



International English Olympiad
 “Formula of Unity” / “The Third Millennium”
 Year 2025/2026. Final round

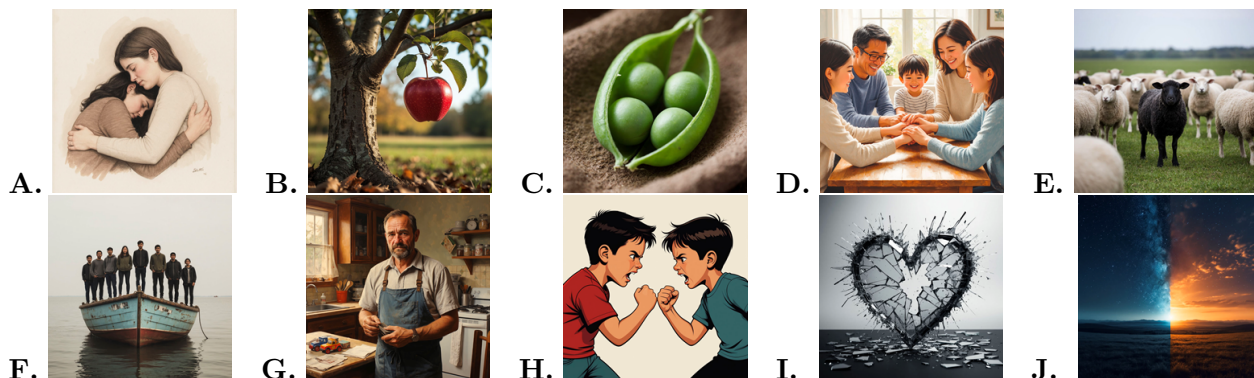
Tasks for grades R5–R6

1. (10 points) Here you can see idioms/word combinations, their meanings and AI-generated pictures (Artificial Intelligence created these pictures based on the description of these word combinations). Your task is to match an idiom/word combination, its explanation and the picture that describes the idea best of all. Use every explanation and every picture only once. Write a combination of a number+a letter+a letter in your blank.

For example: 1). AC, 2). DE, etc

- 1). The apple doesn't fall far from the tree 2). The black sheep of the family 3). All in the same boat
 4). Like two peas in a pod 5). Close-knit family 6). Sibling rivalry 7). A shoulder to cry on 8).
 To break someone's heart 9). To be as different as night and day 10). A breadwinner in a family

A. This idiom describes a person who is very different from the rest of their family, often in a way that other family members don't like it. **B.** This phrase describes a person who listens to your problems and comforts you when you're sad or upset. **C.** This idiom means that children are often very similar to their parents in character, behaviour, appearance, or abilities. **D.** This idiom means that two people, things or situations are not similar to each other. **E.** This word describes a person who earns money for their family. **F.** This phrase describes a family where members have strong, supportive relationships with each other. They care about one another, spend time together and help each other in difficult situations. **G.** This idiom describe a situation when someone makes another person very sad — usually because of love. **H.** This idiom means that a group of people are in the same difficult situation or face the same problems. **I.** This idiom describes two people (or sometimes things) that are very similar to each other. **J.** This phrase describes competition, arguments or tension between brothers and sisters.



2. (10 points) Match the word with its transcription.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1) Loose | A) ['kwaɪət] |
| 2) Lose | B) ['dezət] |
| 3) Quiet | C) [dɪ'sent] |
| 4) Quite | D) [kwɪt] |
| 5) Quit | E) [luz] |
| 6) Live | F) [li:v] |
| 7) Leave | G) [dɪ'zɜ:t] |
| 8) Desert | H) [lʌs] |
| 9) Dessert | I) [lɪv] |
| 10) Descent | J) [kwaɪt] |

3. (10 points) Match every linguistic phenomenon with its example. Use every letter only once. Write a letter in front of every number in your blank. Sometimes some parts are underlined to help you pay attention to a particular thing..

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) Transcription | A) on |
| 2) Preposition | B) hot - cold |
| 3) Subject | C) happy - glad |
| 4) Infinitive | D) ['merbi] |
| 5) Syllable | E) a/e/y/I/o/u |
| 6) Vowel | F) sit - sat |
| 7) Antonym | G) we |
| 8) Synonym | H) Mary went to the shop. |
| 9) Pronoun | I) to be |
| 10) Irregular verb | J) ap- ple |

4. (10 points) Read the text and change the form of words in parenthesis to make them suitable (lexically and grammatically) for the text. Write only ONE word in every gap..

Sleep is very important. It's just as important for your body as eating and exercising. If you don't get enough sleep, then you won't be able to enjoy **1.**(you). Going out with friends, playing sports or even **2.**(watch) movies will not be much fun if you're tired.

People of all ages need sleep, but **3.**(differ) people need different amounts. Babies sleep about twice as much as they stay awake. Teenagers need about eight to ten **4.**(hour) a night, and older people need much **5.**(little). But one person may need more than another even if they are both the same age. Six out of ten **6.**(child) say they are tired during the day, which means they are not getting enough sleep. So, how can you get to sleep? A good idea is to write down what you are thinking about before you go to bed. Then, make sure your bedroom is as dark as possible, and it isn't too hot or too cold. You can also try reading a book. Don't drink soft drinks or use your phone before going to bed. However, playing games on your computer is the main one to avoid!

You can also make a good evening routine. Don't do **7.**(necessary) things before bed — for example, don't talk about problems. Keep your bedroom quiet and without screens. The blue light from phones and computers is **8.**(healthy) before sleep — it can stop you from feeling sleepy. Wear **9.**(comfort) clothes to bed if you want to fall asleep **10.**(Good).

5. (10 points) Read the text and answer the questions. For questions 1-6 choose the correct answer (only ONE). For questions 7-10 write a word/word combination in your blank..

The man with the most world records

Ashrita Furman is a record-breaking record-breaker: He has set more records than anyone else in the world! In the last 40 years, he has established more than 600 records!

As a child, Ashrita loved reading the Guinness Book of World Records. He wanted to be in it too. But he thought people had to be good at sports to be in the book. He wasn't a good athlete. He felt his dream would never come true.

