



International English Olympiad
 “Formula of Unity” / “The Third Millennium”
 Year 2025/2026. Final round

Tasks for grades R10–R11

1. (10 points) Here you can see abbreviations, their meanings and AI-generated pictures (Artificial Intelligence created these pictures based on the description of these word combinations). Your task is to match an abbreviation, its explanation and the picture that describes the idea best of all. Use every explanation and every picture only once. Write a combination of a number+a letter+a letter in your blank.

For example: 1). AC, 2). DE, etc

1). FOBO 2). FOMO 3). FaaS 4). DPP 5). DeFi 6). BYOAI 7). HENRY 8). WFB 9). OMAD 10). AGI

A. An abbreviation for digital product passport: an online record of important information about a product, such as what it is made of and what its impact on the environment is. **B.** A business model where farmers rent specialized machinery, technology, and services as they need them rather than buying them. **C.** A worried feeling that you may lose your job because your role can be done by AI. **D.** A diet based on eating only one meal every day. **E.** A type of artificial intelligence that some people believe will be developed in the future, with the ability to learn to solve any kind of problem as well as, or better than, a human being. **F.** A worried feeling that you may miss exciting events that other people are going to, especially caused by things you see on social media. **G.** The practice of companies saying that employees can use their own artificial intelligence tools when at work. **H.** A financial system that uses cryptocurrency, rather than traditional banks, to allow people and companies to buy and sell products and services from each other. **I.** Someone who earns a lot of money but has few savings or other assets. **J.** Used to refer to a person doing their job while living on a boat rather than traveling to an office, etc. in order to do it.



2. (10 points) Match the word with its transcription (the British norm). Use every letter only once. Write a letter in front of every number in your blank..

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1) Low | A) [lɔ:r] |
| 2) Law | B) [θɔ:t] |
| 3) Trough | C) [trɒf] |
| 4) Though | D) ['θʌr.ə] |
| 5) Through | E) [ðəʊ] |
| 6) Thought | F) [θrəʊ] |
| 7) Thorough | G) [ləʊ] |
| 8) Throw | H) [θru:] |
| 9) Lore | I) [lʊər] |
| 10) Lure | J) [lɔ:] |

3. (10 points) Match every linguistic phenomenon with its example. Use every letter only once. Write a letter in front of every number in your blank. Sometimes some parts are underlined

to help you pay attention to a particular thing..

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1) Ellipsis | A) The book that I bought is interesting |
| 2) Inversion | B) Never have I seen such a sight! |
| 3) Relative clause | C) to die - to pass away |
| 4) Homonyms | D) brunch |
| 5) Euphemism | E) no-know |
| 6) Onomatopoeia | F) someone else's problem |
| 7) Blend | G) hiss |
| 8) Possessive case | H) Some people prefer tea; others, coffee. |
| 9) Conjunction | I) wanna |
| 10) Colloquialism | J) and |

4. (10 points) Read the text and change the form of words in parenthesis to make them suitable (lexically and grammatically) for the text. Write only ONE word in every gap..

Hottest Place On Earth

No one travels alone to the hottest place on earth. You need, for starters, a driver and a Jeep stocked with water and four days of non-perishable food. There are no places to lodge or dine in this desert, so you'll need space for beds and someone who knows how to cook. And finally, because a journey like this costs many thousands of dollars, you'll need some fellow travellers to split the bill and the sort of people who like to fry **1.(THEY)** on vacation.

My father is the easiest recruit. Dad, who naps the best roasting in the afternoon sun, is a lover of extreme heat. He's also an extreme traveller, drawn to the fringes of places, all the countries where no one **2.(VACATION)**. From my father, I've inherited both tendencies: I'm known for getting bright pink sunburns, and also for stalking the edges of maps. The Danakil desert lies on the fringes of several countries, which claim a sliver of this sweltering, low-lying desert, names the cruelest place on earth. I don't have to mention this is to my father - not the **3.(END)** salt flats, lakes the bright colour of mouthwash, or camels by the thousands. When Dad starts calling this desert 'the frying pan', I know he's in.

