurred by a desire to conserve existing rights, an 10_____ (AVERSE) to taxes, awareness of opportunities for wealth-making, and a suite of truly revolutionary ideas about who should govern whom.

Task 2. Read the sentences and find words that do not fit as they make the sentence they are used in meaningless. Unscramble the words by rearranging the letters in these words.

Sentences

- 1 We all hanker after a secret disease hotel we can call our own.
- 2 He led us down a small staircase into a dank, dark recall.
- 3 We had tea, and afterwards we sat in the danger for a while.
- 4 The giant throne is lured into its hive.
- 5 This recovery technique bakers new ground.
- 6 I'll wasp you my chocolate bar for your peanuts.
- 7 We could hear the table of sheep in the meadow.
- 8 Sulfur has an unpleasant door resembling that of rotten eggs.
- 9 The competition will be judged by a plane of experts.
- 10 I have remained listen till now, John, but I have to tell you what I think.

miles

Подготовка к олимпиаде
по английскому языку

Use of English

Task 3. Match to make sentences.

- 1 Life seems
- 2 Selfishness must always be forgiven,
- 3 A large income is the best recipe for happiness
- 4 Nothing ever fatigues me,
- 5 It is a truth universally acknowledged that a single man in possession of a good fortune,
- 6 Those who do not complain
- 7 One half of the world
- 8 There are people, who the more you do for them,
- 9 Business may bring you money,
- 10 I always deserve the best treatment

- A I ever heard of.
- B but doing what I do not like.
- C must be in want of a wife.
- D cannot understand the pleasures of the other.
- E but a quick succession of busy nothings.
- F because I never put up with any other.
- G because there is no hope of a cure.
- H are never pitied.
- I but friendship hardly ever does.
- J the less they will do for themselves.

miles

Подготовка к олимпиаде
по английскому языку

Use of English

Task 4. Write one word in each gap.

1 French _____

long, thin pieces of fried potato

--	--	--

2 French _____

a musical instrument that consists of a long metal tube bent into circles

--	--	--	--

3 French _____

a glass container for making coffee

--	--	--	--	--

4 French _____

a style for nails in which white polish is painted on to the ends of the nails

--	--	--

5 French _____

a long, thin stick of white bread

--	--	--	--	--

6 French _____

a pair of glass doors, usually opening from the back of a house into its garden

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

7 French _____

a style of wearing a shirt partly pushed into the waist of your trousers at the front but hanging out at the back and sides

--	--	--	--

8 French _____

bread that has been covered in egg and fried

--	--	--	--	--

9 French _____

a cold sauce made from oil and vinegar, used especially on salad

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

10 French _____

the act of putting a clear liquid onto the pink part of your nails and a white liquid onto the white part

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

miles

Подготовка к олимпиаде
по английскому языку

Use of English

Task 5. Put the events in chronological order. The earliest one should be the first.

A The Declaration of Independence, from the pen of Thomas Jefferson and his committee, is approved in the Second Continental Congress of the United States of America, held in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

J At the battle of Tippecanoe, Indian warriors under the command of Tecumseh and his brother Tenskwatawa, known as the Prophet, are defeated by William Henry Harrison, the governor of Indiana.

F U.S. President John Adams is the first President to live in the White House, then known as the Executive Mansion and sixteen days later, the United States Congress holds its first session in Washington, D.C.

G President Thomas Jefferson doubles the size of the United States of America with his purchase of the Louisiana Territory from Napoleon's France, thus paving way for the western expansion that would mark the entire history of the 19th century from Missouri to the Pacific Coast.

D The Boston Massacre occurs when British troops fire into a Boston mob, who were demonstrating against British troops at the customs commission.

I George Washington, as President, approves the Residence Bill, legislation that authorizes the buying of land along the Potomac River for federal buildings and parks, creating the District of Columbia.

H The Smithsonian Institution is founded when British scientist James Smithson bequeathed one hundred thousand pounds from his estate for its initial funding.

C The American System of Manufacturing is invented by Eli Whitney, who uses semi-skilled labor, machine tools, and jigs to make standardized, interchangeable parts, then an assembly line of labor.

E In a speech before Congress, James Monroe announces the *Monroe Doctrine*, stating the policy that European intervention anywhere in the Americas is opposed and that he would establish American neutrality in future European wars.

B *The American Minerva*, established by Noah Webster, becomes New York City's first daily newspaper.

You work in *Zaryadye Park*, Moscow. Your manager has asked you to write a report in English on the park popularity with tourists. You should briefly describe the facilities that are currently available to visitors. Your report should also recommend at least two improvements that would enhance the park further and attract more visitors.

Write your **report**.

Use the following words in your text:

*efficiency, expertise,
increase, cooperate, reduce*



Remember to:

*include a title and subtitles;
use an appropriate style;
organise the information logically and
clearly;
make a critical evaluation of the facilities;
give recommendations to the park
administration.*

Underline the required words when used in your text and put them in the correct grammar form if necessary.
Write **200-250** words.

Preparation (15 minutes)

Presentation and questions
(10 minutes)

Monologue (2-3 minutes)

Your school is planning to open a school museum dedicated to a famous politician. Your classmates need to choose one person whose legacy has changed our country.

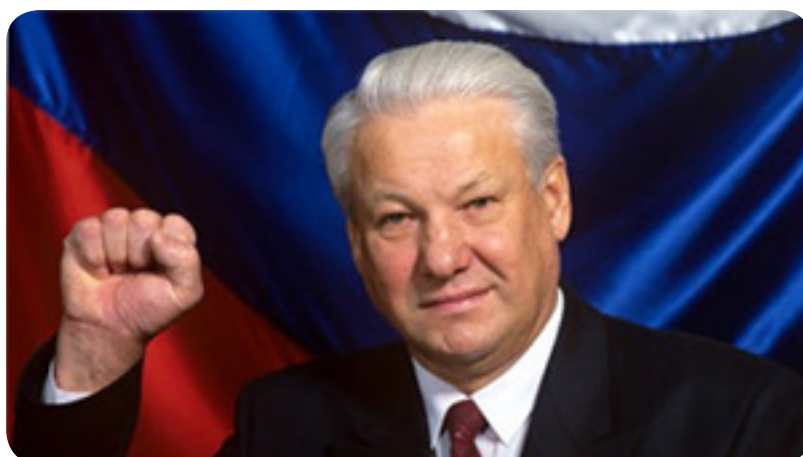
Make a speech about **Boris Yeltsin** to persuade your classmates to open the museum bearing his name.

Speak about:

Family
Education
Career
Presidency

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during the presentation.

Answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get additional information not mentioned in your presentation about the topic from the fact file.



