

**ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ  
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ  
2024-2025 УЧЕБНЫЙ ГОД  
ПИСЬМЕННЫЙ ТУР  
10-11 класс**

**Уважаемый участник олимпиады!**

Вам предстоит выполнить письменные задания.

Время выполнения заданий письменного тура 3 академических часа (120 минут).

Выполнение заданий целесообразно организовать следующим образом:

- не спеша, внимательно прочитайте формулировку задания;
- напишите правильный вариант ответа в бланке ответов;
- после выполнения всех предложенных заданий еще раз удостоверьтесь в правильности ваших ответов;
- если потребуется корректировка выбранного Вами варианта ответа, то неправильный вариант ответа зачеркните крестиком и рядом напишите новый.
- Предупреждаем Вас, что:
- при оценке тестовых заданий, где необходимо определить один правильный ответ, **0** баллов выставляется за неверный ответ и в случае, если участником отмечены несколько ответов (в том числе правильный), или все ответы;
- при оценке тестовых заданий, где необходимо определить все правильные ответы, **0** баллов выставляется, если участником отмечены неверные ответы, большее количество ответов, чем предусмотрено в задании (в том числе правильные ответы), или все ответы.

Задание письменного тура считается выполненным, если Вы вовремя сдаете его членам жюри.

**Максимальная оценка за письменный тур 90 – баллов.**

**LISTENING (23 points)**

**Time: 25 min**

***Task 1. You are going to hear an interview with a psychologist on a radio show. For questions 1-10 choose the best answer (A-C). You will hear the recording twice.***

**1.** The presenter says that

- A. some people never make mistakes.
- B. he never makes mistakes.
- C. everybody makes mistakes and no one is perfect.

**2.** People often don't like apologizing because

- A. they don't like dealing with other people's problems.
- B. they don't like saying they are wrong.
- C. they don't like rejecting other people.

**3.** Some people avoid saying sorry because

- A. accepting an apology is difficult for most people.
- B. their apology might not be accepted.
- C. they can be laughed at.

**4.** For some people, not apologizing is a sign of

- A. weakness.
- B. strength.
- C. power.

**5.** If a person finds it hard to say sorry, it's sometimes the result of

- A. school bullying.
- B. parental criticism.

C. the fear of not living up to teachers' expectations.

**6.** Avoiding situations where you have to apologize

A. is not realistic at all.

B. is easy to achieve.

C. is possible in childhood.

**7.** According to Dr Linn,

A. apologies are good for building relationships.

B. apologies are a perfect way to stop the unnecessary relationships.

C. apologies cause people emotional pain.

**8.** If people decided not to apologize,

A. nothing would happen.

B. they wouldn't trust each other.

C. they would still have lots of friends.

**9.** Apologizing demonstrates that you

A. take responsibility for the actions of those who you love.

B. are ready to deal with other people's problems.

C. aren't indifferent to those who you love.

**10.** According to the psychologist, it's more important to

A. make things right than to be right.

B. be right than to lose friends.

C. have lots of friends than to keep apologizing.

**Task 2.**

**Part 1. You will hear part of a radio documentary about a dessert. For questions 11-16, fill in the gaps with two-three words you will hear in the recording. Dates can be written in words or in numbers. You will hear the recording in Part 1 of the task for the first time and in Part 2 of the task for the second time.**

11. The dessert is believed to have been created to honour Anna Pavlova during or after one of her tours to Australia and New Zealand in \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Professor Helen Leach, \_\_\_\_\_ at the University of Otago in New Zealand, has researched the pavlova, and has compiled a library of cookbooks.
13. It has been claimed that Bert Sachse \_\_\_\_\_ at the Esplanade Hotel in Perth, Australia in 1935.
14. Pavlova is made by \_\_\_\_\_ to a very stiff consistency before folding in caster sugar, white vinegar, cornstarch, and sometimes vanilla, and slow-baking the mixture similarly to meringue.
15. Raspberry is a popular topping in \_\_\_\_\_.
16. A commercial product is available that includes pre-mixed ingredients for baking the meringue shell, requiring only the addition of \_\_\_\_\_.

