

Part 1

LISTENING (10 minutes)

Maximum points – 10

Task 1. Listen to the talk about motivation and tick (✓) if the sentences 1-10 are True, False or Not Stated. You will hear the text twice.

	True	False	Not Stated
1. We try to motivate workers in the same way that we try to motivate our children.			
2. In the Glucksberg experiment, the people who were offered a reward finished faster than people who were not offered one.			
3. The people who were offered smaller rewards in Ariely's experiment performed better than those offered bigger rewards.			
4. In Ariely's experiment, people were more creative when they were concentrating on achieving a goal.			
5. In the future, jobs will require workers to be more creative.			
6. People always work better when they start the day later and work into the night.			
7. Glucksberg's experiment shows that people solve a problem faster when the experiment is repeated.			
8. Ariely's experiment shows that people are less creative when they are offered a bigger reward.			
9. An incentive works for people when they are doing a simple task.			
10. The example of the big tech companies shows that people work better when they are not given an incentive.			

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

Part 2

READING (35 minutes)

Maximum points – 15

Read the text and do the tasks

The Buy Nothing movement

Social media, magazines and shop windows **bombard** people daily with things to buy, and British consumers are buying more clothes and shoes than ever before.

9-11 КЛАСС

Online shopping means it is easy for customers to buy without thinking, while major brands offer such cheap clothes that they can be treated like **disposable** items – worn two or three times and then thrown away.

In Britain, the average person spends more than £1,000 on new clothes a year, which is around four per cent of their income. That might not sound like much, but that figure hides two far more worrying trends for society and for the environment. First, a lot of that consumer spending is via credit cards. British people currently owe approximately £670 per adult to credit card companies. That's 66 per cent of the average wardrobe budget. Also, not only are people spending money they don't have, they're using it to buy things they don't need. Britain throws away 300,000 tons of clothing a year, most of which goes into **landfill** sites.

People might not realise they are part of the disposable clothing problem because they donate their unwanted clothes to charities. But charity shops can't sell all those unwanted clothes. 'Fast fashion' goes out of fashion as quickly as it came in and is often too poor quality to recycle; people don't want to buy it second-hand. Huge quantities end up being thrown away, and a lot of clothes that charities can't sell are sent abroad, causing even more economic and environmental problems.

However, a different trend is **springing up** in opposition to **consumerism** – the 'buy nothing' trend. The idea originated in Canada in the early 1990s and then moved to the US, where it became a rejection of the **overspending** and overconsumption of Black Friday and Cyber Monday during Thanksgiving weekend. On Buy Nothing Day people organise various types of protests and cut up their credit cards. Throughout the year, Buy Nothing groups organise the exchange and repair of items they already own.

The trend has now reached influencers on social media who usually share posts of clothing and make-up that they recommend for people to buy. Some YouTube stars now encourage their viewers not to buy anything at all for periods as long as a year. Two friends in Canada spent a year working towards buying only food. For the first three months they learned how to live without buying electrical goods, clothes or things for the house. For the next stage, they gave up services, for example haircuts, eating out at restaurants or buying petrol for their cars. In one year, they'd saved \$55,000. The changes they made meant two fewer cars on the roads, a reduction in plastic and paper packaging and a positive impact on the environment from all the energy saved.

9-11 КЛАСС

D) Because online shopping makes it difficult to return them.

2. According to the text, what is particularly worrying about the way British consumers buy clothes?

A) They spend exactly four per cent of their income on it.

B) They frequently use borrowed money to purchase unnecessary items.

C) They buy most of their clothes from second-hand charity shops.

D) They prefer to throw clothes away rather than donate them.

3. Why do charity shops struggle with the clothes they receive?

A) They are legally not allowed to sell them abroad.

B) The quality is too low and the styles become outdated too fast.

C) People prefer to throw their clothes in landfill sites rather than donate them.

D) Charity shops charge too much for second-hand 'fast fashion'.

4. How did the 'Buy Nothing' movement initially manifest in the US?

A) By encouraging people to repair their old electrical goods.

B) By asking social media influencers to stop posting about make-up.

C) By protesting against the excessive spending during holiday sales events.

D) By organizing nationwide clothing exchange markets.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

Part 3

USE OF ENGLISH (30 minutes)

Maximum points - 20

Task 1

Match vocabulary in bold from the text (1–6) with their definitions (A–F)

Vocabulary		Definitions	
1	bombard (v)	A	A site for the disposal of waste materials by burial (a rubbish dump).
2	disposable (adj)	B	To appear or develop suddenly and quickly.
3	landfill (n)	C	The belief that it is good to buy and use a lot of goods and services.
4	consumerism (n)	D	To attack or criticize someone repeatedly, or to give them too much information at once.
5	spring up (phrasal verb)	E	Spending more money than you can afford or than is necessary.
6	Overspending (n)	F	Designed to be thrown away after being used once or a few times.

