

Республиканская олимпиада школьников
по английскому языку.
Муниципальный этап. 2025-2026 уч.г. 4 класс

*Время выполнения – 95 минут без учета перерывов между
разделами олимпиады. Максимальное количество баллов – 68
баллов*

№ 1 LISTENING – 10 баллов, 10 мин

Task 1. Listen to ten conversations. Where are the people? Choose A, B or C. You will hear the conversation twice. Transfer your answers to the answer sheet. (Прослушайте 10 диалогов. Выберите правильный ответ для каждого диалога. Вы услышите запись дважды. Перенесите ответы в бланк ответов.)

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 A. at home | B. in an old museum | C. in a castle |
| 2 A. in a café | B. in a castle | C. in a restaurant |
| 3 A. at school | B. at home | C. in a restaurant |
| 4 A. at the gym | B. at the swimming pool | C. at school |
| 5 A. at home | B. at the cinema | C. at the theatre |
| 6 A. in a hotel | B. at the swimming pool | C. at the gym |
| 7 A. at the cinema | B. at the theatre | C. at a football game |
| 8 A. at the cinema | B. at home | C. at a hotel |
| 9 A. in a classroom | B. on a mobile phone | C. in an internet cafe |
| 10 A. in a house | B. in a flat | C. in a garden |

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ / LISTENING – 10 баллов

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	

№ 2 READING – 8 баллов, 10 мин

Task 1. Read the article about the London police and answer the questions. Mark A, B or C on the answer sheet.

THE HISTORY OF THE LONDON POLICE

Today there are policemen everywhere, but in 1700 London had no policemen at all. A few old men used to protect the city streets at night and they were not paid very much.

About 300 years ago, London was starting to get bigger. The city was very dirty and many people were poor. There were so many thieves who stole money in the streets that people stayed in their homes as much as possible.

In 1750, Henry Fielding started to pay a group of people to stop thieves. They were like policemen and were called 'Bow Street Runners' because they worked near Bow Street.

Fifty years later, there were 120 Bow Street Runners, but London had become very big and needed more policemen. So, in 1829, the first Metropolitan (or London) Police Force was started with 3000 officers. Most of the men worked on foot, but a few rode horses. Until 1920 all the police in London were men.

Today, London police are quite well paid and for the few police officers who still ride horses, the pay is even better than for the others.

1. In 1700, there were
A. policemen everywhere.
B. policemen only in London.
C. no policemen in London.

2. In 1700, the men who protected the streets were paid
A. a lot.
B. a little.
C. nothing.

БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ /
READING – 8 баллов

1.	
2.	

3. 300 years ago, many people
A. came to live in London.
B. wanted to leave London.
C. had big houses in London.

4. People did not leave their houses because
A. the city was not clean.
B. they had no money.
C. they were afraid.

5. The Bow Street Runners
A. stole money.
B. stopped people stealing.
C. paid people to steal.

6. In 1800, there were
A. enough policemen.
B. not enough policemen.
C. too many policemen.

7. Of the first 3000 Metropolitan policemen,
A. all of them rode horses.
B. some of them rode horses.
C. most of them rode horses.

8. Today, police officers who work with horses are paid
A. more than their colleagues.
B. the same as their colleagues.
C. half as much as their colleagues.

3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

№ 3 USE OF ENGLISH – 30 баллов, 30 мин

Task 1. Choose the correct answer. Запишите ответы на бланке ответов (Answer Sheet).

1. What time ____ up?
A. does Kate gets B. does Kate get
C. Kate get D. Kate gets
2. That's ____ English book.
A. Ben's B. Ben C. Ben of D. Bens'
3. Is this your bag? Yes, it's ____ .
A. my B. your C. mine D. hers
4. Kate isn't here, she's ____ on holiday.
A. gone B. been C. go D. went
5. Are ____ Simon's CDs? Yes, they are.
A. those B. some C. that D. them
6. ____ you at the cinema with Dave?
A. Was B. Were C. Did D. Have
7. I haven't spoken to him ____ yesterday.
A. until B. since
C. for D. during
8. Did you have a guitar lesson yesterday? Yes, ____ .
A. I have. B. I didn't C. I do D. I did
9. ____ to use the computer this evening.
A. He will go B. He's going
C. He is D. He goes
10. They aren't from Australia, ____ ?
A. aren't they B. are they
C. are you D. is it

**БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ /
USE OF ENGLISH –
30 баллов, 30 минут**

1)	
2)	
3)	
4)	
5)	
6)	
7)	
8)	
9)	
10)	

Task 2. Read the text and fill in the gaps (11-20) with ONE word.

(Подумай, какие слова пропали из текста. Вставь только одно слово в каждый пробел (11-20)). Запиши ответы на бланке ответов (Answer Sheet).

My favourite band is a group of boys called McFly (say 'muck-fly'!). It's a strange name – it comes (11) _____ the movie Back to the Future. There are four members: Harry, Tom, Dougie and Danny. They are from England. They (12) _____ all sing, but Tom usually writes their songs.