Listening

- 1 C
- 2 A
- 3 D
- 4 D
- 5 C
- 6 C
- 7 B
- 8 D
- 9 A
- 10 B

Reading

- 1 E
- 2 D
- 3 A
- 4 D
- 5 B
- 6 C
- 7 D
- 8 B
- 9 E
- 10 A

Use of English

Task 1

- 1 autonomy
- 2 commonality
- 3 taxation
- 4 authoritarian
- 5 democratic
- 6 imperial
- 7 immigrant
- 8 colonial
- 9 prosperity
- 10 aversion

Task 2

- 1 seaside
- 2 cellar
- 3 garden
- 4 hornet
- 5 breaks
- 6 swap
- 7 bleat
- 8 odor
- 9 panel
- 10 silent

Task 3

- 1 E
- 2 G
- 3 A
- 4 B
- 5 C
- 6 H
- 7 D
- 8 J
- 9 I
- 10 F

Task 4

- 1 fry
- 2 horn
- 3 press
- 4 tip
- 5 stick, bread
- 6 windows
- 7 tuck
- 8 toast
- 9 dressing
- 10 manicure

Task 5

- 1 D
- 2 A
- 3 I
- 4 B
- 5 C
- 6 F
- 7 G
- 8 J
- 9 E
- 10 H

Script

Benjamin Harrison (1889-1893)

Nominated for president on the eighth ballot at the 1888 Republican Convention, Benjamin Harrison conducted one of the first "front-porch" campaigns, delivering short speeches to delegates that visited him in Indianapolis. As he was only 5 feet, 6 inches tall, Democrats called him "Little Ben"; Republicans replied he was big enough to wear the hat of his grandfather, "Old Tippecanoe."

Born in 1833 on a farm by the Ohio River below Cincinnati, Harrison attended Miami University in Ohio and read law in Cincinnati. He moved to Indianapolis, where he practiced law and campaigned for the Republican Party. He married Caroline Lavinia Scott in 1853. After the Civil War, he served in the 70th Volunteer Infantry. Harrison became a pillar of Indianapolis, enhancing his reputation as a brilliant lawyer.

The Democrats defeated him for governor of Ohio in 1876 by unfairly stigmatizing him as "Kid Gloves" Harrison. In the 1880s, he served in the United States Senate, where he championed Indians, homesteaders, and Civil War veterans. In the presidential election, Harrison received 100,000 fewer popular votes than incumbent Cleveland, but carried the Electoral College 233 to 168. Although Harrison had made no political bargains, his supporters had given innumerable pledges upon his behalf. When Boss Matt Quay of Pennsylvania heard that Harrison had ascribed his narrow victory to Providence, Quay exclaimed that Harrison would never know "how close a number of men were compelled to approach . . . the penitentiary to make him president." Harrison was proud of the vigorous foreign policy that he helped shape. The first Pan American Congress met in Washington in 1889, establishing an information center that later became the Pan American Union. At the end of his administration, Harrison submitted to the Senate a treaty to annex Hawaii; to his disappointment, President Cleveland later withdrew it. Substantial appropriation bills were signed by Harrison for internal improvements, naval expansion, and subsidies for steamship lines. For the first time except in war, Congress appropriated a billion dollars. When critics attacked the "billion-dollar Congress," Speaker Thomas B. Reed replied, "This is a billion-dollar country." President Harrison also signed the Sherman Anti-Trust Act "to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," the first federal act attempting to regulate trusts.

The most perplexing domestic problem Harrison faced was the tariff issue. The high tariff rates in effect had created a surplus of money in the Treasury. Low-tariff advocates argued that the surplus was hurting business. Republican leaders in Congress successfully met the challenge. Representative William McKinley and Senator Nelson Aldrich framed a still higher tariff bill; some rates were intentionally prohibitive. Harrison tried to make the tariff more acceptable by writing in reciprocity provisions. To cope with the Treasury surplus, the tariff was removed from imported raw sugar; sugar growers within the United States were given two cents a pound bounty on their production.

Long before the end of Harrison's term, the Treasury surplus had evaporated, and prosperity seemed about to disappear as well. Congressional elections in 1890 went stingingly against the Republicans, and party leaders decided to abandon President Harrison although he had cooperated with Congress on party legislation. Nevertheless, his party renominated him in 1892, but he was defeated by Cleveland.

After he left office, Harrison returned to Indianapolis, and married the widowed Mary Dimmick in 1896. A dignified elder statesman, he died in 1901.

Listen to the poem by William Shakespeare.
Decide whether the following statements are
True (A), or False (B).

All the World's a Stage

download audio https://yadi.sk/d/lvA_a-WPj88rQA

- 1 The author shows that every person plays different parts.
- 2 The author shows that some people take their roles too seriously.
- 3 The author shows that the third stage is that of being a young pupil.
- 4 The author compares the world to a play.
- 5 The author expresses the old man's helplessness through being dependent on the nurse.
- 6 The author draws readers' attention toward the drama everyone lives throughout their lives.
- 7 The author thinks that a person has seven different ages.
- 8 The author thinks that many people can be divided into the selfish and the selfless.
- 9 The author views life as something that is predestined.
- 10 The author thinks that the result of each stage is unpredictable.



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Подготовка к олимпиаде
по английскому языку

Reading

Read the text.

Although Emily Dickinson's calling as a poet began in her teen years, she came into her own as an artist during a short but intense period of creativity that resulted in her composing, revising, and saving hundreds of poems. That period, which scholars identify as 1858-1865, overlaps with the most significant event of American nineteenth-century history, the Civil War. During this time, Dickinson's personal life also underwent tremendous change.

In late 1855, Dickinson moved, somewhat reluctantly, with her family back to the Homestead, her birthplace. Her father Edward had purchased the home in early 1855 and made significant renovations to it. The Homestead became part of an enhanced Dickinson estate when in 1856 Dickinson's older brother, Austin, married her close friend Susan Huntington Gilbert, and the couple built a home next door known as The Evergreens.

That household was a lively nexus for Amherst society, and Dickinson herself took part in social gatherings there early in the couple's marriage. Their lifestyle eventually would contrast markedly with her own, more reclusive manner. The couple's three children—Ned, born in 1861; Martha, in 1866; and Gilbert, in 1875—brought much joy to Dickinson's life, even though Susan's developing role as a mother may have put more distance between her and the poet. In addition to providing close proximity to her brother and his family, the renovated Homestead offered Dickinson several other advantages. Edward Dickinson added a conservatory to the

Homestead, where Emily could raise climate-sensitive flowers. Now she could engage in her beloved hobby of gardening year-round. And Dickinson had her own bedroom, the southwest corner room on the second floor, a space essential to her writing.

By the time Dickinson turned 35, she had composed more than 1100 concise, powerful lyrics



that astutely examine pain, grief, joy, love, nature, and art. She recorded about 800 of these poems in small handmade booklets

(now called "fascicles"), very private "publications" that she shared with no one. Dickinson did share a portion of her poems with family and selected friends whose literary taste she admired. Susan Dickinson received more than 250 poems throughout the two women's forty-year relationship, and to Thomas Wentworth Higginson, who authored an article in an 1862 issue of the *Atlantic Monthly* that encouraged young people to write and publish, Dickinson sent about 100 poems. Although a few of her poems were published in, they were printed anonymously and apparently without her prior consent. The vast majority of her work remained known only to its author.

