

International English Olympiad
“Formula of Unity” / “The Third Millennium”
Year 2026/2027. Qualifying round
Tasks for grades R5–R6



The last day to send your answers is **November 13**.

All the information about the Olympiad and the instruction for participants: <https://www.formulo.org/ru/olymp/2026-lang-ru/>
and <https://www.formulo.org/en/olymp/2026-lang-en/>

Each item must be entered in a separate field. 10 items = 10 fields in total.

1. (10 points) Fill in the gaps with one of the given words.

Each item must be entered in a separate field. 10 items = 10 fields in total.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| [1] Please _____ off the light when you leave the room. | A) look |
| [2] It's raining. You should _____ on your raincoat. | B) get |
| [3] Can you _____ after my dog while I'm away? | C) turn |
| [4] Let's _____ out where the nearest bus stop is. | D) give |
| [5] My dad will _____ me up after the concert. | E) find |
| [6] Don't forget to _____ back the book you borrowed. | F) pick |
| [7] The bus was full, so we had to _____ off and wait for the next one. | G) put |
| [8] I was tired, but I decided to _____ on with my homework. | H) carry |
| [9] The children want to _____ up late on Saturday. | I) stay |
| [10] We are going to _____ away for the weekend. | J) go |

2. (10 points) Read the text and choose the correct answer: A, B, C or D.

The True Story of Winnie-the-Pooh

Many children and adults know Winnie-the-Pooh as a friendly bear who loves honey and lives in the Hundred Acre Wood. He has many famous friends: Piglet, Eeyore, Kanga, Rabbit, Owl and Tigger. But not everyone knows that Winnie-the-Pooh was not only a character from a book. His story began with a real bear, a real boy and a group of real toys.

The real bear was called Winnie, but her full name was Winnipeg. She was a black bear from Canada. In 1914, a Canadian soldier, Lieutenant Harry Colebourn, bought a young bear cub on his way across Canada. He named her Winnie after the city of Winnipeg. Winnie became the soldier's unusual pet and travelled with him for some time.

When Colebourn went to Europe during the First World War, he could not take the bear everywhere with him. So Winnie was left at London Zoo. She soon became very popular with visitors because she was gentle and friendly. Many children came to see her.

One of those children was Christopher Robin Milne. He often visited London Zoo with his father, the writer A. A. Milne. Christopher Robin liked Winnie so much that he gave the same name to his own toy bear at home. Before that, the toy had had another name, but after the visits to the zoo, it became Winnie-the-Pooh.

Christopher Robin had other toy animals too. There was a small pig, a sad donkey, a kangaroo and a tiger. These toys later became Piglet, Eeyore, Kanga and Tigger in the stories. Rabbit and Owl were different: they were not toys in the same way, but characters created for the books.

A. A. Milne watched his son play with the toys and turned this small world into stories. In 1926, the first book about Winnie-the-Pooh was published. The stories became famous because they were funny, kind and easy to remember. Pooh was not a clever hero in the usual sense, but he was loyal, warm-hearted and sometimes wiser than he looked.

The Hundred Acre Wood was also based on a real place. The Milne family had a country home in Sussex, in the south of England. Near it there was a forest called Ashdown Forest. Walks in this forest helped create the world of Pooh, Piglet and their friends.

So who was the “real” Winnie-the-Pooh? The answer is not simple. Part of him came from a real bear in London Zoo. Another part came from Christopher Robin's toy bear. And another part came from A. A. Milne's imagination. That is why Winnie-the-Pooh feels both real and imaginary at the same time.

Today, the original toys are not in England. Winnie-the-Pooh, Piglet, Eeyore, Kanga and Tigger are kept at the New York Public Library. Visitors can see them there and remember how a Canadian bear, an English boy and a writer's imagination created one of the most famous bears in children's literature.

Each item must be entered in a separate field. 10 items = 10 fields in total.

