

**Part 2 (15 minutes)**

*Maximum points – 6*

**Reading**

*Read a newspaper article about school. Choose from the list A–H the sentence which best summarizes each part 1–6 of the article. There are two extra sentences you **do not need to use**.*

- 6 A. They were more interested in the school's past than its present. —  
2 B. In many ways they behaved just as they had done 20 years earlier. —  
3 C. Despite all that had happened, everyone seemed quite happy and satisfied.  
1 X D. Many of the women said that they would attend. — —  
4 E. They were doing jobs that the school had not expected them to do.  
5 6 F. The head teacher met them to welcome them back to school. —  
G. Once they had eaten it was as if they were schoolgirls again.  
H. Anne's aim was to let them know about her achievements. —

**Back to school**

*Nicolette Jones attends a school reunion and finds that times change, people do not*

(1) When Anne Bechar set out to find the 80 or so women – myself included – who were at Leeds Girls' High School with her until 1979, it was, she admits, because she had lots of good news she wanted to tell them. 'I wasn't very academic at school, and I felt I was a nobody,' she says. 'Now I have lived for years in Paris and eight years in the Middle East, I have a family and I run a successful business. I feel that I am *somebody*.'

(2) Anne's detective work resulted in the tracking-down of all but a dozen of our ex-classmates. Then we received our invitations and 44 of us, astonished by the realization that we had been old girls for 20 years, agreed to show up for a lunch. Another 20 sent news, good wishes and apologies.

(3) So, once we'd had our hair done – and wondering whether we would recognize each other – we assembled in a dining hall that made us think of cabbage and sponge pudding. By the end of lunch it could have been 20 years ago; it was like a bad episode of soap opera in which everything that had happened since was a dream.

(4) It was not simply that in our own eyes we were unchanged. It was that we had gone back to the roles of two decades ago. Bryony, our head girl, who is now a

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК. 2020 г. 6–7 КЛАССЫ

**Part 1 (15 minutes)**

*Maximum points – 5*

**Listening**

*You will hear a conversation between a boy, Leon, and his sister, Zara, about his room. Decide if each sentence 1–5 is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, put a tick in the box under A for YES. If it is not correct, put a tick in the box under B for NO.*

	<b>A YES</b>	<b>B NO</b>
1. Zara understands why Leon is unhappy with his room.		
2. Zara says that his room should be painted white.		
3. Zara thinks Leon should get permission before he paints anything.		
4. Leon wants to have smaller furniture in the room.		
5. Leon and Zara agree that there should be a mirror on the wall.		

doctor, asked kind questions with exactly the grace towards younger girls that made her popular then. Anne was told off by her friend Ruth for talking down to her, exactly as she had done at school. I showed off. We had become 14-year-olds in 37-year-old bodies.

(5) The school authorities, who had arranged a tour of new buildings for us, found us uncooperative. We didn't want to see the new language labs and the new music block. We all wanted to see desks we sat at, we all walked along the corridors we had regularly raced down and talked in, and remembered. We wanted to meet the ghosts of our childhood selves.

(6) We were amazed, though, at the well-stocked careers room. In our day, careers advice was a teacher who mostly suggested nursing and secretarial work. Her limited imagination had not had much effect. Among us were doctors, lawyers, accountants, pharmacists and laboratory technicians. Diane, who was enough of a rebel at school to break the rules about wearing make-up, is now a beautician. Mandy is now a school governor. And I became a journalist.

**Part 3 (30 minutes)**

**Maximum points – 39**

**Use of English**

**Task 1**

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space. For each question 1–10, mark the letter next to the correct word – A, B, C or D. The first one is done for you.

Example answer:      0    A    B    C    D

**Weather**

Weather influences the lives (0) B everyone. The climate of any country depends on its position on Earth, its (1) A from the sea and how high it is. In countries which have sea all (2) C them, like Britain and New Zealand, winters are mild and summers are cool. There is not a huge change from one season to (3) C. Countries near the Equator have hot weather all year with some (4) A rain, except in deserts where it rains (5) D little. Above the desert there are no clouds in the sky so the (6) D of the sun can easily warm the ground during the day but it gets very cold at night. People are always (7) A in unusual weather and pictures of tornadoes, for example, shown on television. Strong winds and rain can (8) AB a lot of damage to buildings and in spite of modern (9) C of weather forecasting they can (10) C surprise us.