But later in life, Ashrita learned meditation, and with this, he learned that nothing is impossible. He tested this idea in 1978 by entering a 24-hour bike race in New York. Without any training, Ashrita came third! After that, he started thinking about breaking records again.

First, he tried to break the record for the most jumping jacks. He failed at first, but, remembering that 'anything is possible', he trained, meditated and tried again. This time, he did 27,000 jumping jacks in 6 hours 45 minutes and became the new record holder. His achievement appeared in the 1980 Guinness Book of Records.

Today, Ashrita has a long list of records, including: walking the furthest distance with a bike on his chin, cycling the longest distance with a bottle on his head and lighting the most candles on a birthday cake. He says: "I choose ideas which are challenging, fun and childish! I enjoy practising and seeing my progress."

He says his favourite record was "the longest distance on a pogo stick". While he was on holiday in Japan, he saw Mount Fuji and thought it was beautiful, so he decided to try to break a record there. He did 11.5 miles. The most difficult record was "the most forward rolls". In 10 hours, 30 minutes, he did 8,341 of them, travelling 12 miles!

If you want to break a world record too, Ashrita gives this advice. "Choose something you enjoy because you will need to practise. And don't give up. Your mind will tell you that something is impossible, but it isn't. If someone else has done something, and you work hard, you can do it too!

- 1) Why did Ashrita think he couldn't be in the Guinness Book when he was young?
 - A) He didn't like sports.
 - B) He thought only good athletes could be in the book.
 - C) He didn't know how to apply his skills.
 - D) He was too young.
- 2) What helped Ashrita change his opinion about what was possible?
 - A) His friends encouraged him.
 - B) He won a big competition.
 - C) He learned meditation.
 - D) He became a professional athlete.
- 3) What happened when Ashrita first tried to break the jumping jacks record?
 - A) He broke the record easily.
 - B) He didn't try at all.
 - C) He failed, but tried again after training.
 - D) He decided it was too hard and stopped.
- 4) Why does Ashrita choose "childish" ideas for his records?
 - A) Because he is a child.
 - B) Because these ideas are fun and interesting for him.
 - C) Because only childish ideas can be records.
 - D) Because his children ask him to do it.
- 5) What is Ashrita's main advice to people who want to break a world record?
 - A) Choose things you like and continue trying.
 - B) Only choose easy things.
 - C) Always do what other people advise you.
 - D) You need to be very strong.
- 6) What is the main message of the story about Ashrita Furman?
 - A) Only professional athletes can break world records.
 - B) Meditation helps you win all competitions.
 - C) If you work hard and don't give up, you can achieve difficult goals.
 - D) Breaking world records is easy and doesn't take much time.
- 7) Find a verb in the text that means "to lose, cannot do something, to not have success". Write it in the infinitive form.
- 8) Find an adjective in the text that means "something that tests your abilities and can be stimulating and rewarding".
- 9) Find a verb in the text that is a synonym for "stop doing something". Write it in the infinitive form.
- 10) Find an adjective in the text that is a synonym for "unreal to do".

6. (10 points) Find only ONE word in every sentence that makes this sentence grammatically incorrect. Don't correct the mistake. Just find the word and write it in your blank.

- 1) I have been reading this book since two hours.
- 2) He drives his car careful. I think he should teach you.
- 3) If I will call, she'll tell me the news. I will be glad to hear it.
- 4) This is the most delicious cake I have ever tasted, it's better then any other I've had.
- 5) The dog looked at it's tail and went on barking. Nobody could fall asleep.
- 6) There were 50 students at the lecture. Everybody were sitting in front of the professor.
- 7) My brother, who live in Canada, is coming to visit us next month.
- 8) She speaks English very good — she was living in the UK for a long time.
- 9) He gave me an advice about how to prepare for the exam. I used it.
- 10) He is the most smartest student in our class. I want to sit near him and cheat during the exam!

7. (10 points) Match every sentence with one preposition to fill in the gap. Use every letter only ONCE..

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1) I am looking forward _____ seeing you next week. | A) Out |
| 2) I ran _____ my old school friend at the supermarket. It was pleasant! | B) Into |
| 3) Do you get along _____ your new classmates? Do you play together and help each other? | C) With |
| 4) She takes _____ her mother — they both love reading. | D) Down |
| 5) I usually wake _____ at 7 a.m. But today I was a little late. | E) To |
| 6) She took _____ her hat when she entered the room. | F) After |
| 7) We decided to go _____ for dinner on Saturday. | G) Across |
| 8) She will come _____ home after her classes at 5. | H) Back |
| 9) My car broke _____ on the way to work. | I) Up |
| 10) I came _____ an old photo album in the attic. Do you want to take a look? | J) Off |

8. (10 points) Read the text and fill in the gaps using the words below. Use every word/word combination only ONCE. Write a letter in front of every number in your blank..

British Traditions: Customs and Celebrations

The United Kingdom has many interesting traditions. Some are very old, and some are newer. Let's look at a few of them!

1. Guy Fawkes Night (November 5)

On November 5, people in the UK celebrate Guy Fawkes Night (also called 1)_____. This tradition remembers an event from 1605. A man called 2)_____ tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament in London. He failed, and now people light bonfires and set off fireworks. Children often make a "guy" — a figure of Guy Fawkes made from old clothes and straw — and burn it on the fire.

2. Christmas (December 25)

Christmas is a big holiday in Britain. People celebrate it on December 25. Families decorate their homes and Christmas trees. They give presents and have a special meal. A traditional Christmas dinner has turkey, potatoes, and Christmas pudding. On 3)_____ (December 24), children hang stockings near the fireplace. They hope that 4)_____ (Santa Claus) will come and fill them with small gifts and sweets.

3. Pancake Day (Shrove Tuesday)

Pancake Day is not on the same date every year — it depends on 5)_____. It is also called Shrove Tuesday and is always 47 days before Easter Sunday. On this day, many British families eat pancakes. Some towns have "pancake races": women run in the streets with a frying pan. They throw a pancake in the air while they run! One famous race takes place in Olney, Buckinghamshire. This tradition started in 1445.