Task 2 Are the sentences True (T), False (F) or Not Stated (there is no information in the text)

1. British consumers are buying fewer clothes now than they did in the past.
2. The average British adult is in debt to credit card companies.
3. Charity shops manage to sell almost all the clothes they receive from people.
4. The 'Buy Nothing' idea was first created in the United States.
5. The government plans to ban the sale of new clothes on Black Friday.

Task 3 Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) based on the text.

1. Why are clothes from major brands often treated as "disposable" items?

- A) Because their low price makes people value them less.
- B) Because they are heavily advertised on social media.
- C) Because they are designed to fall apart after two washes.

Young people today are more (11) _____ than ever before thanks to technology.
(CONNECT) They share ideas and develop (12) _____ thinking through communication. (CREATE)

As a result, cultural understanding becomes more (13) _____ and meaningful.
(DEPTH) This helps build long-lasting (14) _____ between nations. (RELATE)

In conclusion, learning English is not only (15) _____ but also essential in the modern world. (USE)

Task 2. Fill in each gap with ONE word.

16. English is widely used _____ international communication.
17. Many students go abroad _____ order to improve their language skills.
18. Russia is rich _____ cultural traditions and history.
19. People from different countries can learn a lot _____ each other.
20. Cultural exchange plays an important role _____ modern education.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

WRITING (35 minutes)

Maximum points - 20

Write a composition (100-140 words).

How do you understand the following statement «*Choosing future profession is a difficult task for every school-leaver*».

9-11 КЛАСС

Task 1. Read the text about Russia and English-speaking countries. Complete the gaps (1–15) using the correct form of the words in CAPITALS.

Important: all answers must be different from the given word form. Questions 1–8 require correct spelling.

Cultural Bridges Between Russia and English-Speaking Countries

Russia has always been known for its impressive size and cultural diversity. It is one of the (1) _____ countries in the world, covering vast territories from Europe to Asia. (LARGE)

Its cultural traditions are extremely (2) _____ and continue to attract international attention. (VALUE) Many works of Russian literature are widely translated, which makes them (3) _____ to readers all over the world. (ACCESS)

At the same time, English-speaking countries such as the UK, the USA and Australia have a strong influence on global communication. English has become an (4) _____ language in business, science and education. (INTERNATION)

In recent decades, cooperation between Russia and English-speaking countries has increased (5) _____. (SIGNIFICANCE) Educational exchange programmes give students the (6) _____ to experience life abroad. (POSSIBLE)

For example, Russian students studying in London often describe their experience as (7) _____ and inspiring. (FORGET) Similarly, visitors to Russia are often (8) _____ by its history and architecture. (IMPRESS)

However, learning a foreign language requires effort and (9) _____. (DETERMINE) Students must practise regularly and avoid common (10) _____ in grammar and spelling. (ACCURATE)

Answer sheet

9-11

Listening

	True	False	Not Stated
1.			✓
2.	✓		
3.		✓	
4.		✓+	
5.			✓
6.	✓		
7.	✓		
8.			✓
9.		✓	
10.	✓		

1p.

Reading

Task 1

1	D	+
2	F	+
3	A	+
4	C	+
5	B	+
6	E	+

6p.

Task 2

1	F	+
2	F	
3	F	+
4	F	+
5	NS	+

5p.

Task 3

1	C
2	A
3	D
4	C

+ 1p.

Use of English

1	largest +
2	value ^{able}
3	accesses ^{ible}
4	international +
5	significance ^{tly} - adv.!
6	most possible
7	~~forgetting~~
8	impresses ^d
9	determination
10	~~in~~ accurate ^{cies}
11	connect ^{ed} ing
12	creat ^{ve} ing
13	~~depth~~ er
14	relat ^{ionships} ing
15	uses useful +
16	~~in~~
17	in +
18	~~national~~
19	~~language~~
20	in +

5p.

Writing

Choosing future profession is a difficult task for every school-leaver, ~~That~~ is because they ~~are~~ feel stressed in this choice. I can say my advice for them.

~~If~~ first, ~~them~~ need to choose ^{subjects}. They must know what ~~subjects~~ need to ^{prepare} learn for OGE or EGE.

~~In~~ Second, ~~them~~ need to choose ^{it} their favourite professions because if school-leaver ^{profile} knows ~~Physic~~ and ~~Math~~, he can ^{choose} become a ^{scientific} ~~scientific~~. Only if ^{he} wants it.

And last, don't be afraid exams. You can't sit for an

examinations, ~~and~~ ^{if} don't be an idler! Good luck in ^{passing} exams
~~nations~~, school-leavers!

93w

10p.