We enlist three more people and in Mekele, the starting place for our voyage, we merge with four others. We fill five Jeeps and have nothing in common but a love of travel, and a **4.(WILLING)** to sweat for it. The Jeeps plunge down mountains for hours. The heat, of course, is brutal. I remind myself this is just a warm-up. The real heat won't strike until we reach the sizzling edge of the frying pan, an **5.(INHABIT)** region, roughly 130 meters below sea level, called Dailol, which holds the record for the highest average annual temperature of 34 C.

As we continue, sand gives way to salt, and soon we're in a landscape of white crystals glinting in the fresh morning light. The ground is **6.(MIRACLE)** flat. Our driver, who has been battling fine sand, cannot resist the urge to go for it. We surge ahead of the other cars in what looks like a Jeep race across some frozen lake. Suddenly, in the pure white expanse, a huge brown mound appears. We're ordered by our guides to find a full litre of bottled water and to bring it with us up the lumpy brown mountain.

At the summit, I find my travel mates **7.(STAND)** in a kind of silent daydream. Astonished, they crouch down beside pale green toadstools - mineral formations whose glossy tabletops are smooth as marble. The hottest place on earth is an assault of colour: yellow and deep rust, pea green and purple. Some of the **8.(FORM)** look like coral reefs, others like eggshells., air-blown from the hot breath of the earth below. Everyone wanders off alone, crunching over the earth, heads down, staring at the ground and shaking their heads.

I know the ground is hot - you can even hear the water boiling underground. Everywhere we step, things break and splinter. Just when I work up the nerve to step with force, the purple ground collapses beneath my foot. The sneaker I pull back out is **9.(COVER)** in the bright yellow stuff. You start to think: we really shouldn't be here. This desert wasn't built to handle a human **10.(INTRUDE)**, and the human body certainly wasn't built to handle this desert.

Back in the Jeeps, blazing towards the white horizon, I look down at my sneakers. The fluorescent yellow stuff has faded into neutral dirt, like that was all just some fever dream up there, a place we made up.

5. (10 points) Read the text and answer the questions. For questions 1-6 choose the correct answer (only ONE). For questions 7-10 write a word/word combination in your blank..

Climate migrants

As the climate crisis gets worse, millions of people are being displaced – forced to leave their homes – due to environmental problems. These people, often called climate migrants or climate refugees, face serious challenges. Climate change is causing many areas to become less safe or less able to support life. Some people abandon their

homes because of sudden disasters like floods, hurricanes, or wildfires. Others must move because of slower changes like rising sea levels, which threaten entire islands and coastal cities, or because droughts make it hard to grow food.

For example, low-lying countries like Kiribati and Tuvalu in the Pacific Ocean are at risk of disappearing under the sea. Coastal communities in countries like Bangladesh and the United States are also experiencing flooding that makes life difficult. In agricultural areas, especially in places like sub-Saharan Africa, extreme droughts are reducing the amount of food that can be grown, forcing people to move to more livable areas. These types of migrations will likely increase as climate change continues to affect the world.

One of the biggest problems for climate migrants is that they do not have legal status under international law. Current laws, such as the 1951 Refugee Convention, protect people who are fleeing their countries due to war, persecution, or violence. However, these laws do not include climate change as a reason for seeking refuge; therefore, climate migrants do not receive the same protections or access to help as refugees. Climate immigration on such a scale is quite a recent phenomenon. For this reason, many countries lack clear policies for helping people displaced by natural disasters.

In response to this growing crisis, governments and organisations are working to provide aid and support to climate migrants. This includes emergency aid after disasters, as well as efforts to help communities adapt to changing environmental conditions so that people can remain in their homes. Humanitarian groups like the Red Cross and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) are providing food, shelter, and medical care to people displaced by extreme weather events. These organisations play a key role in helping people recover after disasters, but long-lasting solutions are needed as well.

Some efforts focus on adaptation, which means helping communities prepare for the effects of climate change. For example, in areas where floods are likely to happen, building better flood defences like strategic dams and stronger river banks, can allow people to stay in their homes. In drought-affected regions, introducing new types of crops that can survive with less water may help farmers continue to grow food. However, many countries lack the resources to implement these solutions on a large scale, so international support is needed. Another form of aid is resettlement programs, which allow climate migrants to move to other countries. However, these programs are often small and do not help enough people.