4. Trooping the Colour (June)

Every year in June, London celebrates the official birthday of the British monarch with a big parade called Trooping the Colour. The parade is near 6)_____. Soldiers in red uniforms march, and the royal family watches from the palace balcony. The Queen's real birthday is in April, but the official celebration is in summer for better weather.

5. May Day (May 1)

May Day on May 1 is an old tradition. People dance around the maypole — a tall pole decorated with ribbons. Children sing songs and wear colourful clothes. In some villages, people choose a May Queen. This custom is popular in places like 7)_____ and Cambridge.

6. Highland Games (Summer)

In 8)_____, especially in the Highlands, people hold the Highland Games every summer. These games have old Scottish sports: caber tossing (throwing a big wooden pole), hammer throw, and tug-of-war. People wear 9)_____ and listen to music from 10)_____. One of the most famous games is in Braemar, and even members of the royal family sometimes visit.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| A) Buckingham Palace | F) Guy Fawkes |
| B) Father Christmas | G) Easter |
| C) Bonfire Night | H) kilts |
| D) bagpipes | I) Christmas Eve |
| E) Scotland | J) Oxford |

9. (20 points) Imagine that you have a new friend from another planet. This is his/her photo. Write a letter to your family and tell about your friend. Write 100–150 words, articles and contractions are counted as ONE word each.



Don't forget to tell:

- His/her name
- Where you met him/her
- How he/she looks like
- What he/she can do and likes to do

DON'T write an address.



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Tasks for grades R7–R9

1. (10 points) Here you can see neologisms, their meanings and AI-generated pictures (Artificial Intelligence created these pictures based on the description of these word combinations). Your task is to match a neologism, its explanation and the picture that describes the idea best of all. Use every explanation and every picture only once. Write a combination of a number+a letter+a letter in your blank.

For example: 1). AC, 2). DE, etc

- 1). Hushpitality 2). Inheritourism 3). Onebagging 4). Newstalgia 5). Readaway 6). Thrift tripping
 7). Salvaged stay 8). Townsizing 9). Glampervanning 10). Green stay

A. The act of planning a holiday around visiting vintage shops, flea markets etc. to buy second-hand clothes and other items. **B.** A trend where travellers visit smaller, quieter towns and villages rather than the better-known big tourist cities. **C.** A style of tourism that focuses on providing travellers with quiet places to stay and a peaceful atmosphere with no loud activity or disturbance. **D.** An old building that has been converted from its original purpose into a hotel. **E.** A travel trend where people choose the same types of holiday and often the same accommodation as their parents and grandparents did in the past. **F.** A stay in a hotel that actively tries to minimize its environmental impact, for example by reducing waste and conserving water. **G.** A trend where old and new ideas and styles are combined to create a comforting, familiar mood that is also up to date and modern. **H.** The practice of travelling with only a single carry-on sized bag, to simplify the trip and reduce costs. **I.** A short holiday where the main activity is reading and talking about books. **J.** A holiday in a camper van that is more comfortable and luxurious than traditional.



2. (10 points) Match the word with its transcription (the British norm). Use every letter only once. Write a letter in front of every number in your blank..

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1) Wander | A) [pɜː.sən'el] |
| 2) Wonder | B) [ðen] |
| 3) Then | C) ['em.ɪ.greɪt] |
| 4) Than | D) ['wɒn.der] |
| 5) Personal | E) [prɪ'si:d] |
| 6) Personnel | F) ['pɜː.sən.əl] |
| 7) Immigrate | G) ['wʌn.dər] |
| 8) Emigrate | H) [ðæn] |
| 9) Precede | I) [prə'si:d] |
| 10) Proceed | J) ['ɪm.ɪ.greɪt] |

3. (10 points) Match every linguistic phenomenon with its example. Use every letter only once. Write a letter in front of every number in your blank. Sometimes some parts are underlined to help you pay attention to a particular thing..

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1) Idiom | A) /p/ |
| 2) Passive voice | B) selfie |
| 3) Clause | C) to cost an arm and a leg |
| 4) Tense | D) sunflower |
| 5) Phoneme | E) I know that you are right . |
| 6) Collocation | F) was broken |
| 7) Neologism | G) Google → to google |
| 8) Compound word | H) Past Perfect Continuous |
| 9) Acronym | I) NASA |
| 10) Conversion | J) to make a mistake |

4. (10 points) Read the text and change the form of words in parenthesis to make them suitable (lexically and grammatically) for the text. Write only ONE word in every gap.

Everybody likes to feel special. Sadly, many of 1.(we) grow up believing that we're not special at all. We wish that we could be more attractive or better at sports. We wish we 2.(have) more money or more beautiful clothes. Like the Tin Man, the Scarecrow, or the Cowardly Lion from The Wizard of Oz, we think we're not good enough just as we are. In the film, The Tin Man wishes he had a heart. The Scarecrow wishes that he had a brain, and the Lion wants courage. 3.(eventual), each of them realizes that he already has what he wants.

Nearly all parents want us to be the best we can be. They occasionally attempt to encourage us to do better by comparing us to others. They mean well, but the message we usually get is that we're not good enough. We start to believe that the only way we can be special is by 4.(be) better than somebody else, but we are frequently 5.(disappoint). There will always be somebody out there that is better than we are at something. There are a lot of people around who may not be as intelligent as we are but who are better at sports. Or they may not be as handsome, but they have more money. It is 6.(thinkable) for us to be better than everybody else all the time. Like the Tin Man, the Scarecrow, and the Cowardly Lion, we all need what we believe will make us better people.

What we don't understand is that often we already have inside us the very things that we look for in life. Our parents often forget to tell us that we are special, that we are good enough just as we are. Perhaps no one told them when they were growing up, or maybe they just forgot. Either way, it's up to us to remind them sometimes that each of us, in our own way, is special. What we are is enough!