**Part 2. Listen to the recording again. For questions 17-23, decide whether, according to the recording, the statements (17-23) are true (T) or false (F).**

17. Pavlova is a meringue-based dessert named by the Russian ballet dancer Anna Pavlova.
18. Currently available research cannot suggest which country the recipe originated in.
19. This popular dessert is always part of celebratory meals such as Christmas lunch.
20. Helen Leach has collected books with more than 650 pavlova recipes.
21. Matthew Evans, a restaurant critic for The Sydney Morning Herald, did not think that the original pavlova recipe would ever be found.
22. Pavlova has a soft marshmallow texture inside with a crunchy shell outside.
23. The world's largest Pavlova dessert is made annually at Te Papa, New Zealand's national museum in Wellington.

**TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET**

**READING (17 points)**

**Time: 30 min**

**Task 1.** *You are going to read an article in which stage manager Adam James talks about his work in technical theatre. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-H the one which fits each gap (1-7) There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.*

**Technical Theatre**

*When we go to the theatre, we go to see the actors and their performance; the stage is the central focus point; it is where everything happens, or at least everything that we the audience are supposed to see. But there is much more to putting on a performance than meets the eye. There is a whole team of people who we never see but without whom no production would be possible. We spoke to Adam James who has worked in technical theatre since the age of 14 to find out what goes on behind the scenes and how he got involved.*

I was 12 years old when I first saw a show in my local leisure centre. I was fascinated by the fact that everything came in about ten lorries and they basically built a theatre from scratch. (1) ... I got to know some of the people working on the stage management team and they let me shadow them while they worked. I met the stage manager and after watching the team work and talking to him I decided that was what I wanted to do as a job. I didn't know anything about work in the theatre industry so I started studying and learning about the job. (2)... However, what I really wanted was to get involved and start working as part of a stage management team. Once I was 14 I managed to get some work experience and I started to miss school sometimes and go to work at the theatre instead.

I left school when I was 16 and because I had quite a lot of experience I was able to get a job as an assistant stage manager in a theatre in London. I worked there for about a year and then did some freelance work in Cornwall and went on tours around the country. (3) ... Working on tour was intense but really good fun. A typical Monday

would see us arrive at about 8 o'clock in the morning and open up the lorries. We would have some coffee and then when everyone had arrived we would spend the day building the show. In the afternoon the cast would arrive and I would show them around so they knew where they could make quick costume changes and things like that. (4) ... Once the show had started it was just a case of watching and supervising and letting the show happen around us. As stage manager I was always the first and the last person on stage. Working on tour can be stressful as you have to keep track of where everyone is for health and safety reasons and monitor everything that goes on back stage and keep time. Then once the show is over you have to check everything and make a note of everything that needs repairing or re-doing before the next performance.

After a couple of years touring I decided to return to London and go to college to study technical theatre. I studied for a year but I realised that it wasn't very useful to me. I had learnt a lot more from my years working. (5) ... I felt like I was already established in the industry so I decided to leave college and got a job in a theatre. When finding work in technical theatre firsthand experience is much more important than qualifications. (6) ... I did some more freelance work in London for a while and now I work for a production company.

You can have up to 20 people working on any one performance so there's a real team spirit. There are people working in lighting, sound, wardrobe, wigs, props, carpentry and stage management. Apart from the technical side we also have to look after the actors. As stage manager it's my job to meet and greet the cast on their first day and make sure they know where everything is and have everything they need. The hardest thing I've ever had to do was try to control 2,500 primary schoolchildren. I really like what I do. There are of course a number of disadvantages; I don't like the hours and the disruption to my personal life that working evenings can cause. (7) ... But I would highly recommend it to others; it's very enjoyable and always different, you never

have the same day twice and there's something very exciting and beautiful about live theatre.