- [11] Why may the true story of Winnie-the-Pooh surprise readers?
- A) Because Winnie-the-Pooh was first created for a film
 - B) Because the character is connected with a real bear and real toys
 - C) Because A. A. Milne did not write the stories himself
 - D) Because Christopher Robin was not a real boy
- [12] Who was the real Winnie named after?
- A) A soldier's daughter
 - B) A city in Canada
 - C) A famous writer
 - D) A forest in England
- [13] Why did Harry Colebourn leave Winnie at London Zoo?
- A) He wanted to sell her to the zoo
 - B) He could not take her everywhere during the war
 - C) The bear was dangerous
 - D) Christopher Robin asked him to do it
- [14] How did Christopher Robin know the real Winnie?
- A) He saw her at London Zoo
 - B) She lived in his family's house
 - C) His father bought her for him
 - D) He met her in Canada
- [15] Which characters were based on Christopher Robin's toys?
- A) Rabbit and Owl only
 - B) Pooh, Piglet, Eeyore, Kanga and Tigger
 - C) All the animals in the Hundred Acre Wood
 - D) Only Winnie-the-Pooh
- [16] What helped A. A. Milne create the stories?
- A) His son's games with his toys
 - B) A school textbook about animals
 - C) A newspaper article about London Zoo
 - D) A film about Canadian soldiers
- [17] What was Ashdown Forest important for?
- A) It was the place where Winnie was born
 - B) It became the home of the original toys
 - C) It helped inspire the Hundred Acre Wood
 - D) It was the first zoo in London
- [18] Why does the text say that the "real" Winnie-the-Pooh is not simple to explain?
- A) Because there were no real people in the story
 - B) Because the character came from several sources
 - C) Because nobody knows who wrote the book
 - D) Because the original toys disappeared
- [19] Where are the original Winnie-the-Pooh toys today?
- A) At London Zoo
 - B) In Ashdown Forest
 - C) At the New York Public Library
 - D) In Winnipeg, Canada
- [20] What is the main idea of the text?
- A) London Zoo was the most famous zoo in the world
 - B) A Canadian soldier wrote stories about a bear
 - C) Winnie-the-Pooh was created from real people, places, animals and toys
 - D) Christopher Robin wanted to become a writer

3. (10 points) There are 10 beginnings of small dialogues. Complete them. Choose the best answer for each situation from the list.

Each item must be entered in a separate field. 10 items = 10 fields in total.

- [21] — The test was really easy!
— Yes, it was _____.
[22] — Why are you so happy today?
— I won the school art competition! I'm _____.
[23] — I don't feel very well today.
— Oh, are you _____?
[24] — Don't tell Tom about the surprise party!
— Don't worry, I won't _____.
[25] — At first nobody wanted to speak at the meeting.
— Yes, but Kate told a funny story and helped us _____.
[26] — Are you going to visit your grandparents this weekend?
— No, I visit them _____, not every week.
[27] — I forgot my homework at home! Is the teacher angry?
— Not really. It's _____. You can bring it tomorrow.
[28] — It's already six o'clock. We have done a lot today.
— I think we should _____ and go home.
[29] — Max broke the classroom window.
— Oh no! Now he is _____.
[30] — Why does Anna always come to school so early?
— She says, "_____."

- A) on cloud nine
B) a piece of cake
C) under the weather
D) call it a day
E) in hot water
F) once in a blue moon
G) spill the beans
H) break the ice
I) the early bird catches the worm
J) no big deal

4. (5 points) Find ONE lexical mistake in every sentence. There is only one wrong word in each line. Write this word down without correcting the sentence.

For example: I really like this cake, it's terrible! - The wrong word is terrible. So you write in the answer sheet: terrible

Each item must be entered in a separate field. 5 items = 5S fields in total.

- [31] My grandmother said me an interesting story about her childhood.
[32] We had a wonderful travel to London last spring.
[33] Can you borrow me your pencil for a minute? I forgot mine at home.
[34] Our teacher learned us a new song before the school concert.
[35] My little brother is very funny of cartoons about animals.

5. (5 points) Find ONE extra word in every sentence. This word is not necessary and makes the sentence wrong. Write this word down.

