

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 statements are A. **True** according to the text, B. **False**, or C. **Not mentioned** in the text. You will hear the recording once. **Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.**

№	Statement	A	B	C
1.	Ernest Evan Thompson had been to Canada before his family moved there.			
2.	When he turned 21, Thompson cut all ties with his family.			
3.	Thompson's first books were dedicated to the wildlife of Manitoba.			
4.	<i>Studies in the Art Anatomy of Animals</i> contains drawings of the animals typical of France.			
5.	The first story from the collection <i>Wild Animals I Have Known</i> is based on the author's real experience.			

Task 2. Listen to the second part of the text. Each statement contains a factual error, which is written in bold. Replace the 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 to the answer sheet.**

№	Statement	Your answer
6.	In the 1900s, Thompson founded Woodcraft Indians, a charity organisation dedicated to developing survival skills and building character.	_____ (2 words)
7.	Thompson's ideas greatly influenced the initial aim of the Scout Movement.	_____ (2 word)
8.	The characters of <i>Animal Heroes</i> show their true nature in the communication with others , just like real heroes.	_____ (3 word)

9.	In New Mexico, the author started writing his big essay collection , <i>Trail of an Artist-Naturalist</i> .	_____ (2 words)
10.	Some of Thompson's books are about the lifestyle and traditions of the Eskimos and Indians.	_____ (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 antonyms (in bold) to the words in the text. Find **antonyms** 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 to the answer sheet.**

Since the beginning of human civilisation, animals have been featured prominently in the stories people told each other and wrote down. Animals that can talk or have other anthropomorphic qualities can be found in numerous beast fables all over the world, including *The Panchatantra* written in Sanskrit, Arabic *Kalila and Dimna*, fables by Aesop, and even *One Thousand and One Nights*. In the Middle Ages, Reynard the Fox became the main character of a French literary cycle of fables, later translated to other languages. But it is only recently that writers have begun to depict the world from the perspective of animals.

Naturalist animal fiction originated in the latter half of the 19th century and started with the publication of Anna Sewell's novel *Black Beauty: His Grooms and Companions, the Autobiography of a Horse* in 1877. Told from the perspective of an English horse, it defined the genre for the next few decades, heralding the start of what can be called "the moralist subgenre", which predominated until the end of the 19th century. Such stories often featured domesticated animals that could comprehend human speech and understand complex human concepts such as rights, virtue, and ethics. It was typical of those works to elaborate on the merits of temperance, animal welfare, care for the poor, and conservation.

In the years after the publication of *Black Beauty*, Margaret Marshall Saunders and William Joseph Long emerged as two of the most prolific authors in the subgenre. Saunders leaned heavily on the social side of moralism, while Long focused more on conveying a sense of the rightness and purity of nature in contrast to the human civilisation. While major literary figures, including Rudyard Kipling and Virginia Woolf, published works of the moralist animal fiction in the early 20th century, the subgenre itself was overshadowed by the new wave of authors that came to prominence at the end of the 1800s. A handful of other major moralist works were published throughout the 20th century, including *The Hundred and One Dalmatians* and its sequel by Dodie Smith, and *Jonathan Livingston Seagull* by Richard Bach.

As animal fiction became increasingly popular, it attracted a new group of authors with naturalist backgrounds, such as Ernest Thompson Seton, Jack London, and Felix Salten, the author of *Bambi, a Life in the Woods*. In 1898, Seton published *Wild Animals I Have Known*, forever changing the genre of animal fiction. While he was not the first author to write about wild animals, his collection of short stories took a far more grounded approach to the genre and introduced the subgenre of realistic animal fiction. Jack London's *The Call of the Wild*, along with his later masterpiece, *White Fang*, cemented the dominance of realistic works in the genre, a reign that would go on to last until the 1970s.

Realistic naturalist animal fiction typically focused on the depictions of animals' mental capabilities that were grounded in the scientific observations of that time. Such works often featured wild animals, such as foxes and wolves, portraying them not as typical villains but as complex characters with good and bad qualities. Additionally, realistic animal fiction tended to move into broad philosophical explorations of the nature of civilisation, domestication, freedom, and existentialism.

№	Statement	Your answer
1.	The athlete spoke fondly of his former coach, who had inspired him to overcome his weakness.	
2.	The garden had been neglected for years and was overgrown with wild plants.	
3.	She was sadly unproductive , struggling to finish even a single novel.	
4.	Upon closer analysis, the key similarity in the authors' writing styles is the use of unreliable narrators.	
5.	To draw attention to the project, she deliberately highlighted its potential for saving the company resources.	
6.	She was repelled by the images shown in the documentary and decided to stop watching.	
7.	Never leave your personal belongings unattended in a public place.	
8.	The rule requiring school uniforms was abolished to allow students more freedom of personal expression.	
9.	This winter is unusually warm, with very little snow in December.	
10.	The zoo's main goal is conservation, not just keeping animals in captivity .	

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

The popularity of realistic animal fiction, which lasted for more than seven decades, resulted in the emergence of several major categories in the genre. They included pony fiction, typically aimed at young girls, inspired by *Black Beauty* and Elyne Mitchell's *The Silver Brumby* series; dog or wolf-dog stories, almost always set in The Rocky Mountains, Western Canada or Alaska, that were marketed towards boys; and fox stories, which were usually aimed at general audiences interested in naturalism.