Some events in Dickinson's life during her intense writing period

are difficult to re-construct. Drafts of three letters, now called the "Master Letters," survive from late 1858 and early 1861. They suggest a serious and troubled (though unidentified) romantic attachment that some scholars believe drove Dickinson's creative output. During this time Dickinson also referred to a trauma that she described in a letter: "I had a terror - since September - I could tell to none". The cause of that terror is unknown.

Significant friendships such as those with Samuel Bowles, Edward Dwight, and Charles Wadsworth changed during this time, and Dickinson began to feel an increasing need for a "preceptor" to cope with her outpouring of verse and with questions about publication.

In 1864 and 1865, Dickinson underwent treatments for a painful eye condition, now thought to be iritis, with Boston ophthalmologist Henry W. Williams. While under the doctor's care (eight months in 1864, six months in 1865), she boarded with her cousins, Frances and Louisa Norcross. Those trips were to be her last out of Amherst; after her return in 1865, she rarely ventured beyond the grounds of the Homestead.

Emily Dickinson died in Amherst in 1886. After her death her family members found her hand-sewn books, or "fascicles." These fascicles contained nearly 1,800 poems. Though Mabel Loomis Todd and Higginson published the first selection of her poems in 1890, a complete volume did not appear until 1955.

**Complete the sentences.
Write one word only.**

**Choose the best answer
(A, B, C or D) for each question.**

- 4 How many of Dickinson's poems were published during her lifetime?
- A quite a few
 - B none
 - C about 350
 - D not many
- 5 What was Emily's sister's name?
- A Susan
 - B Frances
 - C Lavinia
 - D Martha
- 6 Emily Dickinson...
- A was well-known for her lavish parties and balls
 - B shared conservative political views
 - C carefully tended her plants
 - D devoted her life to bringing up her nephews
- 7 Which city did Emily Dickinson live in most of her life?
- A Amherst
 - B Chicago
 - C Homestead
 - D Boston

During her adult years at the Homestead, Emily Dickinson began to 1_____ poetry in earnest. During her most productive period, 1858 to 1865, she compiled her poems into small packets now termed "fascicles." Only ten of her poems are known to have been published in her lifetime, all anonymously and presumably without her 2_____.

The two Dickinson daughters, who never married, remained at the Homestead for the 3_____ of their lives. After Emily's death in 1886, Lavinia lived on at the Homestead until she died in 1899. At that time, the Homestead was inherited by Austin's daughter, Martha Dickinson Bianchi, and leased to tenants until 1916, when it was sold to the Parke family.



- 8 Which statement is TRUE about her family?
- A her brother Austin bought a house, which stood adjacent to the one where Emily lived
 - B her mother wrote letters to Thomas Higginson
 - C Henry W. Williams was a physician
 - D none of the above

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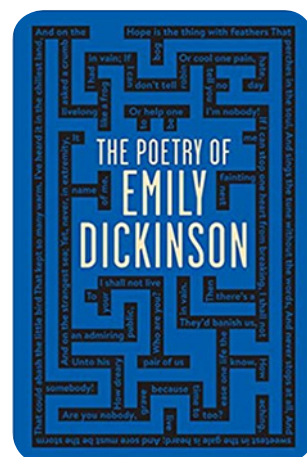
Подготовка к олимпиаде
по английскому языку

Reading

For questions 9-10, choose two correct answers. Write them in any order.

- A Emily Dickinson did not have a spouse.
- B She made a lot of attempts to publish her work.
- C After her death, her poems were brought to the attention of the wider world.
- D Many of her poems deal with themes of death and immortality.
- E She was probably influenced by Charlotte Brontë's *Jane Eyre*.

9	
10	



For questions 11-15, put the events A-E in chronological order.

List of events

- A The Dickinson family moves back to the repurchased and remodeled Homestead.
- B Dickinson twice spends many months in Boston, Massachusetts, for treatment of a severe eye ailment.
- C Gilbert Dickinson, Emily Dickinson's nephew, is born at The Evergreens.
- D Samuel Fowler Dickinson, Emily's paternal grandfather, builds the Homestead on Main Street in Amherst.
- E *Poems* by Emily Dickinson, edited by Mabel Loomis Todd and T.W. Higginson, is published.



11	
12	
13	
14	
15	

Task 1. Some words are missing in the text. These words in a different word form are listed below. Derive new words from the given words to fill in the gaps 1-5.

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

access, challenge,
marry, nation,
persecute

Elizabeth I faced more difficulties as a monarch than any other Tudor. Born the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn on 7 September 1533, Elizabeth's right to rule as queen of England never went 1_____. Protestants (notably John Knox) initially claimed female rule was unnatural or monstrous, while Roman Catholics judged Elizabeth a bastard since they refused to recognise her father's 2_____ to her mother. Unlike her father and brother, whose legitimacy was never questioned, Elizabeth had to confront dynastic challenges at her 3_____ which continued almost until her death.

Another difficulty for Elizabeth was that she inherited a realm ill at ease with itself. The religious 4_____ under her sister, Mary, had divided communities and traumatised English Protestants and their sympathisers. The economic recession, dreadful harvests, and devastating epidemics of the mid-1550s created uncertainties and shattered the lives of many ordinary people. The humiliating French capture of Calais (England's last continental possession) in January 1558 punctured confidence in England's military power and 5_____ prestige.

From these problems Elizabeth emerged triumphant. She confounded her Catholic enemies, imposed her will on the political scene, turned England into a strong Protestant state, presided over a glittering court culture, and died in her bed at the age of 69.

Task 2. Find and correct the logical mistakes ('wrong words') in the sentences below.

Example: There's a clock on the church *towel*.

WRONG

towel

RIGHT

tower

Humble and Grumble
by Eldred Herbert

- 1 Humble and Grumble were identical wins,
And Humble was ever so meek;
- 2 Grumble did nothing but grumble all May,
Some may even call him a freak.
- 3 Humble was nappy and everyone's friend,
Grumble was jealous of course;
- 4 Humble was happy to follow the cord,
But Grumble, an immoral source.
- 5 Humble was never seen wearing a crown,
And Grumble, ne'er seen with a smile;
- 6 Humble won friends by just being himself,
But, Grumble, he won them by guild.
- 7 So Grumble, please hollow Humble, your twin,
And Humble, don't grumble, I pray,
- 8 Or grumble will make you like Grumble, your twin,
Please Grumble, be humble today.

be humble
no grumble

miles

Подготовка к олимпиаде
по английскому языку

Use of English

Task 3. Read the sentences and fill in the gaps choosing an appropriate word from the box. Choose the word once only. There are extra words you don't have to choose.

agricultural	expansive	indentured
syncretic	burgeoning	finite
profitable	tenuous	colonial
futile	staple	widespread

Sentences

- 1 He served an _____ apprenticeship in mechanical engineering.
- 2 The company had to eliminate 200 jobs to stay _____.
- 3 The funds available for the health service are _____ and we cannot afford to waste money.
- 4 Prices of _____ foods such as wheat and vegetables have also been increasing.
- 5 Various parts of Africa have suffered under _____ rule.
- 6 There are reports of _____ flooding in northern France
- 7 The world's supply of _____ land is shrinking fast.
- 8 The company hoped to profit from the _____ communications industry.
- 9 The idea is to incorporate the towers into a new _____ centre of unified Hindu, Buddhist and Tantric worship.
- 10 It's completely _____ trying to reason with him - he just won't listen.