For example: I don't not like this game. The extra word is not. So you write in the answer sheet: not

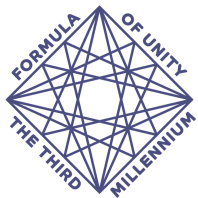
Each item must be entered in a separate field. 10 items = 10 fields in total.

- [36] Although the weather was cold, but we decided to walk to the museum.
[37] I have already finished my history project yesterday.
[38] The castle where we visited last summer was very old and beautiful.
[39] We didn't have enough time for to see all the animals in the zoo.
[40] If I were you, I would not to tell anyone this secret.

6. (10 points) Match each name, place or story with one fact from the list. Each fact can be used only once.

Each item must be entered in a separate field. 10 items = 10 fields in total.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| [41] Mount Rushmore | A) Its famous sound comes from the Great Bell inside Elizabeth Tower. |
| [42] Stonehenge | B) This ancient monument in England is made of huge stones. |
| [43] Sherlock Holmes | C) The London address connected with this fictional detective has become a popular tourist place. |
| [44] Alice in Wonderland | D) This story was written by an English writer who used the pen name Lewis Carroll. |
| [45] The Beatles | E) A famous zebra crossing near Abbey Road Studios is strongly connected with this band. |
| [46] The Statue of Liberty | F) This monument was a gift from France to the United States. |
| [47] Big Ben | G) You can see the faces of four American presidents there. |
| [48] The London Underground | H) These famous waterfalls are on the border between Canada and the United States. |
| [49] Niagara Falls | I) This was the first underground railway system in the world. |
| [50] The Globe Theatre | J) This theatre is strongly connected with William Shakespeare. |



International English Olympiad
“Formula of Unity” / “The Third Millennium”
Year 2026/2027. Qualifying round
Tasks for grades R7–R9



The last day to send your answers is **November 13**.

All the information about the Olympiad and the instruction for participants: <https://www.formulo.org/ru/olymp/2026-lang-ru/>
and <https://www.formulo.org/en/olymp/2026-lang-en/>

Each item must be entered in a separate field. 10 items = 10 fields in total.

1. (5 points) Word formation, grammar and vocabulary. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in capitals. Use only one word in each gap. (Sentences 1-5) In the second part of the task fill in the gaps with one of the given options, choosing A, B, C or D. (Sentences 6-10).

Each item must be entered in a separate field. 10 items = 10 fields in total.

- [1] The old library is famous for its unusual _____. (COLLECT)
- [2] It was rather _____ of you to leave without saying goodbye. (POLITE)
- [3] My brother is very _____ and always finds a way to solve a problem. (CREATE)
- [4] The instructions were so _____ that nobody knew what to do. (CONFUSE)
- [5] She answered all the questions _____ and won the competition. (CONFIDENT)
- [6] I wish I _____ how to play the piano.
 - A) know
 - B) knew
 - C) have known
 - D) will know
- [7] If you _____ me earlier, I would have helped you.
 - A) told
 - B) had told
 - C) would tell
 - D) have told
- [8] The book is worth _____ although it may seem difficult at first.
 - A) to read
 - B) read
 - C) reading
 - D) to reading
- [9] She has lived here _____ she was five.
 - A) for
 - B) during
 - C) since
 - D) from
- [10] The more you practise, _____ you become.
 - A) the good
 - B) better
 - C) the better
 - D) the best

2. (10 points) Answer the questions about the adapted article from The Economist 08-10-2026 "How India Is Protecting Its Wildlife" by Ashioka.

1. A conservation success story

In the 1970s, India's national animal, the tiger, was in serious danger. Hunting and the destruction of natural habitats had caused tiger numbers to fall dramatically. So the government launched Project Tiger to protect these animals and their habitats. Since then, the situation has improved considerably. India's tiger population has more than doubled over the past two decades, reaching nearly 3,700. This is particularly remarkable because tiger numbers have fallen in some other Asian countries. India's experience has even encouraged plans to return tigers to places where they have disappeared.

