

Вариант 1

Listening (Конкурс понимания устной речи)

Task 1. Listen to a man talking about a trip he went on. Decide whether the statements (1-10) are true (T) or false (F). You will hear the recording twice.

1. Martin thought he was fit enough to go kayaking in Croatia.
2. Some of the vehicles off the coast could be dangerous for the kayaking group.
3. Bad weather prevented the kayakers from starting their trip.
4. Tandem kayaking is safer than kayaking in a single.
5. Kayaking was not the only activity Martin could do during his trip.
6. Not many people agreed to do climbing.
7. The cave made a long-lasting effect on the paddlers.
8. All the kayakers relaxed on the second day of the trip.
9. It was impossible to visit the castle because a film was being shot there.
10. Martin bought a necklace on one of the islands.

Task 2. Listen to 5 people speaking. For each question (1-7), choose the correct answer. You will hear the recording once.

1. Speaker A
 - doesn't have an active social life in her hometown.
 - lives in a very small town.
 - never leaves her hometown.
 - hit two girls when she was abroad.
2. Speaker A
 - didn't want to part with her new friends.
 - felt ashamed to go home.
 - doesn't know her new friends' families.
 - was happy to be home again.

3. Speaker B

- visits a couple of social networking sites.
- doesn't want to make new acquaintances.
- can't spend much time with her close friends.
- is anxious to make new friends.

4. Speaker C

- thinks our ability to make friends depends on our character.
- is an outgoing person.
- is a confident person.
- doesn't have any friends.

5. Speaker D

- believes it's important to make friends.
- has never tried to approach a stranger.
- often talks to strangers.
- doesn't think he will ever acquire communication skills.

6. Speaker E

- says that everyone experiences the same feelings when meeting new people.
- has never been a newcomer.
- was in the armed forces.
- says praising someone's bag is the best way to get acquainted.

7. Speaker E

- often found herself around new people.
- doesn't know how to make friends.
- has always lived in her hometown.
- says making friends is always hard.

Listen to the recording again. Match the statements (8-15) to the speakers (A- E). You can use the letters (A-E) more than once.

This person

8	has often moved house	
9	had an experience that discouraged them from trying to make friends	
10	is rather selective when befriending people online	
11	has known their friends for ages	

12	is more sociable when staying in other countries	
13	hopes to overcome their shyness sometime in the future	
14	gives a piece of advice on how to start a friendly conversation	
15	feels more at ease when socialising online	

Reading (Конкурс понимания письменной речи)

Task 1. Read the texts and match hobbies to the texts. Each text may be used only once. One hobby is extra; it does not need to be used.

Weird hobbies

1. Falconry
2. Numismatics
3. Geocaching
4. Journaling
5. Lockpicking
6. Whittling

A. Imagine going outside with a special device that helps you find hidden treasures that other people have placed nearby. These treasures aren't gold or jewels but small containers that hold a logbook or sometimes little trinkets. You use GPS or a smartphone app to follow clues and coordinates that lead you to these secret spots. The challenge is to find the container by carefully exploring parks, forests, or even cities, which can feel like a real-life adventure or treasure hunt. People enjoy this activity because it encourages them to get outside, discover new places they might not otherwise visit, and practice using technology for navigation. It's also a social hobby, as there are communities worldwide who share tips, create new challenges, and celebrate successful finds. The excitement comes from the search itself and the feeling of accomplishment when you locate the hidden item.

B. This hobby involves learning how to open locks without using the original key. It might sound like something only spies or thieves do, but many people study this skill legally to understand how locks work and to challenge themselves with a difficult puzzle. Participants use special thin tools to carefully manipulate the lock's internal parts, a process that requires great patience, steady hands, and concentration. The goal is to unlock the mechanism smoothly without damaging it. Many hobbyists collect different types of locks and practice on them to improve their skills. This activity is sometimes used by locksmiths or people who want to help others get back into their homes if they lose their keys. Enthusiasts often join clubs or online groups where they share tips, tricks, and new techniques.

C. This ancient practice is about working closely with certain types of birds that hunt for food. The person who does this hobby trains the bird to fly and catch small animals like rabbits or birds, and then return to the person. It's a deep relationship that requires understanding the bird's behaviour, building trust, and careful training. This activity is both a sport and a traditional way of life in some cultures, combining human skills with nature's power. The birds used are specially trained and cared for, and the handler must learn how to keep the birds healthy and happy. This hobby often involves spending long hours outdoors, observing wildlife and practicing flying techniques. It has been practiced for thousands of years and is still enjoyed by people who appreciate nature and animals.

D. This activity is about regularly writing down your thoughts, feelings, and experiences in a notebook. It is a way to express yourself freely without worrying about rules or other people's opinions. Many people use this method to reflect on their day, set personal goals, or understand their emotions better. Sometimes it includes drawing, making lists, or writing poems or stories. Keeping a record of your life helps you remember important moments and can be a form of therapy. It improves writing skills and encourages self-awareness. Some people write every day, while others do it when they feel inspired or need to organize their thoughts. This hobby can be very relaxing and offers a private space for creativity and personal growth. Over time, a collection of these writings shows how a person changes and develops. It's an easy and flexible hobby that requires only a pen and paper but can have a big impact on how you understand yourself and your world.