Task 4. Put the names from the box. There are two words which you don't need to use.

A	Abbey Road	E	Columbia Road	I	Oxford Street
B	Baker Street	F	Downing Street	J	Piccadilly
C	Bond Street	G	Jermyn Street	K	The Mall
D	Brick Lane	H	Kings Road	L	The Strand

1 This is perhaps one of the most iconic street names in the UK, especially amongst shoppers and fashion enthusiasts. _____ is the centre of London's retail scene and is home to a huge list of high-end brands and luxury boutiques. From Gucci to Adidas, you can fill your bags with all kinds of treasures as you stroll down the street.

2 This particular street in Central London will be forever remembered thanks to the Beatles and their brilliant album. Head over to _____ to take a selfie with the road sign or recreate the iconic road crossing photo.

3 _____ has gone through several changes over the years but has always remained a bustling place for diners and shoppers. Historically, it was known for being the go-to place if you're looking for authentic Indian or Bangladeshi food. Recently, however, it has become a hotspot for hipsters as a number of alternative shops have moved on to the street.

4 Often compared to Time Square in New York City, _____ is one of the most colourful streets in London. It is also one of the busiest and gets a huge amount of foot traffic every day. As you walk around trying to dodge the crowds, you'll discover that this street is packed full of incredible photo opportunities. Don't forget to bring your camera and get some pictures of the huge TV screens.

5 Running from Admiralty Arch down to Buckingham Palace, it is where Britain's royal family parades, as well as a constant stream of black taxi cabs. Designed by Aston Webb and opened at the start of the 20th century, _____ is all about parades and power, royalty and regal flair.

6 The centre of British political power, _____ is a rather small street just off Whitehall, and you can no longer walk up it because of a security fence. This is where the prime minister lives (at number 10), as does the chancellor (next door at number 11). The little street was built in the 1680s and has housed the prime minister for more than 300 years. The famous black door of number 10 is familiar to all Britons from countless news broadcasts of important political events, press conferences and visiting dignitaries arriving or departing.

7 Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's fictional detective Sherlock Holmes lived at 221B _____ (the exact address didn't actually exist when the stories were written) and his influence has only grown in recent years, with a slew of adaptations proving this deerstalker wearer is as important as ever to British culture. On this street you can visit the Sherlock Holmes Museum, a Sherlock café and a hotel named after our hero. The street is also famous for Transport for London's lost property office where all of the tube's lost umbrellas go.

8 _____ is one of the city's grandest streets offering a slice of high-class London life. Its history stretches back to Roman times, when it was a main road through the capital. Today it is home to the opulent Art Deco Savoy Hotel, the posh eatery Simpson's and the historic Twinings tea shop at 216, which has been serving teas for more than 300 years.

9 _____ became popular in the 18th century for its luxury shops such as Asprey, a jeweler which has a Royal Warrant. You'll also find some interesting art galleries - Halcyon Gallery, Galerie Bartoux and Opera Gallery are all open to the public.

10 One of the best London shopping streets for men is _____. This luxurious road in St James is home to prestigious gentlemen's outfitters such as DAKS and Hackett. You'll find many men's shirtmakers here, including Thomas Pink and Turnbull & Asser. There's also a large La Martina polo clothing store and shoe makers John Lobb and Foster & Son. At number 93, there is the oldest cheese shop in Britain, Paxton & Whitfield.

Task 5. Solve puzzles and arrange letters in the right order.

The Romantic Period of English literature began in the late 18th century and lasted until approximately 1832. In general, Romantic literature can be characterized by its personal nature, its strong use of feeling, its abundant use of 1 _____ (**SYOLISMBM**), and its exploration of nature and the supernatural. In addition, the writings of the Romantics were considered innovative based on their belief that literature should be spontaneous, imaginative, personal, and free. The Romantic Period produced a wealth of authors including Samuel Taylor Coleridge, William 2 _____ (**WDSWORTORH**), Jane Austen, and Lord Byron.

It was during the Romantic Period that 3 _____ (**OTHGIC**) literature was born. Traits of this type of literature are dark and gloomy settings and characters and situations that are fantastic, grotesque, wild, savage, mysterious, and often melodramatic. Two of the most famous novelists of the era are Ann 4 _____ (**RFCADFLIE**) and Mary 5 _____ (**LESEHLY**).

The Victorian Period of English literature began with the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne in 1837, and lasted until her death in 1901. Because the Victorian Period of English literature spans over six decades, the year 1870 is often used to divide the era into "early Victorian" and "late Victorian." In general, Victorian literature deals with the issues and problems of the day. Some of the most recognized authors of the Victorian era include Alfred Lord Tennyson, Elizabeth Barrett 6 _____ (**WNIBRONG**), her husband Robert, Matthew Arnold, Charles Dickens, Charlotte Brontë, George Eliot, and Thomas 7 _____ (**DYARH**).

Within the Victorian Period, two other literary movements, that of The Pre-Raphaelites (1848-1860) and the movement of Aestheticism and 8 _____ (**ANCDEDECE**) (1880-1900), gained prominence.

The Edwardian Period is named for King Edward VII and spans the time from Queen Victoria's death (1901) to the beginning of World War I (1914). During this time, the British Empire was at its height and the wealthy lived lives of materialistic luxury. However, four fifths of the English population lived in squalor. The 9 _____ (**RGWINSTI**) of the Edwardian Period reflect and comment on these social conditions. For example, writers such as George Bernard Shaw and H.G. 10 _____ (**ESLLW**) attacked social injustice and the selfishness of the upper classes. Other writers of the time include William Butler Yeats, Joseph 11 _____ (**RDCOAN**), Rudyard Kipling, Henry James, and E.M. 12 _____ (**FRERSTO**).

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Подготовка к олимпиаде
по английскому языку

Writing

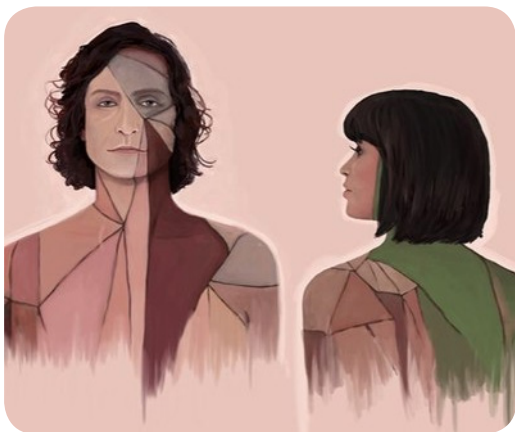
You have decided to enter an international short story competition. The competition rules say that the story must begin with the words:

Now and then I think of when we were...

