



International English Olympiad
“Formula of Unity” / “The Third Millennium”
Year 2023/2024. Final round



Tasks for grade R8

1. Write the word using transcriptions.

- [1] ['sæmən]
- [2] [kju:]
- [3] [kwaɪər]
- [4] ['kɜ:(r)nəl]
- [5] ['dʒu:əlri]

2. Find the beginning and the end of the sentences. Write a number and a letter..

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1) I stopped | A) you left me alone. |
| 2) I'm sure I will never stop | B) could help me with this task? |
| 3) Don't forget | C) to buy some water because I was thirsty. |
| 4) I'd better | D) to help with the project but he refused. |
| 5) I'd rather | E) drinking coffee. I'm addicted! |
| 6) Why not | F) leave now. |
| 7) Who | G) answered the question? |
| 8) I offered him | H) to close the door. |
| 9) Should I have | I) looking at me this way? |
| 10) Why are you | J) do it together? |

3. Answer the questions about the article "You and your data": decide if the statements are true/false/not stated. Write a number and a letter..

As the internet and digital technology become a bigger part of our lives, more of our data becomes publicly accessible, leading to questions about privacy. So, how do we interact with the growing digital world without compromising the security of our information and our right to privacy?

Imagine that you want to learn a new language. You search 'Is German a difficult language?' on your phone. You click on a link and read an article with advice for learning German. There's a search function to find German courses, so you enter your city name. It asks you to activate location services to find courses near you. You click 'accept'. You then message a German friend to ask for her advice. When you look her up on social media, an advertisement for a book and an app called German for Beginners instantly pops up. Later the same day, while you're sending an email, you see an advert offering you a discount at a local language school. How did they know? The simple answer is online data. At all stages of your search, your devices, websites and applications were collecting data on your preferences and tracking your behaviour online. 'They' have been following you.

Who uses our data and why?

In the past, it was easy for people to keep track of their personal information. Like their possessions, people's information existed mostly in physical form: on paper, kept in a folder, locked in a cupboard or an office. Today, our personal information can be collected and stored online, and it's accessible to more people than ever before. Many of us share our physical location, our travel plans, our political opinions, our shopping interests and our family photos online – as key services like ordering a takeaway meal, booking a plane, taking part in a poll or buying new clothes now take place online and require us to give out our data.

Every search you make, service you use, message you send and item you buy is part of your 'digital footprint'. Companies and online platforms use this 'footprint' to track exactly what we are doing, from what links we click on to how much time we spend on a website. Based on your online activity, they can guess what you are interested in and what things you might want to buy. Knowing so much about you gives online platforms and companies a lot of power and a lot of money. By selling your data or providing targeted content, companies can turn your online activity into profit. This is the foundation of the growing industry of digital marketing.

Can you protect your data?

Yes ... and no!

Some of the time our personal data is shared online with our consent. We post our birthday, our photographs and even our opinions online on social media. We know that this information is publicly accessible. However, our data often travels further than we realise, and can be used in ways that we did not intend. Certain news scandals about data breaches, where personal data has been lost, leaked or shared without consent, have recently made people much more aware of the potential dangers of sharing information online.

So, can we do anything to protect our data? Or should we just accept that in fact nothing is 'free' and sharing our data is the price we have to pay for using many online services? As people are increasingly aware of and worried about data protection, governments and organisations are taking a more active role in protecting privacy. For example, the European Union passed the General Data Protection Law, which regulates how personal information is collected online. However, there is still much work to be done.

As internet users, we should all have a say in how our data is used. It is important that we pay more attention to how data is acquired, where it is stored and how it is used. As the ways in which we use the internet continue to grow and change, we will need to stay informed and keep demanding new laws and regulations, and better information about how to protect ourselves. Safer Internet Day is an ideal time to find out more about this topic.

- 1) Our personal information on the Internet isn't safe.
A) True B) False C) Not stated
- 2) Big companies have some benefits from your data.
A) True B) False C) Not stated
- 3) New laws about privacy work properly and effectively.
A) True B) False C) Not stated
- 4) The author of the article claims that it's only our fault that our data is unsafe.
A) True B) False C) Not stated
- 5) The author has an optimistic point of view about the role users play in the process of saving data.
A) True B) False C) Not stated

4. Find synonyms for these words in the text above ("You and your data"). Write only ONE word.

- 1) to agree
- 2) a path/way we leave
- 3) force/demand
- 4) benefit
- 5) breaking/violating

5. There are 10 explanations of idioms. Complete them. Choose the best answer for each situation from the list. Write a number and a letter..

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|--|------------|
| 1) When we are responsible for our family and we become the head of it, we say that we wear the _____ in our family. | |
| 2) If something is obvious but nobody admits it, we say that it's like emperor's new _____ . | A) shoes |
| 3) If something happens quickly, we say that it happens at the drop of a _____ . | B) glove |
| 4) When we get ready to do hard work, we say that we roll up our _____ . | C) pants |
| 5) If we have the same experience another person has, we walk a mile in their _____ . | D) shirt |
| 6) If a person is an office worker, we call them "a white _____ ". | E) collar |
| 7) If you have something to hide, you have a skeleton in the _____ . | F) clothes |
| 8) If something is unfair, we say that it's below the _____ . | G) closet |
| 9) If we have a close contact with someone, we have hand in _____ with someone. | H) sleeves |
| 10) When we lose all money and become poor, we lose our _____ . | I) belt |
| | J) hat |

6. Complete the sentences with ONE missing word.

- 1) She's keen _____ playing tennis.
- 2) I love the hustle and _____ of the marketplace. (Collocation)
- 3) I've moved to this town recently and now I have to _____ used to new people.
- 4) You should _____ done it before!
- 5) I'm looking forward _____ seeing you.

7. Match the author to his/her creation/invention. Write a number and a letter..

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|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Charlotte Brontë | A) "Vanity Fair" |
| 2) Emily Brontë | B) "Wuthering Heights" |
| 3) Jane Austen | C) "Jane Eyre" |
| 4) William Thackeray | D) "Frankenstein" |
| 5) Mary Shelley | E) "Pride and Prejudice" |

8. You have to write an article «Ways to avoid stress during tests and exams» (150–200 words, articles and contractions are counted as ONE word each).

Don't forget to write:

- **Why this problem is actual and important for readers**
- **Ways to solve the problem**
- **Examples**
- **Conclusion**