



International English Olympiad
“Formula of Unity” / “The Third Millennium”
Year 2025/2026. Qualifying round
Tasks for grades R5–R6



The last day to send your answers is **November 13**.

All the information about the Olympiad and the instruction for participants: <https://www.formulo.org/ru/olymp/2025-lang-ru/> and <https://www.formulo.org/en/olymp/2025-lang-en/>

Each item must be entered in a separate field. 10 items = 10 fields in total.

1. (10 points) Fill in the gaps with one of the given words.

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|---|---------|
| [1] Please _____ the light off when you leave the room. | A) give |
| [2] She needs to _____ her coat on because it's cold outside. | B) get |
| [3] Can you _____ after my cat while I'm on vacation? | C) call |
| [4] I decided to _____ up eating sweets last year. | D) turn |
| [5] The plane will _____ off at 8 AM tomorrow. | E) go |
| [6] I'll _____ you back later, I can't talk now. | F) look |
| [7] Let's _____ out what time the movie starts. | G) put |
| [8] What time do you usually _____ up in the morning? | H) find |
| [9] They are going to _____ away for the weekend. | I) take |
| [10] When will you _____ back from your trip? | J) come |

2. (10 points) Answer the questions about the article “The First Thanksgiving” by National Geographic.

The First Thanksgiving

Native Americans and early settlers gave thanks together with this historic feast. On the fourth Thursday of November, people in the United States celebrate Thanksgiving, a national holiday honoring the early settlers and Native Americans who came together to have a historic harvest feast.

NATIVE AMERICANS

Long before settlers came to the East Coast of the United States, the area was inhabited by many Native American tribes. The area surrounding the site of the first Thanksgiving, now known as southeastern Massachusetts and eastern Rhode Island, had been the home of the Wampanoag people for over 12,000 years, and had been visited by other European settlers before the arrival of the Mayflower in 1620. The native people knew the land well and had fished, hunted, and harvested for thousands of generations.

THE SETTLERS

The people who comprised the Plymouth Colony were a group of English Protestants called Puritans who wanted to break away from the Church of England. These “separatists” initially moved to Holland. But after 12 years of financial problems, they received funding from English merchants to sail across the Atlantic Ocean in 1620 to settle in a “New World.” Carrying 101 men, women, and children, the Mayflower traveled the ocean for 66 days and was supposed to land where New York City is now located. But windy conditions forced the group to cut their trip short and settle at what is now Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

SETTLING AND EXPLORING

As the Puritans prepared for winter, they gathered anything they could find, including Wampanoag supplies. One day, Samoset, a leader of the Abenaki people, and Tisquantum (better known as Squanto) visited the settlers. Squanto was a Wampanoag who had experience with other settlers and knew English. Squanto helped the settlers grow corn and use fish to fertilize their fields. After several meetings, a formal agreement was made between the settlers and the native people, and in March 1621, they joined together to protect each other from other tribes.

THE CELEBRATION

One day that fall, four settlers were sent to hunt for food for a harvest celebration. The Wampanoag heard gunshots and alerted their leader, Massasoit, who thought the English might be preparing for war. Massasoit visited the English settlement with 90 of his men to see if the war rumor was true.

Soon after their visit, the Native Americans realized that the English were only hunting for the harvest celebration. Massasoit sent some of his own men to hunt deer for the feast and for three days, the English and native men, women, and children ate together. The meal consisted of deer, corn, shellfish, and roasted meat, different from

today's traditional Thanksgiving feast. They played ball games, sang, and danced.

Although prayers and thanks were probably offered at the 1621 harvest gathering, the first recorded religious Thanksgiving Day in Plymouth happened two years later in 1623. On this occasion, the colonists gave thanks to God for rain after a two-month drought.

THE MYTHS

Puritans are often thought of having silver buckles on their shoes and wearing somber, black clothing. Their attire was actually bright and cheerful (with no shoe buckles!). The Native Americans actually didn't wear woven blankets on their shoulders and large, feathered headdresses, even though some artworks portray this. And though today we might refer to the Puritans as "Pilgrims," the Englishmen didn't call themselves that.

NATIVE AMERICANS AND THANKSGIVING

The peace between the Native Americans and settlers lasted for only a generation. The Wampanoag people do not share in the popular reverence for the traditional New England Thanksgiving. For them, the holiday is a reminder of betrayal and bloodshed. Since 1970, many native people have gathered at the statue of Massasoit in Plymouth, Massachusetts, each Thanksgiving Day to remember their ancestors and the strength of the Wampanoag.

MODERN THANKSGIVING

In the 19th century, the modern Thanksgiving holiday started to take shape. In 1846, Sarah Josepha Hale, editor of a magazine called Godey's Lady's Book, campaigned for an annual national thanksgiving holiday. But it wasn't until 1863, when President Abraham Lincoln declared two national Thanksgivings; one in August to commemorate the Battle of Gettysburg during the Civil War, and the other in November to give thanks for "general blessings." It's the second one that we celebrate today.