E. This hobby is all about carefully shaping wood using a sharp knife or small tools. People who practice it create useful or decorative objects by slowly cutting away tiny pieces of wood. Beginners usually start with soft wood and simple designs like small animals or spoons. As skills improve, they move on to more detailed and complex projects. It's a traditional skill that has been passed down through generations and is often enjoyed in quiet settings, like at home or in craft groups. Besides being a creative outlet, it teaches fine motor control and planning since you need to think about each cut carefully. The finished products can be gifts, decorations, or tools, and many people feel proud of their hand-carved creations.

Read the texts describing people and match the names (Alex, Steve, Mark, Bella, Mathew) to the hobbies. You can use the names only once. One hobby is extra; it does not need to be used.

Alex

Alex loves solving clues and exploring the outdoors. He also enjoys discovering new places while staying active.

Steve

Steve is patient and detail-oriented, fascinated by how things work.

Mark

Deeply connected to nature and animals, Mark finds joy in traditional practices that require patience, observation, and outdoor skills.

Bella

Bella is a thoughtful and creative person. She enjoys reflecting on their experiences and expressing emotions privately.

Mathew

Mathew is creative and enjoys working with natural materials.

Hobbies:

1. Falconry
2. Whittling
3. Geocaching
4. Journaling
5. Lockpicking
6. Numismatics

Task 2. Read the text and choose ‘true’ if the statement is true or ‘false’ if it is false.

The Digital Generation Gap

In today's fast-changing world, technology is an important part of daily life. It has changed the way families communicate and spend time together, creating what is called the “digital generation gap.” This gap shows the differences between parents and children when it comes to using technology and understanding its role in their lives.

One of the biggest changes is in communication style. In the past, family members would mostly talk face-to-face or use phone calls. These days, many families use instant messaging, social media, and video calls to keep in touch. For children and teenagers, who have grown up with smartphones and the internet, using these tools is natural. For many parents, though, it can be confusing, and they may feel left out of conversations happening through apps they do not use or understand.

The digital generation gap offers both positives and negatives for family relationships. On the one hand, technology allows family members who live far

away from each other to stay connected. Grandparents can see their grandchildren over video calls, and families separated by large distances can still share important moments and daily updates using social media. Technology can help families feel closer even if they are in different parts of the world.

On the other hand, the increased use of digital devices can sometimes cause problems. Many parents find that their children are more focused on their smartphones or tablets than on spending real time together. Family dinners, which were once times for conversation, are now often interrupted by the presence of screens. This can lead to less face-to-face communication and, sometimes, weaker emotional connections between family members.

Another challenge is that parents often feel anxious about their children's online behaviour. The internet provides many learning opportunities, but it also has risks. Parents, especially those who are not familiar with modern technology, may struggle to guide their children about online dangers, appropriate behaviour, or setting limits on screen time. This can lead to disagreements or misunderstandings about how much and in what ways children should use digital devices.

There is also a difference in the way generations view privacy. Older family members often value keeping personal information private, while younger ones are usually more comfortable sharing their daily lives on social media. These different views can cause confusion or even conflict within families.

Despite these challenges, many families are finding solutions. For example, some create "device-free" times, especially during meals, to bring back face-to-face conversation. Others work together to learn about new technologies, with children teaching parents about social media, and parents sharing advice about how to use technology safely and responsibly.

In the end, the goal for families should be to find a balanced approach to technology—enjoying its benefits without letting it replace genuine personal connections. Open communication, mutual respect, and a willingness to learn from each other can help families bridge the digital generation gap and build stronger, healthier relationships in the modern world.

1. The digital generation gap is the amount of time different people spend communicating online.
2. Technology cannot help family members living far apart not to feel isolated.
3. Digital devices can distract family members from enjoying each other's company.
4. Parents can have difficulty monitoring and guiding their children's online activities.

5. Younger generations never post information about themselves online.
6. Taking a break from technology is one of the ways to encourage more face-to-face interaction.
7. Families should completely avoid using any technology to improve their relationships.
8. There are ways to solve the problem of digital generation gap.

For each questions (9-15), choose the answer which fits best, according to the text.

9. The term "digital generation gap" mainly describes
 - differences in parents' and children's perceptions of technology.
 - digital literacy.
 - the cost of modern digital devices.
 - the time families spend using digital devices together.
10. Parents might not understand their children's digital conversations because they
 - do not have enough free time.
 - are not good enough at using modern devices.
 - prefer watching TV to using phones.
 - are indifferent to what their children do online.
11. Technology helps families separated by distance
 - meet in person more often.
 - learn about how they are getting on.
 - not to feel bored.
 - make friends online.
12. Overuse of digital devices can
 - make children eat too fast.
 - have a negative effect on family relationships.
 - result in parents cooking less often.
 - make family dinners fun.
13. Parents are worried about their children's online activities because
 - children waste much time online.
 - children refuse to do their homework.
 - they may be unable to teach their children how to use the internet safely.
 - children spend too much time with friends.

14. How do different generations often feel about revealing information about themselves?

- Older people care more about privacy issues.
- Younger people share more personal info both online and offline.
- Both generations share equally on social media.
- Younger people are more secretive about their private life.

15. In order to handle the digital generation gap

- it is necessary to ban all devices at home.
- it is enough to agree on times when devices are not used.
- parents should let children use devices without restrictions.
- families come up with different solutions.

Use of English (Лексико-грамматический конкурс)

Task 1. Read the text below and decide which answer best fits each gap.

