

Time limit: 120 minutes

Maximum score: 100

Приступая к выполнению заданий, вы подтверждаете, что профиль и класс в заданиях соответствует сведениям, указанным вами при регистрации.

**Внимание! Обязательно перенесите ответы в бланк ответов.
Жюри проверяет только бланк ответов.**

LISTENING (20 Points)

Task 1. Listen to the first part of the text. Decide which sentences are A. True or B. False according to the text. You will hear the recording once. **Transfer your answers onto the answer sheet.**

№	Statement	A	B
1.	In their paintings, the Impressionists show how sunlight transforms the way that everything looks.		
2.	The French Salon preferred smooth, detailed paintings with clear moral messages.		
3.	Young artists admired the strict rules of the French Salon.		
4.	By 1870, the image of Paris had changed greatly.		
5.	The first official Impressionist exhibition in 1874 was closed to the public.		
6.	Louis Leroy chose the word “Impressionist” to honour Monet’s painting.		
7.	Impressionist painters were able to work outside due to innovated painters’ tools.		
8.	The Impressionists believed that shadows should always be painted in pure black to look realistic.		
9.	The Impressionists blended the edges between brushstrokes.		
10.	In terms of subject matter, the Impressionists preferred painting historical scenes.		

Task 2. Listen to the second part of the text. Each sentence contains a factual error, which is written in bold. Replace the word/words in bold with the correct word/words from the text. Write down only the correct word/words according to the number in brackets. You will hear the recording once. **Transfer your answers onto the answer sheet.**

№	Statement	Your answer
11.	Young Claude Monet made money by painting official portraits of people in the town.	_____ (2 words)

12.	In London, Monet was introduced to Paul Durand Ruel, who would become a fierce critic of the Impressionists.	_____ (2 words)
13.	Claude Monet frequently painted different subjects in different weather conditions.	_____ (3 words)
14.	For Monet, the essence of his art was not depicting an item but capturing the movement on its surface.	_____ (1 word)
15.	Monet's country house served as the primary source of inspiration for his late works.	_____ (1 word)

LANGUAGE AND CULTURE STUDIES (40 points)

Task 1. Read the first part of the text. There are ten statements listed after the text. The statements are not related to the text but they contain synonyms (in bold) to the words in the text. Find **synonyms** to the words in bold in the text and write them down in the box. **Do not change the word form given in the text. Transfer your answers onto the answer sheet.**

Kazimir Malevich is best known for founding Suprematism, an art form that allows the artist to free himself from the fixed structures of the real world and leave behind the idea of what art should be. But Malevich's work was far bigger and more diverse than just one movement. In fact, one of his earlier styles might surprise those who only know him as the artist who painted the Black Square.

Kazimir Severinovich Malevich was born on the 23rd of February 1879, in Kiev to a Polish family. Kazimir had always been interested in art. He recalled a moment when he spotted a fascinating painting in a shop window. It was a rather simple painting of a girl peeling potatoes, but the image was so vivid and colourful that it stayed with Kazimir for a long time. He wasn't yet sure how paintings were produced - how to make imaginary potatoes look so real that you could almost taste them - but he knew that he wanted to learn.

He even mailed out letters to several art schools and academies asking them to accept him as a student. He was especially interested in The Moscow School of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, which at the time was one of the largest educational institutions in Russia. Kazimir was so dedicated to this pursuit that he swore to make his own money and go to Moscow in order to apply for the School.

Malevich stayed true to his word, although it took him a while to be able to pursue his dream. His family moved to Kursk in 1896 where Malevich began working for the Moscow-Kursk-Voronezh railway company as a technical draughtsman. He was making architectural drawings which prompted him to start sketching with charcoal. His drawings showed promise and gained approval from his friends and colleagues, and he continued to improve his art.

Soon Malevich adopted the style of the Impressionism and, taking several of his impressionist paintings with him, he went to the coveted Moscow School of Painting. His drawings were done well for an amateur artist, but they weren't good enough to grant him a spot at the School. Refusing to admit defeat, Malevich began attending the classes of Fedor Rerberg. Rerberg wasn't known as an outstanding artist, but his students often got accepted to The Moscow School of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, which is why Malevich chose him to be his mentor.

