

Part 1
Audioscript

Listening comprehension

Listen to the dialogue between Mrs. Brown and the receptionist at a hotel in Moscow. Then, answer the questions. You have 20 seconds to read the questions.

(Pause 20 seconds)

Now we are ready to start.

Receptionist: Good morning! How can I help you?

Mrs. Brown: Good morning! We are staying in your hotel in Room 345. We are travelling with children and we were wondering if you could recommend anything to see in Moscow that would be interesting for our children.

Receptionist: How old are they?

Mrs. Brown: Our son is 12 and our daughter is 10.

Receptionist: Right. So, they are quite big. There are very many things that they might like.

Mrs. Brown: Oh good! We have plenty of time. We are leaving on Thursday morning.

Receptionist: So, you have three full days. There are many museums. Most of them work every day except for Mondays. Also, the Moscow Zoo is right in the center of the city and in the summer it works every day from 7:30 in the morning till 10 at night.

Mrs. Brown: Wow! That's great! Are there any theatres that we can go to? Obviously, we don't speak any Russian.

Receptionist: Let's see. You can go to the Bolshoi Theatre tomorrow to see *Swan Lake* by Tchaikovsky. It's a ballet, so you don't need to understand Russian. And the day after tomorrow – on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon – you can see Sergey Prokofiev's *Peter and the Wolf*! Oh no! I forgot... It will be in Russian.

Mrs. Brown: No, no! It doesn't matter! My children know it by heart in English! They love *Peter and the Wolf*. They will be so thrilled to see it at the Bolshoi! And actually, my husband and I will be too! We also loved it when we were kids. And still do. This is so great! How can we buy the tickets?

Receptionist: Would you like to do it now? I can help you.

Mrs. Brown: Yes, please.

Receptionist: All right. Let's see. 4 tickets... How about the first row of the amphitheater? Right in the centre?

Mrs. Brown: That sounds fantastic. Oh! I'm so excited!

Receptionist: Here you are! Your electronic tickets.

Mrs. Brown: Thank you so much!

Receptionist: You are most welcome.

Now you have 20 seconds to fulfil the task.

(Pause 20 seconds)

Now listen again.

(The recording is repeated)

Now you have 15 seconds to check your answers.

(Pause 15 seconds)

This is the end of the Listening part.

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2023–2024 уч. г.
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 5–6 КЛАССЫ

Part 1
Listening (10 minutes)
Maximum points – 6

Listen to the dialogue between Mrs. Brown and the receptionist at a hotel in Moscow. Then, answer the questions. You have 20 seconds to read the questions.

Now we are ready to start.

1. On which day of the week is this dialogue taking place?

- a) Sunday
- b) Monday
- c) Tuesday
- d) Wednesday
- e) Thursday
- f) Friday
- g) Saturday

2. If the Brown family decides to visit one sight a day, how will they do it? Match the sights and the days. Remember that they will be staying in Moscow only 3 days.

1) Museum	a) Sunday
2) Zoo	b) Monday
3) Theatre	c) Tuesday
	d) Wednesday
	e) Thursday
	f) Friday
	g) Saturday

3. Are the Brown children teenagers?

- a) Yes
- b) No

4. At the Bolshoi Theatre the Browns will be listening to music by

- a) Pyotr Tchaikovsky
- b) Sergey Prokofiev

Part 2
Reading (20 minutes)
Maximum points – 15

Read the text below. Then do the tasks that follow.

On the Move

A. Dan and Sammy cannot believe that they have to move away from Florida. Florida is so awesome! They can play outside all day long – every day. It is almost always warm and sunny, and all of their friends live there. What will they do without Brendan, Bailey, John, Alexis, and Brian? They will never have such great friends again. Never!

B. However, Dan and Sammy are very excited for their dad. He has a great new job. The only problem is that the job is in New Hampshire. Sammy was not even sure where this state was located. After learning that it is way up north near Canada, both boys did get a little excited about playing in the snow. Sammy has always wanted to learn to ski, and Dan thinks playing ice hockey sounds like fun.