As natural disasters continue to displace millions of people, there is an urgent need for new legal protections for climate migrants. While some countries, like New Zealand, have started small programs to offer visas to the victims of extreme weather events, these programs are rare and limited. There are ongoing discussions at the United Nations about creating new legal frameworks to protect climate-displaced people, but they are taking a long time to move forward. At the same time, the world must work together to reduce the effects of climate change and help vulnerable communities adapt.

- 1) What are the two main types of environmental factors that force people to migrate?
 - A) Political instability and economic crises.
 - B) Sudden natural disasters and slow-onset environmental changes.
 - C) Overpopulation and urbanisation.
 - D) Industrial pollution and deforestation.
- 2) Why don't climate migrants receive the same legal protections as traditional refugees?
 - A) Because they usually move within their own country's borders.
 - B) Because the 1951 Refugee Convention doesn't recognise environmental factors as grounds for asylum.
 - C) Because most countries have already developed special laws for them.
 - D) Because climate change is not considered a serious threat by international bodies.
- 3) Which regions are particularly vulnerable to sea-level rise, according to the text?
 - A) Mountainous areas in Europe.
 - B) Inland deserts in Australia.
 - C) Low-lying Pacific island nations and coastal communities in Bangladesh and the US.
 - D) Forested regions in South America.
- 4) Which of the following is an example of adaptation to climate change mentioned in the text?
 - A) Moving entire cities to other continents.
 - B) Building better flood defences and introducing drought-resistant crops.
 - C) Stopping all agricultural activities in vulnerable areas.
 - D) Relocating all coastal populations inland within a year.

- 5) What international effort is underway to address the legal gap for climate migrants?
 - A) The UN is discussing new legal frameworks to protect people displaced by climate change.
 - B) All countries have agreed to automatically grant citizenship to climate migrants.
 - C) The World Bank is funding mass relocations of island nations.
 - D) A new global treaty has already been signed, providing full refugee status to climate migrants.
- 6) What is the author's main purpose in writing this text about climate migrants?
 - A) To provide a detailed historical overview of international refugee law and its origins.
 - B) To raise awareness about the challenges faced by climate migrants and the urgent need for legal and practical solutions.
 - C) To argue that all climate migrants should immediately be granted citizenship in developed countries.
 - D) To criticise specific governments for causing climate change through their industrial policies.
- 7) Find a verb in the text that means "to escape by running away, especially because of danger or fear". Write it in the infinitive form.
- 8) Find a noun in the text that means "the act or process of helping someone move to another place to live, or the act of moving to another place to live".
- 9) Find an adjective in the text that is a synonym for "unprotected/helpless". Write it in the infinitive form.
- 10) Find an adjective in the text that is a synonym for "current/progressing".

6. (10 points) Find only ONE word in every sentence that makes this sentence grammatically incorrect. Don't correct the mistake. Just find the word and write it in your blank.

- 1) It's time you go to the doctor. Otherwise, you'll not be able to take part in the contest.
- 2) I haven't got used to live in this place yet. I hope it won't take much time to adjust.
- 3) - I'm not into this idea.
- So am I. Let's propose a new plan and we'll see if it works or not.
- 4) The scheme was sent for the investors. They didn't approve of the idea but showed some interest in our cooperation.
- 5) They were believed to had been to Paris many years ago. But it was just a silly rumour.
- 6) Despite of Peter's unwillingness to get involved, his co-workers made him interfere in the conflict.
- 7) It's no use worry about what happened. There's nothing you can change.
- 8) New exercises are twice as better as the previous ones. I highly respect your help and owe you a lot!
- 9) But for she, I wouldn't have come up with the idea. She gave me a lot of food for thought. So, I used it wisely.
- 10) Not since I was a child had I had such a great time!

7. (10 points) Match every sentence with one preposition to fill in the gap. Use every letter only ONCE..

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|---|------------|
| 1) The library is cracking _____ on people who lose their books. Fines are not enough. | |
| 2) The company's policy is to leave new workers out of the pension scheme, unless they choose to opt _____ . | A) Up |
| 3) Ads keep popping _____ on my screen. It irritates me all the time! | B) Out |
| 4) The research team is zeroing in _____ the key cause of the problem. | C) Away |
| 5) We need to iron _____ the technical issues before the release. | D) Through |
| 6) I need to square _____ some paperwork before I leave. | E) Down |
| 7) If we fall _____ schedule now, we won't meet the deadline. | F) Forward |
| 8) They rolled _____ the update after users reported bugs | G) On |
| 9) The meeting has been brought _____ by three months. It's been done to start making progress as soon as possible. | H) In |
| 10) He didn't follow _____ with his promise to help. Now nobody wants to deal with his company. | I) Back |
| | J) Behind |

8. (10 points) Read the text and fill in the gaps using the words below. Use every word/word combination only ONCE. Write a letter in front of every number in your blank..