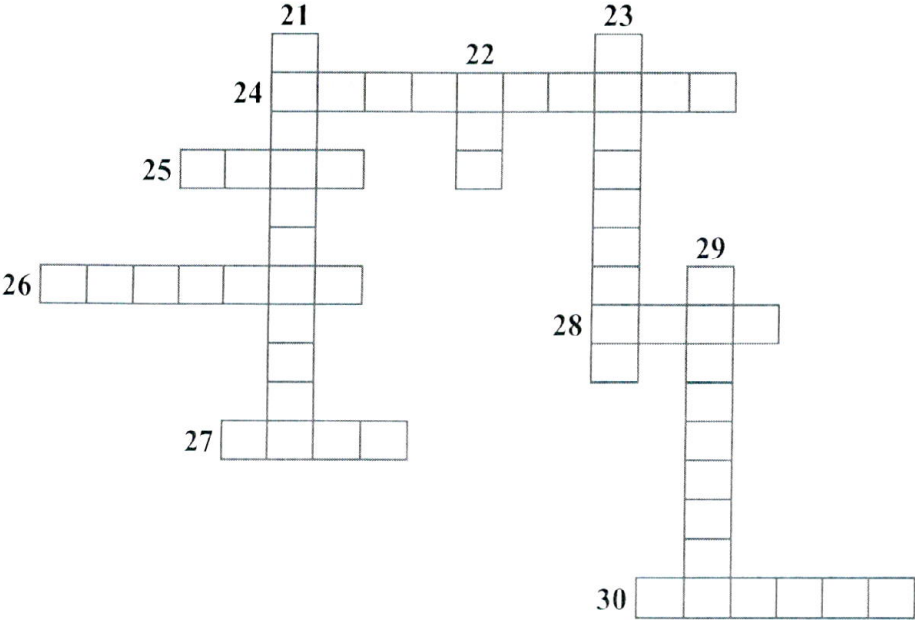
Harry is my favourite. He (13) _____ brown hair and blue eyes. He plays drums. He has one (14) _____ and one brother in his family. Tom, Dougie and Danny play guitars and sing. I (15) _____ all the McFly CDs, but my favourite song is called *Five Colours in Her Hair* from the CD Room on the third floor. I listen to it (16) _____ the time – I'm (17) _____ to it now!

Their website is www.mcflyofficial.com and (18) _____ is really cool. The site has some fantastic pictures of the boys, but you can do other things, (19) _____. You can listen to some of (20) _____ songs and you can play some great games.

БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ / USE OF ENGLISH – 30 баллов, 30 минут

11)		16)	
12)		17)	
13)		18)	
14)		19)	
15)		20)	

Task 3. Do the crossword. Write your answers on the answer sheet.
Запишите ответы на бланке ответов.



21. My hair is too long, so I think I will go to a _____ to have it cut.
22. I'm sorry, I didn't hear that. Could you _____ it again, please?
23. When do you _____ Women's Day in your country?
24. The mass of air surrounding the earth is called the _____.
25. I don't feel very well – I've got a _____ throat and a cold.
26. Next birthday I'll need 11 _____ on my cake.
27. You need a _____ to carry your food in a fast-food restaurant.
28. The television is too loud, could you _____ it down a bit, please?
29. I saw an excellent _____ on television last night.
30. Your brother's or sister's son is your _____.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ / USE OF ENGLISH – 30 баллов	
21.	
22.	
23.	
24.	
25.	
26.	
27.	
28.	
29.	
30.	

Write 80-120 words. Try to make your email interesting to read.

Hi Sheldon!

Республиканская олимпиада школьников
по английскому языку.
Муниципальный этап. 2025-2026 уч.г. 5-6 класс

*Время выполнения – 100 минут без учета перерывов между
разделами олимпиады.*

Максимальное количество баллов – 60 баллов

№ 1 LISTENING – 10 баллов, 10 мин

Task 1. Listen to five dialogues. Match topics 1–10 to dialogues A, B, C, D and E. Write a letter (A, B, C, D or E) next to each topic. You can use one letter several times. Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

- 1 Facts about food _____
- 2 Facts about football _____
- 3 Information about a famous person _____
- 4 A historical fact _____
- 5 Geographical information _____
- 6 Spelling _____
- 7 A South American country _____
- 8 An important prize _____
- 9 Someone's father _____
- 10 Parts of your body _____

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ / LISTENING – 10 баллов

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
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6.	
7.	
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10.	

№ 2 READING – 10 баллов, 15 мин

Task 1. Read the text to decide if each sentence is True or False.

Write your answers on the answer sheet.

Alice was beginning to get very tired of sitting by her sister on the bank, and of having nothing to do: once or twice she had peeped into the book her sister was reading, but it had no pictures or conversations in it, “and what is the use of a book,” thought Alice “without pictures or conversations?”

So, she was considering in her own mind (as well as she could, for the hot day made her feel very sleepy and stupid), whether the pleasure of making a daisy-chain would be worth the trouble of getting up and picking the daisies, when suddenly a White Rabbit with pink eyes ran close by her.

There was nothing so very remarkable in that: nor did Alice think it so very much out of the way to hear the Rabbit say to itself, “Oh dear! Oh dear! I shall be late!” (when she thought it over afterwards, it occurred to her that she ought to have wondered at this, but at the time it all seemed quite natural); but when the Rabbit actually took a watch out of its waistcoat-pocket, and looked at it, and then hurried on, Alice started to her feet, for it flashed across her mind that she had never before seen a rabbit with either a waistcoat-pocket, or a watch to take out of it, and burning with curiosity, she ran across the field after it, and fortunately was just in time to see it pop down a large rabbit-hole under the hedge.

In another moment down went Alice after it, never once considering how in the world she was to get out again.

The rabbit-hole went straight on like a tunnel for some way, and then dipped suddenly down, so suddenly that Alice had not a moment to think about stopping herself before she found herself falling down a very deep well.

Either the well was very deep, or she fell very slowly, for she had plenty of time as she went down to look about her and to wonder what was going to happen next. First, she tried to look down and make out what she was coming to, but it was too dark to see anything; then she looked at the sides of the well, and noticed that they were filled with cupboards and book-shelves; here and there she saw maps and pictures hung upon pegs. She took down a jar from one of the shelves as she passed; it was labelled “ORANGE MARMALADE”, but to her great disappointment it was empty: she did not like to drop the jar for fear of killing somebody underneath, so managed to put it into one of the cupboards as she fell past it.

1. Alice was reading a boring book.
2. Alice and her sister were in a bank.
3. Alice couldn't think very well because of the weather.
4. Alice thought there was nothing strange to see a talking Rabbit.
5. Alice followed the Rabbit because it had her watch.
6. Alice didn't tell her sister anything about the Rabbit.
7. It is clear from the text why Alice had much time to look about her while falling.
8. Alice could clearly see the bottom of the well.
9. If there was marmalade in the jar, Alice would eat it with pleasure.
10. Alice put the jar back in its place.

БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ / READING - 10 баллов	
1)	
2)	
3)	
4)	
5)	
6)	
7)	
8)	
9)	
10)	

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

№ 3 USE OF ENGLISH – 20 баллов, 25 мин

Task 1. Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part. The number of missing letters and some letters are given. Transfer a full word to the answer sheet.

1. We should finish our homework before dinner.

	o					t	
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2. The weather is quite cold this morning.

	h			l	
--	---	--	--	---	--

3. I need a new book to read this weekend.

	r			h
--	---	--	--	---

4. The movie was really interesting and kept me watching.

		c					g
--	--	---	--	--	--	--	---

5. He likes to play football with his friends after school.

			k
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БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ / USE OF ENGLISH – 20 баллов

1.

	o					t	
--	---	--	--	--	--	---	--

2.

	h			l	
--	---	--	--	---	--

3.

	r			h
--	---	--	--	---

4.

		c					g
--	--	---	--	--	--	--	---

5.

			k
--	--	--	---

ЭКЗЕМПЛЯР № 3

Task 2. Which two words in each group are synonyms or most closely related to each other? Write two letters in your answer. *For example: 0.*

Answer: BC

0	A	work	B	<u>relax</u>	C	<u>rest</u>	D	meet
6	A	goods	B	production	C	consider	D	veil
7	A	easy-going	B	typical	C	practical	D	average
8	A	author	B	conduct	C	creator	D	physics
9	A	passion	B	truck	C	thread	D	engine
10	A	decision	B	remind	C	reason	D	cause
11	A	toe	B	attitude	C	nail	D	advertisement
12	A	scissors	B	queue	C	line	D	shade
13	A	benefit	B	tablet	C	primary	D	advantage
14	A	darts	B	fruit	C	seed	D	similar
15	A	tube	B	sharp	C	giant	D	pointed

БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ / USE OF ENGLISH – 20 баллов

6)		11)	
7)		12)	
8)		13)	
9)		14)	
10)		15)	

Task 3. Translate the Russian words into English. Transfer only the parts that you have translated to the answer sheet.

16. On Mondays Tom (ходит в школу пешком)

17. You (нельзя ехать прямо) _____ in this street.

18. This task (такое же сложное, как и то) _____.

19. (Как она выглядит?) _____.

She's tall with curly hair.

20. If (ты купишь все эти книги) _____, I'll help you carry them home.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ / READING - 10 баллов

16	
17	
18	
19	
20	

Give your story a title (заголовок)

Write 100-200 words.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is a slightly thicker line near the top edge, possibly indicating a header area. The paper appears to be from a notebook or a standard ruled sheet of paper.

Олимпиада школьников по английскому языку.

Муниципальный этап. 2025-2026 уч. год.

Задания для участника (7-8 классы)

Максимальное количество баллов – 85 баллов

LISTENING - 13 баллов (1 балл за правильный ответ), 20 мин

T A S K 1. You will hear people talking in several situations. For questions 1-8, choose the most appropriate answer A, B or C. You will hear the recording twice. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

1 You hear a girl talking about a new film.

Why does she want to see it?

A to have a better understanding of the novel it is based on

B because her friends have recommended it

C because she likes action films

2 You hear a man talking about a car journey he made recently.

Where was the biggest traffic jam?

A coming out of London B near the airport C getting off the motorway

3 You hear a woman talking about a present.

What was she given? A a piece of clothing B some jewellery C a drawing

4 You hear a boy talking about his favourite footballer.

Which team does he play for? A Arsenal B Liverpool C Birmingham

5 You hear a man booking theatre tickets by phone.

How much will they cost altogether? A £73 B £75 C £78

6 You hear a woman talking about moving to Scotland.

How did she feel when she met her neighbours?

A pleased they were so friendly

B annoyed because she couldn't understand their accent

C surprised that they treated her like a foreigner

7 You hear a radio advertisement for a museum.

What period does the special exhibition deal with?

A the 1940s B the 1920s C the 1950s

8 You hear two friends talking about a television programme they have both seen.

What sort of programme was it?

A a quiz show B a documentary C a soap opera

T A S K 2. You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about their memories of their first day at school. For questions 9-13, choose from the list (A-H) what each speaker remembers about the experience. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

Speaker 1 9) ...

A) I was late for the first class.

B) The building seemed very big.

Speaker 2 10) ...

C) A relative of mine was already there.

D) I felt very lonely.

Speaker 3 11) ...

E) I was glad there wasn't a uniform.

F) I wasn't wearing the right clothes.

Speaker 4 12) ...

G) I had to walk to school alone.

H) I had a positive feeling from the very

Speaker 5 13) ...

start.

READING – 12 баллов (1 балл за правильный ответ), 30 мин

T A S K 1. Read the newspaper article about exam technology. For questions 1-6, choose the most appropriate answer based on the information in the text. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

The Future of Exams

Like it or not, technology is already an established part of the exam process and the only argument still to be fought at this year's e-assessment

conference and exhibition, taking place in London this week, is just how much further in that direction we should go.

At one end, little has changed. Students still, by and large, take exams in much the same way as they always have. They walk into a room full of desks with an invigilator on hand to tell them when to start and stop and to make sure no one is texting anyone else, and everyone is ticking the right boxes, or writing out the answer in longhand if required. It's once the ink has dried that the real change in the system kicks in.

Instead of divvying up the scripts between the thousands of markers, they are now scanned into a central computer and the markers then access them online.

The benefits are obvious. It's quicker, cheaper and more efficient. The really dull components, such as multiple choice or simple questions such as "name four things that contribute to global warming", can be marked automatically or by less experienced markers, whereas questions requiring a more nuanced, longer answer can be left to the old hands. Your best markers don't have to be wasted on the straightforward stuff.