C. Dan and Sammy also like the location of New Hampshire. It is between Maine and Vermont and not far from Boston, Massachusetts. Quebec, Canada, borders this state on the north. Neither of the boys has ever visited this part of the country, so they are now looking forward to exploring a new area. If only their friends could come with them! Their parents have promised that they can visit their old friends over spring break and even go to Disney World. The boys think that moving to New Hampshire will not be so bad after all.

Task 1

In which paragraph can we find some information about the following?

1. Sports that Dan and Sammy are interested in
2. Where the boys will spend their spring school holidays
3. The weather in Florida
4. The state where the boys live now
5. The reason why the boys will have to move to a different state
6. The climate in New Hampshire

Task 2

Answer the following questions:

7. Which country besides the United States of America is mentioned in the text?

8. Which American city is mentioned in the text?

9. Of all the places mentioned in the text, which has the hottest climate?

10. Dan and Sammy want to go to Disney World. Where is this amusement park located?

- a) Florida
- b) New Hampshire
- c) Quebec

Task 3

There are five American states that are mentioned in the text. Find them and put them in alphabetical order:

	State
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	

- a) Florida
- b) New Hampshire
- c) Maine
- d) Vermont
- e) Boston
- f) Massachusetts
- g) Quebec
- h) Canada

Part 3
Use of English (30 minutes)
Maximum points – 35

Task 1

Read the text below and choose the best answer for each space. The first one is done for you.

Example:

0 **A** was moving **B** move **C** will move

Moving Day

Gina, Julius, and Eddy sat on Uncle Tim’s living room floor. Uncle Tim (0) _____ across town, and the kids (1) _____ to decide how to work together to pack (2) _____ uncle’s books.

“Julius, (3) _____ can start putting the books into boxes,” Gina directed.

“No,” Julius argued. “I think Eddy (4) _____ do that. I’m the (5) _____ so it’s best if I carry the boxes to the car (6) _____ Eddy has packed them.”

“I (7) _____ to pack them,” grumbled Eddy. “I want to watch TV.”

“Too (8) _____, Eddy,” said Gina. “ (9) _____ job is to put the books into the boxes. Then I (10) _____ the boxes shut, and Julius will carry them out.”

“I have a (11) _____ idea,” Eddy declared.

“Eddy!” Gina and Julius (12) _____ said as they stood up, annoyed with their brother.

“We (13) _____ you want to watch TV,” Gina said, “but Uncle Tim (14) _____ your help today.”

“I *know!*” Eddy responded. “I want to help. How about (15) _____ you put the books into the boxes and I (16) _____ the boxes – but not with tape?” Eddy then dragged a box of books to (17) _____ center of the living room. He folded down the flaps on the top of the box in a clockwise order and finished by tucking half of the last one under the first one.

“(18) _____?” Eddy exclaimed.

Gina crossed her arms and (19) _____ her eyebrows. “Fine. I guess I’ll pack, (20) _____,” she said.

Eddy smiled. He clicked the TV remote and waited for his sister to finish filling a box.

	A	B	C
1	will try	were trying	have tried
2	their	they're	there
3	you	you're	your
4	has	can	did
5	strong	stronger	strongest
6	before	after	while
7	don't want	not want	do want
8	bad	worse	worst
9	yours	you	your
10	tape	am taping	will tape
11	good	better	best
12	both	all	either
13	have known	know	will know
14	need	to need	needs
15	when	if	after
16	have closed	to close	close
17	a	the	-
18	See	Look	Watch
19	raised	rose	risen
20	there	than	then

Task 2

Complete these analogies:

Example:

0. Hand is to arm as foot is to _____

Answer: leg

1. Quack is to duck as bark is to _____.
2. Shoe is to foot as hat is to _____.
3. Red is to stop as green is to _____.
4. Happy is to sad as up is to _____.
5. Fur is to cat as feather is to _____.
6. Poodle is to dog as apple is to _____.
7. Teacher is to school as clown is to _____.
8. Book is to read as song is to _____.
9. Child is to children as mouse is to _____.
10. Night is to moon as day is to _____.

Task 3

In these sentences, the word in capital letters is not complete. It is missing three letters. These three letters are all next to each other, in the right order, and spell a three-letter word. Find the three-letter word which should be used to complete each word and make the sentence complete.