Though many authors went on to write animal fiction in the decades following Jack London's death in 1916, the popularity of realistic animal fiction effectively peaked with his passing. One of the writers who came closest to reaching his level of fame was Henry Williamson with his 1927

novel *Tarka the Otter*. Williamson wrote in an extremely descriptive and evocative style, full of obscure terminology derived from the local Devon dialect, and with a narrative that, aimless by design, simply followed the life of the titular otter and the various animals and people that he came in contact with.

While the popularity of animal fiction decreased in the 1920s, a number of authors, primarily British and American, maintained a modest following throughout the next few decades. However, few authors have done more for naturalist animal fiction than Daniel P. Mannix. The writer is mostly known for his novel *The Fox and the Hound* that chronicles the bitter and lengthy rivalry between a hunter and his hound and the local fox. This feud is set against the backdrop of a rural valley that steadily undergoes urbanisation, leaving fox, hound, and man to become strangers in their own homeland. As their world changes and moves on without them, their rivalry turns into a kind of companionship.

Even though realistic animal fiction remained the dominant subgenre for decades, the interest to animal fiction in general gradually declined in popularity throughout the mid-1900s before enjoying a brief resurgence with the works of Daniel Mannix. However, in 1972, Richard Adams released his landmark work *Watership Down*, once again changing the landscape of animal fiction. Since that moment, animal fiction has tended to anthropomorphise the mental capabilities of animals in a manner reminiscent of the works from the late 19th and early 20th century, but with much greater emphasis on their distinctiveness from humankind, with animal characters being given their own cultures, myths, and societies analogous to, but distinct from, those of humanity. Additionally, these stories focus on group dynamics and larger casts of characters rather than on individuals.

№	Sentence	Your answer
11.	The categories of realistic animal fiction included stories about ponies for girls, books about dogs _____ boys, and novels about foxes for everyone. (2 words)	
12.	Henry Williamson's writing style was very _____, with unclear terms and a simple narrative. (3 words)	
13.	In <i>The Fox and the Hound</i> the story takes place in a rural area, which _____. (3 words)	
14.	After years of the dominance of realistic animal fiction, the genre's popularity faded, experiencing only a(n) _____ through the writings of Daniel Mannix. (2 words)	
15.	While similar to the animal fiction of the earlier periods, since the publication of <i>Watership Down</i> , animal fiction has emphasised animals' _____ from people. (1 word)	

Task 3. There are five British and American authors listed below. Match the author with the brief description of his/her work. There are two extra descriptions. **Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.**

№	Author's name	Your answer
16.	Kenneth Grahame	
17.	Gerald Durrell	
18.	James Herriot	
19.	Beatrix Potter	
20.	Elwyn Brooks White	

Descriptions

A. Born in British India, this renowned British naturalist, writer, zookeeper, and conservationist is famous for his humorous autobiographical account of his childhood, spent on the Greek island of Corfu. This classic trilogy tells about the adventures of his family and their interactions with local wildlife and island residents.

B. This prolific American writer was a longtime contributor to The New Yorker magazine. His first children's book tells a story of a mouse born to a human family in New York and his adventures. One of his most famous novels is a story about a friendship between a spider and a pig, set on a rural farm.

C. This Scottish author spent his career at the Bank of England. Despite working in finance, he is famous for his children's novel that originated from the bedtime stories he told his son. This book follows the adventures of four talking animals along a riverbank and in the wider countryside.

D. The works of this American novelist were largely shaped by his personal experiences in the Alaskan wilderness. His most famous books about animals describe the period of Klondike Gold Rush in Canada and Alaska, the USA. One of his most famous works is a survival story of a domesticated dog, stolen from a comfortable life to become a sled dog in Alaska.

E. The writer is a celebrated English author, illustrator, and natural scientist. The person is mostly known for a series of small-format children's books featuring watercolour illustrations made by the writer. The most famous book of the author tells about a young mischievous rabbit who is chased by the owner of the garden.

F. This British author was born in India, and his work is deeply connected to this place. His most famous work is a collection of stories about a boy raised by wolves in the Indian jungle, who learns the laws of the wild from different animals. He is also known as a prolific poet and the first English writer to receive the Nobel Prize in Literature.

G. This English author was a veterinary surgeon. In his most famous work, which is a series of eight semi-autobiographical books, he tells about his experience as a country vet in Northern England during the mid-20th century. The stories depict the farming community, rural practice, and his clients, both human and animal.

CREATIVE WRITING (40 points)

Внимание! Не указывайте свои ФИО в творческом задании.

Task: Read two quotes about literature.

A quote by Earnest Thompson Seton:

The more we study the realities of the animal world, the more we realise how wonderful it is and how it opens up the gates of the imagination.

A quote by John Muir, an American naturalist and author:

Any glimpse into the life of an animal quickens our own and makes it so much larger and better in every way.

Now write **an article** comparing these two points of view on literature and giving your own opinion.

You must write **250 – 300 words**.