Write your **story**.

Use the following words in your text:

*sadness, cut off, stranger,
collect, stooped*



Remember to:

*include a title;
use an appropriate style;
include 1-2 idioms;
include 2 cases of direct speech;
describe feelings and emotions;
describe at least two characters;
make an emotional ending.*

Underline the required words when used in your text and put them in the correct grammar form if necessary.
Write **200-250** words.

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Подготовка к олимпиаде
по английскому языку

Speaking

Preparation (15 minutes)

Presentation and questions
(10 minutes)

Monologue (2-3 minutes)

Your school is planning to organise a library exhibition for foreign guests. Your classmates need to choose several items to present to international students. Make a speech about ***Eugene Onegin*** by **Alexander Pushkin** to persuade your audience to read this book.

Speak about:

Main characters

Plot

Major themes

Adaptations

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during the presentation.

Answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get additional information not mentioned in your presentation about the topic from the fact file.



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Подготовка к олимпиаде
по английскому языку

KEYS

Listening

- 1 A
- 2 B
- 3 B
- 4 A
- 5 B
- 6 A
- 7 A
- 8 B
- 9 A
- 10 B

Reading

- 1 write/create /compose
- 2 permission/consent/
agreement
- 3 rest/majority/most
- 4 D
- 5 C
- 6 C
- 7 A
- 8 D
- 9 A/C
- 10 C/A
- 11 D
- 12 A
- 13 B
- 14 C
- 15 E

Use of English

Task 1

- 1 unchallenged
- 2 marriage
- 3 accession
- 4 persecution
- 5 national, international

Task 2

- | | WRONG | RIGHT |
|---|--------|--------|
| 1 | wins | twins |
| 2 | May | day |
| 3 | nappy | happy |
| 4 | cord | Lord |
| 5 | crown | frown |
| 6 | guild | guile |
| 7 | hollow | follow |
| 8 | Or | For |

Task 3

- 1 indentured
- 2 profitable
- 3 finite
- 4 staple
- 5 colonial
- 6 widespread, expansive
- 7 agricultural
- 8 burgeoning
- 9 syncretic
- 10 futile

Task 4

- 1 I
- 2 A
- 3 D
- 4 J
- 5 K
- 6 F
- 7 B
- 8 L
- 9 C
- 10 G

Task 5

- 1 symbolism
- 2 Wordsworth
- 3 Gothic
- 4 Radcliffe
- 5 Shelley
- 6 Browning
- 7 Hardy
- 8 Decadence
- 9 writings
- 10 Wells
- 11 Conrad
- 12 Forster

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Подготовка к олимпиаде
по английскому языку

KEYS

Script

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their entrances;
And one man in his time plays many parts,
His acts being seven ages. At first the infant,
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms;
And then the whining school-boy, with his satchel
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school. And then the lover,
Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad
Made to his mistress' eyebrow. Then a soldier,
Full of strange oaths, and bearded like the pard,
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth. And then the justice,
In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances;
And so he plays his part. The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloone,
With spectacles on nose and pouch on side;
His youthful hose, well sav'd, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank; and his big manly voice,
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes
And whistles in his sound. Last scene of all,
That ends this strange eventful history,
Is second childishness and mere oblivion;
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.

Read the text, and then listen to the recording on the same topic.

Elizabeth I's Tilbury speech in full

My loving people,

We have been persuaded by some that are careful of our safety to take heed how we commit ourselves to armed multitudes, for fear of treachery. But I assure you, I do not desire to live to distrust my faithful and loving people.

Let tyrants fear. I have always so behaved myself that, under God, I have placed my chiefest strength and safeguard in the loyal hearts and good-will of my subjects; and therefore I am come amongst you, as you see, at this time, not for my recreation and disport, but being resolved, in the midst and heat of the battle, to live and die amongst you all; to lay down for my God, and for my kingdom, and my people, my honour and my blood, even in the dust.

I know I have the body of a weak and feeble woman; but I have the heart and stomach of a king, and of a king of England too, and think foul scorn that Parma or Spain, or any prince of Europe, should dare to invade the borders of my realm: to which rather than any dishonour shall grow by me, I myself will take up arms, I myself will be your general,



judge, and rewarder of every one of your virtues in the field.

I know already, for your forwardness you have deserved rewards and crowns; and We do assure you on a word of a prince, they shall be duly paid. In the mean time, my lieutenant general shall be in my stead, than whom never prince commanded a more noble or worthy subject; not doubting but by your obedience to my general, by your concord in the camp, and your valour in the field, we shall shortly have a famous victory over these enemies of my God, of my kingdom, and of my people.

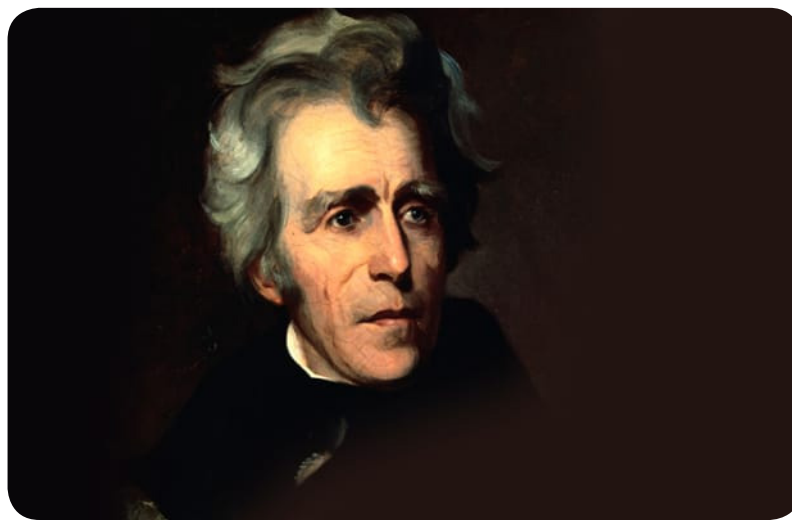
Answer questions 1-15 by choosing *A* if the idea is expressed in both materials, *B* if it can be found only in the reading text, *C* if it can be found only in the audio-recording, and *D* if neither of the materials expresses the idea.

download video <https://yadi.sk/i/t96-gWTKHF9JA>

- 1 She believes that her people love her.
- 2 She encourages patriotism in order to persuade the people to unite.
- 3 She urges people not to sunbathe.
- 4 She thanks people for not going out.
- 5 She demonstrates religious tolerance.
- 6 She expresses her readiness to take action against the enemies.
- 7 She thanks health workers.
- 8 She is ready to sacrifice herself for her country.
- 9 She shares a personal memory of her childhood experience.
- 10 She has health problems.
- 11 She urges to stay determined to overcome difficulties.
- 12 She praises those coming together to help the elderly.
- 13 She pays tribute to her military service leader.
- 14 She acknowledges the monetary insecurity.
- 15 She stresses the need to be evacuated.