Students can also benefit. "Markers can now give much more precise feedback", says Kathleen Tattersall, who chairs the Institute of Educational Assessors. "We can tell someone almost exactly what he or she needs to do to improve a grade because we can show them what they got right and wrong. This is particularly useful for anyone looking to resit a January exam in the summer, because teachers can tailor individual revision plans for all their students."

For all its advantages, no one reckons that this assessment model is the finished article. "There are difficulties that need to be ironed out", says Martin Walker, a former English teacher and a principal examiner for one of the main boards. "Because markers are now often only given a few questions from each paper, it's hard to get an accurate feel of exactly what a student knows. You don't know. When you had an entire exam script in front of you, you could build up a picture of the candidate's range of knowledge, so when there was room for doubt in an answer you could make a judgement call based on previous responses. It's much harder to do that now."

"There are also limits to what you can easily read on screen", he adds. "In my experience, most examiners end up printing out the long essays and

working from a hard copy, which is both time-consuming and slightly self-defeating." The danger, as Tattersall concedes, is that schools end up teaching only what technology is capable of assessing. "Rather, we have to look at how IT is used in the classroom to improve teaching and learning and base our exams on that model", she says.

It is certain that we are only halfway through the electronic revolution. In the coming years, more and more exams will be completed – as well as marked – online, and the government and the Qualifications and Curriculum Authority will have to think hard about ways of maintaining standards.

By far the easiest form of online testing to implement is multiple choice. As students can take the test online and it can be automatically marked instantaneously, this system is almost foolproof. The downside is that most people associate multiple choice with dumbing down, on the grounds that anything that can be reduced to a yes or no, right or wrong answer is bound to be over-simplified.

"Not true", says Stevie Pattison-Dick, head of communications for Edexcel. "Some multiple-choice exams may be quite straightforward, but if they are, they only reflect the level of knowledge a student is expected to attain. There's nothing inherently simple about multiple choice. We've become very sophisticated in our question setting and are able to cross-reference the answers, so an examiner can now tell whether someone has just got lucky by ticking the right box or actually understood the process on which he or she was being assessed." One of the final exams a medical student has to pass before qualifying as a doctor is multiple choice, so this method of assessment has to be extremely rigorous.

1 The writer believes that

- A. nothing of significance has changed in the exam system.
- B. a revolution in exam taking may soon be initiated.
- C. many students cheat by using their mobile phones.
- D. technology doesn't greatly affect students when they sit exams.

2 What does the writer mean by 'old hands' in paragraph 3?

- A. retired examiners
- B. experienced examiners
- C. examiners who have reached a certain age
- D. mature students

3 Which of the following is not mentioned as a benefit of computer marking?

- A. better utilisation of examiners
- B. more interesting questions can be set
- C. many set questions do not need human markers at all
- D. financial advantages

4 What is stated to be a disadvantage of the current system?

- A. Many examiners complain that the work is boring now.
- B. Examiners no longer have enough work.
- C. Examiners have a limited impression of the candidate.
- D. Examiners aren't as skillful as they used to be.

5 What is implied about the general perception of multiple-choice testing?

- A. It is easy for a student to cheat.
- B. It reduces the student's writing skills.
- C. It lowers the standard of the exam.
- D. It's impossible for a computer error to be made.

6 According to Stevie Patterson-Dick, multiple-choice exams

- A. do have a large element of chance in them.
- B. are not always the best way to test medical students.
- C. are by far the best way to test students on particular subjects.
- D. can be composed in a way that makes students reaffirm their knowledge.

T A S K 2. Read the given text. Some sentences have been removed from it. Choose from the given sentences (A-H) the best one for each gap. There is an extra sentence which you should not use. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

The robot shop

Like most ideas that seem absolutely revolutionary, the concept behind the robot shop is actually very simple. In fact, it has already been around for many years in the form of vending machines selling bars of chocolate or drinks. This idea has been further developed to create the first robot shop, which may eventually change the future of shopping.

The prototype robot shop in a suburb of London looks like a giant vending machine. **7.....** The display on the right is refrigerated and holds items such as milk, yoghurt and cheese, while the display on the left has an impressive selection of biscuits, coffee, cakes and crisps. It does not have the variety of conventional shops, but it can cope with a late-night request for bread or painkillers.

A central console is what allows you to actually do your shopping. You key in the code numbers of the goods you want, which are displayed just underneath each item in the window, and a huge robot arm reaches out and picks up each item, bringing it over to the console inside the shop.

An electronic display shows you the total you have to pay. **8.....** Unlike supermarkets, in robot shops you can only collect the goods after you've paid. When the robot arm finds the things you want, it drops them into a hatch and you reach inside to take them out. If this happened before you paid, you could easily walk off with the goods without having paid for them.

The system couldn't yet be described as entirely efficient. There's a lot of room for improvement. The robot arm represents one of the biggest problems. **9.....** The arm has to be very accurate in order to pick up the item it has reached for, carry it to the hatch and safely drop it into it.

The difficulty of judging customer attitudes is another reason why the robot shop has to be tested. Customers are still cautious about doing most of their shopping in a robot shop, but this is only to be expected; every new invention has been regarded with some suspicion at first. **10.....**

The manufacturers of robot shops suggest that the small shopkeeper in inner-city areas represents their biggest potential client. **11.....** People in the area value the convenience of being able to pop out virtually all hours of the day and night for some item they have forgotten or suddenly feel like buying. Small shopkeepers are likely to invest in robot shop equipment, rather than employ part-time staff to work twenty-four hours a day.

The question is whether customers will prefer the impersonal service of a robot shop to the conventional type of shopping where there's human contact. **12.....** Machines do not take lunch breaks, they hardly ever make mistakes and they are never rude to customers. Isn't this the sort of efficiency people want from a shop these days?

A Not least of which are concerns about mechanical failure, especially when they occur in the middle of the night.