	A	B	C	D
0	of	from	by	to
1	distance	space	depth	length
2	through	beside	around	near
3	next	another	later	other
4	hard	large	heavy	great
5	not	quite	more	very
6	heat	fire	light	temperature
7	attracted	interested	keen	excited
8	make	happen	have	cause
9	jobs	tools	methods	plan
10	yet	still	already	ever

**Task 2**

Read the text below and choose the correct word **A, B, C** or **D** for each question **11-29**. The first one is done for you.

**A friend in the rain**

Last week I (0) B home after playing tennis when it (11) C raining very heavily. 'O, no, I (12) A soaked before I (13) B home', I thought. 'I wish I (14) C to bring my raincoat'. But unfortunately I (15) B it at home. How stupid of me! I (16) A to bring it with me. Luckily just then a friend of mine passed in her car and offered me a lift. '(17) A home?' she asked, 'or (18) D to go for a cup of hot tea?' 'I think I'd rather you (19) B me home,' I said. 'If I (20) B my clothes, I know I (21) A ill, and then I (22) B to play in the tennis tournament next week. And I (23) C hard for the last month.' 'I (24) C for you to change if you (25) D,' she told me.' 'I think it's time you (26) D for a change. You (27) C too much about things lately. And the one who (28) A too much (29) B ill more easily. It's got nothing to do with the rain!'

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	A	B	C	D
0	<i>walk</i>	<i>was walking</i>	<i>walked</i>	<i>have been walking</i>
11	had started	was starting	started	start
12	will get	would get	was getting	got
13	reached	reach	will reach	would reach
14	remember	remembered	will remember	had remembered
15	leave	have left	had left	left
16	always forgot	always forget	always forgetting	forgot always
17	will you go	do you going	are you go	are you going
18	are you wanting	do you want	are you want	will you want
19	take	will take	took	have taken
20	don't change	will not change	did not change	would not change
21	fall	felt	would fall	will fall
22	am not able	won't be able	wasn't able	would not be able
23	was practising	had been practising	have been practising	had practised
24	will wait	wait	would wait	am waiting
25	likes	will like	liked	like
26	will relax	relaxed	relax	are relaxing
27	have been worrying	had been worrying	have worried	are worrying
28	worried	is worrying	worries	worry
29	falls	felt	will fall	fall

**Task 3**

*There's a word missing in each of these proverbs 30–39. Choose the correct one from the three possibilities.*

30. An Englishman's home is his ..... *f*  
a) security                       b) castle                      c) palace
31. Let sleeping dogs .....  
a) sleep                      b) dream                       c) lie *f*
32. Many ..... make light work.  
a) servants                       b) hands                      c) cooks *f*
33. It takes all sorts to make a .....  
 a) world                      b) war                      c) salad *f*
34. Prevention is better than .....  
a) cure                      b) punishment                       c) medicine *-*
35. .... is thicker than water.  
a) coffee                       b) blood                      c) soup *f*
36. A miss is as good as a .....  
 a) mister                      b) mile                      c) wife *-*
37. Birds of a ..... flock together.  
a) family                      b) cage                       c) feather *f*
38. It's no use crying over .....milk.  
 a) sour                      b) spilt                      c) tinned *-*
39. .... begins at home.  
 a) charity                      b) learning                      c) love *f*

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК. 2020 г. 8–10 КЛАССЫ

**Part 1 (15 minutes)**

**Maximum points – 10**

**Listening**

*For items 1–10 listen to a dialogue and decide whether the statements 1–10 are TRUE according to the text you hear (A), or FALSE (B), or the information on the statement is NOT STATED in the text (C). You will hear the text **twice**.*

1. Charles's swimming pool is completely ready. B D
2. Charles swam that morning. A
3. The swimming pool is just fifteen feet long. B C
4. Charles is satisfied with the swimming pool's size. A D
5. Charles's friend thinks that his swimming pool is not big enough for proper exercise. B C
6. Charles learned how to swim a few weeks before. C E
7. Charles's friend wants to dive in his swimming pool. B E
8. The swimming pool is eighteen feet deep. B E
9. Charles's swimming party will take place if it's warm enough. A E
10. Charles's wants his friend to attend the swimming party. A F

**Part 2 (40 minutes)**

**Maximum points – 15**

**Reading**

*Read the passage below and answer questions 1–15.*

**HYPNOSIS COMES OF AGE**

It looks as though hypnosis, once thought of as something to be done on stage by a magician – and even considered until fairly recently by many doctors as medically useless – has finally come into its own. Research into the subject of hypnosis has revealed a great deal of interesting, sometimes exciting, and often startling information about the uses and value of hypnotism.

Clinical hypnotists (qualified doctors who have been specially trained in the techniques of hypnosis – it is important to note that hypnotism is so powerful that it can be very dangerous when used by unqualified people) are using this method to treat a variety of medical problems, both physical and mental, and are discovering some fascinating things along the way. For example, Dr. David M. Cheek of Children's Hospital in San Francisco surprised medical circles with a theory that patients under anesthesia for surgery could remember later – under hypnosis – much of what happened and was said during their operations.

Since then, Cheek has studied more than 800 patients to test his theory. Many of them, he reports, were able to recall specific events and conversation by the people in the operating room.

These findings, Cheek believes, indicate the strong possibility that distressing talk in surgery may sometimes account for postoperative depression in a patient. It might explain, for instance, the case of a famous professor who died recently after an abdominal operation. What the surgeon found looked like cancer, and he said "Poor old John" clearly as he sewed up the opening without having removed anything. The professor died a few hours later. No cancer was found at autopsy. Understandably, more than a dozen large hospitals throughout the country already have established a policy of 'operating room silence' during surgery, owing to the findings of Cheek and others. Many more, it is to be hoped, will do the same.

Hypnosis has been used as a muscle-relaxer in childbirth for 150 years, though it was not totally accepted by the medical establishment for much of that time. Today, however, it is used in childbirth by hundreds of hospitals all over the world. As an anesthetic and pain reliever for patients who for some reason can't have chemical anesthetics, it is being used more and more. At the University of Minnesota, blood-pressure control through hypnosis is being used in the treatment of hemophiliacs, who might otherwise bleed to death from a small cut or bruise.

What is hypnosis, anyway? In the mid-1800s, an English physician named James Braid was the first real authority to recognize its psychological nature. He believed that it was a state of 'nervous sleep', but in the 1920s, machines like the electroencephalograph (device which measures brain waves) showed that brain-wave patterns of people under hypnosis are more like those of people awake than asleep. There are other differences as well.

Clinical hypnotists have known for a long time that persons in the deepest state of hypnosis always act as though wide-awake. However, there is a difference which can be measured – a pain test. A deeply hypnotized person can take an 80-volt electrical shock without feeling pain (anyone in a normal state will suffer at 35 volts or even less).

If hypnosis is not induced sleep, what can it be? There are some clues. Brain-wave patterns of subjects in hypnosis are similar to those of people under deep anesthesia for surgery. Many clinical hypnotists believe there is a relationship, and Dr. Cheek's work tends to bear this out.

One of the strangest new discoveries in hypnosis research is time distortion. Almost everyone has had busy dreams that seem to last forever. You travel to Europe, Canada, Washington. You chat with a cousin in London, attend a bull fight, play a whole evening of bridge. You'd swear that you dreamed for hours. If you had clocked it, however, you might find your dreams took about 15 to 20 seconds.

Regression – sending the patient back in time to recall 'forgotten' happenings – is being used more and more to help troubled minds.

A male patient sent to me recently was terribly bothered by an obsession that there were record-player needles in his food. Eating was a torture. He examined every spoonful before he could swallow it. Regressed under hypnosis, he recalled that, at the age of four, he had swallowed a steel record-player needle in a spoonful of mashed potato. The resulting experience – frightened parents, clanging ambulance, stern-faced doctors – had, in a way, burned a short circuit in his unconscious mind. This trouble spot showed up with the pressures of later life. When this was explained to him in a waking state, the patient soon gained peace of mind and his whole personality changed for the better. His problem took only three treatments, and he is now enjoying his meals for the first time in years.