Read the text and decide whether the following statements are True (A), False (B) or Not stated (C).



List of statements

- 1 His leadership in war conflicts earned Jackson national fame as a military hero.
- 2 He felt hostility toward Great Britain.
- 3 Jackson married Rachel in his thirties.
- 4 After narrowly losing to John Quincy Adams in the contentious 1824 presidential election, Jackson returned four years later to win redemption, becoming the nation's seventeenth president.
- 5 He became the first man to be elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from Tennessee.
- 6 Jackson served as a general in the War of 1812.
- 7 He commanded U.S. forces in a campaign against the Native Americans.
- 8 Jackson invited his niece to serve as a hostess at the White House.
- 9 During the Creek War he was captured by the British.
- 10 President John Quincy Adams saved Jackson from censure and hastened the U.S. acquisition of Florida.
- 11 In the election of 1824 three candidates received electoral votes.
- 12 In the election of 1828 Jackson defeated Adams.
- 13 Jackson was the first president from the area west of the Appalachians.
- 14 Jackson was born in poverty.
- 15 His parents emigrated from Northern Ireland.

miles

Подготовка к олимпиаде
по английскому языку

Reading

The career of Andrew Jackson exemplified both the opportunities and the dangers of political life in the early republic. A lawyer, slaveholder, and general—and eventually the seventh president of the United States—he rose from humble frontier beginnings to become one of the most powerful Americans of the nineteenth century.

Andrew Jackson was born on March 15, 1767, on the border between North and South Carolina, to two immigrants from the northern part of Ireland. He grew up during dangerous times. At age thirteen, he joined an American militia unit in the Revolutionary War. He was soon captured, and a British officer slashed at his head with a sword after he refused to shine the officer's shoes. Disease during the war had claimed the lives of his two brothers and his mother, leaving him a poor orphan. Their deaths and his wounds had left Jackson with a deep and abiding hatred of Great Britain.

After the war, Jackson moved west to frontier Tennessee, where despite his poor education, he prospered, working as a lawyer and acquiring land and slaves. In 1796, Jackson was elected as a U.S. representative, and a year later he won a seat in the Senate, although he resigned within a year, citing financial difficulties.

Thanks to his political connections, Jackson obtained a general's commission at the outbreak of the War of 1812. Despite having no combat experience, General Jackson quickly impressed his troops, who nicknamed him "Old Hickory" after a particularly tough kind of tree.

Jackson led his militiamen into battle in the Southeast, first during the Creek War, a side conflict that started between different factions of Muskogee (Creek) Indians in present-day Alabama. In that war, he won a decisive victory over hostile fighters at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend in 1814. A year later, he also defeated a large British invasion force at the Battle of New Orleans. There, Jackson's troops—including backwoods militiamen, free African Americans, Indians, and a company of slave-trading

pirates—successfully defended the city and inflicted more than two thousand casualties against the British, sustaining barely three hundred casualties of their own. The Battle of New Orleans was a thrilling victory for the United States, but it actually happened several days after a peace treaty was signed in Europe to end the war. News of the treaty had not yet reached New Orleans.

The end of the War of 1812 did not end Jackson's military career. In 1818, as commander of the U.S. southern



military district, Jackson also launched an invasion of Spanish-owned Florida. He was acting on vague orders from the War Department to break the resistance of the region's Seminole Indians, who protected runaway slaves and attacked American settlers across the border. On Jackson's orders in 1816, U.S. soldiers and their Creek allies had already destroyed the "Negro Fort," a British-built fortress on Spanish soil. His actions created an international diplomatic crisis.

Most officials in President James Monroe's administration called for Jackson's censure. But Secretary of State John Quincy Adams, the son of former president John Adams, found Jackson's behavior useful. He defended the impulsive general, arguing that he

had had been forced to act. Adams used Jackson's military successes in this First Seminole War to persuade Spain to accept the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819, which gave Florida to the United States.

Any friendliness between John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson, however, did not survive long. In 1824, four nominees competed for the presidency in one of the closest elections in American history. Each came from a different part of the country—Adams from Massachusetts, Jackson from Tennessee, William H. Crawford from Georgia, and Henry Clay from Kentucky. Jackson won more popular votes than anyone else. But with no majority winner in the Electoral College, the election was thrown into the House of Representatives. There, Adams used his political clout to claim the presidency, persuading Clay to support him. Jackson would never forgive Adams, whom his supporters accused of engineering a "corrupt bargain" with Clay to circumvent the popular will.

Four years later, in 1828, Adams and Jackson squared off in one of the dirtiest presidential elections to date. Pro-Jackson partisans accused Adams of elitism. Adams's supporters, on the other hand, accused Jackson of murder and attacked the morality of his marriage, pointing out that Jackson had unwittingly married his wife Rachel before the divorce on her prior marriage was complete. This time, Andrew Jackson won the election easily, but Rachel Jackson died suddenly before his inauguration. Jackson would never forgive the people who attacked his wife's character during the campaign.

In 1828, Jackson's broad appeal as a military hero won him the presidency. He was "Old Hickory," the "Hero of New Orleans," a leader of plain frontier folk. His wartime accomplishments appealed to many voters' pride. Over the next eight years, he would claim to represent the interests of ordinary white Americans, especially from the South and West, against the country's wealthy and powerful elite. This attitude would lead him and his allies into a series of bitter political struggles.

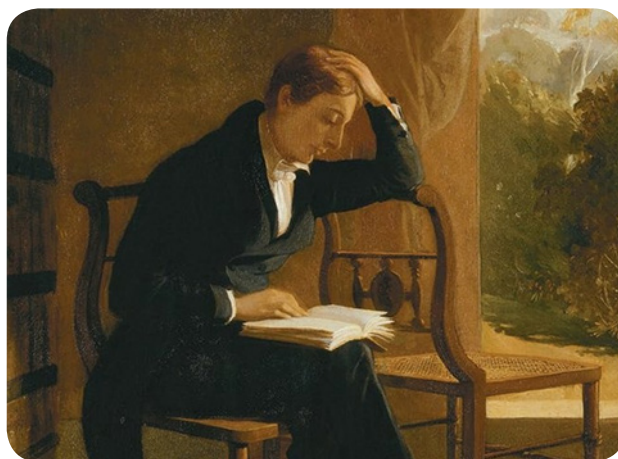
Task 1. Write one word in each gap.



Grappling with the Canadian past is fraught with challenges and alive with exciting questions crying out to 1_____ addressed. But what constitutes the “Canadian” past? Clearly, the geographic space we call Canada 2_____ a relatively recent invention. Confederation, beginning in 1867, spread the brand beyond the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes to include other British colonies on the east and west coasts and some of the land 3_____ between. As a political idea — a country made 4_____ of provinces and territories with a constitution, flag, anthem, etc. — it continues to evolve. But in 1867 it was just 5_____ of many colonies in the British Empire. A century and 10 years earlier it was part of a French empire that claimed influence 6_____ a much larger territory than the Canada of today. Still another century earlier, “Canada” referred to a struggling chain of frightened and fortified settlements along the St. Lawrence.