**A** It was a course for people who didn't know anything about the theatre.

**B** The more I found out about technical theatre the more interested I became.

**C** Also there's quite a lot of instability and insecurity to the job and the money is not always good.

**D** While the cast were getting ready, we would get on with any necessary maintenance jobs.

**E** I was very curious as I watched the whole thing being put together and I found it hugely exciting.

**F** Working in a large theatre is much more difficult because there are so many more people to organise.

**G** The work was quite sporadic but the money was good; in one month I could earn enough to last me six months.

**H** Theatres are looking for people with proven ability and who know what they are doing, and what interests them the most on your CV is your last job.

**Task 2. Read the text and answer questions 8-17 after the text. Choose A, B, C or D.**

### **Traditional Chinese Medicine**

In a world that relies so heavily on technology and modern science every day, many people have begun to take a step back. More and more, people are questioning the benefits of Western medication and treatments. In an attempt to return to a more natural, holistic form of treatment for disease and ailments, many people are turning to TCM, or traditional Chinese medicine.

#### **What is TCM?**

Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) is an ancient medical system that takes a deep understanding of the laws and patterns of nature and applies them to the human body.

Many people mistakenly derive their understanding of TCM from acupuncture. However, acupuncture is only one form of treatment in the comprehensive world practice of TCM. Acupuncture, acupressure (similar to acupuncture but done with pressure instead of needles), *qigong* (a unique form of stretching and breathing techniques), herbal medicine, Chinese psychology, mental health therapy, and special healing foods are all considered important forms of treatment in traditional Chinese medicine.

Traditional Chinese medicine is a complete medical system. TCM takes the position that to cure ourselves of illness, we need to find the root of the problem. In other words, if we only treat the symptom, as is often the case in Western medicine, the problem will usually keep recurring.

At the core of traditional Chinese medicine is the concept that the body has the power to cure itself if the proper techniques are utilized. This belief is based on the fundamental idea that everything in the universe is made of energy, and that this energy must flow freely throughout our bodies.

### **The Concepts of TCM**

Traditional Chinese medicine has been around for some 3,000 years. No other system of medicine rivals it in **antiquity** besides India's *ayurveda*. In TCM, it is thought that everything in the universe, including our health, is connected, and thus, our physical bodies are both a part of, and connected to, nature. As such, TCM incorporates the Chinese concept of the five elements of nature (wood, fire, earth, metal, and water) and the concept of *yin-yang* (the idea that opposites are connected to and depend on each other). The ancient Chinese observed nature's own cycles and changes to develop the concepts that would eventually become the basis for TCM.

### **TCM in the West**

Though practised in China for thousands of years, the conceptual basis of traditional Chinese medicine is often difficult and even mysterious for many Westerners to accept. Compounding this, of course, is the fact that when Western culture refers to traditional



Chinese medicine, it is often only referring to the practice of acupuncture. However, as mentioned previously, TCM includes far more than acupuncture, and in fact, acupuncture is only a small aspect of TCM. TCM is extremely complex, and a fully trained doctor will be skilled in far more than acupuncture.

### **Treatments and Benefits**

In traditional Chinese medicine, each person may be treated differently for similar problems. Treatment is personalized. Unlike the Western approach to diagnosing and treating illness, TCM focuses more on the pattern of the symptoms involved, not just what the individual symptoms are. TCM looks at the whole person and what's happening in his/her whole life. In treating the body, TCM practitioners focus on harmonizing the entire body. Traditional Chinese medicine is reported to offer a wide variety of benefits. Reputed to have the ability to improve general health, TCM is usually less costly than Western medicine, and is not dependent on pharmaceutical products, which often cause side effects and may even require the use of additional medications.

8. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 2?

- A. TCM is the only natural form of medicine currently practised in the world.
- B. TCM is the only form of medicine that uses special healing foods in its practice.
- C. TCM is only one of a variety of effective forms of treatments in the world.
- D. If TCM is equated only with acupuncture, its effectiveness cannot be fully appreciated.