The way to feel special starts with accepting yourself. It means seeing your good points and not being too hard on 7.(you) about your weak points. You can begin by thinking about the good things you have — a kind heart, a curious mind, or the ability to make friends laugh. When you stop thinking "I'm not good enough" and start thinking "I have good qualities", things slowly change. You become kinder to yourself, stop comparing yourself to 8.(other), and start noticing what makes you unique. This doesn't happen quickly, but every little step helps.

Also, when you believe in yourself, it's easier to be happy for other people. Instead of thinking "They're 9.(good) than me", you can think "It's great that they're good at this!". This makes a good circle: when you accept yourself, you become nice to others. And when you appreciate other people, you feel better about yourself too. Remember — you don't need to be perfect or better than 10.(every). You just need to be yourself. What you are is enough, and it's good to remember this every day.

5. (10 points) Read the text and answer the questions. For questions 1-6 choose the correct answer (only ONE). For questions 7-10 write a word/word combination in your blank..

Incredible hoaxes

For centuries, people have tried to make money or to look important with hoaxes about anything, from fake discoveries to made-up stories about creatures. Hoaxes can be exciting stories that grab our attention, but they are just clever lies. Here are some hoaxes that have made history.

The Piltdown Man

Charles Dawson was passionate about archaeology – the study of ancient cultures by looking for and examining their buildings, tools, and bones. In 1912, he announced that he had found the creature that developed from monkeys into humans. He said to have discovered part of a skull – the bones in our heads – that looked human-like among a pile of small stones near Piltdown village in Sussex, England. Dawson and a fossil expert at the National History Museum worked together and found more pieces of bones and some simple tools in the area. They thought all these belonged to the same person. After putting the pieces of bones together, they suggested that this showed evidence of a human living about 500,000 years ago.

But in 1949, an expert at the Natural History Museum used special tests and found out that the Piltdown remains were only 50,000 years old. This meant that the Piltdown Man couldn't be the missing link between monkeys and humans because humans had already evolved into their current form by then. It was also found that the bones were from two different species, a human and a large type of monkey. Under the microscope, it was possible to see that someone had filed them down to make them look human. They also found out that many of the Piltdown site discoveries had been artificially painted to match the colour of the local stones.

The Fiji Mermaids

The Fiji mermaids, also known as Feejee mermaids, are nothing like the beautiful, enchanting creatures you might imagine from fantasy films: they are ugly, scary, and quite small – about 30 to 45 cm. Instead of gracefully swimming through clear blue waters, they often appear as if they're coming out of a nightmare. P.T. Barnum, a famous showman, played a big part in the fame of Fiji mermaids. It is said that he bought the original mermaid from a fisherman in Japan for his circus.

In 1842, Barnum advertised three mermaids at his American Museum in New York, but what people saw inside was shocking—a creature with the body of a fish and the head of a monkey. Despite, or perhaps because of, this strange display, the mermaid became very popular. In reality, these creatures were fake. They were formed by putting together the front body of a monkey and the tail of a fish.

But later in life, Ashrita learned meditation, and with this, he learned that nothing is impossible. He tested this idea in 1978 by entering a 24-hour bike race in New York. Without any training, Ashrita came third! After that, he started thinking about breaking records again.

America's Stonehenge

"America's Stonehenge" is an intricate network of stone structures in North Salem, New Hampshire, believed to have been built by an ancient civilisation. It's evident that a native society lived in this area, with carbon dating indicating that some parts of the site could be as old as 4000 years. Some believe that pre-Columbian European migrants may have built this site for religious rituals and ceremonies, although no objects and tools from the Bronze Age have been found in North America.

The belief in ancient European colonisation in America dates back to the 19th century and has been popularised by various individuals, including archaeologist William Goodwin and author Barry Fell. However, their claims have been dismissed by a wide group of archaeologists due to the lack of reliable evidence. It was thought that it was Goodwin who built the site to recreate ancient megalithic structures.

- 1) What fundamental scientific error made the Piltdown Man an impossible evolutionary link?
 - A) The bones were found in a region where early humans never lived.
 - B) The age of the remains was inconsistent with the stage of human evolution it was claimed to represent.
 - C) The skull had too many modern human features for any pre-human species.
 - D) The tools found alongside were too advanced for that period.
- 2) Which method was used to deliberately mislead observers about the authenticity of the Piltdown remains?
 - A) The bones had been buried in a secret location for centuries.
 - B) They were coated with a radioactive substance to fake carbon dating results.
 - C) They were artificially painted and filed down to look older and more human-like.
 - D) A forged diary of Dawson's was discovered to support the find.
- 3) What was the primary reason for the popularity of the Fiji mermaids despite their unattractive appearance?
 - A) Scientific proof was presented that they were real.
 - B) Their display was marketed as a rare scientific discovery.
 - C) The public was fascinated by the bizarre and the grotesque, and the showmanship of P.T. Barnum amplified interest.
 - D) They were displayed alongside genuine marine fossils, lending credibility.
- 4) Why is the theory of pre-Columbian European construction of "America's Stonehenge" considered unconvincing by most archaeologists?
 - A) Because Native American tribes have always claimed the site as their own.
 - B) Because no physical evidence (such as tools or artifacts from the relevant period and culture) has been found.
 - C) Because the stones are too large to have been moved by ancient people.
 - D) Because carbon dating showed the site is only 200 years old.

- 5) What is the most plausible explanation for the origin of “America’s Stonehenge”, according to the critical view presented in the text?
 - A) It was built by pre-Columbian European migrants for religious rituals.
 - B) It is a natural geological formation that people mistakenly attribute to human activity.
 - C) It was constructed by a Native American society, with parts dating back about 4 000 years.
 - D) It was intentionally built in modern times by William Goodwin to resemble ancient megalithic structures.
- 6) What is the overall style and purpose of the text “Incredible Hoaxes”?
 - A) Academic research paper — it presents original data, detailed methodology and peer-reviewed conclusions about historical hoaxes.
 - B) Informative popular science article — it explains famous historical hoaxes in an engaging way for a general audience, using clear language and factual narration.
 - C) Persuasive essay — it aims to convince readers that all archaeological discoveries are unreliable and should be treated with suspicion.
 - D) Creative fiction — it tells imaginative stories about mythical creatures and ancient mysteries without concern for historical accuracy.
- 7) Find a verb in the text that means «to develop gradually, or to cause something or someone to develop gradually». Write it in the infinitive form.
- 8) Find an adjective in the text that means «having very strong feelings or emotions/like something very much».
- 9) Find a verb in the text that is a synonym for «reject/turn down». Write it in the infinitive form.
- 10) Find an adjective in the text that is a synonym for «sophisticated/elaborate».