Let’s push it back yet another century and more. Around 1567 the northern half 7_____ North America was a well-populated landscape made up of a multitude of diverse cultures. Their economies and relationships 8_____ continually changing while retaining core features from one generation to the next. The “Canada” of 1497 — one small patch of which may have 9_____ briefly visited by John Cabot and his crew — was a vastly more populous and rich human environment than would re-emerge here until 10_____ 19th century.

Task 2. Put one word in each gap in correct grammatical form. (John Keats)



Bright star, would I were stedfast as thou art—
Not in lone splendour hung aloft the 1 N _____
And watching, with eternal lids apart,
Like nature's 2 P _____, sleepless Eremite,
The moving waters at their priestlike task
Of pure ablution round earth's human shores,
Or gazing on the new soft-fallen 3 M _____
Of snow upon the mountains and the moors—
No—yet still stedfast, still unchangeable,
Pillow'd upon my fair love's ripening breast,
To feel for ever its soft fall and swell,
Awake for ever in a sweet 4 U _____,
Still, still to hear her tender-taken breath,
And so live ever—or else swoon to 5 D _____.

miles

Подготовка к олимпиаде
по английскому языку

Use of English

Task 3. Put the words from the box. Some of the words may be chosen more than once while some of them may not be used.

beans cheese egg milk
cabbage cookie fish potato
carrot cucumber meat tomato



Sentences

- 1 She walked in as cool as a _____, as if nothing had happened.
- 2 He dropped the topic like a hot _____.
- 3 A lot of people had their hands in the _____ jar at the company.
- 4 You seem full of _____ this morning; you must have had a good night's rest.
- 5 She's full of the _____ of human kindness.
- 6 If you slept through your alarm, hard _____!
- 7 Sometimes I just have to resort to the _____ and stick approach with my children.
- 8 With the police disorganized after the collapse, many criminals started to _____ in troubled waters.
- 9 This latest scandal has left the government with _____ on its face.
- 10 Too much information will overwhelm the new manager, so just give him the _____ and potatoes.

Task 4. Put the titles from the box. There are two words which you don't need to use.

A	<i>A Room with a View</i>	E	<i>Jane Eyre</i>	I	<i>Silas Marner</i>
B	<i>Clarissa</i>	F	<i>Jude The Obscure</i>	J	<i>The Man of Property</i>
C	<i>David Copperfield</i>	G	<i>Mrs Dalloway</i>	K	<i>The Study in Scarlet</i>
D	<i>Heart of Darkness</i>	H	<i>Nineteen Eighty-four</i>	L	<i>Villette</i>

- _____, novella by Joseph Conrad, first published in 1902 with the story *Youth* and thereafter published separately. The story, written at the height of the British empire, reflects the physical and psychological shock Conrad himself experienced in 1890 when he worked briefly in the Belgian Congo.
- _____ is a novel by Virginia Woolf that details a day in the life of Clarissa in post-World War I England.
- _____ is the eighth novel by Charles Dickens, a classic tale of a young man's adventures on his journey from an unhappy childhood to his success as a novelist.
- _____ is a novel by English author George Orwell published in 1949 as a warning against totalitarianism. One can discover the world in a state of perpetual war, and Big Brother who sees and controls all.
- Charlotte Brontë's greatest and most original novel was her last, _____. This masterpiece powerfully portrays a woman struggling to reconcile love, jealousy, and a fierce desire for independence.
- _____ by E.M. Forster was published in 1908 and is a story about a young woman coming of age in the Edwardian era, which was the period when King Edward VII ruled England (from 1901-1910). During this time in England, the social rules were very strict, and, although there were changes coming, many people felt this time period was restrictive, especially for women.
- In _____, Galsworthy attacks the Forsytes through the character of Soames Forsyte, a solicitor who considers his wife Irene as a thing.
- Sir Arthur Conan Doyle is best known as the creator of the detective Sherlock Holmes, one of the most famous and enduring fictional characters of all the time. The famous detective first appeared in the novel _____; although rejected three times by publishers, the novel became a Christmas giveaway for a magazine.
- Known by the name of George Eliot, the English novelist Mary Ann Evans used a male pen name in a not easy time for female writers. Born in 1819, George Eliot wrote some of the most famous works of English literature, including _____.
- One of the most renowned poets and novelists in English literary history, Thomas Hardy wrote poetry and novels, though the first part of his career was devoted mostly to novels. Published as a magazine serial in 1895, _____ is Hardy's most pessimistic novel which roused condemnation by critics.

Task 5. Put the names from the box. There are two words which you don't need to use.

A	Alfred the Great	E	George II	I	Julius Caesar
B	Canute	F	Guy Fawkes	J	Offa
C	Charles I	G	Henry VIII	K	Oliver Cromwell
D	Charles II	H	James I	L	William the Conqueror

The area around Downing Street was home to ancient Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Norman settlements, and was already a prestigious centre of government 1,000 years ago.

The Romans first came to Britain under the command of **1** _____ in 55 BC. Making their capital at Londinium downriver, the Romans chose Thorney Island – a marshy piece of land lying between two branches of the river Tyburn that flowed from Hampstead Heath to the Thames – as the site for their early settlement.

These Roman settlements, and those of the Anglo-Saxons and Normans who supplanted them, were not very successful. The area was prone to plague and its inhabitants were very poor. A charter granted by the Mercian King **2** _____ in the year 785 refers to “the terrible place called Thorney Island”. It took royal patronage to give the area prestige. King **3** _____ (reigned 1017 to 1035) built a palace in the area, and Edward the Confessor (reigned 1042 to 1066) and **4** _____ (reigned 1066 to 1087) maintained a royal presence there. The position of Westminster (as the area became known) as the centre of government and the church was solidified following the construction of the great abbey nearby, on Edward's orders.

The earliest building known to have stood on the site of Downing Street was the Axe brewery owned by the Abbey of Abingdon in the Middle Ages. By the early 1500s, it had fallen into disuse.

5 _____ (reigned 1509 to 1547) developed Westminster's importance further by building an extravagant royal residence there. Whitehall Palace was created when he confiscated York House from Cardinal Wolsey in 1530 and extended the complex. Today's Downing Street is located on the edge of the Palace site.

The first domestic house known to have been built on the site of Number 10 was a large building leased to Sir Thomas Knyvet in 1581 by Queen Elizabeth I (reigned 1558 to 1603). He was an MP for Thetford as well as a justice of the peace for Westminster. His claim to fame was the arrest of **6** _____ for his role in the gunpowder plot of 1605. He was knighted in 1604 by King **7** _____ (reigned 1603 to 1625) and the house was extended.

After the death of Sir Knyvet and his wife, the house passed to their niece, Elizabeth Hampden, who continued to live there for the next 40 years. The middle of the 17th century was a period of political upheaval and Mrs Hampden's family was right in the middle of it. Her son, John Hampden, was one of the MPs who opposed King Charles I, and **8** _____, the Lord Protector, was Mrs Hampden's nephew.

