

**ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП
2024–2025 учебный год
7–8 классы**

Уважаемый участник олимпиады!

Вам предстоит выполнить письменные задания муниципального этапа Всероссийской олимпиады школьников по английскому языку. Время выполнения заданий письменного тура – 80 минут. Максимальная оценка за правильное выполнение заданий письменного тура – 55 баллов.

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.

Во время выполнения заданий письменного тура запрещено:

- свободно передвигаться по аудитории;
- общаться с другими участниками олимпиады;
- указывать персональные данные, делать случайные пометки или рисовать на листах ответов;
- пользоваться тетрадями, учебниками, словарями, справочной литературой, а также любыми электронными устройствами, служащими для передачи, получения или накопления информации (телефон, планшет, смарт-часы, диктофон и др.).

Вы можете выходить из аудитории только в сопровождении дежурного, при этом работа остаётся в аудитории. Время ухода и возвращения записывается дежурным на оборотной стороне листа ответов. Выход из аудитории по уважительной причине не даёт Вам права на увеличение времени выполнения заданий.

Организатор в аудитории вправе удалить участников, нарушивших процедуру проведения олимпиады.

LISTENING
Time: 10 minutes

Task 1

Listen to the talk about motivation and decide if the sentences (1–6) are true or false. Write 'True' or 'False'.

1. We try to motivate workers in the same way that we try to motivate our children.
2. In the Glucksberg experiment, the people who were offered a reward finished faster than people who were not offered one.
3. The people who were offered smaller rewards in Ariely's experiment performed better than those offered bigger rewards.
4. In Ariely's experiment, people were more creative when they were concentrating on achieving a goal.
5. In the future, jobs will require workers to be more creative.
6. People always work better when they start the day later and work into the night.

Task 2

Match the sentence halves.

First part	Second part
7. Glucksberg's experiment shows that people solve a problem faster when	A. the experiment is repeated.
8. Ariely's experiment shows that people are less creative when	B. they are not given an incentive.
9. The same results as Glucksberg's experiment have been found when	C. they can make choices about their work.
10. An incentive works for people when	D. they are doing a simple task.
11. Incentives will no longer work for motivating people at work when	E. they are doing the jobs of the future.
12. The example of the big tech companies shows that people work better when	F. they are offered a bigger reward.

READING
Time: 20 minutes

Task 1

Five sentences have been removed from the text below. For each question (13–17), choose the correct answer (A–H). There are three extra sentences which you do not need to use.

The Tomatina Festival

The Tomatina Festival takes place every August in the small Spanish town of Buñol. It has been described as the world's biggest food fight, as the most famous part of the celebrations involve 20 000 people throwing tomatoes at each other!

No one is totally sure how the festival began, but it seems to have started in the 1940s. One story tells how some teenage friends started throwing old tomatoes at one another for fun. **13**

Another describes how the crowd at a more traditional festival was so bored by the entertainment, they started throwing tomatoes at the entertainers and then at each other! Whatever the truth is, the event was repeated the following year and its popularity has grown ever since.

On the day of the festival, several large lorries, loaded with over 100 000 kg of soft, ripe tomatoes, appear in the town square. Everyone helps themselves or is given lots of the tomatoes, and once a special signal is given, the tomato fight begins. **14** After another signal, everyone stops throwing the fruit and the clean up begins.

At one time, over 40000 people attended the festival (Buñol's population is only around 9000!) but this was felt to be too many, so the organisers decided to introduce a limit. This was set at a maximum of 20 000 people per year. **15** Without this, you will not be allowed to take part.

The organisers give lots of advice to anyone who is involved in the festival's tomato fight. They suggest that festival-goers only wear things that they are happy to throw away afterwards. **16** Other advice is to avoid bringing a camera, as unless it is a special waterproof one, it is almost certain to get damaged. People are also asked to make sure that the tomatoes are as soft as possible before they throw them. **17** But above all, the organisers just want visitors to the Tomatina festival to have fun!

- A. They will certainly never be the same colour again!
- B. That is why they also began throwing the fruit at everyone.
- C. It generally lasts for about one hour.
- D. This will hopefully stop them from injuring anyone.
- E. There were as many as 50000 visitors that year.
- F. This seemed so enjoyable that other people joined in.
- G. For this reason, the organisers stopped people bringing glass bottles.
- H. So these days, you actually need a ticket to attend.

USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 30 minutes

Task 1

For questions **18–23**, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

Example: (**0**) *to*

My drama club

In my blog today, I'm going to tell you about the drama club I go (**0**) I first found out (**18**) it from a friend of mine. He recommended it to me around six months (**19**) and I joined immediately.

I really love going because I think the teacher there is the (**20**) amazing teacher ever! The activities we do in classes are really interesting and I'm getting so much better (**21**)

acting, thanks to all the things we do there. (22) I got the chance, I'd really like to become a professional actor in the future, but I know (23) difficult it can be to become successful. So many people want to become actors but very few actually achieve their dream.

Task 2

For each question (24–36), choose the correct answer.

HIGH DAYS AND HOLIDAYS

In the UK holidays began (24) religious festival days or 'holy days'. The idea of a holiday as a 'no-work' day seems to have first (25) around five hundred years ago. In 1871 the Bank Holidays Act established (26) days when, by law, banks closed. Bank Holidays soon (27) public holidays, but by (28) , not law.

In fact, working people (29) took holidays. For many people, paid holidays remained a (30) until the second half of the twentieth century. Instead, people enjoyed outings for the day to (31) places.

The (32) ... of the railways made it possible for working people and their families to go further afield on their day trips, (33) wealthy people had, for many years, taken holidays. As (34) as outings became possible for more people, (35) of them travelled to the seaside. Seaside towns started to boom. Piers were built out over the sea, funfairs opened and boat trips were (36) by local fishermen. Many of the towns that benefited from all these day trippers were near to large cities or were at the end of railway lines.

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|----|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 24 | A. such | B. as | C. well | D. like |
| 25 | A. appeared | B. grown | C. come | D. arrived |
| 26 | A. absolute | B. certain | C. odd | D. possible |
| 27 | A. developed | B. happened | C. became | D. turned |
| 28 | A. habit | B. tradition | C. practice | D. desire |
| 29 | A. rarely | B. quite | C. gradually | D. ever |
| 30 | A. prize | B. comfort | C. reward | D. luxury |
| 31 | A. close | B. away | C. nearby | D. next |
| 32 | A. rise | B. growth | C. increase | D. size |
| 33 | A. because | B. so | C. although | D. despite |
| 34 | A. far | B. soon | C. early | D. good |
| 35 | A. piles | B. rows | C. crowds | D. blocks |
| 36 | A. done | B. offered | C. performed | D. raised |

Task 3

Match the authors and their books 37–45 with the quotes A–G.

Author		Quote	
37	Michael Bond 'A Bear Called Paddington'	A	'To be, or not to be, that is the question.'
38	Lewis Carroll 'Alice's Adventures in Wonderland'	B	'Of course it is happening inside your head, Harry, but why on earth should that mean that it is not real?'
39	Rudyard Kipling 'The Jungle Book'	C	'I will honor Christmas in my heart, and try to keep it all the year. I will live in the Past, the Present, and the Future. The Spirits of all Three shall strive within me.'

40	Charles Dickens 'A Christmas Carol'	D	'I always get to where I'm going by walking away from where I've been.'
41	J. M. Barrie 'Peter Pan'	E	'My mom promised me that when I share chocolate with the world, she'd be right there beside me.'
42	Roald Dahl 'Charlie and the Chocolate Factory'	F	'Curiouser and curiouser!'
43	Joanne Rowling 'Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows'	G	'We be of one blood, ye and I.'
44	William Shakespeare 'Hamlet'	H	'Fairies don't live long, but they are so little that a short time seems a good while to them.'
45	A. A. Milne 'Winnie-the-Pooh'	I	'Things are always happening to me. I'm that sort of bear.'

WRITING

Time: 20 minutes

You have received an email from your English-speaking friend, John.

Hi

It's not long now until the performance of our school play and I'm feeling really worried about it. What can I do to help me feel less nervous? I'm finding it hard to remember what I have to say. How did you learn all the words your character has to say? Can I come to your house after school tomorrow so we can practice together?

Write back soon,

John

Write your email to John.

Remember the rules of email writing.

(100–120 words)

From:
To: john@email.me
Subject: