

Олимпиада «Высшая проба» проводится при поддержке Сбера, приветствуем участников соревнования! Мы верим в то, что будущее зависит от стремления к самосовершенствованию каждого из нас. Поздравляем – ты являешься участником заключительного этапа олимпиады «Высшая проба»! Желаем тебе блистательной победы!



Приступая к выполнению заданий, вы подтверждаете, что профиль и класс в заданиях соответствует сведениям, указанным вами при регистрации.

Time limit: 120 minutes

Maximum score: 100

**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 sentences are A. True or B. False according to the text. Transfer your answers onto the answer sheet.

№	Statement	A	B
1.	Karl Bryullov found it hard to switch to Romanticism.		
2.	Karl Bryullov's father encouraged him to continue his family tradition.		
3.	Karl Bryullov's family did not have to pay for his education.		
4.	Karl Bryullov followed all the instructions when he was learning to paint.		
5.	Karl Bryullov's trip to Italy was not funded by the Imperial Academy of Arts.		
6.	It took Karl Bryullov less than a year to complete the copy of <i>The School of Athens</i> .		
7.	Karl Bryullov's Italian portraits were created in a new style.		
8.	During his stay in Italy, Karl Bryullov was able to support himself by selling his art.		

9.	Karl Bryullov used his father's technique to make his paintings stand out.		
10.	Karl Bryullov returned to Russia in order to create a history painting.		

Task 2. Listen to the second part of the text. Each sentence contains a factual error, which is written in bold. Replace the word/words in bold with the correct word/words from the text. Write down only the correct word/words according to the number in brackets. Transfer your answers onto the answer sheet.

№	Statement	Your answer
11.	For Karl Bryullov, the industrial accident of a volcano eruption served as a background for a painting.	_____ (2 words)
12.	In <i>The Last Days of Pompeii</i> all the emotions are expressed through bright colours according to the Neoclassic style.	_____ (3 words)
13.	Bryullov was the first Russian artist who managed to showcase his work on a global scale.	_____ (2 words)
14.	At the Imperial Academy of Arts Bryullov became a visiting scholar in 1836.	_____ (2 words)
15.	In Italy, the local people gave Bryullov new ideas for his work.	_____ (2 words)

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 synonyms (in bold) to the words in the text. Find synonyms 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 onto the answer sheet.

Romanticism is a difficult term to define. It is often seen as a movement in literature that started between 1770 and 1850, during the Age of Enlightenment. But Romanticism was not just about literature or history. It was also a way of thinking and feeling. It focused more on emotion than reason, the content of works more than their form, colour more than lines, and passion more than logic. In literature, it resulted in the appearance of a new type of hero, a romantic hero found in such works as *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage* by Lord Byron and *The Sorrows of Young Werther* by Johann Wolfgang Goethe. The authors of these works and others like them wanted to create complex appealing characters and to evoke strong emotional responses from the audience.

Romanticism is best understood as a reaction to the major changes in the world, with a particular focus on industrialisation and the growth of cities. Romanticism both supported and rejected the

ideas of the Enlightenment while criticising authority and putting the individual at the centre of life. Jean-Jacques Rousseau, one of the first Romantic thinkers, argued that all people are naturally equal and should live together in harmony. Each person should improve society by constantly striving to become better. Thomas Hobbes agreed with this notion, adding that people are an element of nature, which is why Romantic artists celebrated nature in their works.

Some of the strongest examples of Romanticism can be found in France, Spain, and England, where artists were trained in rich traditions. For example, the Spanish artist Francisco Goya created one of the most famous works of the Romantic period, titled *The Sleep of Reason Brings Out Monsters*, which shows the power of irrational feelings and the limits of reason. This painting embodied one of the principles of Romanticism that personal imagination could lead to discovering deeper truths about existence. Goya took the idea further, showing that those truths could sometimes be terrifying.

In France, Théodore Géricault played an important role in the early stages of Romanticism. He made bold, emotional paintings that inspired many artists, even though only three of his paintings were exhibited in his lifetime. One of the most famous artists to be inspired by him was Eugène Delacroix, who became known for his emotional and imaginative work. Unlike Géricault, Delacroix spent most of his life in his studio, creating thousands of paintings, watercolours, and drawings.

№	Statement	Your answer
1.	The real substance of the article was in the third part – the first two were mostly filled with descriptions.	
2.	The new school will make a significant difference in the life of our neighbourhood.	
3.	Further advancements in the automotive industry will ensure the expansion of the electric cars market.	
4.	Mark advised and assisted his colleagues during the company's transfer to the new production facility.	
5.	The city's transportation department is going to upgrade the buses to make them more eco-friendly.	
6.	You cannot draw any conclusions since you've only heard a fragment of their conversation.	
7.	The local government has imposed new speed restrictions on driving in residential areas.	
8.	Samantha has an impressive ability of detecting when something is wrong with a person.	
9.	The storm that happened last night was truly frightening .	
10.	The results demonstrated in the research paper shocked the scientific community.	