How India saved its tigers—and lions and rhinos and elephants

India's wildlife-conservation success holds lessons for other environmental efforts



2. More than just tigers

Tigers are not the only animals benefiting from conservation programmes. The western state of Gujarat has created a protected area for its growing population of Asiatic lions. In the eastern state of Assam, successful efforts to protect rhinos have also brought encouraging results. India has even begun bringing cheetahs from Africa in an attempt to establish a population again. Cheetahs had disappeared from the country in the middle of the twentieth century.

3. Why does conservation work?

One reason for India's success is public support. Animals have an important place in Indian culture, and many people believe that living creatures deserve respect. The country also has laws designed to protect wildlife. Political leaders have played a role, too. Project Tiger was supported by Indira Gandhi, who was prime minister during much of the 1970s. More recently, wildlife photography has become one of Narendra Modi's interests. Another important factor is the way conservation projects are organised. Experts believe that programmes work best when they have clear goals, dedicated teams and practical plans. Similar approaches have helped India fight diseases and organise large vaccination campaigns.

4. Working together

Government departments cannot protect wildlife alone. Scientists, researchers, environmental organisations and volunteers contribute their knowledge and experience. They also help make sure that officials carry out their responsibilities. Some of India's forest-protection institutions were established during British rule. After independence, these organisations took on a different role: apart from protecting forests, also the animals living in them.

5. Challenges remain

India's conservation achievements do not mean that every problem has been solved. As wild animal populations grow, people and animals sometimes come into conflict. Tigers may attack people, elephants can damage property, and animals may enter villages in search of food. Nevertheless, India's experience offers an important lesson to other countries. Even a country with limited resources can achieve impressive results if its government, scientists and citizens cooperate. Protecting wildlife should also be part of a wider environmental plan. Clean rivers, unpolluted air and healthy forests are important not only for animals but for people as well.

Each item must be entered in a separate field. 10 items = 10 fields in total.

[11] Why was Project Tiger launched?

- A) To teach people how to photograph animals.
- B) To protect tigers and their habitats.
- C) To bring lions from Africa.
- D) To increase tourism in Indian cities.

[12] What does the text say about India's tiger population?

- A) It has disappeared in most parts of the country so far.
- B) It has remained unchanged since the 1970s.
- C) It has increased considerably.
- D) It has decreased because of conservation laws.

[13] Which of the following is mentioned as a reason for India's success?

- A) The absence of large cities.
- B) Public support and organised conservation programmes.
- C) The complete disappearance of poaching.
- D) The lack of human-animal conflict.

[14] What is the main idea of the final paragraph?

- A) Wildlife protection and environmental health are connected.
- B) Only rich countries can protect wild animals.
- C) Clean rivers are more important than forests.
- D) Conservation projects should focus on one animal only.

- [15] Which of the following best explains why cooperation is important for wildlife conservation in India?
 A) It allows the government to transfer all responsibility to volunteers.
 B) It brings together the knowledge, resources and efforts of different groups.
 C) It prevents wild animals from entering villages.
 D) It makes conservation programmes unnecessary in the future.
- [16] Project Tiger began in the 1970s.
 A) True B) False
- [17] India's tiger population has doubled every year since Project Tiger began.
 A) True B) False
- [18] Gujarat is associated with the protection of Asiatic lions.
 A) True B) False
- [19] All Indian conservation projects are financed only by private companies.
 A) True B) False
- [20] Wildlife conservation can sometimes create difficulties for local people.
 A) True B) False

3. (5 points) There are 10 beginnings of small dialogues. Complete them. Choose the best and polite answer for each situation from the list.

Each item must be entered in a separate field. 10 items = 10 fields in total.

- [21] — I'm afraid I won't be able to come to your party on Saturday.
 A) Never mind. Maybe next time.
 B) You mustn't come, then.
 C) It doesn't matter what you say.
 D) I don't mind coming.
- [22] — Do you mind if I open the window? It's rather hot in here.
 A) Yes, I don't mind.
 B) Not at all. Go ahead.
 C) Never mind opening it.
 D) No, you shouldn't.
- [23] — I've just passed my driving test!
 A) You can say that again!
 B) It's about time you did.
 C) Well done! You must be delighted.
 D) I hope you don't mind.
- [24] — I can't make up my mind which course to take.
 A) Why don't you look into both options before deciding?
 B) You shouldn't have made it up.
 C) I don't think you can make it.
 D) It's not worth making up.
- [25] — I'm sorry I'm late. The bus broke down.
 A) You shouldn't have broken it.
 B) That's all right. These things happen.
 C) I don't believe you're sorry.
 D) You'd better break it down.
- [26] — Would you like me to help you with those bags?
 A) That would be great, thanks.
 B) I'd rather you wouldn't like it.
 C) Yes, I like helping you.
 D) You don't have to like them.
- [27] — I hear you're thinking of moving abroad.
 A) That's right. I've been offered a job in Spain.
 B) I hear it, too.
 C) I don't think abroad is moving.
 D) You should think it over me.
- [28] — I'm not very keen on horror films.
 A) Neither do I.

- B) So am I.
- C) Neither am I.
- D) So do I.

- [29] — I'm afraid I've accidentally deleted your file.
- A) You should have deleted it earlier.
 - B) Oh no! Is there any way to get it back?
 - C) That's exactly what I wanted you to do with your file.
 - D) You'd better not have it.
- [30] — I think we should leave now if we want to catch the last train.
- A) I couldn't agree more. Let's hurry.
 - B) I don't think the train agrees.
 - C) You can't catch me doing that.
 - D) I'd rather catch it yesterday.

4. (5 points) A researcher is studying a fictional language. The following sentences have been translated into English.

Assume that the language uses the same word for the same meaning throughout these examples. Answer the questions.

Each item must be entered in a separate field. 5 items = 5 fields in total.

Fictional sentence	English translation
Nara velim tor.	The child sees the star.
Nara velim paku.	The child sees the bird.
Sela velim tor.	The teacher sees the star.
Nara domir tor.	The child finds the star.
Sela domir paku.	The teacher finds the bird.

- [31] What does "velim" mean?
- [32] What does "domir" mean?
- [33] What does "Nara" mean?
- [34] What does "tor" mean?
- [35] Translate "Paku domir tor." into English.

5. (5 points) In each line, three words belong to one category or share a linguistic feature. Choose the odd one out.

For example: glimpse — stare — glance — peek. The extra word is "stare". Therefore, you write in the answer sheet "stare".

Each item must be entered in a separate field. 5 items = 5 fields in total.

- [36] whisper — murmur — shout — mutter
- [37] ancient — antique — modern — old-fashioned
- [38] borrow — lend — rent — keep
- [39] thumb — ankle — toe — knee
- [40] cheerful — delighted — miserable — joyful

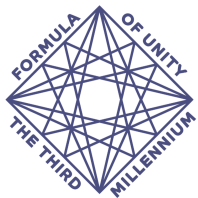
6. (10 points) Unscramble the words. All of them are connected with famous people, places or cultural concepts. Then match each place/name/concept with one fact from the list that describes this phenomenon. In your answer sheet write only a number and a letter.

For example: 1) II Qneel Etbahsilta- Queen Elizabeth II The fact: A) She ruled the country for 70 years. So you write in your answer sheet "1A".

Each item must be entered in a separate field. 10 items = 10 fields in total.

- [41] GIB NEB
- [42] SCKERLOH HESMOL
- [43] NGESTEHOEN
- [44] DOLYWOHOL
- [45] LILMAWI
KESPAAEHRES
- [46] FEULBWO
- [47] RAGOOKNA
- [48] NADACA
- [49] HET NARCETBRUY
LATES
- [50] HET INLO NGIK

- A) A marsupial native to Australia that moves by jumping
- B) The famous nickname for the Great Bell at the Palace of Westminster in London
- C) The Los Angeles district famous for the American film industry
- D) The Old English epic poem about a hero who fights monsters, one of them is called Grendel, and the warrior later becomes a king
- E) A prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England, made of large standing stones
- F) A country in North America where English and French are official languages at the federal level
- G) A famous medieval book of stories told by pilgrims written by the poet Geoffrey Chaucer
- H) A Disney musical film and stage production set in the African savanna
- I) A fictional detective created by Arthur Conan Doyle
- J) The English playwright often called the greatest writer in the English language



International English Olympiad
“Formula of Unity” / “The Third Millennium”
Year 2026/2027. Qualifying round
Tasks for grades R10–R11



The last day to send your answers is **November 13**.