Example: 0. beat

Nothing can **0.** (*beat / compare / compete / win*) Russia's natural beauty when it comes to creating breathtaking landscapes. From the towering Caucasus Mountains to the deep waters of Lake Baikal, the country never **1.** (*flops / falls / feels / fails*) to inspire awe. One of Russia's most famous natural treasures is Baikal itself — a UNESCO World Heritage Site that supports countless endemic **2.** (*species / spices / creature / creation*). The vast Siberian taiga is also **3.** (*accommodation / house / home / setting*) to an incredible variety of plants and animals, including bears, lynxes, and Siberian tigers.

The crystal-clear waters of rivers like the Yenisei and the Volga **4.** (*protect / support / supply / provide*) not only beauty but also a vital source of life for surrounding communities. In the south, the sands of the Chara Desert feature **5.** (*wandering / wondering / wonder / wander*) dunes that create mesmerising patterns under the sun. Meanwhile, ancient rock formations in regions like the Lena Pillars **6.** (*talk / speak / tell / say*) stories from millions of years ago.

One of the most magical experiences is **7.** (*looking / watching / see / observe*) waterfalls in the Caucasus or Altai Mountains cascade down rocky cliffs. The endless horizon seen from the steppes and open **8.** (*plains / planes / plans / plants*) of southern Russia gives a sense of freedom and tranquillity. The wildlife **9.** (*inhabitants / habits / hobbits / habitats*) of protected areas such as the Kronotsky

Nature Reserve preserve biodiversity and **10.** (*remain / remind / recall / remember*) us of nature's delicate balance.

Task 2. For questions 1-5, read the text below and fill in the gaps with the correct verbs starting with the letters provided. Use the correct forms of the verbs.

Example: 0. sign

Starting a new school year always brings excitement and some challenges. Students need to **0.** s ____ up for their classes and **1.** g ____ along with new classmates and teachers. When lessons begin, it's important to **2.** p ____ attention to the teacher and **3.** t ____ down notes. They also need to **4.** l ____ into different study methods to find what works best for them. Group work is common as taking part in discussions and **5.** c ____ up with ideas together will teach students work as a team.

Task 3. For questions 1-10, read the text below. In each sentence, find an idiom in which one word is used incorrectly. Replace these words with the correct ones. Write them as in the example.

Example: 0. tiny little

- 0.** A tiny bird told me that yesterday's group meeting went way worse than we expected.
- 1.** It felt like everyone got their wires across right from the start, and things got super confusing.
- 2.** The group leader kept droning in about stuff that didn't matter, so it was hard to stay focused.
- 3.** Luckily, one student wasn't afraid to talk their mind and pointed out the real problems.
- 4.** During the break, a few of us started to shot the breeze just to chill and reset before round two.
- 5.** Thankfully, the teacher promised to get everyone posted on what needs fixing and what comes next.
- 6.** Later, I heard straight from the horse's mouth that the teacher wasn't impressed with our presentation.
- 7.** One of the group members, who's known for having the gift of the grab, tried to

explain everything and save face.

8. But their excuses fell flatly because the issues were way too obvious to ignore.
9. We had no choice but to admit the whole thing had nearly gone bell up.
10. Hopefully, we won't screw out next time.

Task 4. Watch the video and match it to the name of the film. There are four names that you do not need to use.

1.	 WhatsApp Video 2025-08-04 at 21.20.39_f4490e0f.mp4	a.	Charlie and the Chocolate Factory
2.	 WhatsApp Video 2025-08-04 at 21.21.04_eed36538.mp4	b.	Avatar
3.	 WhatsApp Video 2025-08-04 at 21.21.18_1ce0ddc3.mp4	c.	The Terminator
4.	 WhatsApp Video 2025-08-04 at 21.21.32_cc609e16.mp4	d.	Cruella
5.	 WhatsApp Video 2025-08-04 at 21.22.27_ecdd7ab5.mp4	e.	Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe
		f.	Maleficent
		g.	Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone
		h.	Jurassic Park
		i.	Back to the Future

Вариант 2

Listening (Конкурс понимания устной речи)

Task 1. Listen to a man talking about a tour he did. Decide whether the statements (1-10) are true (T) or false (F). You will hear the recording twice.

1. Dave wanted to escape pollution of the city.
2. He is not accustomed to the hectic life in big cities.
3. It was amazingly peaceful and quiet in Jersey.
4. Dave went on his cycling holiday in autumn.
5. The weather forecast had been unfavourable for cycling.
6. The island is convenient for riding bikes.
7. Dave wished he hadn't cycled along the beach.
8. Dave ran over a pedestrian.
9. While in Jersey, tourists can visit some interesting places.
10. Very few people visit the island.

Task 2. Listen to 5 people speaking. For each question (1-7), choose the correct answer. You will hear the recording once.

1. Speaker A
 - never tries to make friends with new classmates.
 - wants to have more friends.
 - has to change schools.
 - doesn't have close friends.
2. Speaker B
 - and his friends have a lot in common.
 - wants to have friends who differ from him.
 - is a friendly person.
 - spends too much time hanging out with his friends.
3. Speaker B
 - believes we can be judged by our choice of friends.
 - is an easy-going person.
 - has lots of interests.
 - and his friends look alike.

4. Speaker C

- has become more self-assured.
- is very shy.
- is always in the centre of attention.
- had a part-time job in the kitchen.

5. Speaker D

- dreaded going to school in America.
- got a job abroad.
- was warmly welcomed by his classmates.
- was ignored by his new classmates.