One of the most fascinating but dangerous uses of hypnosis is in military intelligence. Communication in war is always a headache. Codes can be broken; a professional spy may or may not stay loyal; your own man may have complete loyalty, but his judgment may not always be perfect. Hypnosis, on the other hand, provides a unique solution.

Doctors see in hypnosis a possible answer to the rejection problem which surgeons meet when transplanting hearts and other organs. "Also," they say, "in long-term flights through space, auto-hypnosis could be an ideal solution to long periods of traveling time and to tiredness. It could be used – as it is on earth in research

laboratories – to change the body functions of astronauts in order to put them in a hibernation-like state for certain periods. In both outer space and submarine exploration, men trained in the use of hypnosis would be able to help each other in many ways, such as control of pain, thus avoiding heavy and often dangerous drugs.”

There is little doubt in my mind that 20 years from now people in this field will consider the material presented here interesting but strictly ancient history. All the present signs indicate that hypnotism, after 200 years of struggle for attention, has come of age.

### Task 1. Questions 1–7

*Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text?  
In boxes 1–7 on your answer sheet, circle: A (TRUE) if the statement agrees with the information given in the text; B (FALSE) if the statement contradicts the information given in the text or if the statement contains the information which is not in the text.*

1. Cheek’s research indicates the strong possibility that surgeons’ distressing talk in an operating room may sometimes account for postoperative depression in a patient. A 0
2. Today, the medical use of hypnosis is in decline. B 1
3. Magicians on stage are helping to remove the fog of doubt and mystery which has surrounded hypnosis ever since it was recognized as a powerful tool. B f
4. Hypnosis can hardly make it possible for a subject to dream a complicated plan or solution to a problem. B 0
5. Clinical hypnotists have considerable evidence that hypnotic states could be used to change an astronaut’s body’s metabolism to make a person younger. B f
6. Hypnosis is neither nervous nor induced sleep. A 1
7. Hypnosis is not accepted by the medical community even now due to its alleged ability to substitute heavy and often dangerous drugs. B f

**Task 2. Questions 8–15**

*Choose option A, B, C which best fits according to the text. Circle the correct letter in boxes 8–15 on your answer sheet.*

8. The brain-wave patterns of subjects in a state of hypnosis are similar to those of people who are ... .  
A. in the middle of a good night's sleep  
B. very upset about something  
C. under deep anesthesia
9. It is a medical fact that subjects who are in deep hypnosis ... than usual.  
A. feel less pain  
B. are more sensitive to pain  
C. think they are being hurt more
10. Auto-hypnosis could be an ideal solution to ... .  
A. mental illnesses  
B. physical disorders  
C. long periods of traveling time
11. A person who is regressed under hypnosis ... .  
A. is made temporarily less intelligent  
B. is taught to forget unpleasant things that have happened  
C. will recall things that he normally wouldn't remember
12. There is scientific evidence which indicates the remarks made in surgery while the patient is under anesthesia ... .  
A. cannot be heard by the patient  
B. may prevent the patient from recovering  
C. may cause the surgeon to make mistakes
13. Hypnosis is very well suited to ... .  
A. international spying  
B. the average classroom  
C. committee meetings
14. One of the most fascinating but dangerous uses of hypnosis is in ... .  
A. submarine exploration  
B. military intelligence  
C. childbirth
15. The author believes that in future hypnosis will become ... .  
A. less popular  
B. more popular  
C. ancient history

**Part 3 (35 minutes)**

*Maximum points – 20*

**Use of English**

**Task 1. Questions 1–10**

*For items 1–10, read the text below. Fill in the blanks by choosing the word that fits best from the options given below.*

**PET LOVERS**

The dog is no longer top of the pet world. He is now (1) C in British homes by the cat. After years of steady (2) A, the dog (3) C reached a peak of 7 million in 1993. Since then the (4) A of dogs has declined and there has been a slow (5) B in numbers. Meanwhile the number of cats has crept up almost (6) C. The reason is one of economics. A cat is a much more (7) B and less demanding pet for couples who are out at work all day. If you have to be a dog, it pays to be a faithful one. You could become seriously wealthy. Last week, a dog called Whisp found herself richer by £50,000 on the (8) B of her master, John Jones. It was Mr Jones' (9) C that the money should be used 'to find a (10) A home with a person who will love and care for my dog Whisp for the rest of her life'.