B The first thing you notice are the two large display windows which are absolutely packed with goods.

C The real question is whether, over the three-month testing period, enough people will overcome their doubts and start shopping here in significant numbers.

D For security reasons, you have to do this before the robot arm starts gathering your goods.

E Many shops like these only survive because they stay open late, or even around the clock in some cases.

F Experience with similar mechanised service equipment, such as cash dispensers, suggest that there are considerable advantages for both customers and shop owners.

G The challenge is to create a piece of machinery which will be delicate enough to pick up eggs but at the same time strong enough to pick up bottles of mineral water and baked-bean cans.

USE OF ENGLISH - 40 баллов, 50 мин

T A S K 1. For questions 1-10 complete each sentence with the correct part of the body. Choose from the following words in the box. There are more words than you need. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

FOOT	HEAD	TOOTH	BREAST
FACE	HEART	TEETH	BONE
NECK	FEET	TONGUE	LEGS
EYE	HAIR	MOUTH	BLOOD
EAR	HAND	LEG	BACK
FINGERS	NOSE	HANDS	ARMS

- After years of guilt, he finally made a clean _____ of it and confessed everything to his family.
- The old bookstore changed _____ last month and now has a lovely new café inside.
- His comment about quitting his job was _____ in cheek—he loves it there.
- The sound of the chalk squeaking on the board set my _____ on edge.
- You've been studying nonstop—come to the party tonight and let your _____ down!
- I could never turn my _____ on a friend who needs my help.
- We paid through the _____ for concert tickets because we bought them last minute.
- The company turned a deaf _____ to the workers' complaints about unsafe conditions.
- The math problem was completely above my _____; I couldn't make sense of it.
- I'm going to stick my _____ out and recommend this risky but innovative plan.

T A S K 2. For questions 11-18 fill in the gaps with the correct answers from the box. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) Geoffrey Chaucer | i) The Raven |
| b) Ernest Hemingway | j) Murder on the Orient Express |
| c) Edgar Allan Poe | k) The Hobbit |
| d) Charles Dickens | l) To Kill a Mockingbird |
| e) William Shakespeare | m) The Canterbury Tales |
| f) Agatha Christie | n) The Old Man in the Sea |
| g) J.R.R. Tolkien | o) David Copperfield |
| h) Harper Lee | p) Macbeth |

- In _____, written by _____, a young girl named Scout grows up in the racially divided American South of the 1930s, learning powerful lessons about justice, courage, and kindness.
- _____, written by _____, tells the story of an old Cuban fisherman's brave struggle with a giant fish far out at sea — a tale that won its author the Nobel Prize in Literature.

ЭКЗЕМПЛЯР № 3

- 13) _____ wrote _____, a tragic play about a brave Scottish nobleman whose greed for power leads to murder, guilt, and his eventual downfall — one of the most famous plays in the world.
- 14) _____, written by _____, tells the story of a shy gentleman who leaves his cozy home to join a band of dwarves on a dangerous journey to recover stolen treasure — a fantasy loved by readers of all ages.
- 15) _____ wrote _____ in the 1300s, describing a group of travelers who share funny, moral, and sometimes shocking tales on their way to Canterbury Cathedral in England.
- 16) _____, a classic by _____, follows a poor boy in 19th-century England who faces many hardships before becoming a writer — a story inspired by the author's own difficult childhood.
- 17) The mysterious and spooky poem _____ was written by _____, one of America's first great writers of horror and suspense, famous for stories about death, loss, and dark emotions.
- 18) In _____, written by _____, the clever detective Hercule Poirot investigates a shocking crime aboard a luxury train — one of the best-known mysteries ever written.

T A S K 3. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the phrasal verbs from the box. There are more options than you need. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

send off	put up with	draw back	get behind	bring out
liven up	get across	count on	catch on	fix up
stand by	let down	run through	cheer up	get by

What makes a good friend?

"To my mind, a good friend is someone you can 19) _____, and someone who will 20) _____ you when the going gets tough."

"My best friend is the one who 21) _____ the best in me." *Henry Ford*

"Alex is my best friend; he's a great laugh. When I'm down he 22) _____ me _____."

"A friend is someone who will 23) _____ your faults because they like you."

"I 24) _____ with a little help from my friends." *Lennon and McCartney*

"A good friend is somebody who is there when you need them: someone who'll 25) _____ you and won't 26) _____ you _____."

"For me, a good friend is anyone who 27) _____ the party!"

T A S K 4. Read the text below and think of ONE word which best fits each space. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

YOUNG ENTREPRENEUR OF THE YEAR

19-year-old Becky Benfield is one of a small number of teenage businesspeople to make it (28) _____ the finals of the Young Entrepreneur of the Year Award. The competition is designed to encourage young people to set (29) _____ their own businesses (30) _____ awarding a prize to the young businessperson (31) _____ impresses the judges most with (32) _____ they have achieved. The winner (33) _____ receive (34) _____ all-expenses paid business-class trip to the USA worth £5000.

Becky runs a company (35) _____ imports and sells model horses to collectors and museums. Collecting the horses (36) _____ been Becky's childhood hobby and two years (37) _____ her parents encouraged her to create a website where people (38) _____ buy and sell them. The business has (39) _____ a great success and Becky now has (40) _____ own office and employs four members of staff.

WRITING - 20 баллов, 50 мин

31 December. But where is the New Year's tree, presents, Father Frost? Write a short fairy tale (180-220 words) explaining what had happened and why people stopped celebrating the New Year's holiday? Your fairy tale must be atmospheric and emotional, making readers feel both the bitterness of the holiday's loss and joy of its return.

Use the words in your fairy tale: a firecracker, New Year's resolutions and a nutcracker.

Олимпиада школьников по английскому языку.

Муниципальный этап. 2025-2026 уч. год.