6. Speaker E

- does not trust people easily.
- is a gullible person.
- has never had a friend.
- is desperate to have friends.

7. Speaker E

- had a very painful experience when she was younger.
- is often let down by friends.
- is very shy.
- feels lonely and unhappy.

Listen to the recording again. Match the statements (8-15) to the speakers (A- E). You can use the letters (A-E) more than once.

This person

8	admits being a newcomer can be challenging	
9	had great expectations about moving to another country	
10	quotes a well-known saying	
11	was happy to make a friend in a new place	
12	used to feel inferior to others	
13	thinks we should not trust our first impressions of others	
14	says we build friendships with people whose qualities are similar to ours	
15	used to be unsociable around strangers	

Reading (Конкурс понимания письменной речи)

Task 1. Read the texts and match types of sports to the texts. Each text may be used only once. One type of sports is extra; it does not need to be used.

Weird sports

1. Canopy piloting

2. Bossaball

3. Luge

4. Wingsuit flying

5. Cycleball

6. Hurling

A. This winter sport takes place on a narrow ice track with high, curved walls. Competitors lie flat on their backs on a small sled, with their feet pointing forward, and race down the track at very high speeds. Steering is done with subtle movements of the body and legs, as there are no steering wheels or brakes. Athletes can reach speeds of more than 130 km/h, so safety gear like helmets and special suits are essential. The goal is to complete the track in the shortest possible time, with the combined times of several runs deciding the winner.

B. This traditional Irish sport is played on a large grass field between two teams. Each player carries a wooden stick with a flat, curved end, used to hit a small ball called a sliotar. The aim is to score points by sending the ball through the opponents' goalposts, either over the crossbar for one point or into a net for three points. The game is fast, physical, and often described as one of the quickest field sports in the world. Players can catch the ball in the air, run with it, or hit it along the ground.

C. This modern sport combines elements of volleyball, football, and gymnastics. It is played on an inflatable court with a trampoline in the center on each side of the net. Players jump on the trampoline to spike the ball over the net in creative ways, sometimes flipping or twisting in the air. The mix of high jumps, fast ball exchanges, and unusual moves makes the game exciting to watch and play. Teams usually have three or four players, and the objective is to land the ball in the opponents' court while preventing them from returning it.

D. In this sport, two teams compete on a court about the size of a small basketball court, but instead of running, players ride bicycles. The bicycles are designed without brakes and have fixed gears for better control. Players use their bike wheels to pass and shoot a small ball toward the opponent's goal. Balance and coordination are extremely important, as players need to control the bike while aiming accurately. The game is usually played indoors, and teamwork is essential for both defense and attack.

E. This high-adrenaline sport is a form of skydiving where the participant wears a special jumpsuit with fabric wings stretching between the arms and legs. These wings allow the person to glide forward through the air instead of just falling straight down. Athletes often jump from planes, helicopters, or cliffs, and can cover long distances before opening their parachute to land. Controlling speed and direction requires skill, and participants need extensive training before attempting it.

Read the texts describing people and match the names (Liam, Aisha, Matt, Hannah, Kay) to the types of sports. You can use the names only once. One hobby is extra; it does not need to be used.

Liam

Liam loves cold weather and enjoys the thrill of speed. He has excellent body control and isn't afraid to lie almost flat on a tiny sled while racing down an icy track.

Aisha

Aisha likes team games that are fast and physical. She enjoys running across large fields, using special equipment to pass a ball quickly between teammates.

Matt

Matt is very energetic and loves jumping high. He enjoys games that mix different sports and give him the chance to perform flips and tricks while scoring points.

Hannah

Hannah has great balance and coordination. She likes cycling but also wants to try something competitive that doesn't involve racing on roads or tracks.

Kay

Kay is an adventurous thrill-seeker who loves heights. He dreams of gliding through the air before opening a parachute to land safely.

Types of sports:

1. Wingsuit flying
2. Bossaball
3. Luge
4. Canopy piloting
5. Hurling
6. Cycleball

Task 2. Read the text and choose ‘true’ if the statement is true or ‘false’ if it is false.

History of the Weekend

What are you doing this weekend? Perhaps you are spending time with family, hanging out with friends or maybe you are going to play a sport. All around the world, people chill out at the end of the working week and take part in leisure activities. In many countries, the weekend consists of Saturday and Sunday, while in others Friday and Saturday are the days of rest. In Afghanistan, Thursday and Friday form the weekend, while in one country, Brunei, Friday and Sunday are the days off. In Russia, the common working week begins on Monday and ends on Friday.

Have you ever stopped to wonder, though, exactly where it originated? And how is the concept going to change? The history of the weekend is longer than you might think. In Ancient Rome, after every eight days there was a market day during which children did not go to school and agricultural workers stopped work and came to the city to sell the produce of their labour or to practice religious rites.

The present-day concept of a longer weekend took shape during the Industrial Revolution, which started at the end of the 18th century. It brought about sweeping changes in economic and social organization. In the mid-19th century, in areas such as the north of England, people began to move to towns and cities. There, new factories were springing up and labour force was in demand. Their working lives were once ruled by nature, with the amount of work depending on the changing seasons. Now, their employers demanded a different rhythm - a six-day week of up to 12 hours a day, followed by one day of rest.