All the information about the Olympiad and the instruction for participants: <https://www.formulo.org/ru/olymp/2026-lang-ru/> and <https://www.formulo.org/en/olymp/2026-lang-en/>

Each item must be entered in a separate field. 10 items = 10 fields in total.

1. (5 points) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in capitals. Use only one word in each gap. (Sentences 1-5) In the second part of the task fill in the gaps with one of the given options, choosing A, B, C or D. (Sentences 6-10).

Each item must be entered in a separate field. 10 items = 10 fields in total.

- [1] The scientist's explanation was perfectly _____, despite the complexity of the subject. (UNDER-
STAND)
- [2] His constant _____ to consider alternative views made the discussion difficult. (WILL)
- [3] The novel offers a surprisingly _____ account of life in the nineteenth century. (INSIGHT)
- [4] The committee questioned the _____ of the evidence presented. (RELY)
- [5] The new policy aims to reduce social _____. (EQUAL)
- [6] No sooner _____ the announcement than the audience began to applaud.
 - A) had she finished
 - B) she had finished
 - C) did she finished
 - D) has she finished
- [7] The report needs _____ before it can be submitted.
 - A) to revise
 - B) revising
 - C) revised
 - D) to be revise
- [8] Little _____ that the seemingly insignificant discovery would change the field.
 - A) the researchers knew
 - B) did the researchers know
 - C) the researchers had known
 - D) knew the researchers about
- [9] The more carefully the data are examined, _____ the conclusion becomes.
 - A) the less convincing
 - B) less convincing
 - C) the least convincing
 - D) the more less convincing
- [10] He spoke as though he _____ the incident himself, although he had only heard about it.
 - A) witnessed
 - B) has witnessed
 - C) had witnessed
 - D) would witness

2. (10 points) Answer the questions about the extract from "Pride and Prejudice" by Jane Austen.

IT IS A TRUTH universally acknowledged that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife.

However little known the feelings or views of such a man may be on his first entering a neighborhood, this truth is so well fixed in the minds of the surrounding families, that he is considered as the rightful property of some one or other of their daughters.

"My dear Mr. Bennet," said his lady to him one day, "have you heard that Netherfield Park is let at last?"

Mr. Bennet replied that he had not. "But it is," returned she, "for Mrs. Long has just been here, and she told me all about it."

Mr. Bennet made no answer.

"Do you not want to know who has taken it?" cried his wife, impatiently.

"You want to tell me, and I have no objection to hearing it."

This was invitation enough.

"Why, my dear, you must know, Mrs. Long says that Netherfield is taken by a young man of large fortune from the north of England; that he came down on Monday in a chaise-and-four to see the place, and was so much delighted with it that he agreed with Mr. Morris immediately; that he is to take possession before Michaelmas, and some of his servants are to be in the house by the end of next week."

"What is his name?"

"Bingley."

"Is he married or single?"

"Oh, single, my dear, to be sure! A single man of large fortune—four or five thousand a year. What a fine thing for our girls!"

"How so? How can it affect them?"

"My dear Mr. Bennet," replied his wife, "how can you be so tiresome? You must know that I am thinking of his marrying one of them."

"Is that his design in settling here?"

"Design? nonsense, how can you talk so! But it is very likely that he may fall in love with one of them, and therefore you must visit him as soon as he comes."

"I see no occasion for that. You and the girls may go, or you may send them by themselves, which perhaps will be still better; for as you are as handsome as any of them, Mr. Bingley may like you the best of the party."

"My dear, you flatter me. I certainly have had my share of beauty, but I do not pretend to be anything extraordinary now. When a woman has five grownup daughters, she ought to give over thinking of her own beauty."

