

Олимпиада школьников СПбГУ по иностранному языку
2024-2025 учебный год
Отборочный этап

Английский язык
ВАРИАНТ 1

I. Read the text.

- (1) Our culture of work strains to cover its flaws by claiming to be unavoidable and natural. “Mankind is hardwired to work,” as one Conservative MP puts it in a new book.
- (2) However, the idea of a world freed from work has been intermittently expressed – and mocked and suppressed. Repeatedly, the promise of less work has been prominent in visions of the future. Karl Marx wrote that someday workers would be freed from the monotony of a single draining job to “hunt in the morning, fish in the afternoon, rear cattle in the evening, criticise after dinner”. In 1930, the economist John Maynard Keynes predicted that, by the early 21st century, advances in technology would lead to an “age of leisure and abundance”.
- (3) Since the early 2010s, as the crisis of work has become increasingly unavoidable in the US and the UK, these heretical ideas have been rediscovered and developed further. A new anti-work movement has taken shape. A loose, transatlantic network of thinkers advocate a profoundly different future for western economies, where the crises of work and the threat to it from robots are even greater. They call this future “post-work”. For some of these writers, this future must include a universal basic income – currently post-work’s most high-profile and controversial idea – paid by the state to every working-age person, so that they can survive when the great automation comes.
- (4) “Post-work” may be a rather grey and academic-sounding phrase, but it offers enormous, alluring promises: that life would be calmer, more equal, more communal, more pleasurable, more thoughtful, more politically engaged, more fulfilled – in short, that much of human experience would be transformed.
- (5) To many people, this will probably sound outlandish, foolishly optimistic – and quite possibly immoral. But the post-workists insist they are the realists now. “Either automation or the environment, or both, will force the way society thinks about work to change,” says a radical young Welsh academic whose 2015 book “The Refusal of Work” is one of the most persuasive post-work volumes. “So are we the utopians? Or are the utopians the people who think work is going to carry on as it is?”

Beckett, A. Post-work: the radical idea of a world without jobs // The Guardian.
19.01.2018. URL: <https://www.theguardian.com/news/2018/jan/19/post-work-the-radical-idea-of-a-world-without-jobs> (дата обращения: 06.10.2024)

1) Mark the correct answer.

1. The main idea of the text is that ...
- a) the workload on each individual will keep increasing as the population grows
 - b) it is unrealistic to hope that that people will work less in the future
 - c) only radical changes in the western economies will bring about a “post-work” future
 - d) more and more thinkers believe that people’s perspectives on work will change

2. The opening sentence “Our culture of work strains to cover its flaws by claiming to be unavoidable and natural,” means that...
- a) Our work culture has failed, and now it is making every effort to cover its shortcomings by denying the unavoidable and the obvious.
 - b) Our work culture tries to mask its shortcomings by claiming that it is inevitable and natural.
 - c) Our work culture promotes new practices to cover its shortcomings.
 - d) Our work culture is making every effort to mend its shortcomings by claiming that they are “unavoidable” or “natural”.
3. The third sentence in paragraph (5) reads: “Either automation or the environment, or both, will force the way society thinks about work to change.” What does it mean?
- a) Automation or the environment, or both, will have to change the way society thinks about work.
 - b) Society's attitude toward work will have to change in defiance of automation or environment, or both.
 - c) Society's attitude toward work will have to change, either in defiance of automation or the environment, or both.
 - d) Society is considering how to change work, either because of the environment or automation, or both.
4. What’s the idea of “grey” in ““Post-work” may be a rather grey and academic-sounding phrase,” (paragraph (4))?
- a) barely noticeable
 - b) dangerous
 - c) vaguely defined
 - d) outdated
5. According to Karl Marx (paragraph (2)),
- a) someday people will have to work even more
 - b) someday workers’ occupations will become more diverse
 - c) someday workers will return to the pastimes of their ancestors
 - d) someday drains will not need cleaning, and workers will be able to turn to more interesting occupations

2) Mark the following statements as *TRUE* or *FALSE*.