	A	B	C
1	numbered	unnumbered	outnumbered
2	growth	growing	grow
3	popularity	populace	population
4	popularity	populace	population
5	reduce	reduction	reducing
6	noticeably	noticed	unnoticed
7	practicable	practical	practiced
8	dying	death	dead
9	intensity	intense	intention
10	suitable	suiting	suited

**Task 2. Questions 11–20**

*For items 11–20, choose the right answer A, B or C to complete the second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.*

**Example: 0.** The pool isn't deep enough to swim in.

**too**

The pool ..... swim in.

- A. is too deep to
- B. is too shallow to
- C. is not too shallow to

<b>0</b>	<b>B</b>
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**11.** The boy said that he hadn't done anything wrong.

**denied**

The boy ..... anything wrong.

- A. denied having to do
- B. denied having done
- C. denied not doing

**12.** After seeing all the candidates they will announce their decision.

**once**

They'll announce their decision ..... all the candidates.

- A. once they have seen
- B. when they see at once
- C. having seen once

**13.** He talked to me for ages about his new girlfriend.

**kept**

He ..... about his new girlfriend.

- A. kept talking to me
- B. kept to talk to me
- C. kept me busy listening

**14.** It was reported that thousands of people were affected by the rail strike.

**said**

Thousands of people ..... by the rail strike.

- A. said that they were affected
- B. are said to have been affected
- C. were said to be affected

15. The only exercise she does is jogging in the morning.

**apart**

She doesn't do any exercise ..... in the morning.

- A. apart from to jog
- B. apart for a jog
- C. apart from jogging

16. You should be in bed by now!

**high**

It's ..... went to bed!

- A. a high time you
- B. high time you
- C. high necessity you

17. I'll only phone if there's a problem.

**hear**

Don't expect to ..... there is a problem.

- A. hear from me unless
- B. hear from me if
- C. hear from me lest

18. I hope you haven't got the flu coming on.

**down**

I hope you are ..... with the flu.

- A. not down
- B. not coming down
- C. coming down away

19. Basically, the only reason I did it was because I was bored.

**out**

I just did it ..... , to be perfectly honest.

- A. out of boredom
- B. out of being bored
- C. not to be bored out

20. As soon as I came, I regretted ever being there.

**than**

No ..... I began to regret ever being there.

- A. sooner than I had come
- B. sooner had I come than
- C. sooner than I came that

ПРИГЛАСИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП  
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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК. 2020 г. 4–5 КЛАССЫ

**Part 1 (15 minutes)**

*Maximum points – 5*

**Listening**

*Listen to Helena and her father talking about her school trip. Which places will Helena visit? For questions 1–5, write a letter A–H next to each day. **There is an example for you.** You will hear the conversation twice.*

**Example:**

0 Monday F

	DAYS		PLACES
1	Tuesday	→ A	canal
2	Wednesday	→ B	castle
3	Thursday	→ C	Farm
4	Friday	→ D	hill
5	Saturday	→ E	island
		→ F	lake
		→ G	village
		→ H	woods

**Part 2 (15 minutes)**

**Maximum points – 5**

**Reading**

*There are five gaps in the text below. Read it and decide which sentence A–E best fits each gap 1–5 in the text.*

- A. I spent two years in the pirate captain's house.
- B. I still wanted to be a sailor.
- C. There I met a boy whom I knew.
- D. At first everything went well.
- E. Our ship struggled with the waves for a long time.

**Robinson Crusoe**

My name is Robinson Crusoe and I was born in the city of York. I always wanted to go to sea. One day, when I was eighteen years old, I went to Hull. (1) C The boy's father was the captain of a ship. That boy said to me, 'Rob, do you want to sail on our ship? We start to London today.'

I was very glad, of course, and agreed at once.

In the open sea we were caught in a terrible storm. (2) D Finally it went to the bottom and we were all thrown into the sea. A ship which was passing by sent a boat and saved us. In the morning we reached the shore.

I was very young then and soon forgot the terrible storm. (3) A I went to London. There I met the captain of a ship that was going to Africa. The captain was a very nice gentleman. We liked each other and soon became friends. The captain invited me to sail to Africa with him. Of course, I agreed with pleasure.