9. The word *antiquity* in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to

- A. *importance*.
- B. *oldness*.
- C. *seriousness*.
- D. *credibility*.

10. All of the statements about traditional Chinese medicine are supported by the reading EXCEPT

- A. It has been developed and practised for 3,000 years.
- B. It carries the idea that everything in the universe and nature is connected.
- C. It has been widely accepted as an effective system in the West.
- D. Treating only the symptoms of an illness may not prevent it from recurring.

11. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 5?

- A. Traditional Chinese medicine is connected to *ayurveda*.
- B. *Ayurveda* is another ancient medical system.
- C. Traditional Chinese medicine uses only natural medicines.
- D. The concept of *yin-yang* was invented for traditional Chinese medicine.

12. Each of the following things is true about traditional Chinese medicine EXCEPT

- A. It looks at the root of the problem, rather than just its symptoms.
- B. It believes the body can heal itself, if given the correct treatment.
- C. It looks at the whole person, not just the affected area.
- D. It requires more energy to deliver treatments than other types of practices do.

13. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 7?

- A. People who believe in TCM do not seek help from Western medicine.
- B. Western medicine does not offer personalized treatments.
- C. TCM is more interested in individual symptoms than in patterns of symptoms.
- D. Even if people have the same symptoms, they may get different treatments.

14. All of the following points are mentioned as benefits of traditional Chinese medicine EXCEPT

- A. It is not dependent on Western pharmaceutical products.

- B. Its treatments do not deliver any side effects.
- C. It often costs less than Western medicine.
- D. It can improve general health.

15. Which of the following statements is probably closest to the author's beliefs?

- A. TCM is an effective medical system, though it is not given enough credit in the West.
- B. TCM is not as popular in the West because it does not make use of pharmaceutical products.
- C. Acupuncture is the most effective part of TCM, and that's why it is the most widely known.
- D. Western medicine is more effective than TCM when it focuses on treating the symptoms.

16. The author's purpose in writing this article is primarily to

- A. introduce the philosophy and practice of traditional Chinese medicine.
- B. explain why many people are abandoning Western medicine.
- C. describe how a person becomes certified in traditional Chinese medicine.
- D. point out how the body is connected to nature and the universe.

17. All of the following points form part of the conceptual basis of traditional Chinese medicine EXCEPT

- A. *ayurveda*.
- B. the five elements of nature.
- C. *yin-yang*.
- D. natural cycles and changes.

**TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET**

**USE OF ENGLISH (30 points)**

**Time: 30 min**

**Task 1. For items 1-10, read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.**

Every aspiring athlete hopes to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ their dream of winning a gold medal at the Olympics. However, not everyone can win, and often talented athletes must (2) \_\_\_\_\_ second place. A team of psychologists recently (3) \_\_\_\_\_ some research on the emotional responses of those finishing second. For certain individuals, a silver medal may (4) \_\_\_\_\_ their expectations and so naturally they will be delighted. They may also enjoy surprising experts and journalists who believed they had absolutely no (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of achieving anything. In (6) \_\_\_\_\_, the athlete who everyone assumed would win with ease, but then suffers a (7) \_\_\_\_\_ defeat, may not celebrate their silver medal. This reaction differs sharply from the athlete who comes second but finished a long way behind the winner. There is a (8) \_\_\_\_\_ in the research that shows such a person will feel significantly happier. To a certain (9) \_\_\_\_\_, these findings are not surprising. Silver medalists who were close to victory will almost certainly (10) \_\_\_\_\_ on what might have happened if they had trained harder or done things differently.