Campaigns for workers’ rights appeared. By the end of the century they had managed to reduce the working week to five and a half days. This meant that working people could take an interest in hobbies such as photography, which was very new at the time. In the US in the 1930s, industrialist Henry Ford helped to create the weekend. He gave all his workers Saturday and Sunday off work. His factories manufactured cars, and he wanted to allow his employees time to purchase and enjoy the cars they produced.

These days, in many countries, working a 40-hour week is normal. Many people have a nine-to-five job, but even that is rapidly changing. Technology enables more people to work from home and plan their own use of time. This means that an official period away from work is becoming less important. Perhaps in the future we will work fewer hours altogether. If we become more productive, we should be able to afford the same lifestyle by working fewer hours. It has been estimated, for example, that now, a worker in the US can achieve a 1950s standard of living by working just 11 hours a week. Some people have recommended a 21-hour working week, saying

that it will help with unemployment, climate change and inequality. However, a change like that may mean more leisure time but it will probably limit people's ability to earn money to enjoy it.

1. Playing sports is not the only activity one can do to relax after a working week.
2. Russia is the only country where people usually work from Monday to Friday.
3. The concept of the weekend originated quite recently.
4. In the countryside people had to work more in certain seasons.
5. In the 19th century, employees began to fight for shorter working hours.
6. Henry Ford was a factory worker.
7. Nowadays, fewer people can decide when to work and when to relax.
8. A shorter working week might help solve some social problems.

For each question 9-15, choose the answer which fits best, according to the text.

9. In many countries, people work
 - on Saturday and Sunday.
 - from Monday to Friday.
 - all week long.
 - on Thursday and Friday only.
10. In Ancient Rome
 - agricultural workers used their weekends to earn money.
 - agricultural workers had longer weekends than we do.
 - children didn't have a day off school.
 - everyone used to go to the market.
11. In the 1800s, people started leaving the countryside because
 - cities and towns offered job opportunities.
 - they didn't like the north of England.
 - life in the countryside was monotonous.
 - they didn't want to depend on nature.
12. Henry Ford supported the idea of the weekend because he
 - worked long hours.
 - wanted his workers to have hobbies.
 - wanted to reduce his expenses.
 - wanted his workers to have time to buy and drive his cars.

13. The weekend used to be more important because

- people could not decide on their working hours themselves.
- nowadays people do not feel exhausted.
- most people work less than 40 hours a week.
- people had a lot of hobbies.

14. A shorter working week

- may have its disadvantages.
- will make people lazy and less efficient.
- will make people happy.
- may have a negative impact on the environment.

15. In the mid-20th century,

- an average American worker had to work more in order to live comfortably.
- Americans spent up to 11 hours a day at work.
- all workers had enough money to achieve a living standard.
- a living standard was the same for everyone.

Use of English (Лексико-грамматический конкурс)

Task 1. Read the text below and decide which answer best fits each gap.

Example: 0. beat

Nothing can **0.** (*beat / compare / win / conquer*) nature's ability to create breathtaking beauty and sustain life in all its forms. Animals play a **1.** (*vicious / vivid / vital / vibrant*) role in the ecosystem and are fascinating creatures to study. They live in a **2.** (*various / variety / variant / variation*) of habitats, including forests, oceans, deserts, and grasslands.

Many animals have incredible abilities to **3.** (*adapt / adopt / adopting / adept*), which helps them survive. For example, some have sharp claws for **4.** (*haunting / hunting / handing / hounding*), while others have thick fur to stay warm in cold climates. In Russia, the Siberian tiger thrives in the snowy forests of the Far East, and polar bears roam the icy Arctic coastlines. Social animals, like wolves, often live together in groups to protect each other and find food. On the other hand, some animals, such as tigers, prefer a(n) **5.** (*solo / alone / solitary / loneliness*) life.

Humans have a(n) **6.** (*enclosed / closed / closely / close*) relationship with animals, relying on them for food, clothing, and companionship. Pets like dogs and cats are common **7.** (*house / household / home / housemate*) members that bring joy and

comfort. Unfortunately, many animal species face **8.** (*threats / trades / threads / treats*) due to habitat loss, pollution, and climate change.

It is crucial to **9.** (*raise / rise / erase / arise*) awareness of these issues. By doing so, we **10.** (*unsure / insure / ensure / reassure*) the survival of diverse animal species, from the Amur leopards of Russia to tropical rainforest parrots, keeping the balance of nature and making the world a better place for future generations to enjoy.

Task 2. For questions 1-5, read the text below and fill in the gaps with the correct verbs starting with the letters provided. Use the correct forms of the verbs.

Example: 0. sign

In order to succeed on our competitive world, students need to **0.** s ____ up for various classes. Every day, they have to **1.** k ____ up with their lessons to avoid **2.** f ____ behind.

After finishing their homework, one should **3.** h ____ it in on time. If a student misses a class, they need to **4.** c ____ up on the work they missed. Going to school can sometimes be challenging but it is an important part of **5.** g ____ up.

Task 3. For questions 1-10, read the text below. In each sentence, find an idiom in which one word is used incorrectly. Replace these words with the correct ones.

Write them as in the example.

Example: 0. tiny little

- 0.** A tiny bird told me something weird went down at school last Friday.
- 1.** At first, I didn't believe it, but the more I heard, the more I had a sleeping suspicion there was some truth to the rumours.
- 2.** Mark missed an important group meeting and instead of just saying he'd overslept, decided to bend the true and said his alarm clock had not gone off.
- 3.** Later, Clara decided to bring the news to the teacher about what really happened.
- 4.** She said she had to take it off her chest, even if it might cause drama.
- 5.** I heard she even washed the dirt about some other stuff Mark had been hiding.
- 6.** Personally, I don't think walking behind Mark's back was the best move, and of course, Mark was super mad when he found out.
- 7.** Julia tried to tell some sense into him before things got too heated.