№	Statement	Your answer
1.	The experiment calls for the specific measurements of each component to ensure a safe outcome.	
2.	The ecosystem of the Amazon rainforest is incredibly varied , containing thousands of different plant and animal species.	
3.	Advanced magicians amaze their audiences by making the impossible seem simple.	
4.	During the history debate, she calmly remembered several accurate dates and names, strengthening her argument.	
5.	The biography revealed the charming details of the scientist's early life and the quirky experiments he conducted as a child.	
6.	The architect argued that a plain and functional design is often more elegant than an overly decorated one.	
7.	The geography exam was challenging, particularly the map-based questions that required precise location knowledge.	
8.	Angela promised her friend she would keep her secret, no matter what.	
9.	Michael decided to upgrade his presentation by including interactive polls and higher-quality images.	
10.	The museum's interactive exhibit provided an excellent opportunity to understand ancient engineering.	

Task 2. Read the second part of the text. There are five incomplete sentences after the text. Complete each sentence with the words from the text. Write down only the correct word/words according to the number in brackets. **Transfer your answers onto the answer sheet.**

Kazimir Malevich started attending Fedor Rerberg's classes in 1906. Rerberg's studio became a real educational institution for Kazimir Malevich. Rerberg was a meticulous and attentive teacher who also encouraged each student to pursue a unique vision of the art that they wanted to make. Rerberg balanced his workshops on painting and drawing with teaching art history and anatomy art, so Malevich did receive a proper artistic education at the studio, despite the fact that he was not granted admission to The Moscow School of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture. Rerberg, like many Russian artists at the turn of the 20th century, was intrigued by Impressionism, so he wholeheartedly supported Malevich's fascination with the style.

One of Malevich's first full-scale Impressionist painting was *Spring Garden in Blossom* (1904). This painting captures a fleeting impression of the Russian nature waking up from winter slumber. It is full of light and broad brushstrokes, so common for the Impressionism. Another notable painting done in this style is *Church* (1903) where a barely visible building is bathed in sunlight. This painting is often compared to Claude Monet's Rouen Cathedral series.

Though Malevich's later most famous paintings were done in a style that is drastically different from Impressionism, his earlier works meant a lot for his career. They cemented the importance of light for a composition and the triumph of impressions and feelings over strict rules and forms.

№	Sentence	Your answer
11.	Being a great teacher, Rerberg recommended his students to find a(n) / _____ / of their art.	_____ (2 words)
12.	Rerberg taught classes not just on painting, but also on history, so Malevich got a(n) / _____ /.	_____ (3 words)
13.	Along with other Russian artists, Rerberg enjoyed Impressionism, which meant that he / _____ / his student's interest in this style.	_____ (2 words)
14.	<i>Spring Garden in Blossom</i> / _____ / a brief glimpse of nature in early spring.	_____ (1 word)
15.	<i>Church</i> depicts a(n) / _____ / that is basking in the sun.	_____ (3 words)

Task 3. Match the cultural site to its description. There are two extra descriptions listed below.

Transfer your answers onto the answer sheet.

№	Site	Your answer
16.	Fifth Avenue	
17.	Broadway	
18.	Federation Square	
19.	Royal Mile	
20.	Trafalgar Square	

A. This is a large public square and cultural precinct in central Melbourne, known for its modern architecture, open plazas, and institutions, such as galleries and museums, functioning as a major civic and event space in the city.

B. This is a major commercial and entertainment square, known for its bright electronic billboards, New Year's Eve ball drop, and its role as a global symbol of New York City.

C. This is a prestigious street in Manhattan, famous for its luxury boutiques, flagship stores, and landmarks such as the New York Public Library and the stretch bordering Central Park, often associated with wealth and high-end retail.

D. This is a major retail street in London's West End, known for its dense concentration of department stores, international brands, and heavy pedestrian traffic, making it one of Europe's busiest shopping streets.

E. This is the historic main street of Edinburgh's Old Town, running between Edinburgh Castle and the Palace of Holyroodhouse, lined with medieval buildings, churches, and tourist shops.

F. This is a central London square commemorating Admiral Nelson's victory, dominated by Nelson's Column and bronze lion statues, and surrounded by the National Gallery and other cultural buildings.

G. This is one of New York's oldest north-south streets, world-famous for the Theater District, where many major theatres stage shows that define mainstream American musical and dramatic theatre.

CREATIVE WRITING (40 points)

Внимание! Не указывайте свои ФИО в творческом задании.

Describe one of Kazimir Malevich's paintings in about 180 – 200 words. You must follow the plan below:

I. Introduction.

II. Main body:

- describe the people's appearance;
- describe the background;
- describe what is happening in the picture;
- describe the emotions and feelings the picture evokes.

III. Conclusion.