6. The main purpose of the text is to persuade the reader that the post-workists’ ideas are utopian. (TRUE/FALSE)
7. According to the text, the post-workists believe in living at the expense of other nations. (TRUE/FALSE)
8. According to the text, some of the post-workists applaud the notion of a basic income for all. (TRUE/FALSE)

9. Paragraph (3) opens with a claim that in the early 2010s the labour crisis became increasingly inevitable in the United States and the United Kingdom, hence the heretical ideas have been rediscovered and further developed. (TRUE/FALSE)
10. According to the author, no one will embrace the post-workists' ideas because the post-workists intend to transform society. (TRUE/FALSE)

II. For questions 11 – 25, read the text below and decide which answer a), b), c) or d) best fits each space.

In (11) _____ Richard III and claiming the crown at Bosworth Field, Henry VII not only (12) _____ the Tudor dynasty but also won final victory for the Lancastrians in their decades-long struggle (13) _____ the House of York for the English (14) _____.

The House of Tudor (15) _____ the reigns of five (16) _____ - Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary I and Elizabeth I – across 118 years, 1485-1603. The Tudors reigned during a time of religious (17) _____. Catholics and Protestants (18) _____ for control of the country's future and hundreds of men and women were executed for holding (19) _____ to new or traditional religious beliefs.

Arising from the (20) _____ of the Wars of the Roses, the Tudors claimed to give the country a secure and lasting foundation for prosperity: providing an heir and a stable succession became a Tudor (21) _____. The dynasty ended with the reign of Elizabeth I who died (22) _____. In the state-proclaimed mythology of the 'Virgin Queen', she was married not to some foreign prince but to her own (23) _____. Her (24) _____ came to love and (25) _____ her.

11	a) detaching	b) defeating	c) descending	d) debating
12	a) feigned	b) founded	c) found	d) forfeited
13	a) between	b) to	c) against	d) on
14	a) crew	b) crow	c) crown	d) corollary
15	a) enacted	b) endangered	c) encountered	d) encompassed
16	a) princes	b) dukes	c) monarchs	d) kings
17	a) turmoil	b) turmeric	c) tentacle	d) turbidity
18	a) struggled	b) soothed	c) straddled	d) straightened
19	a) back	b) false	c) off	d) true
20	a) ashes	b) asters	c) acres	d) arches
21	a) compliance	b) compassion	c) obsession	d) obedience
22	a) child-friendly	b) childlike	c) childish	d) childless
23	a) realm	b) remnant	c) rapport	d) realty
24	a) obstacles	b) subjects	c) objects	d) substitutes
25	a) detest	b) denounce	c) remonstrate	d) revere

III. Choose the correct word/words to complete the sentence:

26. Advertisers always _____ the good qualities of products and fail to mention their disadvantages.

a) play out	b) play off
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c) play back	d) play up
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27. Christopher, who had completed his studies, found that jobs in Animal Nutrition weren't exactly _____ on the ground.

a) stocky	b) fat
c) thick	d) stout

28. She must _____ at school for about twenty years.

a) has been working	b) have been working
c) have being working	d) have being worked

29. Should her plane be taking _____ now?

a) off	b) up
c) of	d) out

30. The reform process has proceeded in _____.

a) full tilt	b) ups and downs
c) fits and starts	d) up and about

31. Those cheap little metal cars are _____.

a) a dame a dozen	b) a dime a baker's dozen
c) a dime a dozen	d) a dame a baker's dozen

32. If you _____ go to bed so late, no wonder you're tired.

a) will	b) would have
c) would	d) won't

33. Do remind me because I'm _____ to forget.

a) likeable	b) unlike
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c) like	d) likely
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34. In this family more than others, blood is _____.

a) as thick as water	b) thicker than water
c) twice as thick as water	d) less thick than water

35. Inaccurate hurricane predictions gave forecasters a _____.

a) black eye	b) black cab
c) black box	d) black cat

IV. Read the sentences with underlined words and phrases and find the wrong word or phrase (a, b, c or d) which needs correction.