<b>1</b>	<b>A</b> complete	<b>B</b> finish	<b>C</b> achieve	<b>D</b> succeed
<b>2</b>	<b>A</b> admit	<b>B</b> accept	<b>C</b> reject	<b>D</b> refuse
<b>3</b>	<b>A</b> controlled	<b>B</b> conducted	<b>C</b> directed	<b>D</b> guided
<b>4</b>	<b>A</b> exceed	<b>B</b> overtake	<b>C</b> pass	<b>D</b> overcome
<b>5</b>	<b>A</b> outlook	<b>B</b> view	<b>C</b> estimate	<b>D</b> prospect
<b>6</b>	<b>A</b> opposition	<b>B</b> contrast	<b>C</b> distinction	<b>D</b> contradiction
<b>7</b>	<b>A</b> thin	<b>B</b> tight	<b>C</b> narrow	<b>D</b> slight
<b>8</b>	<b>A</b> habit	<b>B</b> trend	<b>C</b> custom	<b>D</b> inclination

<b>9</b>	<b>A</b> extent	<b>B</b> amount	<b>C</b> range	<b>D</b> level
<b>10</b>	<b>A</b> review	<b>B</b> wonder	<b>C</b> consider	<b>D</b> reflect

**Task 2. For items 11-20, match the noises in the box (A-J) with the things that cause them.**

- 11. a cork coming out of a bottle
- 12. somebody falling over and hitting their head heavily on the floor
- 13. loud music or car horns
- 14. a very large gun, or an aircraft breaking the sound barrier
- 15. a door shutting suddenly
- 16. windows in the wind or a baby's toy which is shaken
- 17. a little bell which rings when you open a shop door
- 18. two glasses touching each other
- 19. a train passing over a bridge or thunder in the distance
- 20. sausages cooking

**A** sizzle

**B** rumble

**C** boom

**D** blare

**E** pop

**F** bang

**G** clink

**H** tinkle

**I** rattle

**J** thud

**Task 3. For questions 21-30 choose the best answer (A, B, C or D).**

**21.** Which British monarch was first given the title 'Empress of India'?

- A. Anne
- B. Victoria
- C. Elizabeth I
- D. Mary Queen of Scots

**22.** Queen Elizabeth was the first female monarch

- A. to miss the Opening of Parliament
- B. to serve in the military
- C. to have dogs
- D. to have 3 children

**23.** Where do people traditionally eat deep-fried chocolate bars?

- A. In Scotland
- B. In Wales
- C. In England
- D. In the USA

**24.** Finish a famous Shakespeare's saying, "I will wear my heart upon my..."

- A. head
- B. shield
- C. sleeve
- D. armour

**25.** Which of these people wasn't a great explorer of the New World?

- A. Sir Walter Raleigh
- B. Roger Mortimer
- C. John Cabot
- D. Sir Francis Drake

**26.** The unicorn is the national animal of

- A. Wales
- B. Northern Ireland
- C. England
- D. Scotland

**27.** Which of these writers was British?

- A. Mark Twain
- B. Adeline Virginia Woolf
- C. J.D. Salinger
- D. Nelle Harper Lee

**28.** Which of these authors became famous as a fiction writer and as a poet?

- A. Robert Burns
- B. Edgar Allan Poe
- C. Daniel Defoe
- D. John Ernst Steinbeck

**29.** Who is the Patron Saint of Wales?

- A. St. Andrew
- B. St. David
- C. St. Patrick
- D. St. George

**30.** The modern name of the clock tower next to the Houses of Parliament is

- A. St. Stephen's Tower
- B. One Canada Square
- C. Elizabeth Tower

D. Westminster Tower

**TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET**

**WRITING (20 points)**

**Time: 35 min**

*You see the following notice in an online English magazine for teenagers.*

**Send us a story!**

**We are looking for stories for our English magazine for young people. Your story must begin with this sentence:**

*When Max opened the letter, he was so excited that he started dancing around the room.*

**Your story must include:**

- a journey
- a meeting.

**Remember to:**

- give a title to your story;
- use one phrasal verb of your choice in the correct form in your story;
- include direct and indirect speech;
- give two or more details describing the journey and two or more facts describing the meeting;
- describe feelings and emotions more than once.

**Underline the required phrasal verb in your story.**

**Write 220-250 words (the title is included in the word count).**