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- [11] Why could Squanto help the settlers better than other Native Americans?
 - A) He spoke their language and had skills in communication with other settlers
 - B) He was the chief of the Wampanoag tribe
 - C) He was a skilled hunter and fisherman
 - D) He knew the local geography better than others
- [12] What was the main reason for the misunderstanding between the Wampanoag and the settlers during the harvest celebration?
 - A) Language problems
 - B) Cultural differences in hunting
 - C) Fear of war
 - D) Religious differences
- [13] Why did the peace between the Native Americans and settlers finish in one generation?
 - A) Because of land arguments
 - B) Because it lasted little time
 - C) Because of different ideas of the holiday
 - D) Because of religious conflicts
- [14] How did the first Thanksgiving celebration differ from modern Thanksgiving traditions?
 - A) It lasted only one day
 - B) The menu was completely different
 - C) There were no religious ceremonies
 - D) Children couldn't come
- [15] Why was the agreement between the settlers and Native Americans important?
 - A) It developed trade relations
 - B) It helped with money
 - C) It protected both groups from other peoples
 - D) It solved land problems
- [16] What was the most important motivation for the Puritans to leave Holland?
 - A) Religious problems
 - B) Problems with money
 - C) Political problems
 - D) They dreamed about traveling
- [17] Why is the modern idea of Thanksgiving difficult for the Wampanoag people?
 - A) They see it as a day of friendship
 - B) They have bad memories about that day
 - C) They don't understand the holiday at all

- D) They celebrate it in a different way
- [18] What was the most important help of Squanto for the settlers?
- A) Teaching them farming
B) Giving them food
C) Being a translator
D) Giving money
- [19] What nationalities celebrate Thanksgiving today?
- A) Native Americans only
B) All Europeans
C) Local tribes
D) It is not given in the text
- [20] What is NOT true about how Puritans dressed?
- A) They wore bright clothes
B) They had silver buckles on their shoes
C) They did not wear black all the time
D) Their clothes were colorful

3. (10 points) There are 10 beginnings of small dialogues. Complete them. Choose the best answer for each situation from the list.

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- [21] — Have you heard that Anna wants to change her school?
— Shhhhh! This information is not for everyone. Don't _____ .
- [22] — Should we invite Amy to join our project?
— Sure, she has a lot to _____ .
- [23] — Do you know why they left the city?
— _____ , they wanted to change their life.
- [24] — Why are you so relaxed? You behave _____ !
— Keep calm, we cannot do anything in this situation
- [25] — Get up and tidy your room.
— I don't want to, today I am _____ .
- [26] — It was a big mistake to lie to Mr. James. Now we have so many problems.
— It's a pity. But we shouldn't _____ .
- [27] — I want to get an A and go to the party instead of preparing...
— You can't _____ .
- [28] — Any plans for today?
— No, let's _____ .
- [29] — How many cups of coffee have you had? You're _____ .
— Just a few, about 5 or 6.
- [30] — The test was so easy!
— Do you think so? I think it wasn't a _____ .
- A) Piece of cake
B) Spill the beans
C) A couch potato
D) Bring to the table
E) Have your cake and eat it too
F) As cool as a cucumber
G) Chew the fat
H) In a nutshell
I) Cry over spilt milk
J) Full of beans

4. (5 points) Find lexical mistakes in these sentences. There is only ONE wrong word in every line. Write it down without correcting this mistake.

For example: I really like this soup, it's awful! - The wrong word is «awful». So you write in the answer sheet: awful.

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- [31] I make my homework every evening after school, but sometimes I forget to do it.
 [32] She decided this problem very quickly. It took her 15 minutes.
 [33] She is very interesting in learning English and Maths, so she spends much time in the library.
 [34] My friend is accurate and always keeps things clean. I am proud of him.
 [35] He is not a liar. He always says the truth when people ask for his opinion

5. (5 points) Find ONE extra word in every sentence which is not necessary and makes this sentence wrong. Write it down into the answer sheet.

For example: I don't not like it. - The extra word is «not». So you write in the answer sheet: not.

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- [36] I have been living in this city for 5 years ago.
 [37] After we will finish this project, we plan to take a vacation.
 [38] The book, which I bought it yesterday, is very interesting.
 [39] I would like to go to the Paris, I have never been there before.
 [40] She is really enjoys reading books in her free time, especially on Sundays.

6. (10 points) Unscramble the words. All of them are connected with famous people or famous places. Then match each place/name with one fact from the list that describes this phenomenon.

For example:

1) II Qneel Etbahsilta - Queen Elizabeth II

The fact: A) She ruled the country for 70 years.

So you write in your answer sheet: 1A.

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| [41] lrioawlcsehr | A) This author could have become a famous biologist. Besides painting, the future writer was deeply interested in biology, particularly fungi and lichens. |
| [42] rdaolhllda | B) Thanks to this person, a new concept appeared in literature — nonsense. It is his/her books that are called nonsense literature. |
| [43] klpiingrdyarud | C) In the Middle Ages, people believed that the wizard Merlin created this monument. |
| [44] aalnxermdaneilaeln | D) Initially, this writer's famous book was called «Charlie's Chocolate Boy». |
| [45] pterortbexait | E) The nickname of this place is «Tinseltown». |
| [46] ngehenstoe | F) This monument is named after New York's attorney, who visited the area in 1885. |
| [47] rshmotreuounm | G) This person is the youngest one who was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature. |
| [48] flasniagralla | H) This monument «opens» once a day. |
| [49] bdrigetowre | I) This landmark is located on the border between Canada and the United States. |
| [50] hlodwoyol | J) This writer said that the main character of his most famous book appeared thanks to a real bear living in London Zoo. |