36. The world will pay for its failure to learn from history. For the poorest, growth can be the difference between a good life and tenure. Development has stalled as governments have increasingly rejected the principles that powered a golden era.

a) have	b) tenure
c) stalled	d) golden

37. In 2019 politicians burned lots of political capital by raising the cap on how much universities can charge domestic undergraduates in tuition fees. The prime minister never lived down the L-turn. Today this political folk memory will make it uneasy to raise the cap again. That is nonetheless what the government should do.

a) raising the cap	b) L-turn
c) domestic	d) folk

38. The backlash has been led by right-leaving activists and mainline liberals who disagree about many other things. Politicians have realized that woke ideas and policies are both unpopular with voters and electorally reckless.

a) electorally	b) woke
c) right-leaving	d) backlash

39. Carbon dioxide removal can be done through natural methods – such as restoring wetlands – or tech-based ones, such as direct air captivity and storage, in which machines claw carbon dioxide from the air. The latter are less prone to scammers.

a) claw	b) scammers
c) captivity	d) in which

40. Market-watchers are waiting for one law that could rev up the industry. Land-grabbers, however, often forge tiles in cahoots with local authorities, and many private owners lack deeds. It will take them years to carry out due diligence on the farms they are considering buying.

a) forge	b) rev up
c) tiles	d) due

V. Mark the correct pronunciation of the word:

41. draught

- a) dra:ft
- b) drɔ:t

42. Leicester

- a. 'lestə
- b. 'ləisətə

43. simile

- a. 'sɪm, aɪl
- b. 'sɪməlɪ

44. nauseated

- a. 'nɔ:si, eɪtɪd
- b. 'nɔ:zətɪd

45. archipelago

- a. ,a:kɪ'peləgəʊ
- b. ,a:kɪpə'la:gəʊ

46. scissors

- a. 'skɪsəz

- b. 'sɪzəz
47. Graham
a. 'greɪəm
b. 'græhəm
48. debut
a. ,de'bjʊ:
b. 'deɪ,bju:
49. colonel
a. 'kɜ:nəl
b. 'kɒlənəl
50. foliage
a. ,fəʊlɪ'a:ʒ
b. 'fəʊ,li:ɪdʒ

Ключи

Вариант 1

Задание I

1-d, 2-b, 3-a, 4-c, 5-b, 6-F, 7- F, 8-T , 9-T, 10-F

Задание II

11-b, 12-b, 13-c, 14-c, 15-d, 16-c, 17-a, 18-a, 19-d, 20-a, 21-c, 22-d, 23-a, 24-b, 25-d

Задание III

26-d, 27-c, 28-b, 29-a, 30-c, 31-c, 32-a, 33-d, 34-b, 35-a

Задание IV

36-b, 37-b, 38-c, 39-c, 40-c

Задание V

41 – a, 42 – a, 43 – b, 44 – a, 45 – a, 46 – b, 47 – a, 48 – b, 49 – a, 50 – b.

ВАРИАНТ 2

1. Read the text.

- (1) Walking up to the Manchester offices of Melbourne, an IT server hosting company, my expectations are not high. Dreary business park office buildings slouch amid a forest of To Let signs. But as the lift door slides open, everything is not as it first appeared.
- (2) Oversized flowers, like props from the Wizard of Oz, look out. I stagger on past a living room with leather chairs and bespoke chandeliers; a meeting room replete with early 1960s furniture. A frame of pool is in full swing. And amid all this, people are sat at desks ... doing work.
- (3) The idea of the fun workplace is synonymous with Google – its offices flashing beacons of colour in the otherwise drab world of work, sporting indoor tropical jungle huts and slides between floors. Other young companies of the Noughties followed suit: park benches and towering plants, peopled by barefooted staff.
- (4) The founder of Melbourne explains: "I decided it was time for an office befitting my firm's ethos. The idea is to make it impossible for someone to want to leave. If you look at the costs of bringing on a new person, recruitment, months before they're fully productive ... I would say the additional cost of the office is easily outweighed. Added to that are the productivity benefits of having happy staff, and an increase in prospective clients wanting to visit".
- (5) Richard Kauntze, a commentator on workplace design, believes that we're witnessing a trend: "When I started in the late 1980s, the office was a very formal, hierarchical space with cellular offices. Jumping forward 20 years, people in their late teens and early 20s don't have this division between work and home". Research tends to back this up. Ambius, an interior design company, reported in 2009 that giving office workers a say in the design of their workspace upped productivity by 30%.
- (6) So, will our workplaces increasingly be filled with sensory delights? Stuart Jefferson, senior designer at an office design company, thinks it is possible: "Now I've seen funky office spread to software developers, games houses, even banks, with collaborative spaces and booths. The whole work-life-home scenario is becoming more blurred."