6. (10 points) Find only ONE word in every sentence that makes this sentence grammatically incorrect. Don’t correct the mistake. Just find the word and write it in your blank.

- 1) The meeting might has been cancelled; I don’t see anyone in the conference room.
- 2) This document must be signing by all members before submission.
- 3) Unless you don’t hurry, you’ll miss the train. So, we’ll have to change our plans.
- 4) The results of the experiment is being analyzed now. If you want to help, don’t disturb the assistant.
- 5) The more you hesitate, the worst the result. Thinking is your enemy. It ruins everything.
- 6) I’ve witnessed so things, you can’t even imagine. I prefer to forget the situation as soon as possible.
- 7) After some years of trying I’ve finally been used to waking up early.
- 8) I’d rather you don’t choose this color. It is the worst choice ever. It’ll distract you from work.
- 9) But for Mike, I wouldn’t had done that. I have the right to blame him!
- 10) I need other cup of coffee to feel more energetic. Will somebody help me?

7. (10 points) Match every sentence with one preposition to fill in the gap. Use every letter only ONCE..

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1) I have to cut _____ on coffee. I drink too much. | |
| 2) Firefighters managed to put _____ the fire quickly. Nobody suffered. | |
| 3) They had to call _____ the concert because of the storm. I hope it will be postponed. | A) Into |
| 4) Please fill _____ this application form. | B) Out |
| 5) I need some time to think _____ your proposal. Then I’ll make a decision. | C) Up |
| 6) The homeless often hang _____ the shopping centre. That’s why I don’t go there. | D) Over |
| 7) I’ve never gone in _____ sports competitions. But I respect your desire. | E) Down |
| 8) She spends hours on the phone, catching _____ with old friends. | F) For |
| 9) We bumped _____ Amy when we were in town last week. | G) Through |
| 10) They said the operation had been successful and they expected his brother to pull _____ . | H) In |
| | I) Off |
| | J) Around |

8. (10 points) Read the text and fill in the gaps using the words below. Use every word/word combination only ONCE. Write a letter in front of every number in your blank.

Wars of the Roses

Wars of the Roses, (1455–85), in English history, the series of dynastic civil wars whose violence and civil strife

preceded the strong government of the 1)_____. Fought between the houses of Lancaster and York for the English throne, the wars were named many years afterward from the supposed badges of the contending parties: the white rose of York and the red rose of Lancaster.

Competing claims to the throne and the beginning of civil war

Both houses claimed the throne through descent from the sons of Edward III. Since the Lancastrians had occupied the throne from 1399, the Yorkists might never have pressed a claim but for the near anarchy prevailing in the mid-15th century. After the death of 2)_____ in 1422 the country was subject to the long and factious minority of Henry VI (August 1422–November 1437), during which the English kingdom was managed by the king's council, a predominantly aristocratic body. That arrangement, which probably did not accord with Henry V's last wishes, was not maintained without difficulty. Like Richard II before him, Henry VI had powerful relatives eager to grasp after power and to place themselves at the head of factions in the state. The council soon became their battleground.

Great magnates with private armies dominated the countryside. Lawlessness was rife and taxation burdensome. Henry later proved to be feckless and simpleminded, subject to spells of madness, and dominated by his ambitious queen, 3)_____, whose party had allowed the English position in France to deteriorate.

Between 1450 and 1460 Richard, 3rd duke of York, had become the head of a great baronial league, of which the foremost members were his kinsmen, the Nevilles, the Mowbrays, and the Bouchiers. Among his principal lieutenants was his nephew Richard Neville, 4)_____, a powerful man in his own right, who had hundreds of adherents among the gentry scattered over 20 counties. In 1453, when Henry lapsed into insanity, a powerful baronial clique, backed by Warwick, installed York, as protector of the realm. When Henry recovered in 1455, he reestablished the authority of Margaret's party, forcing York to take up arms for self-protection. The first battle of the wars, at 5)_____ (May 22, 1455), resulted in a Yorkist victory and four years of uneasy truce.

A new phase of the 6)_____ began in 1459 when York, goaded by the queen's undisguised preparations to attack him, rebelled for the last time. The Yorkists were successful at Blore Heath (September 23) but were scattered after a skirmish at Ludford 7)_____ (October 12). York fled to Ireland, and the Lancastrians, in a packed parliament at Coventry (November 1459), obtained a judicial condemnation of their opponents and executed those on whom they could lay hands.

From then on the struggle was bitter. Both parties laid aside their scruples and struck down their opponents without mercy. The coldblooded and calculated ferocity that now entered English political life certainly owed something to the political ideas of the Italian Renaissance, but, arguably, it was also in part a legacy of the lawless habits acquired by the nobility during the 8)_____.

In 9)_____ Warwick regrouped the Yorkist forces and returned to England in June 1460, decisively defeating the 10)_____ forces at Northampton (July 10). York tried to claim the throne but settled for the right to succeed upon the death of Henry. That effectively disinherited Henry's son, Prince Edward, and caused Queen Margaret to continue her opposition.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| A) civil war | F) the earl of Warwick |
| B) Margaret of Anjou | G) Bridge |
| C) Hundred Years' War | H) France |
| D) Tudors | I) St. Albans |
| E) Lancastrian | J) Henry V |

9. (20 points) Imagine that you are a space traveller. You took this photo during your journey. Write a blog post about your adventures. Write 150–200 words, articles and contractions are counted as ONE word each.