Задания для участника (9-11 классы)

Время выполнения – 150 минут . Максимальное количество баллов – 100 баллов

LISTENING - 16 баллов (1 балл за правильный ответ), 20 минут

Task 1. You will hear people talking in different situations. For each question, choose the best option A-C. You will hear the recording twice. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

1 You hear a tour guide talking about her job.
What does she like best about being a tour guide?

- A** the places she visits
B the people she works with
C the different types of food she eats

2 You hear the start of a radio programme about cars.
Who is the guest on this programme?

- A** a car designer **B** an electrical engineer **C** a mechanic

3 You hear a businesswoman talking to her assistant.
What does she want him to do?

- A** write a report **B** make a phone call **C** send an email

4 You hear two friends talking about an evening out.
Where did they go?

- A** to the cinema **B** to the theatre **C** to a party

5 You hear a man talking about his aunt.
What was her profession?

- A** doctor **B** lawyer **C** actress

6 You hear a brother and sister talking about a present for their mother.
What have they bought?

- A** a book **B** a DVD **C** a cooking pot

7 You hear an announcement in a multiplex cinema.
Which screen is showing the film Racing Fever?

- A** screen 3 **B** screen 5 **C** screen 6

8 You hear a ballet dancer talking about an injury.
What part of his body has he hurt?

- A** his back **B** his feet **C** his arm

Task 2. You'll hear a radio report about marine life in the UK. Complete the questions 9-16 using 1-2 WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER from the talk. You will hear the recording twice. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

British marine life in crisis

Pollution, coastal developments and **9**..... are the conventional threats to marine life.

10.....is most in danger along with turtles, sharks and salmon.

11.....passed by the UK and EU protects some areas of UK waters.

12.....per cent of UK waters are currently fully protected.

WWF-UK is calling for a **13**..... of protected marine reserves to be established.

The way that marine life has been protected up until now is **14**.....

If fisheries were **15**..... into the planning process, it would be more successful.

A general **16**..... is needed for better marine management.

READING – 15 баллов (1 балл за правильный ответ), 30 минут

Task 1. Read the passage provided below about butterflies and climate change. For questions 1-6, write TRUE, FALSE, or NOT GIVEN. For questions 7-10, choose ONE WORD from the passage for each answer. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

The impact of climate change on butterflies in Britain

According to conservationists, populations of around two thirds of butterfly species have declined in Britain over the past 40 years. If this trend continues, it might have unpredictable knock-on effects for other species in the ecosystem. Butterfly eggs develop into caterpillars and these insects, which are the second stage in a new butterfly's lifecycle, consume vast quantities of plant material, and in turn act as prey for birds as well as bats and other small mammals. Only by arming themselves with an understanding of why butterfly numbers are down can conservationists hope to halt or reverse the decline.

Butterflies prefer outdoor conditions to be 'just right', which means neither too hot nor too cold. Under the conditions of climate change, the temperature at any given time in summer is generally getting warmer, leaving butterflies with the challenge of how to deal with this. One of the main ways in which species are ensuring conditions suit them is by changing the time of year at which they are active and reproduce. Scientists refer to the timing of such lifecycle events as 'phenology', so when an animal or plant starts to do something earlier in the year than it usually does, it is said to be 'advancing its phenology'.

These advances have been observed already in a wide range of butterflies - indeed, most species are advancing their phenology to some extent. In Britain, as the average spring temperature has increased by roughly 0.5 °C over the past 20 years, species have advanced by between three days and a week on average, to keep in line with cooler temperatures. Is this a sign that butterflies are well equipped to cope with climate change, and readily adjust to new temperatures? Or are these

populations under stress, being dragged along unwillingly by unnaturally fast changes? The answer is still unknown, but a new study is seeking to answer these questions.

First, the researchers pulled together data from millions of records that had been submitted by butterfly enthusiasts - people who spend their free time observing the activities of different species. This provided information on 130 species of butterflies in Great Britain every year for a 20-year period. They then estimated the abundance and distribution of each species across this time, along with how far north in the country they had moved. The data also, crucially, allowed researchers to estimate subtle changes in what time of the year each species was changing into an adult butterfly. Analysing the trends in each variable, the researchers discovered that species with more flexible lifecycles were more likely to be able to benefit from an earlier emergence driven by climate change. Some species are able to go from caterpillar to butterfly twice or more per year, so the individual butterflies you see flying in the spring are the grandchildren or great-grandchildren of the individuals seen a year previously.

Among these species, researchers observed that those which have been advancing their phenology the most over the 20-year study period also had the most positive trends in abundance, distribution and northwards movement. For these species, such as Britain's tiniest butterfly, the dainty Small Blue, whose colonies number up to a hundred strong, some individuals emerge as butterflies early in the spring, allowing their summer generations to complete another reproductive cycle by autumn so that population growth can occur.

Other species, however, are less flexible and restricted to a single reproductive cycle per year. For these species there was no evidence of any benefit to emerging earlier. Indeed, worryingly, it was found that species in this group that specialise in very specific habitat types, often related to the caterpillar's preferred diet, tended to be most harmed by advancing phenology. The beautiful High Brown Fritillary, often described as Britain's most endangered butterfly, belongs to this group. It is found only in coppiced woodland and limestone pavement habitats. It is also a single-generation butterfly which has advanced its phenology.

This suggests that climate change, while not necessarily the sole cause, may have played a part in the decline of this species.

All is not lost, however. Many of Britain's single-generation species show the capacity, on the continent of Europe, to add a second generation in years that are sufficiently warm. Therefore, as the climate continues to warm, species like the Silver-studded Blue may be able to switch to multiple generations in the UK as well, and so begin to extract benefits from the additional warmth, potentially leading to population increases.

More immediately, conservationists can arm themselves with all this knowledge to spot the warning signs of species that may be at risk. The White Admiral of southern England, a much-sought-after butterfly, experienced a significant increase in numbers from the 1920s but has declined substantially over the past 20 years. This may be because its caterpillar feeds solely on a plant called honeysuckle. It is also likely to be due to climate change.