"In such cases a woman has not often much beauty to think of."

"But, my dear, you must indeed go and see Mr. Bingley when he comes into the neighborhood."

"It is more than I engage for, I assure you."

"But consider your daughters. Only think what an establishment it would be for one of them! Sir William and Lady Lucas are determined to go, merely on that account; for in general, you know, they visit no new-comers. Indeed, you must go, for it will be impossible for us to visit him, if you do not."

Each item must be entered in a separate field. 10 items = 10 fields in total.



Part 1. Choose the best answer.

- [11] What is the main purpose of the opening sentence?
- A) To introduce the main character's financial problems.
 - B) To present a social assumption that the narrator will examine ironically.
 - C) To explain why marriage was unpopular in England.
 - D) To describe the relationship between Mr. and Mrs. Bennet.
- [12] The phrase "rightful property" suggests that the surrounding families
- A) believe a wealthy man should be free to live wherever he wishes.
 - B) consider wealthy unmarried men potential husbands for their daughters.
 - C) expect the newcomer to purchase property for their families.
 - D) are concerned about the legal ownership of Netherfield Park.
- [13] What can the reader infer about Mrs. Bennet?
- A) She is indifferent to the arrival of new neighbours.
 - B) She is eager to share news and interested in the newcomer's wealth.
 - C) She dislikes discussing other people's affairs.
 - D) She knows the newcomer personally.

- [14] Mr. Bennet's response, "I have no objection to hearing it," is best described as
A) enthusiastic and emotional.
B) formally polite but possibly teasing.
C) openly hostile.
D) confused and frightened.
- [15] Which literary device is most evident in the opening sentence?
A) Irony
B) Onomatopoeia
C) Personification
D) Alliteration

Part 2. Choose the closest meaning of the underlined word or phrase from the text.

- [16] universally acknowledged
A) secretly
B) generally
C) reluctantly
D) occasionally
- [17] in possession of a good fortune
A) a large amount of money
B) an unexpected accident
C) a promising opportunity
D) a respected family name
- [18] impatiently
A) without interest
B) with irritation at having to wait
C) with great sadness
D) in a respectful manner
- [19] he agreed with Mr. Morris
A) argued
B) negotiated unsuccessfully
C) accepted the arrangement
D) asked for advice
- [20] take possession of the house
A) begin living in or occupying it
B) sell it immediately
C) renovate it completely
D) visit it briefly

3. (5 points) There are 10 beginnings of small dialogues. Complete them. Choose the best and polite answer for each situation from the list.

Each item must be entered in a separate field. 10 items = 10 fields in total.

- [21] — I thought the presentation was rather disappointing, considering how much time we'd spent preparing it.
A) I don't see why you're telling him.
B) I'm telling you to prepare them again.
C) You can say it to yourself.
D) You're telling me! We could have done a much better job.
- [22] — I'm surprised Daniel agreed to chair the committee. He usually avoids taking on extra responsibilities.
A) Yes, I suppose the offer was too good to turn down.
B) Yes, he must have turned the committee away.
C) Yes, he's always been in charge of turning things.
D) Yes, he should have turned his responsibilities on.
- [23] — I don't think we should launch the product until we've tested it more thoroughly.
A) Fair enough. There's no point in rushing things at this stage.
B) Never mind. We can test it after it has failed.
C) That's beside the point, as the product is a point.