Hampden House, as it was then known, gave Mrs Hampden a prime view of the tumultuous events during the Civil War and the Commonwealth and the early years of the Restoration.

The execution of **9** _____ in 1649 took place on a scaffold in front of Banqueting House in Whitehall, within earshot of the house. Mrs Hampden was still living there when King **10** _____ (reigned in Scotland from 1649 to 1685) was restored to the English throne in 1660.

You are a student at an international school in Russia. Your tutor has asked you to write an article for the school website on ways students can improve their communicating skills in English. In your article, you should suggest ways in which students can make contact with English-language speakers all around the world.

Write your **article**.

Use the following words in your text:

*global, expand, taught,
proficiency, conference*

Remember to:

*include a title and subtitles;
use an appropriate style;
organise the information logically and
clearly;
include 1-2 quotations from the list below;
give recommendations to the readers.*

*"But if thought corrupts language, language can
also corrupt thought."*

George Orwell

*"He wanted to cry quietly but not for himself:
for the words, so beautiful and sad, like music."*

James Joyce

*"When I cannot see words curling like rings
of smoke round me I am in darkness—I am
nothing."*

Virginia Woolf

*"If you talk to a man in a language he
understands, that goes to his head. If you talk
to him in his language, that goes to his heart."*

Nelson Mandela

Underline the required words when
used in your text and put them in the
correct grammar form if necessary.

Write **200-250** words.

Preparation (15 minutes)

Presentation and questions
(10 minutes)

Monologue (2-3 minutes)

You are a tourist guide giving an excursion to a group of international students speaking about **Red Square** in Moscow.

Make your excursion. Remember to include an introduction and conclusion.

Speak about:

Location

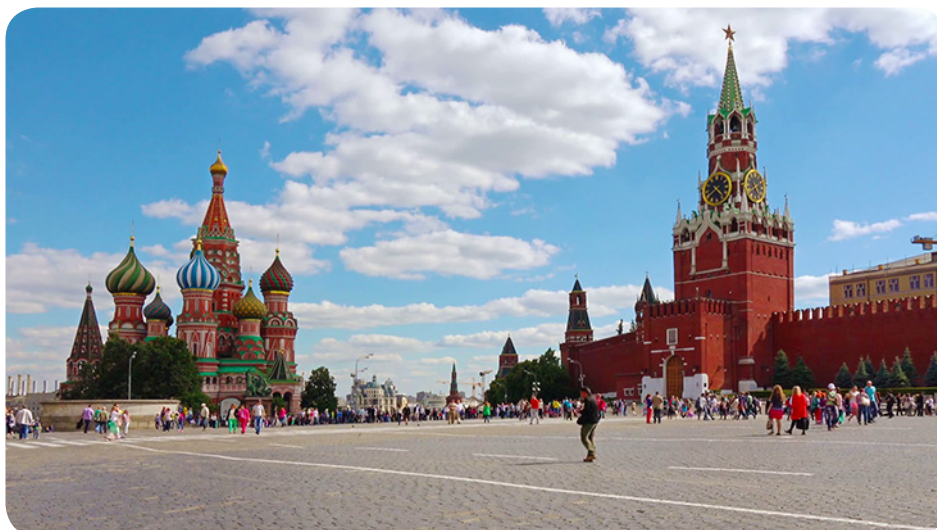
Architecture

Engineering solution

Interesting facts

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during the presentation.

Answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get additional information not mentioned in your presentation about the topic from the fact file.



miles

Подготовка к олимпиаде
по английскому языку

KEYS

Listening

- 1 B
- 2 A
- 3 D
- 4 C
- 5 C
- 6 B
- 7 C
- 8 B
- 9 C
- 10 D
- 11 A
- 12 D
- 13 B
- 14 C
- 15 D

Reading

- 1 A
- 2 A
- 3 C
- 4 B
- 5 C
- 6 A
- 7 A
- 8 C
- 9 B
- 10 B
- 11 B
- 12 A
- 13 C
- 14 C
- 15 B

Use of English

Task 1

- 1 be
- 2 is
- 3 in
- 4 up
- 5 one/part
- 6 over
- 7 of
- 8 were
- 9 been
- 10 the

Task 2

- 1 night
- 2 patient
- 3 mask
- 4 unrest
- 5 death

Task 3

- 1 cucumber
- 2 potato
- 3 cookie
- 4 beans
- 5 milk
- 6 cheese
- 7 carrot
- 8 fish
- 9 egg
- 10 meat

Task 4

- 1 D
- 2 G
- 3 C
- 4 H
- 5 L
- 6 A
- 7 J
- 8 K
- 9 I
- 10 F

Task 5

- 1 I
- 2 J
- 3 B
- 4 L
- 5 G
- 6 F
- 7 H
- 8 K
- 9 C
- 10 D

Script

The Queen's broadcast to the UK and Commonwealth

I am speaking to you at what I know is an increasingly challenging time. A time of disruption in the life of our country: a disruption that has brought grief to some, financial difficulties to many, and enormous changes to the daily lives of us all. I want to thank everyone on the NHS frontline, as well as care workers and those carrying out essential roles, who selflessly continue their day-to-day duties outside the home in support of us all. I am sure the nation will join me in assuring you that what you do is appreciated and every hour of your hard work brings us closer to a return to more normal times.

I also want to thank those of you who are staying at home, thereby helping to protect the vulnerable and sparing many families the pain already felt by those who have lost loved ones. Together we are tackling this disease, and I want to reassure you that if we remain united and resolute, then we will overcome it. I hope in the years to come everyone will be able to take pride in how they responded to this challenge. And those who come after us will say the Britons of this generation were as strong as any.

That the attributes of self-discipline, of quiet good-humoured resolve and of fellow-feeling still characterise this country. The pride in who we are is not a part of our past, it defines our present and our future. The moments when the United Kingdom has come together to applaud its care and essential workers will be remembered as an expression of our national spirit; and its symbol will be the rainbows drawn by children. Across the Commonwealth and around the world, we have seen heart-warming stories of people coming together to help others, be it through delivering food parcels and medicines, checking on neighbours, or converting businesses to help the relief effort. And though self-isolating may at times be hard, many people of all faiths, and of none, are discovering that it presents an opportunity to slow down, pause and reflect, in prayer or meditation. It reminds me of the very first broadcast I made, in 1940, helped by my sister. We, as children, spoke from here at Windsor to children who had been evacuated from their homes and sent away for their own safety. Today, once again, many will feel a painful sense of separation from their loved ones. But now, as then, we know, deep down, that it is the right thing to do. While we have faced challenges before, this one is different.

This time we join with all nations across the globe in a common endeavour, using the great advances of science and our instinctive compassion to heal. We will succeed - and that success will belong to every one of us. We should take comfort that while we may have more still to endure, better days will return: we will be with our friends again; we will be with our families again; we will meet again. But for now, I send my thanks and warmest good wishes to you all.