Do the following statements agree with the information in the text?

Write:

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

- 1 Forty years ago, there were fewer butterflies in Britain than at present.
- 2 Caterpillars are eaten by a number of different predators.
- 3 'Phenology' is a term used to describe a creature's ability to alter the location of a lifecycle event.
- 4 Some species of butterfly have a reduced lifespan due to spring temperature increases.
- 5 There is a clear reason for the adaptations that butterflies are making to climate change.
- 6 The data used in the study was taken from the work of amateur butterfly watchers.

Complete the notes below using ONE WORD FROM THE PASSAGE:

Butterflies in the UK

The Small Blue

- lives in large **7** _____
- first appears at the start of **8** _____
- completes more than one reproductive cycle per year

The High Brown Fritillary

- has one reproductive cycle
- is considered to be more **9** _____ than other species
- its caterpillars occupy a limited range of **10** _____

Task 2. Read the following article about marine life. Several sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-F the one which best fits each gap 11-15. There is an extra statement given which you should not use. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

Mountains in the sea:

An ocean scientist visits a mountain, or 'seamount', deep under the ocean.

Sealed in our special deep-sea sphere, we wait until we are untied, drifting, a tiny dot on the immense Pacific Ocean. Then we sink into the water, surrounded by bubbles. A diver pokes through the bubbles to make a final adjustment to the camera mounted on the outside of the submersible sphere (known as a 'sub'). Out there with the camera are hydraulics, thrusters, and hundreds of other essential parts that will keep us safe.

Three of us are crammed inside a sphere 1.5 metres in diameter, surrounded by communication equipment, controls, snacks, cameras, 11 _____. Its peaks, rarely seen up close before, rise from the bottom of the Pacific near Cocos Island. The highest peak here is more than 2,200 metres tall.

Seamounts generally form when volcanic mountains rise up from the sea floor but fail to reach the surface (those that break the surface become islands). Scientists estimate that there are some 100,000 seamounts at least one kilometre high. But if you include others that range from small hills to rolling mountains, there may be as many as a million of them.

We've seen little of these oases of life in the deep. Of all earth's seamounts, marine biologists have studied only a few hundred. 12

Scientists don't often explore their slopes first hand — or even their shallower summits: living mazes of hard coral, sponges and sea fans circled by schools of fish. Some of these animals have even lived to be more than a hundred years old. Among this abundance of sea creatures, might there be new species that could produce new chemical compounds that can cure diseases?

Unfortunately, more and more frequently deep-sea fishing trawlers drag nets weighted with heavy chains across seamounts to catch schools of fish that congregate around them. 13 _____ Once these underwater communities are disrupted, it can take hundreds, even thousands, of years for them to re-establish themselves.

We turn a ghostly greenish blue in the light, kept dim so we can see outside. Clear, pulsing jellies glide gently in the dark, bouncing off the sub in every direction. A black-and-white manta ray flexes its wings and soars past for a look. We are still in what is called the photic zone, where sunlight penetrates and provides energy for countless microscopic, photosynthetic ocean plants that create much of the earth's oxygen. 14

At about 200 metres the sub's dazzling lights bring the bottom into view. 15 _____ We joke that maybe we've found a new wreck, but instead it is the remains of a volcano, perhaps millions of years old. Within minutes the sub is hovering a few centimetres from the bottom, inside an ancient, circular vent of the now extinct volcano that forms Las Gemelas. Its sculptured walls look like the facade of a deep-sea cathedral.

Our sub surfaces after five hours — all too soon. We begin the long journey back to our land-based lives, where we will analyse our data and add one more piece to the puzzle of our global ocean.

A This process also destroys long-lived and slow-growing corals, sponges, and other invertebrates.

B These under-sea mountains have therefore been well known for a number of years.

C Then we descend further, and the ocean around us is completely black.

D More finely detailed maps of the surface of Mars may exist than of the remotest parts of the ocean floor.

E Suddenly something just beyond them rises from the otherwise featureless sea floor.

F We have everything we need for our journey to reach a seamount named Las Gemelas

USE OF ENGLISH - 49 баллов, 50 минут

Task 1. Choose the wrong answer. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

1. Despite being nearly thirty, he still found joy in playing childish/childlike pranks on his friends.
2. This newspaper article gives a comprehensive/comprehensible survey of world affairs.
3. The hills were bare/naked of vegetation.
4. Continuous/continual bursts of thunder that echoed across the valley for hours made her tremble.
5. The oil spill caused irreparable harm/damage to the coastal ecosystem affecting wildlife and plant life for decades to come.
6. He was arrested for selling illicit/elicit copies of the software.
7. Being a skilled negotiator he managed to defuse/diffuse the crisis.
8. The hikers had to turn back when they encountered adverse/averse weather conditions on the mountain trail.
9. He failed to complete the work by the deadline, as a result the employer breeched/breached the contract.
10. Despite being overworked, her complaisant/complacent nature made it impossible for her to refuse any colleague's request for help.

Task 2. Here are the idioms that have to be completed with the appropriate words. All the idioms have names of different places or names of people and nationalities. You can guess what idioms

ЭКЗЕМПЛЯР № 3

those are using the key word and definitions. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet. You have to write a complete idiom.