Example:

The boy fell over in the PGROUND.

a) ART

b) RAT

c) LAP

d) RAY

e) LAY

Answer: e) LAY (PLAYGROUND)

1. The children thought the party was FASTIC.

a) ANT

b) AND

c) TAN

d) TIN

e) HIT

2. We watched a wonderful play at the THRE.

a) ATE

b) EAT

c) TEA

d) ANT

e) TAN

3. The chef prepared the food in the KITC.

a) ICE

b) ACE

c) HEN

d) HIT

e) HAT

4. The **CHERS** let the students play games at break time.

- a) ACE
- b) ICE
- c) TEA
- d) HIT
- e) TAN

5. She unfastened the **TONS** of her coat.

- a) BAT
- b) BET
- c) BIT
- d) TUB
- e) BUT

Part 4

Writing

Write an email about your hobby to your pen friend Ben.

Answer the questions

- What do you do in your free time?
- Do you like or dislike computer games and why?
- What do you use computers for?

You should write about **50-60** words.

Part 1
Listening

Listen to the dialogue between Mark and Jennifer. Then complete the sentences with a word or an expression from the text. Mind your spelling. You will hear the text twice.

Now you have 15 seconds to read the sentences.

Now we are ready to start.

Mark: Hey, Jennifer, can you come over to my computer here and help me?

Jennifer: Sure! What's up, Mark?

Mark: I'm planning our trip to Moscow. I need your advice.

Jennifer: Oh, cool! This is exciting. Is this Booking.com? Are you choosing a hotel for us?

Mark: Yes. So the question is which hotel would we like to stay in?

Jennifer: Hmm... Somewhere in the center? Close to Red Square? What are the names of those two famous historic hotels?

Mark: The Metropol and the National Hotel?

Jennifer: Yes! Those two! I've read so much about them!

Mark: I'm sure it costs **an arm and a leg** to stay there.

Jennifer: Of course it does! But let's take a look at them, just **out of curiosity**.

Mark: Ok. Here you go. The National Hotel. The cheapest room is 260 dollars a night.

Jennifer: Oh, look how pretty it is! And look at the view from the window! And it's right next to Red Square!

Mark: Now, the Metropol...

Jennifer: Oh no! It's even more expensive! Almost 400 dollars a night! I wonder who can **afford** those kinds of prices!

Mark: Rich businessmen? Kings and presidents? Elon Musk?

Jennifer: Yeah, we are neither of those. Ok, **scroll** down, let's see some other hotels.

Mark: We don't have to be right in the center. Have you seen the pictures of the Moscow subway? The Metro? It's beautiful.

Jennifer: Yes! As long as the hotel is close to the metro station... – like this one! Look, it's only 50 dollars a night.

Mark: Yes... And there are lots of little cafés around.

Jennifer: Look! The Tretyakov Gallery is **within walking distance** from it!

Mark: And the reviews are pretty good! Rooms are clean. They serve a good breakfast. People are friendly.

Jennifer: Ok, let's book it.

Now you have 20 seconds to fulfill the task.

Pause 20 seconds.

Now listen to the text again.

You have 15 seconds to check your answers.

Pause 15 seconds.

This is the end of Part 1.

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2023–2024 уч.г.
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 7–8 КЛАССЫ

Part 1
Listening (10 minutes)
Maximum points – 5

Listen to the dialogue between Mark and Jennifer. Then complete the sentences with a word or an expression from the text. Mind your spelling. You will hear the text twice.

Now you have 15 seconds to read the sentences.

Внимательно прочитайте задание.

1. It costs _____ to buy a house in Beverly Hills.
2. I knew that I would never become a pilot but I still looked at the flying school entrance requirements out of _____.
3. Philip was happy that he could _____ to buy this expensive car.
4. To see additional information on our website, _____ down.
5. My school is _____ from my home.

Part 2
Reading (25 minutes)
Maximum points – 10

Read the text below and do the tasks after it.

Hurricane Katrina and New Orleans

(1) Hurricane Katrina has been called one of the worst natural disasters in the history of the United States. (2) When the storm struck in 2005, no place was harder hit than New Orleans, Louisiana. (3) The wind tore off roofs and wooden **siding** like it was peeling an orange. (4) Then, the worst disaster of all happened.

(5) New Orleans is about five feet below sea level. (6) A series of **levees** protect the city from flood waters that might come in from lakes and the ocean. (7) But on August 29 and 30 the levees broke, and water flowed into the city. (8) Soon 80 percent of the city was covered in **filthy** water. (9) The water tossed cars around like toys, and homes floated from one place to another.

(10) After the storm, there was no drinking water or electricity. (11) There was little food and no way to get around except by boat. (12) The storm **snuffed** out the life of the city like it was blowing out a candle.

(13) Many people left New Orleans before the storm, but others did not. (14) Some older people wanted to stay and **brave** the storm while they had with Hurricane Betsy forty years earlier. (15) Others were too poor to pay for transportation out of harm's way. (16) Many people watched the storm on television.

(17) People crowded together in the Superdome sports stadium and the New Orleans convention center for safety. (18) Others sought high places like highway overpasses and bridges. (19) When the storm ended, everyone had to be **bused** or flown out of the city until it was safe to return. (20) Many people from New Orleans moved to other parts of the United States until their city could be put back together.

Task 1.

Use context clues to guess the meaning of the following words from the text and connect them to their meanings. There are two extra meanings you do not need to use.

1	siding	A	taken somewhere by bus
2	levee	B	extremely or unpleasantly dirty
3	filthy	C	to deal with dangerous or difficult things
4	snuffed	D	having a lot of things to do
5	brave	E	material that covers the outer walls of a building
6	bused	F	a wall built to stop the river from overflowing
		G	showing no fear of something scary
		H	put out a flame by covering it with something

Task 2.

This text has some mistakes. Choose the right option to make it sound better.

1. What change should be made in sentence 14?

- A. Change earlier to ago
- B. Change had to did
- C. Change while to as
- D. Nothing needs to be changed

2. Which sentence does not belong in paragraph 4?

- A. Sentence 13
- B. Sentence 14
- C. Sentence 15
- D. Sentence 16

3. Which transition phrase should be added to the beginning of sentence 17 to improve the last paragraph?

- A. In spite of the storm,
- B. Of course,
- C. During the storm,
- D. As a matter of fact,

4. The author wants to add a new paragraph to the text. Which topic should be added after the last paragraph to keep the text focused on the main idea?

- A. Information about Hurricane Betsy which happened in 1965.
- B. Why scientists decided to give hurricanes women's names.
- C. What New Orleans looks like now – 15 years after Katrina.
- D. Other big cities that suffered in 2005 from Hurricane Katrina.

Part 3
Use of English (35 minutes)
Maximum points – 35

Task 1

Read the text below and choose the word that fits best for each space. The first one is done for you.

Example answer: 0 A B C D

Life on Jupiter's Icy Moon

Jupiter is the (0) _____ planet in our solar system. It (1) _____ up of many different kinds of gases. It is (2) _____ big that 1,300 Earths (3) _____ fit inside Jupiter! It also has 63 moons. Some of (4) _____ moons are like small planets, and (5) _____ are pieces of frozen rock and ice. Studying Jupiter's moons has helped scientists (6) _____ more about the solar system. But the moon that scientists (7) _____ in most is Europa.

The conditions on Europa (8) _____ it the most likely place in the solar system, (9) _____ Earth, to have life. It (10) _____ in a layer of ice, and some scientists believe a liquid ocean lies (11) _____ the icy surface. If this is true, Europa may have simple forms of life in (12) _____ oceans. The creatures on Europa would probably be (13) _____ to see without a microscope. But the idea of (14) _____ at all living on Europa is very exciting.

Right now, we cannot (15) _____ Europa because it is too cold and too far away to send people (16) _____. The spacecrafts and robots we have are not (17) _____ to land on the surface. But scientists have big plans. In the future, they hope to send one robot to melt some of the ice on Europa's surface, and (18) _____ robot to swim through its oceans. (19) _____ information that these robots gather could change what we (20) _____ about life on Earth.

	A	B	C	D
0	<i>largest</i>	<i>larger</i>	<i>large</i>	<i>much larger</i>
1	makes	made	is made	has made
2	so	as	such	enough
3	must	could	may	should
4	it	its	it's	it is
5	another	other	others	either
6	learn	learnt	has learnt	will learn
7	interest	is interested	will interest	are interested
8	make	is made	will make	are made
9	unlike	besides	with	without
10	covers	covered	has covered	is covered
11	above	over	around	beneath
12	that	this	these	theirs
13	too small	small enough	so	such
14	nothing	anything	something	no one
15	expand	explain	explore	expect
16	their	heir	here	there
17	too strong	strong yet	strong enough	so strong
18	another	other	others	another's
19	An	A	-	The
20	thought	think	were thought	thinking

Task 2

You are given two groups of three words. You need to choose the two words that relate to the prompt words in the same way. There is an example done for you:

Example:

red is to (blue, colour, face)
as **cucumber** is to (green, long, food)

Answer: **red** is to **colour** as **cucumber** is to **food**

- camera** is to (digital, colour, photograph)
as **toaster** is to (bread, toast, crumbs)
- dog** is to (fur, bite, bark)
as **snake** is to (poison, hiss, slither)

3. **day** is to (light, time, week)
as **month** is to (thirty, long, year)
4. **mile** is to (walk, distance, long)
as **gram** is to (kilogram, weight, measure)
5. **library** is to (books, quiet, town)
as **school** is to (students, textbooks, lessons)

Task 3

Read the dialogue between Randy and Lester and replace the marked words and expressions with idioms or phrasal verbs. The first one is done for you as an example.

Example answer: 0 A

“What’s the matter? (0) **Why are you not saying anything?**” demanded Randy.

“Tell me where we’re going tonight.”

“Just (1) **wait**,” said Lester. “I told you it’s a surprise. It will (2) **make you really happy** when we get there. In the meantime, (3) **stop disturbing me.**”

“I can’t (4) **do anything about it**,” said Randy. “I’ve been (5) **so excited** all day.”

“I have to (6) **continue working hard** until I finish my chores,” said Lester. “Then we can (7) **go.**”

“Well, (8) **focus on your work** then and finish,” said Randy. “I’m (9) **going to die of curiosity.**”

“(10) **Help me**, then,” said Lester.

A	Has the cat got your tongue?
B	get off my back
C	take off
D	knock your socks off
E	about to burst with
F	on pins and needles
G	lend me a hand
H	hold your horses
I	get on the ball
J	help it
K	keep my nose to the grindstone

Part 4
«Writing»

Complete the following story. (100-150 words)

*Once there was an old man. He had three sons. They always quarreled with one another.
One fine day....*

Audioscript
Listening comprehension

For items 1–10, listen to a psychologist speaking on British radio on the subject of astrology and decide whether the statements 1–10 are TRUE according to the text you hear, or FALSE, or the information on the statement is NOT STATED in the text. You will hear the text twice. You have 20 seconds to look through the statements.

PAUSE 20 SECONDS

Now we begin.

*Introducer: We have with us today the psychologist Simon Calvin who has recently created quite a stir with some rather unlikely claims about Astrology. Simon, are you indeed claiming that our lives are ruled by the stars?

Simon: No, not at all. I would not for one minute say that all of our lives are affected by the movements of stars in the heavens. My research really concerns things that are far more down to earth. But, before I start, I should just say that by no means do the majority of people in general totally disbelieve the value of astrology. An incredible 62% of British adults say that their stars are of some interest to them although only 3.5% would use them to choose a husband or wife, and only 2.9% of people would refer to them in making business decisions. But anyway, coming back to what I said before, I'm not so interested in the stars themselves, as I am in the time of year somebody is born. Psychologists now widely agree that both early life experiences and time of birth are a great influence on the development of a person's character. Of course, this does not make the whole of a person's character, but rather the foundation or base on which later changes are made. However, these later changes in character are not connected with the person's time of birth. So the question is, then, after all these personality changes have happened, can we look at an adult and see any of this foundation or base as part of their psychological make-up? The technique I have been using to do just this is a very simple one, but I believe, very effective. I have simply made a statistical comparison between people's choice of career and their zodiac sign. Where somebody has made a strong choice in favour of a particular kind of career, I