Don't forget to tell:

- The place where you've been
- The description of the environment/the climate/the local citizens
- A curious case that happened to you
- Your opinion whether it's worth visiting or not + recommendations what to visit there



International English Olympiad
 “Formula of Unity” / “The Third Millennium”
 Year 2025/2026. Final round

Tasks for grades R10–R11

1. (10 points) Here you can see abbreviations, their meanings and AI-generated pictures (Artificial Intelligence created these pictures based on the description of these word combinations). Your task is to match an abbreviation, its explanation and the picture that describes the idea best of all. Use every explanation and every picture only once. Write a combination of a number+a letter+a letter in your blank.

For example: 1). AC, 2). DE, etc

- 1). FOBO 2). FOMO 3). FaaS 4). DPP 5). DeFi 6). BYOAI 7). HENRY 8). WFB 9). OMAD 10). AGI

A. An abbreviation for digital product passport: an online record of important information about a product, such as what it is made of and what its impact on the environment is. **B.** A business model where farmers rent specialized machinery, technology, and services as they need them rather than buying them. **C.** A worried feeling that you may lose your job because your role can be done by AI. **D.** A diet based on eating only one meal every day. **E.** A type of artificial intelligence that some people believe will be developed in the future, with the ability to learn to solve any kind of problem as well as, or better than, a human being. **F.** A worried feeling that you may miss exciting events that other people are going to, especially caused by things you see on social media. **G.** The practice of companies saying that employees can use their own artificial intelligence tools when at work. **H.** A financial system that uses cryptocurrency, rather than traditional banks, to allow people and companies to buy and sell products and services from each other. **I.** Someone who earns a lot of money but has few savings or other assets. **J.** Used to refer to a person doing their job while living on a boat rather than traveling to an office, etc. in order to do it.



2. (10 points) Match the word with its transcription (the British norm). Use every letter only once. Write a letter in front of every number in your blank..

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1) Low | A) [lɔ:r] |
| 2) Law | B) [θɔ:t] |
| 3) Trough | C) [trɒf] |
| 4) Though | D) [ˈθɒr.ə] |
| 5) Through | E) [ðəʊ] |
| 6) Thought | F) [θrəʊ] |
| 7) Thorough | G) [ləʊ] |
| 8) Throw | H) [θru:] |
| 9) Lore | I) [lʊər] |
| 10) Lure | J) [lɜ:] |

3. (10 points) Match every linguistic phenomenon with its example. Use every letter only once. Write a letter in front of every number in your blank. Sometimes some parts are underlined

to help you pay attention to a particular thing..

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1) Ellipsis | A) The book that I bought is interesting |
| 2) Inversion | B) Never have I seen such a sight! |
| 3) Relative clause | C) to die - to pass away |
| 4) Homonyms | D) brunch |
| 5) Euphemism | E) no-know |
| 6) Onomatopoeia | F) someone else's problem |
| 7) Blend | G) hiss |
| 8) Possessive case | H) Some people prefer tea; others, coffee. |
| 9) Conjunction | I) wanna |
| 10) Colloquialism | J) and |

4. (10 points) Read the text and change the form of words in parenthesis to make them suitable (lexically and grammatically) for the text. Write only ONE word in every gap..

Hottest Place On Earth

No one travels alone to the hottest place on earth. You need, for starters, a driver and a Jeep stocked with water and four days of non-perishable food. There are no places to lodge or dine in this desert, so you'll need space for beds and someone who knows how to cook. And finally, because a journey like this costs many thousands of dollars, you'll need some fellow travellers to split the bill and the sort of people who like to fry **1.(THEY)** on vacation.

My father is the easiest recruit. Dad, who naps the best roasting in the afternoon sun, is a lover of extreme heat. He's also an extreme traveller, drawn to the fringes of places, all the countries where no one **2.(VACATION)**. From my father, I've inherited both tendencies: I'm known for getting bright pink sunburns, and also for stalking the edges of maps. The Danakil desert lies on the fringes of several countries, which claim a sliver of this sweltering, low-lying desert, names the cruelest place on earth. I don't have to mention this is to my father - not the **3.(END)** salt flats, lakes the bright colour of mouthwash, or camels by the thousands. When Dad starts calling this desert 'the frying pan', I know he's in.

We enlist three more people and in Mekele, the starting place for our voyage, we merge with four others. We fill five Jeeps and have nothing in common but a love of travel, and a **4.(WILLING)** to sweat for it. The Jeeps plunge down mountains for hours. The heat, of course, is brutal. I remind myself this is just a warm-up. The real heat won't strike until we reach the sizzling edge of the frying pan, an **5.(INHABIT)** region, roughly 130 meters below sea level, called Dailol, which holds the record for the highest average annual temperature of 34 C.

As we continue, sand gives way to salt, and soon we're in a landscape of white crystals glinting in the fresh morning light. The ground is **6.(MIRACLE)** flat. Our driver, who has been battling fine sand, cannot resist the urge to go for it. We surge ahead of the other cars in what looks like a Jeep race across some frozen lake. Suddenly, in the pure white expanse, a huge brown mound appears. We're ordered by our guides to find a full litre of bottled water and to bring it with us up the lumpy brown mountain.

At the summit, I find my travel mates **7.(STAND)** in a kind of silent daydream. Astonished, they crouch down beside pale green toadstools - mineral formations whose glossy tabletops are smooth as marble. The hottest place on earth is an assault of colour: yellow and deep rust, pea green and purple. Some of the **8.(FORM)** look like coral reefs, others like eggshells., air-blown from the hot breath of the earth below. Everyone wanders off alone, crunching over the earth, heads down, staring at the ground and shaking their heads.

I know the ground is hot - you can even hear the water boiling underground. Everywhere we step, things break and splinter. Just when I work up the nerve to step with force, the purple ground collapses beneath my foot. The sneaker I pull back out is **9.(COVER)** in the bright yellow stuff. You start to think: we really shouldn't be here. This desert wasn't built to handle a human **10.(INTRUDE)**, and the human body certainly wasn't built to handle this desert.

Back in the Jeeps, blazing towards the white horizon, I look down at my sneakers. The fluorescent yellow stuff has faded into neutral dirt, like that was all just some fever dream up there, a place we made up.