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

In England, the main type of painting during the early 1800s was landscape. John Constable and J.M.W. Turner were the most famous landscape painters, and they shared the same excitement about nature as the poets John Keats and Percy Shelley. Constable, born in a small town, loved to show nature in its original form. As early as 1802, he started painting quick sketches of nature changing with the weather. His famous painting, *The Hay Wain*, shows his hometown and the natural beauty around it. The sky in his painting is full of light and colour, with clouds that create shadows and sunlight that changes the colours of the trees and fields.

This new way of painting was not understood by everyone. Some people didn't like Constable's style and called his pale highlights "Constable's snow." Despite the criticism, enough people appreciated Constable's new view of nature that his works were displayed in the Royal Academy.

Géricault saw Constable's work during his trip to England and was greatly impressed. Due to his positive review, Constable's *The Hay Wain* was shown at the Salon in 1824, where it made a big impact on Delacroix. Although the later Impressionists were not directly influenced by Constable, his work helped inspire a new direction in French landscape art, which eventually led to the Impressionist movement.

John Constable's contemporary, Joseph Mallord William Turner, was known for his exquisite landscapes and dramatic seascapes. Unlike Constable, who had a deep connection to nature and mainly painted in England, Turner travelled extensively across Europe, visiting places like Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. He was inspired by the stunning mountain views and vibrant cities, especially Venice. Turner even tied himself to a ship's mast during a storm to feel the power of nature firsthand.

Turner was innovative with his painting technique. He often created colourful sketches outdoors but painted his final works in secret in his studio. He used bright white paint as a base instead of the traditional brown, allowing his colours to shine more vividly. His art often depicted intense historical events, such as shipwrecks and storms, with figures appearing small amidst the chaos.

Turner's later works were sometimes abstract and focused on colour and movement rather than clear subjects. His unique style influenced many artists, including the Impressionists like Claude Monet. Despite some criticism during his lifetime for not being realistic enough, today he is celebrated for his mastery of light and colour in painting.

№	Sentence	Your answer
11.	At the turn of the 19th century, Constable was creating / _____ / of the shifting landscape.	_____ (2 words)

12.	Even though not everyone praised his works, plenty of people / _____ / Constable's unique vision.	_____ (1 word)
13.	J.M.W. Turner made a name for himself by painting beautiful scenes of nature and / _____ /.	_____ (2 words)
14.	Turner found inspiration in the / _____ / and dynamic metropolises.	_____ (3 words)
15.	Turner specialised in showcasing dramatic scenes and making humans seem insignificant / _____ /.	_____ (3 words)

Task 3. Match the natural site to its description. There are two extra descriptions listed below. Transfer your answers onto the answer sheet.

№	Site	Your answer
16.	Yellowstone	
17.	Durdle Door	
18.	The Great Barrier Reef	
19.	Loch Ness	
20.	Yosemite Valley	

A. This is a large and deep freshwater lake in Scotland, and due to its depth, it is the largest by volume in Great Britain. The lake is famous for rumours about a mysterious creature living in its waters.

B. This is a system of interconnected freshwater lakes that covers the territory of the USA and Canada. They serve as a natural border between the countries. The lakes' surface contains almost a quarter of all fresh water on Earth.

C. Situated on the Jurassic Coast in Dorset, England, this natural site is a striking coastal feature. This is a limestone arc, created by the erosive action of the sea. Even though it is a private property, it is open to the public.

D. This coral system, located off the coast of Australia, is the biggest single structure made by living organisms. It is famous for its incredible biodiversity, hosting thousands of species of fish and other marine life.

E. Situated in eastern California, USA, the place is one of the most extreme natural environments on Earth. It is famous for being the lowest, hottest, and driest place in North America. Despite its harsh conditions, the place has a diverse range of flora and fauna adapted to it.

F. This place is the central object of the park under the same name. It is located in the Sierra Nevada mountains in the United States. It is mostly famous for its granite summits, a pine forest, and waterfalls, one of which is the biggest in North America.

G. Located in the western United States, this national park is renowned for its diverse features, including geysers, hot springs, and mud pots. It is the first national park, established in the U.S. The park is also famous for its rich wildlife.

CREATIVE WRITING (40 points)

Внимание! Не указывайте свои ФИО в творческом задании.

Describe one of Karl Bryullov's paintings in about 180 – 200 words. You must follow the plan below:

I. Introduction.

II. Main body:

- describe the people's appearance;
- describe the background;
- describe what is happening in the picture;
- describe the emotions and feelings the picture evokes.

III. Conclusion.