Smedley, T. Workplace design: how office space is becoming fun again // The Guardian. 17.02.2012. URL:

<https://www.theguardian.com/money/2012/feb/17/workplace-design-office-space-fun> (дата обращения: 06.10.2024)

3) Mark the correct answer.

3. The main idea of the text is...
 - e) Today, companies focus more on interior design than on the quality of the services they provide.
 - f) Interior design companies try to secretly promote their services.
 - g) Fancily decorated offices are becoming more popular.
 - h) The older generation needs luxuriously decorated offices more than the younger generation.
4. What does the sentence "A frame of pool is in full swing" in paragraph (2) mean?

- a) The pool's frame is in progress.
- b) A game of pool is going on.
- c) The pool's frame is full of people.
- d) There is a party going on in the pool.

5. What's the idea of "bespoke chandeliers" in paragraph (2)?

- e) the chandeliers are custom-made
- f) the chandeliers are cutting-edge
- g) the chandeliers are antique
- h) the chandeliers are vintage

4. The description of a Google office in paragraph (3) reads: "...its offices flashing beacons of colour in the otherwise drab world of work, sporting indoor tropical jungle huts and slides between floors". What does "sporting indoor tropical jungle huts" mean here?

- a) Tropical jungle huts are installed in some Google offices so that their employees could exercise.
- b) Google offices take care of their employees' health; therefore, some of the offices install tropical jungle huts.
- c) Some Google offices invite notice or attention by tropical jungle huts installed indoors.
- d) Some Google offices conduct indoor tropical jungle hut building competitions.

5. In paragraph (6), the author wonders whether...

- a) ...more lights fixtures will be installed in offices so that offices were not so dimly lit.
- b) ...the clientele of interior design companies will become more homogeneous.
- c) ...more companies will have fancy interior design.
- d) ...more and more companies will be suspicious of the idea of unusually decorated offices.

4) Mark the following statements as TRUE or FALSE.

- 6. In paragraph (2), by saying that the meeting room is "replete" with early 1960s furniture, the author means that the room is fully and abundantly filled with early 1960s furniture. (TRUE/FALSE)
- 7. The text provides arguments in favour of fancily decorated offices. (TRUE/FALSE)
- 8. In paragraph (3), the author argues that the companies established in the 2000s did the same thing as Google. (TRUE/FALSE)
- 9. In paragraph (4), the company's founder points out that hiring new people and the months until they are fully productive cost more than the additional costs of the office. (TRUE/FALSE)
- 10. According to paragraph (2), it seems that young people do not make much difference between home and office, but research does not confirm this. (TRUE/FALSE)

II. For questions 11 – 25, read the text below and decide which answer a), b), c) or d) best fits each space.

Henry VI from the House of Lancaster became king in 1422 when nine months old. He was sensitive, pious and mentally unstable. His (11) _____ saw the gradual loss of England's French lands, leaving only Calais. He was easily (12) _____ by select courtiers and gave away crown lands to (13) _____. His household was corrupt and his reign marked by lawlessness and disorder. In 1445 Henry married the ambitious and strong-willed Margaret of Anjou.

In 1453, Henry suffered a complete mental (14) _____, leaving him unable to govern. Richard, Duke of York, was declared Lord Protector and chief regent during Henry's (15) _____.

Henry recovered in 1455 and York was forced out of court. As Margaret (16) _____ with other nobles to reduce his influence, York (17) _____ to armed hostilities. He (18) _____ the Lancastrians at the Battle of St Albans. York briefly became Lord Protector again and an uneasy peace (19) _____. Fighting (20) _____ more violently in 1459. York and his supporters were forced to (21) _____ the country and Henry was (22) _____ to direct rule. However, Earl of Warwick invaded from Calais and captured the king. York returned and for the third time became Lord Protector. This time he sought to (23) _____ the throne. A compromise was reached (24) _____ he became heir, displacing king's son, Prince Edward, from the (25) _____.