5. (10 points) Read the text and answer the questions. For questions 1-6 choose the correct answer (only ONE). For questions 7-10 write a word/word combination in your blank..

Climate migrants

As the climate crisis gets worse, millions of people are being displaced – forced to leave their homes – due to environmental problems. These people, often called climate migrants or climate refugees, face serious challenges. Climate change is causing many areas to become less safe or less able to support life. Some people abandon their

homes because of sudden disasters like floods, hurricanes, or wildfires. Others must move because of slower changes like rising sea levels, which threaten entire islands and coastal cities, or because droughts make it hard to grow food.

For example, low-lying countries like Kiribati and Tuvalu in the Pacific Ocean are at risk of disappearing under the sea. Coastal communities in countries like Bangladesh and the United States are also experiencing flooding that makes life difficult. In agricultural areas, especially in places like sub-Saharan Africa, extreme droughts are reducing the amount of food that can be grown, forcing people to move to more livable areas. These types of migrations will likely increase as climate change continues to affect the world.

One of the biggest problems for climate migrants is that they do not have legal status under international law. Current laws, such as the 1951 Refugee Convention, protect people who are fleeing their countries due to war, persecution, or violence. However, these laws do not include climate change as a reason for seeking refuge; therefore, climate migrants do not receive the same protections or access to help as refugees. Climate immigration on such a scale is quite a recent phenomenon. For this reason, many countries lack clear policies for helping people displaced by natural disasters.

In response to this growing crisis, governments and organisations are working to provide aid and support to climate migrants. This includes emergency aid after disasters, as well as efforts to help communities adapt to changing environmental conditions so that people can remain in their homes. Humanitarian groups like the Red Cross and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) are providing food, shelter, and medical care to people displaced by extreme weather events. These organisations play a key role in helping people recover after disasters, but long-lasting solutions are needed as well.

Some efforts focus on adaptation, which means helping communities prepare for the effects of climate change. For example, in areas where floods are likely to happen, building better flood defences like strategic dams and stronger river banks, can allow people to stay in their homes. In drought-affected regions, introducing new types of crops that can survive with less water may help farmers continue to grow food. However, many countries lack the resources to implement these solutions on a large scale, so international support is needed. Another form of aid is resettlement programs, which allow climate migrants to move to other countries. However, these programs are often small and do not help enough people.

As natural disasters continue to displace millions of people, there is an urgent need for new legal protections for climate migrants. While some countries, like New Zealand, have started small programs to offer visas to the victims of extreme weather events, these programs are rare and limited. There are ongoing discussions at the United Nations about creating new legal frameworks to protect climate-displaced people, but they are taking a long time to move forward. At the same time, the world must work together to reduce the effects of climate change and help vulnerable communities adapt.

- 1) What are the two main types of environmental factors that force people to migrate?
 - A) Political instability and economic crises.
 - B) Sudden natural disasters and slow-onset environmental changes.
 - C) Overpopulation and urbanisation.
 - D) Industrial pollution and deforestation.
- 2) Why don't climate migrants receive the same legal protections as traditional refugees?
 - A) Because they usually move within their own country's borders.
 - B) Because the 1951 Refugee Convention doesn't recognise environmental factors as grounds for asylum.
 - C) Because most countries have already developed special laws for them.
 - D) Because climate change is not considered a serious threat by international bodies.
- 3) Which regions are particularly vulnerable to sea-level rise, according to the text?
 - A) Mountainous areas in Europe.
 - B) Inland deserts in Australia.
 - C) Low-lying Pacific island nations and coastal communities in Bangladesh and the US.
 - D) Forested regions in South America.
- 4) Which of the following is an example of adaptation to climate change mentioned in the text?
 - A) Moving entire cities to other continents.
 - B) Building better flood defences and introducing drought-resistant crops.
 - C) Stopping all agricultural activities in vulnerable areas.
 - D) Relocating all coastal populations inland within a year.

- 5) What international effort is underway to address the legal gap for climate migrants?
 - A) The UN is discussing new legal frameworks to protect people displaced by climate change.
 - B) All countries have agreed to automatically grant citizenship to climate migrants.
 - C) The World Bank is funding mass relocations of island nations.
 - D) A new global treaty has already been signed, providing full refugee status to climate migrants.
- 6) What is the author's main purpose in writing this text about climate migrants?
 - A) To provide a detailed historical overview of international refugee law and its origins.
 - B) To raise awareness about the challenges faced by climate migrants and the urgent need for legal and practical solutions.
 - C) To argue that all climate migrants should immediately be granted citizenship in developed countries.
 - D) To criticise specific governments for causing climate change through their industrial policies.
- 7) Find a verb in the text that means "to escape by running away, especially because of danger or fear". Write it in the infinitive form.
- 8) Find a noun in the text that means "the act or process of helping someone move to another place to live, or the act of moving to another place to live".
- 9) Find an adjective in the text that is a synonym for "unprotected/helpless". Write it in the infinitive form.
- 10) Find an adjective in the text that is a synonym for "current/progressing".

6. (10 points) Find only ONE word in every sentence that makes this sentence grammatically incorrect. Don't correct the mistake. Just find the word and write it in your blank.

- 1) It's time you go to the doctor. Otherwise, you'll not be able to take part in the contest.
- 2) I haven't got used to live in this place yet. I hope it won't take much time to adjust.
- 3) - I'm not into this idea.
- So am I. Let's propose a new plan and we'll see if it works or not.
- 4) The scheme was sent for the investors. They didn't approve of the idea but showed some interest in our cooperation.
- 5) They were believed to had been to Paris many years ago. But it was just a silly rumour.
- 6) Despite of Peter's unwillingness to get involved, his co-workers made him interfere in the conflict.
- 7) It's no use worry about what happened. There's nothing you can change.
- 8) New exercises are twice as better as the previous ones. I highly respect your help and owe you a lot!
- 9) But for she, I wouldn't have come up with the idea. She gave me a lot of food for thought. So, I used it wisely.
- 10) Not since I was a child had I had such a great time!