believe that this indicates something very important in their character. If you look at a particular profession, say entertainers for example, and find that more than 15% of them were born in a certain short period of the year, it suggests that their choice of that profession is in some way connected with their birth at that particular time of the year. And this is, in fact, the case. An astonishing 20% of artists and entertainers were born in the period between the 12th of July and the 20th of August. This, in fact, is the most positive connection we have found so far. But there have been others although they have been less obvious. We looked at keen sports players participating more than five times a week and found a sizable number were born in the winter months of January and February. Another group of people we looked at were frequent travellers, who we discovered were more likely to have been born in early spring while accountants, bankers, executives and people generally in financial professions more frequently have birthdays in the late spring. Now, so far, we haven't found any professions containing large percentages of one particular star sign, which is a little disappointing, but this is, no doubt, because our modern technological world has removed us further and further from the effects of nature. If, as was the case in the past, many people lived closer to nature, we could be seeing percentages as high as 40 or 50 or even more. This of course would mean that we would have ... FADE

You have 20 seconds to check your answers.

PAUSE 20 SECONDS

Now listen to the text again.

TEXT REPEATED

This is the end of the listening comprehension task.

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2023–2024 уч. г.
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 9–11 КЛАССЫ

Part 1

Listening (10 minutes)

Maximum points – 10

For items 1–10, listen to a radio talk for young people about astrology, and decide whether the statements 1–10 are TRUE according to the text you hear, or FALSE, or the information on the statement is NOT STATED in the text. You will hear the text twice.

1. The movement of stars determines people's lives.
2. Most people have no faith in astrology.
3. Should they decide on a serious issue, a small percentage of people are likely to turn to the stars.
4. Simon agrees with psychologists on the influence of a person's time of birth on their personality.
5. The time of birth remains a defining factor throughout the whole life.
6. A statistical comparison between the person's choice of career and their star sign is the most effective tool in predicting future events in their life.
7. More than 15 % of entertainers were born in the second half of summer.
8. Spring is a favourable period for travelling and finances.
9. People in financial professions are connected with one particular star sign.
10. Technological advances have reduced the influence of nature on us.

Part 2
Reading (30 minutes)
Maximum points – 15

Read an extract from a novel and answer questions 1–15.

'How is the Dictionary getting on?' said Winston, raising his voice to overcome the noise.

'Slowly,' said Syme. 'I'm on the adjectives. It's fascinating.'

He had brightened up immediately at the mention of Newspeak. He pushed his bowl aside, took up his hunk of bread in one delicate hand and his cheese in the other, and leaned across the table so as to be able to speak without shouting.

'The Eleventh Edition is the definitive edition,' he said. 'We're getting the language into its final shape - the shape it's going to have when nobody speaks anything else. When we've finished with it, people like you will have to learn it all over again. You think, I dare say, that our chief job is inventing new words. But not a bit of it! We're destroying words - scores of them, hundreds of them, every day. We're cutting the language down to the bone. The Eleventh Edition won't contain a single word that will become obsolete before the year 2050.'

He bit hungrily into his bread and swallowed a couple of mouthfuls, then continued speaking, with a sort of pedant's passion. His thin dark face had become animated, his eyes had lost their mocking expression and grown almost dreamy.

'It's a beautiful thing, the destruction of words. Of course the great wastage is in the verbs and adjectives, but there are hundreds of nouns that can be got rid of as well. It isn't only the synonyms; there are also the antonyms. After all, what justification is there for a word which is simply the opposite of some other word? A word contains its opposite in itself. Take "good", for instance. If you have a word like "good", what need is there for a word like "bad"? "Ungood" will do just as well - better, because it's an exact opposite, which the other is not. Or again, if you want a stronger version of "good", what sense is there in having a whole string of vague useless words like "excellent" and "splendid" and all the rest of them? "Plusgood" covers the meaning, or "doubleplusgood" if you want something stronger still. Of course we use those forms already. But in the final version of Newspeak there'll be nothing else. In the end the whole notion of goodness and badness will be covered by only six words - in reality, only one word. Don't you see the beauty of that, Winston? It was B.B.'s idea originally, of course,' he added as an afterthought.

A sort of vapid eagerness flitted across Winston's face at the mention of Big Brother. Nevertheless Syme immediately detected a certain lack of enthusiasm.