11	a) reign	b) rack	c) rein	d) range
12	a) sentenced	b) succeeded	c) swayed	d) sensed
13	a) fiends	b) favourites	c) foes	d) figures
14	a) collapse	b) blow	c) sanity	d) fallout
15	a) insouciance	b) incantation	c) incompatibility	d) incapacity
16	a) polled	b) panted	c) plotted	d) plied
17	a) retired	b) resigned	c) resorted	d) rescued
18	a) defeated	b) defaced	c) declaimed	d) lost
19	a) ensnared	b) ensued	c) ensured	d) enshrined
20	a) resounded	b) reconsidered	c) resisted	d) resumed
21	a) flee	b) flea	c) plea	d) spree
22	a) descended	b) restored	c) derived	d) bestowed
23	a) flame	b) tame	c) claim	d) name
24	a) wherever	b) whereby	c) whereas	d) wherefore
25	a) concussion	b) obsession	c) success	d) succession

III. Choose the correct word/words to complete the sentence:

26. I couldn't make up my mind. I was caught between a _____ and a _____ place.

a) mountain tight	b) stone tough
c) rock hard	d) block firm

27. She knocked over three vases and seems to be all _____.

a) toes	b) limbs
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c) ankles	d) thumbs
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28. It wasn't her first game of tennis. She _____ many times before.

a) had been playing	b) had played
c) has played	d) played

29. "Who is Jenny Cook?" "I have no idea. I've never heard _____ her."

a) from	b) off
c) of	d) after

30. I am used _____ on the left because I've lived in Britain for a long time.

a) to drive	b) to be driving
c) to have driven	d) to driving

31. (*From a formal letter*) I would be grateful if you _____ me your brochure as soon as possible.

a) would send	b) sending
c) would have sent	d) would be sending

32. The weather was cold while we were away. I wish it _____ warmer.

a) would be	b) was
c) had been	d) would have been

33. Where do you suggest _____ for my holiday?

a) me to go	b) I should go
c) I should to go	d) me go

34. I've started the preparations for the party, but it's up to you to keep _____.

a) the pan frying	b) the kettle steaming
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c) the oven baking	d) the pot boiling
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35. Lately I have been remiss in my duties, perhaps I have not been _____.

a) pulling my weight	b) losing my weight
c) putting on my weight	d) pushing my weight

IV. Read the sentences with underlined words and phrases and find the wrong word or phrase (a, b, c or d) which needs correction.

36. There is excitement in Brazil, as currently the world's largest emitter of greenhouse gases could plausibly be the only large country to become carbon negative. Yet formable challenges are hard to fathom.

a) could	b) formable
c) plausibly	d) fathom

37. One big worry is that in some places private tutoring is eroding public education. Schoolteachers withhold parts of the curriculum for their own private tutoring after school. Dozens of dilapidated government schools had almost entirely unsourced their educational functions to private centers.

a) worry	b) dilapidated
c) withhold	d) unsourced

38. A recent paper looks into how changing economic conditions can confect the types of bosses who lead the firms. Prosocial bosses can be slower to restructure firms in bad times, and amid intensifying competition they were more likely to be replaced by less caring types.

a) economic	b) prosocial
c) confect	d) caring

39. The country makes as much steel as the rest of the world combination. The vast scale of its output is obscured by the fact that most of it stays in the country.

a) combination	b) vast
c) output	d) obscured

40. In response to both the worsening economic situation at home and the deteriorating trading environment abroad, the government has taken some steps to boost demand and reduce supply. It has offered incentives for households to swot old machinery and appliances for new ones.

a) boost	b) incentives
c) swot	d) machinery

V. Mark the correct pronunciation of the word:

41. drought
 - a. drɔ:t
 - b. draʊt
42. Gloucester
 - a. 'glɒstə
 - b. 'glɔ:sɪstə
43. hyperbole
 - a. ,haɪ'pɜ:bəlɪ
 - b. 'haɪpə,bəʊl
44. heinous
 - a. 'hainəs
 - b. 'heinəs
45. debauch
 - a. ,deɪ'bɒʃ
 - b. dɪ'bɔ:tʃ
46. pejorative
 - a. pɪ'dʒɒrətɪv
 - b. 'pejərətɪv
47. Lincoln
 - a. 'lɪŋkəlɪn
 - b. 'lɪŋkən
48. ascetic
 - a. ə'sketɪk
 - b. ə'setɪk
49. prelude
 - a. prɪ'lu:d
 - b. 'prel_ju:d
50. waxing
 - a. 'wæksɪŋ
 - b. 'wɒksɪŋ