7. (10 points) Match every sentence with one preposition to fill in the gap. Use every letter only ONCE..

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1) The library is cracking _____ on people who lose their books. Fines are not enough. | |
| 2) The company's policy is to leave new workers out of the pension scheme, unless they choose to opt _____ . | A) Up |
| 3) Ads keep popping _____ on my screen. It irritates me all the time! | B) Out |
| 4) The research team is zeroing in _____ the key cause of the problem. | C) Away |
| 5) We need to iron _____ the technical issues before the release. | D) Through |
| 6) I need to square _____ some paperwork before I leave. | E) Down |
| 7) If we fall _____ schedule now, we won't meet the deadline. | F) Forward |
| 8) They rolled _____ the update after users reported bugs | G) On |
| 9) The meeting has been brought _____ by three months. It's been done to start making progress as soon as possible. | H) In |
| 10) He didn't follow _____ with his promise to help. Now nobody wants to deal with his company. | I) Back |
| | J) Behind |

8. (10 points) Read the text and fill in the gaps using the words below. Use every word/word combination only ONCE. Write a letter in front of every number in your blank..

The United Kingdom is a constitutional 1)_____ and a parliamentary 2)_____. The country's head of state is the reigning king or queen, and the head of government is the prime minister, who is the leader of the majority

political party in the House of Commons. The British constitution is uncodified; it is only partly written and is flexible. Its basic sources are parliamentary and European Union legislation, the European Convention on Human Rights, and decisions by courts of law. Matters for which there is no formal law, such as the resignation of office by a government, follow precedents (conventions) that are open to development or modification. Works of authority, such as Albert Venn Dicey's Lectures Introductory to the Study of the Law of the Constitution (1885), are also considered part of the constitution.

The main elements of the government are the legislature, the 3) _____, and the judiciary. There is some overlap between the branches, as there is no formal separation of powers or system of 4) _____. For example, the lord chancellor traditionally was a member of all three branches, serving as a member of the cabinet (executive branch), as the government's leader in the House of Lords (legislative branch), and as the head of the country's judiciary (judicial branch). However, constitutional reforms enacted in 2005 (and entering into force in 2006) stripped the office of most of its legislative and judicial functions, with those powers devolving to the lord speaker and the lord chief justice, respectively. That reform also created the 5) _____, which in October 2009 replaced the Appellate Committee of the House of Lords as the venue of last resort in the British legal system.

Sovereignty resides in 6) _____, which comprises the monarch, the mainly appointive House of Lords, and the elected 7) _____. The sovereignty of Parliament is expressed in its legislative enactments, which are binding on all, though individuals may contest in the courts the legality of any action under a specific statute. In certain circumstances individuals may also seek protection under European law. Until 1999 the House of Lords consisted mainly of hereditary 8) _____ (or nobles). Since then it has comprised mainly appointed peers, selected by successive prime ministers to serve for life. As of March 2016, of 815 lords, 701 were life peers, 88 were hereditary peers, and another 26 were archbishops and bishops. Each of the 650 members of the House of Commons (members of Parliament; MPs) represents an individual constituency (district) by virtue of winning a plurality of votes in the constituency.

All political power rests with the 9) _____ and the cabinet, and the monarch must act on their advice. The prime minister chooses the cabinet from MPs in his political party. Most cabinet ministers are heads of government departments. The prime minister's authority grew during the 20th century, and, alone or with one or two colleagues, the prime minister increasingly has made decisions previously made by the cabinet as a whole. Prime ministers have nevertheless been overruled by the cabinet on many occasions and must generally have its support to exercise their powers.

Because the party with a majority in the House of Commons supports the cabinet, it exercises the sovereignty of Parliament. The royal right of veto has not been exercised since the early 18th century, and the legislative power of the House of Lords was reduced in 1911 to the right to delay legislation. The cabinet plans and lays before Parliament all important bills. Although the cabinet thus controls the lawmaking machinery, it is also subject to Parliament; it must expound and defend its policy in debate, and its continuation in office depends on the support of the House of Commons.

The executive apparatus, the cabinet secretariat, was developed after 10) _____ and carries out the cabinet's decisions. It also prepares the cabinet's agenda, records its conclusions, and communicates them to the government departments that implement them.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| A) Supreme Court | F) World War I |
| B) executive | G) peers |
| C) House of Commons | H) prime minister |
| D) checks and balances | I) democracy |
| E) monarchy | J) Parliament |

9. (20 points) Imagine that scientists are introducing a new invention: a robot who is controlled by Artificial Intelligence (in the picture). You are responsible for implementing this idea in business and education. Write a proposal for using this technology. Write 200–250 words, articles and contractions are counted as ONE word each.



Don't forget to tell:

- Your intention and the description of the problem you want to solve using the technology
- Arguments/facts/details/benefits of your proposal (the usage of this technology)
- Conclusions and hope for next cooperation



International English Olympiad
“Formula of Unity” / “The Third Millennium”
Year 2025/2026. Final round

Answers

Place of the final round: _____

Grade: _____ Participant's code: _____

1. Answers for task №1:

- 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____ 5) _____
6) _____ 7) _____ 8) _____ 9) _____ 10) _____

2. Answers for task №2:

- 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____ 5) _____
6) _____ 7) _____ 8) _____ 9) _____ 10) _____

3. Answers for task №3:

- 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____ 5) _____
6) _____ 7) _____ 8) _____ 9) _____ 10) _____

4. Answers for task №4:

- 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____ 5) _____
6) _____ 7) _____ 8) _____ 9) _____ 10) _____

5. Answers for task №5:

- 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____ 5) _____
6) _____ 7) _____ 8) _____ 9) _____ 10) _____

6. Answers for task №6:

- 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____ 5) _____
6) _____ 7) _____ 8) _____ 9) _____ 10) _____

7. Answer for task №7:

- 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____ 5) _____
6) _____ 7) _____ 8) _____ 9) _____ 10) _____

8. Answer for task №8:

- 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____ 5) _____
6) _____ 7) _____ 8) _____ 9) _____ 10) _____