

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.

№	Sentence	A	B
1.	According to Gustave Courbet, art exists to create new worlds.		
2.	The French Revolution was insignificant to the rest of Europe.		
3.	The realist movement thrived in the second half of the 19th century.		
4.	Charles Darwin found the reason for social inequality in nature.		
5.	The French Royal Academy landed its support to the realist movement.		
6.	The realist movement only focused on the issues that plagued society.		
7.	Contrary to the previous notions, realists used a scientific approach to portray life.		
8.	Gustave Courbet's paintings revealed the toll that the Industrial Revolution had taken on the common people.		
9.	According to art critics, there was a certain sophistication in Gustave Courbet's minimalist style of painting.		
10.	Having been derided by critics, Gustave Courbet left the realist movement.		

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.

№	Sentence	Your answer
11.	Jean-Francois Millet made a name for himself by depicting city landscapes . (2 words)	
12.	Vincent Van Gogh praised and replicated Jean-Francois Millet's Fourth string . (2 words)	
13.	"The gleaners" was done in Jean-Francois Millet's signature progressive style. (1 word)	
14.	Realism was prominent in other facets of culture, like art and architecture . (1 word)	
15.	The Barbizon School was made up of French neoclassical sculptors who worked in the town of Barbizon. (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.

Norman Rockwell had an uncanny ability to create narrative imagery, inventing a visual vocabulary that shaped and defined the ideas, social needs, and aspirations of twentieth-century American culture. He never claimed to portray reality. Instead, he depicted the version of the life he wanted to see. He purposefully avoided "the agonizing crises and tangles of life" and painted a world where sadness was often pleasant, and problems could be solved with humour. His work is highly naturalistic, painted with painstaking precision, with every detail carefully articulated, so the viewer feels that Rockwell is reporting an actual story rather than creating one.

Norman Rockwell was born on February 3, 1894, to a family of modest means living in what he later described as a shabby brownstone at 103rd Street and Amsterdam Avenue in New York City. In his autobiography, Rockwell described distant familial relationships and only a few positive childhood memories. One was the joy of creating art. As a skinny, clumsy young boy, Rockwell had discovered his natural ability for drawing. His high school in Mamaroneck, New York, allowed him release time to attend the Chase School of Fine and Applied Arts in New York. Rockwell took pride in his accomplishments in art school, and at a young age, he determined that he would become a famous illustrator.

Rockwell's other pleasant childhood memories were of summer trips to the country. "I have had a bad case of the American nostalgia for the clean, simple country life as opposed to the complicated world of the city," later explained Rockwell. His yearning for the seemingly carefree life of the country would become a theme of his long career.

In 1913, Norman Rockwell was offered a position as an art editor for "Boy's Life", the new magazine of the Boy Scouts of America. Rockwell also contributed to several other children's magazines, although the most coveted showcase of his work was the cover of The New York Post. Comic narratives were most appreciated at Post, and Rockwell showed a flair for those. Having tried his hand at these humorous scenes, Norman quickly realized that his forte was the world of ordinary folks and little kids. Rockwell would illustrate 322 Post covers over forty-seven years.

№	Sentence	Your answer
1.	Sally is a strange woman with a mysterious past who rarely talks about herself.	
2.	Simon's report stated that the company was about to go bankrupt.	
3.	Reporters should not disturb the victims in this time of grief .	
4.	Ballet dancers train very hard to make the exactness of their movements look effortless.	
5.	Hugh was a man of limited means who led a simple life.	
6.	Going on vacation to a remote village is the best way to relax after a year in the city.	
7.	Patrick's greatest skill is finding something positive in depressing situations.	
8.	Jackson is such a troublemaker - he often finds himself in tricky situations.	
9.	Susan often supported the local charity foundation by giving her time and money to the cause.	
10.	Mr. Peterson loved to throw a holiday party for his employees to show them how valued they were.	

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.

The 1930's was one of the richest decades of Rockwell's career. Although America remained in the depths of the Great Depression, Rockwell's work was in demand, and he suffered no financial hardship.

In 1935, Rockwell received the commission that revitalized his enthusiasm for his work. Heritage Press asked him to illustrate Mark Twain's "Adventures of Tom Sawyer". Dedicated to making the

most accurate illustrations possible, Rockwell did extensive research and was the first illustrator to visit Hannibal, Missouri, to set the scene.

Anyone can relate a tale, but a good storyteller is rare. He or she knows when to linger over details and when to gloss over them quickly; the pauses in a great story can be as meaningful as the words, and an unexpected surprise ending will hold one's attention. All these talents were Rockwell's; he simply used paint instead of words to create his narratives. Although he drew attention to details, no one part of his images dominates the whole. In a world that is far from perfect, Norman Rockwell found exemplary moments in the ordinary and told his stories to an eager American audience.

It is this attention to detail and a talent for storytelling that set Norman Rockwell apart from the other artists of the realist movement. While other artists focused on the high points and milestones of life, Rockwell turned his attention to the elusive commonplace moments. He chose mundane experiences and elevated them to levels of great significance.

11. While the American people struggled to make ends meet, Norman Rockwell enjoyed popularity and didn't have to experience any /_____/ . (2 words)
12. Norman Rockwell strived for authenticity in his work which prompted him to visit Mark Twain's hometown in order to /_____/ . (3 words)
13. Despite the fact that Norman Rockwell paid proper attention to detail, not a single part of his illustrations prevails over the /_____/ . (1 word)
14. Norman Rockwell's knack for details and storytelling is what makes him unique among the rest of the /_____/ . (2 words)
15. Norman Rockwell possessed an incredible talent to spot the potential in banal moments and lift them up to the heights of /_____/ . (2 words)

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

№	City	Your answer
16.	Detroit	
17.	Chicago	
18.	New York	
19.	Los Angeles	
20.	Boston	

A. This sprawling metropolis is home to the most internationally recognized American landmarks; a sunny paradise that nonetheless presents a dangerous front to those unfamiliar with its social divisions.

B. This city is a true melting pot of cultures and nationalities, a symbol of American freedom and equality. Its famous skyline is hard to beat, however the hustle and bustle of crowded city streets leaves much to be desired.

C. This is one of the busiest and most populated cities in the USA, with local and international seaports, airports, highways and train stations meeting in the middle of this metropolis. It flourished during the Industrial Revolution, while still being a cultural centre with many musical genres being first established here.

D. This city boasts picturesque views of the Pacific Ocean coastline, as well as being the hub of technological activity, with both Microsoft and Boeing having their headquarters here.

E. This is one of the most historically significant cities of the United States, where the key events of the American Revolution took place. Later it became an important port and manufacturing centre, and now it is most famous for its higher education institutions.

F. A gem of the East Coast, this multicultural city with a vibrant night life and varied cuisine has been ravaged by natural disasters, but still stands out as one of America's most prominent cities.

G. This is one of the largest American cities, located in the Great Lakes district. It is renowned for its impressive array of museums and art galleries, as well as some of America's tallest buildings, like the John Hancock Center.

CREATIVE WRITING (40 points)

Внимание! Не указывайте свои ФИО в творческом задании.

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

I. Introduction;

II. Main body:

- describe the person's appearance;
- think of and describe the person's character;
- imagine and describe the person's occupation / interests;

III. Conclusion.