Ключи

Вариант 2

Задание I

1-с, 2-б, 3-а, 4-с, 5-с, 6-Т, 7-Т, 8-Т, 9-Т, 10-Ф

Задание II

11-а, 12-с, 13-б, 14-а, 15-д, 16-с, 17-с, 18-а, 19-б, 20-д, 21-а, 22-б, 23-с, 24-б, 25-д

Задание III

26-с, 27-д, 28-б, 29-с, 30-д, 31-а, 32-с, 33-б, 34-д, 35-а

Задание IV

36-б, 37-д, 38-с, 39-а, 40-с

Задание V

41 – б, 42 – а, 43 – а, 44 – б, 45 – б, 46 – а, 47 – б, 48 – б, 49 – б, 50 – а.

ВАРИАНТ 3

1. Read the text.

- (1) Early photography's sepia tint our impression of the 19th century. Yet research into everyday 1860s gown reveals a startling truth: it's electric purple and still shocking now. In 1856, William Perkin, an 18-year-old chemistry student, accidentally discovered the first synthetic dye and quickly established a factory for his new "mauveine", as he called his new purple dye. Chemists across Europe soon followed suit, expanding the synthetic colour palette. The modern world of ubiquitous colour begins at this point.
- (2) This rainbow transformation affected the entire social spectrum, from a working class who were now able to afford bright colours to members of the social elite rethinking their wardrobes. Women asserted a more emboldened identity through colour. In addition to loud dresses, ankles sporting coloured and striped stockings could be flashed thanks to newly swinging steel-hooped crinoline petticoats.
- (3) There was also, inevitably, a backlash against the mass adoption of bright clothing. The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood critic John Ruskin praised instead "God-given" colours while William Morris talked up the faded beauty of expensive organic dyes and initiated a trend among the haute bourgeoisie for muted tones. Yet while the brotherhood themselves advocated natural pigments, our research shows that even in their stridently medievalist works, they used chemical greens.
- (4) This tension between nature and artifice fuelled some intriguing cultural shifts, with later generations intentionally overturning traditional colour symbolism and embracing forbidden hues. Of all Victorian Britain's colour fads, green was the most controversial. By the 1860s, new arsenic greens were toxic and notoriously caused a young woman who worked with colourful silk flowers to produce green vomit before dying. Two decades later, this murky history made green the colour du jour for the decadents – writers and artists who rejected establishment values in favour of a pure aestheticism.
- (5) Perhaps the colour that most strongly echoes down the ages is black. Ramón Casas's 1899 painting of a "decadent young woman" shows her collapsed on an absinthe-green sofa, racy yellow novel in hand, wearing a jet-black dress. It's a deliberate rejection of its special mourning status and points out a marker of her chicness and decadence. The synthetic rainbow lit the way to a revolution, not just in dyes, but in mindsets, too.

Sherwin, S. To dye for: why Victorian Britain was more colourful than we think // The Guardian. 08.09.2023. URL:

<https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/2023/sep/08/colour-revolution-victorian-textiles-ashmolean-oxford> (дата обращения: 08.10.2024)

1) Mark the correct answer.

1. The opening sentence in paragraph (1) reads: "Early photography's sepia tint our impression of the 19th century." What does "tint" mean here?
 - a) give a different colour to
 - b) increase the intensity of
 - c) improve the accuracy of
 - d) prevail over

2. At the end of paragraph (1), the author argues that, since synthetic dyes became available, colours have been...
 - e) ...omnipresent
 - f) ... omnipotent
 - g) ...dazzling
 - h) ...diverse

3. What does the sentence “Women asserted a more emboldened identity through colour” in paragraph (2) mean?
 - e) Women demonstrated that they were discouraged by the society through colour.
 - f) Various colours helped women to conceal those character traits that the society did not approve of.
 - g) Through colour, women signalled that they had become more courageous and confident.
 - h) Women communicated their expectations using colours.