The voyage to Africa was successful. But when we came back to England, the captain died, and I had to go on my second voyage to Africa without my friend.

(4) E The weather was fine and the sea was calm. But not far from the shores of Africa we met a ship with a black flag. It was a pirate ship, and the pirates attacked us. Our sailors fought bravely, but the pirates were stronger. Some of our men were killed, and the others were taken prisoner. When the pirate ship came to the port, the captain took me to his house and made me his slave.

(5) B I had to work in the house and in the yard with the other slaves. It was quite impossible to run away.

**Part 3 (30 minutes)**

*Maximum points – 32*

**Use of English**

**Task 1**

Read the article about basketball. Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each space. For questions 1–8, mark A, B or C on your answer sheet. The first one is done for you.

*Example:*

0    A on                    B in                    C to

**Basketball**

Today, Americans watch more basketball (0) AC television than any other sport. But it is popular in (1) BA countries too. People often (2) B it 'the international game' because it is played in almost (3) CB country of the world. But basketball is not an old sport like football, which people have played for centuries. People have only played basketball (4) B 1891.

The idea for basketball came from James Naismith, a Canadian teacher, who wanted his students to learn (5) C new kind of sport. Instead (6) A the players kicking the ball (7) BB they do in soccer, in Naismith's new game, players threw or bounced the ball. Then, they had to get (8) A into a big bag or 'basket'. The name that Naismith chose for this new sport was 'basketball'.

	A	B	C
1	another	both	other
2	called	call	calling
3	every	both	some
4	before	since	until
5	a	the	one
6	at	from	of
7	if	as	for
8	it	him	them

**Task 2**

Read the text below and choose the correct word *A, B, C* or *D* for each question 9–22. The first one is done for you.

**Asking for directions**

Have you ever tried asking people for directions? I (0) A CB to go to London on business recently, and I soon (9) B P that I should have bought a street map. I (10) C - the directions of passers-by and (11) D P lost. 'You (12) A P it, it's opposite the bank', they said. In half an hour I (13) B - that all that time I (14) C - in the wrong direction. 'Can you tell me where the bank (15) D -, please', I asked someone. 'Which bank (16) A -?' I (17) C - to go back to the station and take a taxi. After all, London taxi drivers usually (18) D P a test on their knowledge of its streets. But I (19) e - a taxi. In the end a solution (20) C - up to my mind. I (21) D P some tourists near the station to look at their tourist map. But I (22) B P to understand exactly what they said.

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
0	<i>ought</i>	<i>would</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>could</i>
9	have realised	realised	had realised	has been realised
10	've been following	follow	've followed	followed
11	've got	get	gotten	got
12	've already missed	're already missed	'd already missed	's already missed
13	've understood	understand	understood	'd understood
14	went	had been going	've been going	've gone
15	is	was	are	were
16	do you meant	've you mean	do you mean	've you meant
17	'd decided	decided	've decided	'll decide
18	've pass	've passed	'll pass	pass
19	couldn't find	hadn't find	hadn't found	couldn't found
20	came	've come	've came	come
21	'd asked	'll ask	've asked	asked
22	didn't be able	wasn't able	not be abled	weren't able

**Task 3**

There are British English and American English words mixed up in the box below. Find the pairs of words that mean the same. For each correct pair you get a point (maximum 10 points). There is an example for you.

<b>A</b>	sweets	<b>G</b>	film	<b>M</b>	sportsman	<b>S</b>	lift
<b>B</b>	student	<b>H</b>	vacation	<b>N</b>	surname	<b>T</b>	movie
<b>C</b>	<i>chips</i>	<b>I</b>	lorry	<b>O</b>	pupil	<b>U</b>	holiday
<b>D</b>	principal	<b>J</b>	candy	<b>P</b>	truck	<b>V</b>	fall
<b>E</b>	autumn	<b>K</b>	athlete	<b>Q</b>	head teacher		
<b>F</b>	last name	<b>L</b>	elevator	<b>R</b>	<i>fries</i>		

*Example:*

	British English	American English
<i>Example</i>	<b>C</b>	<b>R</b>
	J	O
	B	K
	Q	F
	P	M
	N	S
	T	A
	E	V
	U	J
	B	H
	X	

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