8. Thankfully, she managed to talk to him out off taking revenge on Clara.

9. Then she set up a group chat and made sure to get everyone in the picture so no one would be left out.

10. Honestly, mixing stress, secrets, and blame is just a receipt for disaster — definitely something to avoid in group projects.

Task 4. Watch the video and match it to the name of the film. There are four names that you do not need to use.

1.	 WhatsApp Video 2025-08-04 at 21.23.05_090005dd.mp4	a.	The Hobbit: An Unexpected Journey
2.	 WhatsApp Video 2025-08-04 at 21.23.30_65b00e0d.mp4	b.	Men in Black
3.	 WhatsApp Video 2025-08-04 at 21.24.02_1be1029c.mp4	c.	Spider-Man
4.	 WhatsApp Video 2025-08-04 at 21.24.23_da2b4c3c.mp4	d.	The Matrix
5.	 WhatsApp Video 2025-08-04 at 21.24.42_df51e5a6.mp4	e.	Cruella
		f.	The Terminator
		g.	Pirates of the Caribbean: The Curse of the Black Pearl
		h.	Jurassic Park
		i.	Star Wars: Episode II: Attack of the Clones

Вариант 3

Listening (Конкурс понимания устной речи)

Task 1. Listen to a woman talking about upcycling furniture. Decide whether the statements (1-10) are true (T) or false (F). You will hear the recording twice.

1. Upcycling is a popular sport.
2. It is not harmful to the environment.
3. Upcycling requires a lot of specific skills.
4. Upcycling furniture is always costly.
5. Imagination can help you give old things new life.
6. Emma believes it's better to buy old furniture from websites.
7. Your personal taste is the main criterion when it comes to the style of the upcycling.
8. Emma has got her own colour and style preferences.
9. The speaker thinks she upcycled an old picture frame beautifully.
10. Emma advises the listeners to upcycle the office furniture, too.

Task 2. Listen to 5 people speaking. For each question (1-7), choose the correct answer. You will hear the recording once.

1. Speaker A

- is mistreated by her boss.
- is afraid her boss is paranoid.
- can prove she is right.
- is in hospital.

2. Speaker B

- doesn't know how he's going to juggle his job and studies.
- doesn't like his colleagues.
- says everyone objects to working overtime.
- wants to unwind in the evenings.

3. Speaker B

- doesn't know exactly what skills he wants to learn.
- wants to be his own boss.
- has enrolled on a class.
- knows for sure what his goal is.

4. Speaker C

- complains about a colleague who distracts her from work.
- has a crazy colleague.
- never chats with colleagues.
- always gives her colleagues a helping hand.

5. Speaker D

- was grateful to his employer when he got the job.
- has never faced a dilemma before.
- could not thank his employer.
- has a lot of work experience.

6. Speaker E

- ate out with a friend.
- went to a restaurant with a colleague.
- mistook a stranger for her colleague.
- said 'hello' to her colleague in the restaurant.

7. Speaker E

- suspects her colleague of being disloyal to their employer.
- didn't recognise a colleague of hers.
- told her colleague she had seen him.
- admits being mistaken.

Listen to the recording again. Match the statements (8-15) to the speakers (A- E). You can use the letters (A-E) more than once.

This person

8	suspects a person of not telling them the truth	
9	never feels relaxed in their workplace	
10	has only worked for their employer for a short time	
11	sent numerous applications before they became employed	
12	doesn't know how to deal with a talkative person	
13	asks for a piece of advice concerning a problem which hasn't arisen yet	
14	doesn't want to be cruel to a colleague	

Reading (Конкурс понимания письменной речи)

Task 1. Read the texts and match jobs to the texts. Each text may be used only once. One job is extra; it does not need to be used.

Weird jobs

1. Dinkey operator
2. Face feeler
3. Bounty hunter
4. Gumologist
5. Reindeer minder
6. Odour judge

A. This person's job is to find people who have been accused of a crime and have run away. Usually, these people were supposed to appear in court but didn't show up. The worker is not a police officer, but they often cooperate with the police or the courts. They might get information from friends, family, neighbours, or online sources to discover where the person is hiding. Sometimes, they travel long distances to find their target. They may have to watch a place secretly or follow someone without being noticed. When they find the person, they catch them and take them back to face justice. The work can be dangerous because the people they are looking for might not want to be caught and could try to escape or even fight. The payment often depends on how many people they successfully bring back, so it is not always regular. For the right person, this is an exciting but risky way to earn a living.

B. This person's job is to use their hands to feel people's skin and describe its condition. They might work for a beauty company that wants to test a new cream, lotion, or other skin care product. Before the product is used, they feel the skin to check its texture — is it smooth, soft, dry, or rough? After the person has used the product for a while, they check again to see if there is any change. The worker is trained to notice small differences in skin texture that most people would miss. They usually do this work in a laboratory or a special testing room. Hygiene is important, so they wash their hands often and sometimes wear gloves. They may also have to write detailed notes about what they feel. This helps scientists and companies understand whether their products really work. The job might sound unusual, but it is important for developing effective beauty and skin care products. Without this role, companies would not have accurate information about how their products affect the skin of real people over time.