The United Kingdom is a constitutional 1)_____ and a parliamentary 2)_____. The country's head of state is the reigning king or queen, and the head of government is the prime minister, who is the leader of the majority

political party in the House of Commons. The British constitution is uncoded; it is only partly written and is flexible. Its basic sources are parliamentary and European Union legislation, the European Convention on Human Rights, and decisions by courts of law. Matters for which there is no formal law, such as the resignation of office by a government, follow precedents (conventions) that are open to development or modification. Works of authority, such as Albert Venn Dicey's Lectures Introductory to the Study of the Law of the Constitution (1885), are also considered part of the constitution.

The main elements of the government are the legislature, the 3) _____, and the judiciary. There is some overlap between the branches, as there is no formal separation of powers or system of 4) _____. For example, the lord chancellor traditionally was a member of all three branches, serving as a member of the cabinet (executive branch), as the government's leader in the House of Lords (legislative branch), and as the head of the country's judiciary (judicial branch). However, constitutional reforms enacted in 2005 (and entering into force in 2006) stripped the office of most of its legislative and judicial functions, with those powers devolving to the lord speaker and the lord chief justice, respectively. That reform also created the 5) _____, which in October 2009 replaced the Appellate Committee of the House of Lords as the venue of last resort in the British legal system.

Sovereignty resides in 6) _____, which comprises the monarch, the mainly appointive House of Lords, and the elected 7) _____. The sovereignty of Parliament is expressed in its legislative enactments, which are binding on all, though individuals may contest in the courts the legality of any action under a specific statute. In certain circumstances individuals may also seek protection under European law. Until 1999 the House of Lords consisted mainly of hereditary 8) _____ (or nobles). Since then it has comprised mainly appointed peers, selected by successive prime ministers to serve for life. As of March 2016, of 815 lords, 701 were life peers, 88 were hereditary peers, and another 26 were archbishops and bishops. Each of the 650 members of the House of Commons (members of Parliament; MPs) represents an individual constituency (district) by virtue of winning a plurality of votes in the constituency.

All political power rests with the 9) _____ and the cabinet, and the monarch must act on their advice. The prime minister chooses the cabinet from MPs in his political party. Most cabinet ministers are heads of government departments. The prime minister's authority grew during the 20th century, and, alone or with one or two colleagues, the prime minister increasingly has made decisions previously made by the cabinet as a whole. Prime ministers have nevertheless been overruled by the cabinet on many occasions and must generally have its support to exercise their powers.

Because the party with a majority in the House of Commons supports the cabinet, it exercises the sovereignty of Parliament. The royal right of veto has not been exercised since the early 18th century, and the legislative power of the House of Lords was reduced in 1911 to the right to delay legislation. The cabinet plans and lays before Parliament all important bills. Although the cabinet thus controls the lawmaking machinery, it is also subject to Parliament; it must expound and defend its policy in debate, and its continuation in office depends on the support of the House of Commons.

The executive apparatus, the cabinet secretariat, was developed after 10) _____ and carries out the cabinet's decisions. It also prepares the cabinet's agenda, records its conclusions, and communicates them to the government departments that implement them.

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|------------------------|-------------------|
| A) Supreme Court | F) World War I |
| B) executive | G) peers |
| C) House of Commons | H) prime minister |
| D) checks and balances | I) democracy |
| E) monarchy | J) Parliament |

9. (20 points) Imagine that scientists are introducing a new invention: a robot who is controlled by Artificial Intelligence (in the picture). You are responsible for implementing this idea in business and education. Write a proposal for using this technology. Write 200–250 words, articles and contractions are counted as ONE word each.



Don't forget to tell:

- Your intention and the description of the problem you want to solve using the technology
- Arguments/facts/details/benefits of your proposal (the usage of this technology)
- Conclusions and hope for next cooperation