'You haven't¹ a real appreciation of Newspeak, Winston,' he said almost sadly. 'Even when you write it you're still thinking in Oldspeak. I've read some of those pieces that you write in "The Times" occasionally. They're good enough, but they're translations. In your heart you'd prefer to stick to Oldspeak, with all its vagueness and its useless shades of meaning. You don't grasp the beauty of the destruction of words. Do you know that Newspeak is the only language in the world whose vocabulary gets smaller every year?'

Winston did know that, of course. He smiled, sympathetically he hoped, not trusting himself to speak. Syme bit off another fragment of the dark-coloured bread, chewed it briefly, and went on:

'Don't you see that the whole aim of Newspeak is to narrow the range of thought? In the end we shall make thought crime literally impossible because there will be no words in which to express it. Every concept that can ever be needed, will be expressed by exactly one word, with its meaning rigidly defined and all its subsidiary meanings rubbed out and forgotten. Already, in the Eleventh Edition, we're not far from that point. But the process will still be continuing long after you and I are dead. Every year fewer and fewer words, and the range of consciousness always a little smaller. Even now, of course, there's no reason or excuse for committing thought-crime. It's merely a question of self-discipline, reality-control. But in the end there won't be any need even for that. The Revolution will be complete when the language is perfect. Newspeak is Ingsoc and Ingsoc is Newspeak,' he added with a sort of mystical satisfaction. 'Has it ever occurred to you, Winston, that by the year 2050, at the very latest, not a single human being will be alive who could understand such a conversation as we are having now?'

Task 1.

*For statements 1–7, choose **TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information given in the text; **FALSE** if the statement contradicts the information given in the text, or **NOT STATED** if the information on the statement is not given in the text.*

1. The Eleventh Edition will be published before 2050.
2. According to Syme, people will have to do with only six words in putting across their ideas.
3. It was Syme's elder brother who came up with the idea of Newspeak.
4. Winston's articles are written in Newspeak.
5. Winston expressed his false sympathy for Syme's ideas with a smile, as he was afraid that words might reveal his true feelings.
6. Human consciousness will contract as there will be fewer words to think with.
7. Ingsoc is a new word in Newspeak denoting revolution.

¹ An outdated form

Task 2.

For questions 8 – 15, choose option A, B, C or D which best fits according to the text.

8. Winston and Syme are

- A. in a cafeteria.
- B. at a party.
- C. at school.
- D. in an office.

9. Syme likes

- A. the food.
- B. hearing Winston's opinions.
- C. talking about his work.
- D. to shout.

10. Syme's work with the dictionary involves

- A. inventing new words.
- B. eliminating words.
- C. explaining a theory.
- D. teaching people to think.

11. What kind of words are being the most greatly reduced?

- A. adjectives
- B. verbs and adjectives
- C. nouns
- D. everything except antonyms

12. What does the author show in the lines in bold?

- A. Winston tries to seem appreciative but is not really.
- B. Winston has great enthusiasm for Newspeak.
- C. Syme doubts Winston but this is unjustified.
- D. Winston does not believe a word that Syme has said.

13. What can be gathered about Winston's attitude towards Newspeak?

- A. He finds it exciting.
- B. He studies it eagerly.
- C. He is outspokenly against it.
- D. He accepts it unhappily.

- 14.** Which of the following best describes Newspeak?
- A. It is a historical language being reconstructed.
 - B. It is a highly simplified language designed to prevent thought.
 - C. It was invented to help citizens escape an oppressive government.
 - D. It is a new language that is incredibly difficult to learn.
- 15.** What kind of future does Syme imagine?
- A. Everyone will be better educated.
 - B. People will be safe because there will be no violent crime.
 - C. People will not have enough language to think at all.
 - D. People will communicate better and more effectively.

Part 3
Use of English (50 minutes)
Maximum points – 40

Task 1.

For items 1–10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals in brackets to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0	USUALLY
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The name of a tribe **(0)** usually (**USUAL**) means 'people' in that tribe's native language, although people outside the tribe sometimes do not refer to them by that name.

A famous case of this is the Inuits, a Native American tribe living in the **(1)** _____ (**NORTH**) parts of the American continent.