The word in the idiom	Definition
11) fire	To do wonderful or exciting things
12) built	It takes a lot of time to achieve something important
13) owls	To do or undertake something redundant or pointless
14) trades	A person who has dabbled in many skills, rather than gaining expertise by focusing on one
15) front	Be very self-confident, usually too much
16) cut	To solve a difficult problem quickly and boldly
17) lip	Remaining resolute and unemotional when faced with adversity.
18) Lady	Colloquial nickname for the Bank of England
19) suspicion	The people who are beside the high and mightiest should have impeccable reputation
20) judgement	Someone who arrives at the perfect time to resolve a difficult situation
21) Queen	stale news

Task 3. Fill in the gaps by finding one verb which fits in all three sentences and completes a phrasal verb. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

- 22) 1) They _____ out that they're millionaires, when in fact that their bank account is in the red and what they can afford is to rent an expensive car just to show off.
 2) The security guard was distracted, which allowed the thieves to _____ off with the entire contents of the vault before the police could even be alerted.
 3) A leader who is approachable and consistently fair tends to _____ for a much more collaborative and pleasant working environment for the entire team.
- 23) 1) While I was initially very attracted to him, his arrogant attitude and constant phone-checking during the date managed to really _____ me off.
 2) To meet our promised delivery times, our efficient warehouse team needs to _____ around every single order and ship it out in just a few hours.
 3) Despite being fed treats by the mail carrier for weeks, the dog, which is usually so gentle, can suddenly _____ on him without any warning.
- 24) 1) Thank you so much for the lovely dinner invitation but I'm afraid I'll have to _____ on it for this weekend, as I have a prior commitment I simply cannot reschedule.

ЭКЗЕМПЛЯР № 3

2) With his convincing accent, sophisticated manner, and deep knowledge of local customs, he could easily _____ for a native French speaker

3) Given the current competitive job market, you would be a fool to _____ up such an incredible offer, which includes not only a great salary and benefits but also a clear path for professional development.

25) 1) If you're feeling constantly tired, you should _____ into the possibility of a vitamin deficiency with your doctor.

2) As you pack your suitcase, be sure to _____ off each item on this travel checklist so you don't forget anything important.

3) Did you see the way he was _____ ing you out from across the room? He couldn't take his eyes off you.

26) 1) Even when a driver commits a serious offense like a hit and run, a skilled lawyer might help them _____ off with a reduced sentence, such as probation and community service, especially if there are mitigating circumstances.

2) At a great party, it doesn't take long for everyone to forget their inhibitions and _____ down on the dance floor as soon as a classic, upbeat song starts playing.

3) With only two adults in the house, it's a mystery how our small family manages to _____ through an entire gallon of milk in just one week.

Task 4. Complete the euphemisms and euphemistic expressions with an appropriate word. The explanation is given in brackets. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

27) The CEO _____ down from his position (quitted)

28) When she is in her _____ years she plans to travel and pursue her passion for painting (she is old)

29) In developing countries many economically _____ families rely on government assistance programs to make ends meet (poor)

30) This company is suspected of _____ the books to inflate profits and mislead investors (falsify financial records)

31) Her grandmother always used to say I was big-_____, which was her polite way of explaining my sturdy build (overweight)

Task 5. Translate the following binomials into Russian. Please, be careful with Russian spelling. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

32) Prim and proper

33) Rant and rave

34) Horror of horrors!

35) Tit for tat

36) Leaps and bounds

37) Cut and dried

Task 6. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate answer from the box. There are more options than you need. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

a) Inigo Jones	b) Empire State Building	c) Louis Sullivan	d) Windsor Castle
e) Crystal Palace	f) Guggenheim Museum	g) John Nash	h) Christopher Wren
i) Frank Lloyd Wright	j) Joseph Paxton	k) Wainwright Building	l) I.M. Pei
m) Louvre Museum	n) St. Paul's Cathedral	o) Buckingham Palace	p) Queen's House

ЭКЗЕМПЛЯР № 3

Throughout history, certain architects have left an unforgettable mark on the way we design and experience buildings. In 17th-century England, 38) _____ became famous for designing 39) _____, a majestic cathedral in London that rose from the ashes of the Great Fire of 1666. His work combined classical symmetry with Baroque grandeur, and he also designed many other churches across the city, helping to reshape London's skyline.

Around the same time, 40) _____ introduced classical architecture to England, inspired by Italian Renaissance designs. One of his most admired works, 41) _____ in Greenwich, is celebrated for its perfect symmetry and elegant proportions, reflecting his belief that architecture should be orderly and harmonious.

Across the Atlantic, 42) _____ revolutionized American architecture with his philosophy of organic architecture, creating buildings that blend seamlessly with their natural surroundings. His most famous works include Fallingwater, a house built directly over a waterfall, and the spiraling 43) _____, a building in New York City that broke away from traditional rectangular design.

Wright was influenced by pioneering architects such as 44) _____, often called the "father of skyscrapers." He designed some of the first tall office buildings in America with ornate decorative details, including the 45) _____ in St. Louis, and mentored younger architects, helping shape the next generation of modern architecture.

Back in Britain, 46) _____ played a major role in shaping London in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. He designed Regent's Park, a large and elegant park surrounded by grand terraces, and oversaw the remodeling of 47) _____, the place that remains a symbol of

British monarchy. His buildings combined elegance, grandeur, and careful planning to enhance the beauty of the city.

In the 19th century, 48) _____, a British architect and gardener, became famous for designing 49) _____, a huge glass and iron structure built for the 1851 Great Exhibition in London. It was revolutionary for its use of prefabricated materials and large-scale glass panels, and it set new standards for modern exhibition buildings.

Together, these architects show how imagination, skill, and innovation have shaped the cities and landscapes we admire today. Their works reflect not only beauty and style but also the cultural and historical moments of their times, from the grandeur of Baroque London to modernist glass-and-steel landmarks around the world.

WRITING - 20 баллов, 50 минут

Choose ONE task and write a fable in an appropriate style.

Option 1. Write a fable (220-250 words) about the wealthy fox who liked to boast about his money. Finish with the moral of the fable. Use the following expressions in your fable: to be set in your ways, under the sun, with a bang, didn't bat an eye, hear something through the grapevine. You may change the words.

Option 2. Write a fable (220-250 words) about the cat who liked to scroll the Net and spent all day doing this. Finish with the moral of the fable. Use the following expressions in your fable: colour outside the lines, under the sun, play chicken, didn't bat an eye, a tough pill to swallow. You may change the words.