- D) I beg to differ with the product itself.
- [24] — I gather the negotiations have come to a standstill.
 A) Exactly. They've come to a conclusion already.
 B) Yes, they've decided to stand still for a photograph.
 C) More or less. Neither side seems willing to budge.
 D) Exactly. Both sides are moving forward rapidly.
- [25] — I'm not convinced that his apology was entirely sincere.
 A) Nor am I.
 B) Neither I am. It sounded like an exercise in sincerity.
 C) So I'm not. He should apologise me.
 D) I don't convince him either.
- [26] — I'm afraid the director has rejected our proposal outright.
 A) Well, that's put the project on hold.
 B) Well, that's thrown the works out.
 C) Well, we've put the director in outright.
 D) Well, that's made the proposal work out.
- [27] — You seem to be taking her criticism rather personally.
 A) Perhaps, but it's hard not to when she questions my competence in front of everyone.
 B) No, I'm taking it professionally in front of nobody.
 C) Perhaps, but I personally don't take her anywhere.
 D) Not at all. I've criticised her rather personally.
- [28] — I thought you were firmly opposed to the deal.
 A) I did, but I'm firmly in the light now.
 B) I was, but in light of the new figures, I'm prepared to reconsider.
 C) I am, so I've decided to deal firmly.
 D) I thought so, but the figures have opposed me.
- [29] — Apparently, the company is planning to cut corners to meet the deadline.
 A) That's a short cut. We should cut the deadline instead.
 B) That's a false economy. It'll probably cost us more in the long run.
 C) That's economical. Corners are always expensive.
 D) That's beside the deadline. We should plan the company.
- [30] — I'm not sure the new policy will go down well with my colleagues.
 A) I see your point, but we'll have to wait and see how they respond.
 B) I see your colleagues, but I don't know where they're going down.
 C) I'm sure the policy will go down the colleagues.
 D) That's not the point. Policies don't go anywhere.

4. (5 points) Linguistic Puzzle «The Language of the Moon». A linguist has discovered a language spoken by a small community on an imaginary island. Study the examples and answer the questions.

Each item must be entered in a separate field. 5 items = 5 fields in total.

Language	English
mika noro patek	The girl sees the dog.
suma noro patek	The boy sees the dog.
mika lenu patek	The girl likes the dog.
mika noro silak	The girl sees the bird.
suma lenu silak	The boy likes the bird.
mika noro patek-na	The girl does not see the dog.
suma lenu silak-na	The boy does not like the bird.

- [31] Translate into English "suma noro silak".
- [32] Translate into the imaginary language "The girl likes the bird."
- [33] What does the suffix "-na" mean?
- [34] Translate into the imaginary language "The boy does not see the bird."
- [35] Translate "mika lenu patek-na" into English.

5. (5 points) Complete the sentences with the appropriate word or phrase from the box. There are two extra options. Write your answers down into the answer sheet.

Each item must be entered in a separate field. 10 items = 10 fields in total.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| [36] The editor decided to _____ the proposal because it lacked sufficient evidence. | A) bring about |
| [37] Her presentation was excellent because she was able to _____ examples from different historical periods. | B) draw on |
| [38] The government hopes the new measures will _____ significant changes in public transport. | C) give in |
| [39] Despite strong pressure, the committee refused to _____ . | D) hold back |
| [40] He had to work extra hours to _____ the time he had lost. | E) make up for |
| | F) take after |
| | G) turn down |

6. (10 points) Unscramble the words. All of them are connected with famous people, places or cultural concepts. Then match each place/name/concept with one fact from the list that describes this phenomenon. In your answer sheet write only a number and a letter.

For example: 1) II Qneel Etbahsilta- Queen Elizabeth II The fact: A) She ruled the country for 70 years. So you write in your answer sheet "1A".

Each item must be entered in a separate field. 10 items = 10 fields in total.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| [41] IULTJE | A) The Los Angeles district famous for the American film industry |
| [42] SCKERLOH HESMOL | B) A fictional detective created by Arthur Conan Doyle |
| [43] NGESTEHOEN | C) A marsupial native to Australia that moves by jumping |
| [44] DOLYWOHOL | D) The young heroine of Shakespeare's tragedy who falls in love with Romeo |
| [45] HET INLO NGIK | E) A prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England, made of large standing stones |
| [46] LENREDG | F) A musical genre rooted in African American history that strongly influenced jazz, rock and other styles |
| [47] RAGOOKNA | G) A famous London theatre associated with Shakespeare and his company |
| [48] SBEUL | H) The English poet who wrote The Canterbury Tales |
| [49] EHT LOBEG | I) The monster who attacks Heorot in the Old English epic Beowulf |
| [50] FGFEYORE REACUCH | J) A Disney musical film and stage production set in the African savanna |