C. This worker spends their time trying different types of chewing gum. They test the taste, smell, and texture to help companies create better products. First, they chew a piece and notice the flavour — is it sweet, sour, minty, or fruity? Then, they pay attention to how long the taste lasts. They also check how the gum feels: is it too hard to chew, too soft, or just right? After testing, they write a detailed report for the company's research team. The information they provide helps decide which gum will be sold in shops. Sometimes, the worker may also suggest new flavours or combinations, such as mixing fruit and mint. This job requires a strong sense of taste and smell, as well as the ability to describe these sensations clearly. They might have to avoid certain foods before work so their senses are not affected. While the idea of chewing gum all day sounds fun, it can be tiring to test many samples in a short time. Still, this role is important for making sure customers enjoy the gum they buy and that it meets the company's high-quality standards.

D. This person operates a small train that carries goods or people for short distances. They might work in a factory, a mine, or a port. The train is smaller than the ones used on public railways and is usually used to move materials like coal, wood, or machinery. The worker controls the train, making sure it runs at a safe speed and stops in the right place. They also help with loading and unloading the cargo, sometimes using cranes or other machines. Before each trip, they check the train's brakes, wheels, and engine to make sure everything is working properly. Safety is very important because accidents can damage valuable goods or hurt people. The worker needs to follow a timetable so the goods arrive on time. This role may not be well-known, but it is important for industries that depend on moving materials quickly and efficiently over short distances. Without this job, many businesses could not run smoothly.

E. This worker takes care of a special type of animal that lives in very cold areas. These animals are strong, have thick fur, and can pull sleds over snow and ice. The worker makes sure they have enough food, which might include moss or other plants, and provides them with clean water. They check the animals daily for injuries or signs of illness and keep them safe from wild predators. They move the herd to new areas where there is more to eat. In the winter, they may guide the animals while they pull sleds for visitors or help transport goods. The work often takes place outdoors in freezing temperatures and can be physically challenging. The worker needs to understand animal behaviour, because these creatures can be shy or nervous around strangers. They may also train them to respond to commands and wear harnesses. In some places, this role is part of an old cultural tradition, and caring for these animals has been a way of life for many generations. Without this job, both the animals and the people who depend on them would face serious difficulties, especially in remote, snowy regions.

Read the texts describing people and match the names (Liam, Sofia, Daniel, Pam, Oskar) to the jobs. You can use the names only once.

Liam

Liam loves solving puzzles and finding people or things that are hard to track down. He is brave, determined, and not afraid to face danger.

Sofia

Sofia has an excellent sense of touch and can notice very small differences in skin texture. She is patient and works carefully.

Daniel

Daniel has a sharp sense of taste and smell. He enjoys trying new flavours and describing them in detail.

Pam

Pam is careful with machines and always follows safety rules. She likes making sure things run on time and without problems.

Oskar

Oskar enjoys working outdoors, even in cold weather. He is calm around animals and knows how to care for them.

Jobs:

1. Odour judge
2. Dinkey operator
3. Gumologist
4. Bounty hunter
5. Face feeler
6. Reindeer minder

Task 2. Read the text and choose ‘true’ if the statement is true or ‘false’ if it is false.

Less and Less Intelligent?

Modern life is about progress and development. As human beings, we’re supposed to improve, to become smarter with each generation. Now, while that may be true in comparison with prehistoric people, there is an increasing amount of evidence that the humans of our era are in danger of going backwards, not forwards. The experts say that certain aspects of modern life are tiring our brains, making them slower, more stupid and less capable of original thought. What are we doing wrong? Quite a lot, actually.

Let's begin with food. There is plenty of evidence that eating huge amounts of fats found in junk food negatively affects motivation, which is a key ingredient in an active brain. Lack of enthusiasm to study, read, go out or play sport can lead to the life of a couch potato, happy only to sit in front of your TV or computer or smartphone screen watching shows and videos that are as rubbish as the food you eat. As if that isn't bad enough, fatty diets can damage your memory and lead to depression.

Another feature of modern life that affects our brain is multitasking. Most probably, you think multitasking shows that one is really capable. As a matter of fact, it doesn't. 'Multitasking' is just switching from one task to another very quickly, which doesn't mean you've done any of the tasks particularly well. Studies show it can be quite the opposite. Working in this way not only tires the mind, but prevents deep and original thought because switching from task to task means you have to start from the beginning each time. In other words, it is a really ineffective way of getting things done and reduces the quality of work.

Constant use of information technology is another thing that affects our intelligence. 'Just Google it' has become the answer to every question. Having unlimited information at the click of a button isn't as good as you might think. Sure, it's great to research a school project from the comfort of your home but original thinking goes out the window if you can just 'take' what you need from an online source without checking it. You are repeating other people's ideas not bothering to question them and you are not thinking critically. Technically, it is also stealing, but that's another story.

Finally, let's look at the negative effects of reality TV. There are countless shows about singing contests, celebrities, relationships - you name it! Are they quality TV? Generally speaking, no. Do they make us dumber? Quite possibly, yes. A study by psychologists involved showing a group of volunteers watching a fake reality show based around the life of a football hooligan and then asking them to take a general knowledge test. What did the results reveal? Those who had seen the show before the test did worse than those who had not.

So, if you don't want to be a candidate for stupidity, put down that burger, focus on one task at a time, think yourself rather than use Google, and stop watching rubbish TV and videos. Just try it, you may even like it.