4. What does “muted” in “muted tones” mean (paragraph (3))?
 - i) subversive
 - j) sublime
 - k) subpoenaed
 - l) subdued

5. What is the most accurate summary of paragraph (4)?
 - a) The history of the colour green is a good example of how the associations with a colour and its symbolic meaning changed over time.
 - b) The reputation of green was so damaged by the toxic green dyes of the 19th century that no self-respecting organization has chosen green as their colour ever since.
 - c) The writers and artists of the 19th century who opposed the establishment used green as their colour because they advocated natural dyes.
 - d) Many colours have changed their symbolic meaning, but green, as controversial as it has been, has always remained a symbol of protecting nature and human health.

2) Mark the following statements as *TRUE* or *FALSE*.

6. In paragraph (1), by saying “Chemists across Europe soon followed suit, expanding the synthetic colour palette”, the author means that clothing manufacturers in Europe have focused their efforts on dyeing suits in different colours. (TRUE/FALSE)
7. According to paragraph (2), the introduction of synthetic dyes into clothing production changed the lives only of the lower strata of society. (TRUE/FALSE)
8. Paragraph (3) focuses on the opposition to the widespread use of colourful apparel. (TRUE/FALSE)
9. The text explains what colours were in fashion in the Victorian era and how some of them changed their symbolic meaning. (TRUE/FALSE)

10. According to the last sentence of the text, the emergence of a variety of synthetic dyes has dramatically changed not only the chemical composition of dyes but also the set of tools with which colouring is carried out. (TRUE/FALSE)

II. For questions 11 – 25, read the text below and decide which answer a), b), c) or d) best fits each space.

Elizabeth II celebrated the Diamond Jubilee of her reign in 2012, becoming the second British monarch to mark 60 years on the throne. In January 2010 the Government announced (11) _____ plans to mark the Jubilee: a Diamond Jubilee (12) _____ at Windsor Castle in May, followed by a long weekend of events in June, including a special concert at Buckingham Palace and the (13) _____ of 2012 beacons up and down the UK.

London was also the setting for celebrations in 2011 when the Queen's grandson, Prince William, the new Duke of Cambridge, married Catherine Middleton at Westminster Abbey. William – second in line of (14) _____ to the throne after his father Charles – met Kate in 2001 when both were University students. They (15) _____ their engagement on 16 November 2010, when William presented Kate (16) _____ the sapphire and diamond engagement ring given to his late mother in 1981. After the service the royal couple (17) _____ in the 1902 state Landau carriage to Buckingham Palace, where – (18) _____ tradition – they kissed on the balcony before (19) _____ crowds in the Mall. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge became parents two years later, welcoming George Alexander Louis, who became third in line (20) _____ the throne.

In 2022, Queen Elizabeth II celebrated her Platinum Jubilee. The Royal Mint (21) _____ one of the largest ever commemorative collections. The Platinum Pudding competition was (22) _____ throughout the UK to find a pudding to celebrate the Jubilee. Special services were held in cathedrals. Gun salutes were (23) _____.

When Queen Elizabeth II died, Charles, Prince of Wales, (24) _____ as Charles III. William became Duke of Cornwall and Duke of Rothesay upon his father's (25) _____ to the throne on 8 September 2022.

11	a) illegible	b) illicit	c) elaborate	d) elusive
12	a) Peerage	b) Pageant	c) Pagan	d) Peasant
13	a) letting	b) litting	c) lightning	d) lighting
14	a) succession	b) success	c) obsession	d) compassion
15	a) bounced	b) announced	c) denounced	d) debunked
16	a) on	b) by	c) to	d) with
17	a) raided	b) rode	c) drove	d) strode
18	a) in line with	b) in line of	c) on line with	d) on line of
19	a) cheering	b) booing	c) cooing	d) shielding
20	a) by	b) on	c) to	d) at
21	a) released	b) realized	c) reshuffled	d) resorted
22	a) swayed	b) lauded	c) scrapped	d) launched
23	a) fried	b) fired	c) flamed	d) shoot
24	a) restored	b) succeeded	c) retired	d) surrendered
25	a) accession	b) recession	c) session	d) concussion