The word Inuit in the Inuit language **(2)** _____ (**SIMPLE**) means 'people.'

For years, though, many people, **(3)** _____ (**SPECIAL**) in the USA, referred to them as Eskimos, a term that refers to tribes living in Alaska, which the Inuits find **(4)** _____ (**OFFEND**). The name Eskimo is from a language spoken by the Cree, a Native American tribe with a large **(5)** _____ (**POPULATE**) who live in areas of southern Canada. The term in their language **(6)** _____ (**POSSIBLE**) means something like 'eaters of raw meat', although language experts are still working on the exact **(7)** _____ (**TRANSLATE**) of the word. It may also refer to how members of other tribes tie their shoes or the fact that **(8)** _____ (**NEIGHBOUR**) tribes speak other languages.

If anything, it gives a **(9)** _____ (**FASCINATE**) view into how one tribe views another.

As for the Inuit, the name Eskimo was never **(10)** _____ (**REAL**) meant to refer to them and, in 1982, Canada's constitution was changed so that, from then on, the tribe would be referred to as Inuit.

Task 2.

For items 1–10, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

	A	B	C	D
0	decided	considered	referred	noticed

Example:

0	B
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Machu Picchu

The city of Machu Picchu, in Peru, South America, is **(0)**to be one of the most breathtaking sights in the world. It was built by the Incas in about 1450, when the Inca Empire was at its most powerful. What makes this city so unusual is that it is **(1)**.....2,430 metres above sea level , on the top of a mountain ridge in the Andes Mountains.

Machu Picchu is so remote that the Incas had to take a long, treacherous path through the Andes to get to it. To this day, historians still **(2)**how the Inca people were able to build this stone city so high up **(3)**the use of modern technology. The Incas were expert builders, carving the rocks perfectly and **(4)**.....them together so well that you cannot slide a knife **(5)** the stones .

Astonishingly, the **(6)**of the world only learned of the city's existence after an American historian, Hiram Bingham, discovered it on 24 July 1911. Previously, only a few local people were **(7)**of the city. It has now become a popular tourist **(8)**.....People walk for up to four days on the Inca Trail through the Andes Mountains to **(9)** this amazing city and admire the spectacular **(10)** from the top.

	A	B	C	D
1	set	placed	situated	settled
2	think	imagine	doubt	wonder
3	without	except	apart	unless
4	fitting	suiting	fixing	mixing
5	among	through	between	against
6	rest	other	remainder	part
7	aware	sensitive	alert	familiar
8	direction	destination	position	location
9	arrive	reach	finish	achieve
10	scene	image	view	look

Task 3.

For items 1-15, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓). If a line has a word which should not be there, write down the word. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

0	✓
00	a

The house painters	
Last week some painters came round to	0
paint my house. I usually do this kind of a job	00
myself, but I've been here very busy for the last	1
month. So I called a more local decorating firm,	2
and they agreed to do it for a reasonable price.	3
Three men arrived on Monday the morning to	4
paint the outside walls. Of course, they were used	5
the wrong colour and spilt paint all over the	6
front door. Some one of the windows	7
upstairs were open, and some of paint went	8
inside the house and ruined both the carpet in	9
the living-room. They also broke a window.	10
I phoned their company, and the manager	11
assured me that they would repaint than the	12
walls. Then I went away on a business.	13
I've just come back, and the walls are a different colour,	14
but it is still such the wrong colour. If I had done the job	15
myself, I would have finished it by now.	

Task 4.

For items 1-5, match the two columns to make English proverbs. In the right column, there are three extra phrases you don't need. There is an example at the beginning.

0	E
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0	Necessity is	A	cannot change its spots.
1	Actions speak	B	than sorry.
2	A cat in gloves	C	better than no bread.
3	Half a loaf is	D	gets the worm.
4	Better safe	E	the mother of invention.
5	The leopard	F	the best policy.
		G	louder than words.
		H	than never.
		I	catches no mice.

Part 4
«Writing»

Time: 30 minutes

Your teacher has asked you to write a film/series review. Write your review describing the film/series and say what you liked and did not like about it, whether you would recommend the film/series to other people or not. The best reviews will be published next month in the school magazine.

Write your review. Use 100—140 words.