1. Cave dwellers and Stone Age people were smarter than modern humans.
2. Some features of modern life make us less intelligent.
3. Motivation influences what we eat.
4. Being a couch potato means preferring potato dishes.
5. Multitasking has its downsides.

6. All information on the internet should be taken for granted.
7. An experiment conducted by psychologists proved that reality shows can boost our intellectual abilities.
8. The author advises people to get rid of certain habits.

For question 9-15, choose the answer which fits best, according to the text.

9. In the first paragraph the writer
 - wants us to realise that there is a problem.
 - compares positive and negative effects of some aspects of modern life.
 - shows that experts are wrong.
 - summarises past events of human history.
10. Consuming a lot of junk food
 - can decrease our brainpower
 - makes us addicted to fats.
 - makes everyone happy.
 - has only one downside.
11. One of the ways to prevent memory deterioration is to
 - have healthy eating habits.
 - exclude potato from your diet.
 - watch TV.
 - be more motivated.
12. In paragraph 3, the author suggests that
 - a lot of people consider multitasking to be good for them.
 - very few people can do several things at the same time.
 - people become more creative if they are able to multitask.
 - multitasking results in better performance at school
13. Online resources
 - allow us to spend less time searching for information
 - are a great source of information.
 - should never be used
 - make people ask unnecessary questions.
14. Watching reality shows
 - is one of the aspects which negatively affect our cognitive functions.
 - is an effective way to find solutions to many questions.
 - has the greatest impact on human brain.
 - is an enjoyable pastime.

15. Psychologists and researchers are sure that

- some aspects of modern life have damaging impact on humans.
- positive aspects of modern life outweigh the negative ones.
- prehistoric people were as creative as modern humans.
- we should not change our lifestyle.

Use of English (Лексико-грамматический конкурс)

Task 1. Read the text below and decide which answer best fits each gap.

Example: 0. beat

Nothing can **0.** (*beat / compare / suit / win*) the importance and beauty of Russia's natural landscapes. The country's vast territory **1.** (*offers / gifts / suggests / supports*) everything needed for life: clean air, fresh water, fertile soil, and breathtaking scenery.

Moreover, Russia is **2.** (*housing / house / home / accommodation*) to countless species of animals and plants. Plants play a crucial role in producing oxygen and serving **3.** (*like / as / such / alike*) food for many living creatures. They grow in various environments — some of them even **4.** (*occupy / inhabit / survive / populate*) in the Arctic cold.

Plants have fascinating features, including colourful flowers that attract **5.** (*pollinators / pollution / pollutants / pollen*) like bees and butterflies, which helps plants reproduce and supports biodiversity. Many plants have strong root systems that hold **6.** (*land / ground / earth / soil*) in place, preventing erosion and maintaining healthy ecosystems.

People are **7.** (*depend / dependent / independent / dependence*) on plants not only for food, but also for traditional medicine, textiles, and building materials. Unfortunately, deforestation, industrial pollution, and climate change **8.** (*get / suppose / offer / pose*) a threat to many plant species.

It's vital to **9.** (*assess / evaluate / value / calculate*) and safeguard life on our planet, including plants and their **10.** (*hobbits / inhabitants / habits / habitats*).

Task 2. For questions 1-5, read the text below and fill in the gaps with the correct verbs starting with the letters provided. Use the correct forms of the verbs.

Example: 0. sign

When students **0.** *s* ____ up for a new school, it can be exciting but also a little scary. It's important to **1.** *s* ____ down and get used to the new environment. During lessons,

it's necessary to **2. f** ____ on the subject to understand the material well. When working on homework, students might need to **3. f** ____ out answers by thinking carefully or researching. **4. B** ____ down big assignments into smaller tasks helps make them easier to finish on time. Before exams, it's good to **5. b** ____ up on important topics to feel confident.

Task 3. For questions 1-10, read the text below. In each sentence, find an idiom in which one word is used incorrectly. Replace these words with the correct ones.

Write them as in the example.

Example: 0. tiny little

0. A tiny bird told me that last night's school talent show didn't exactly go as planned.
1. Everyone was looking forward to it and expected it to run as clockwork.
2. At first everything went smoothly but then, all of a sudden, things got sideways.
3. Josh was super nervous and started to speak my ear off about quitting drama club.
4. Then he accidentally split the beans to our teacher!
5. Surprisingly, his comedy act still brought the home down—everyone was laughing like crazy.
6. Then Sam claimed the whole event was a scam and that we'd all been taken for a drive with fake voting.
7. This morning, the organizers met to go over the nuts and bolts of what went wrong.
8. Zoe, as usual, told her mind, no filter at all.
9. I didn't hear any of this from a teacher—I heard it in the grapevine by the lockers.
10. Sounds like the show really stirred up a horse's nest.

Task 4. Watch the video and match it to the name of the film. There are four names that you do not need to use.

1.	 WhatsApp Video 2025-08-04 at 21.24.57_918e32e7.mp4	a.	The Matrix
2.	 WhatsApp Video 2025-08-04 at 21.25.20_28e17b4f.mp4	b.	Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone

3.	 WhatsApp Video 2025-08-04 at 21.25.36_b0b60e09.mp4	c.	Avatar
4.	 Matrix.mp4	d.	X-Men
5.	 X-Men.MP4	e.	Paddington
		f.	The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe
		g.	Jurassic Park
		h.	Back to the Future
		i.	How the Grinch Stole Christmas