III. Choose the correct word/words to complete the sentence:

26. He's trying to get back in his boss's _____ by offering to work overtime.

a) gold books	b) good books
c) old books	d) new books

27. The world economic crisis came like a _____.

a) dog with two tails	b) bolt from the blue
c) sack of potatoes	d) bear with a sore head

28. I ate too much. Now I feel sick. I _____ so much.

a) shouldn't have eaten	b) might not eaten
c) might have eaten	d) should have eaten

29. Do you like _____?

a) chinese food?	b) a Chinese food
c) the Chinese food?	d) Chinese food

30. The news _____ very depressing today.

a) have been	b) has being
c) is	d) are

31. If she _____ on it another week everything _____ as right as rain.

a) has only worked would have been	b) would only work had been
c) only works would be	d) had only worked would have been

32. Let's go for a walk, _____?

a) let's we	b) shall we
c) do we	d) should we

33. Come on. It's time we _____ packing. We have to leave in two hours.

a) start	b) have started
c) had started	d) started

34. It was _____ weather that we spent the whole day on the beach.

a) so lovely	b) such a lovely
c) such lovely	d) such the lovely

35. He _____ to find a job but he had no luck.

a) tried hardly	b) tried hard
c) hardly tried	d) hard tried

IV. Read the sentences with underlined words and phrases and find the wrong word or phrase (a, b, c or d) which needs correction.

36. China's rash crackup on private tutoring succeeded only in driving such services underground. Other states are relaxed replying on the assumption that private tuition does not reduce social welfare.

a) crackup	b) tuition
c) driving	d) assumption

37. A recent research into niceness and effective leadership concludes that the two do often go together. Studies into bosses' agreeableness, one of the pivotal personality traits, have found that it is tied to ethical behavior, workplace trust and psychological security, among other beneficial things.

a) agreeableness	b) security
c) tied	d) ethical

38. Some companies are shifting sales at home from the moribund property sector to manufacturers of things like electric vehicles, which also in turn are looking abroad to compensate for lacklustre domesticate demand.

a) lacklustre	b) moribund
c) domesticate	d) compensate

39. The car industry's efforts to decarbonize revolves around replacing petrol with batteries. Buyers who cannot afford a fully electric car, or worry about the applicability of charging points, are turning to plug-in hybrid electric vehicles, sales of which are rocketing.

a) applicability	b) revolves
c) petrol	d) charging

40. In theory, poor countries should be able to scroll out rich-world technology, dodging the costs and mistakes that are associated with the invention. Capital should also become plentiful as investors search far and wide for the best returns on offer.

a) returns	b) scroll
c) plentiful	d) dodging

V. Mark the correct pronunciation of the word:

41. plougher

a. 'plauə

b. 'plʌfə

42. Warwick

a. 'wɒrɪk

b. 'wa:rwɪk

43. catastrophe

a. 'kætə'strɒf

b. kə'tæstrəfi

44. ingenious

a. ɪn'dʒɪ:nɪəs

b. ɪn'dʒenɪəs

45. fuchsia

a. 'fʊkʃə

b. 'fju:ʃə

46. cocoa
a. ,kəʊ'kəʊə
b. 'kəʊkəʊ
47. Stephen
a. 'sti:vən
b. 'stefən
48. schism
a. 'skɪzəm
b. 'ʃɪzəm
49. mnemonic
a. 'mnemənɪk
b. mɪ'mɒnɪk
50. acacia
a. ə'kɑ:sɪə
b. ə'keɪʃə

Ключи

Вариант 3

Задание I

1-a, 2-a, 3-с, 4-d, 5-a, 6-F, 7- F, 8-T , 9-T, 10-F

Задание II

11-с, 12-b, 13-d, 14-a, 15-b, 16-d, 17-b, 18-a, 19-a, 20-с, 21-a, 22-d, 23-b, 24-b, 25-a

Задание III

26-b, 27-b, 28-a, 29-d, 30-с, 31-d, 32-b, 33-d, 34-с, 35-b

Задание IV

36-a, 37-b, 38-с, 39-a, 40-b

Задание V

41 – a, 42 – a, 43 – b, 44 – a, 45 – b, 46 – b, 47 – a, 48 – a, 49 – b, 50 – b.