

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку
Муниципальный этап
2024/25 учебный год
9-11 класс

ПИСЬМЕННЫЙ ТУР

Уважаемый участник олимпиады!

Вам предстоит выполнить письменные задания.

Время выполнения заданий письменного тура - **130 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.

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

Максимальная оценка – 80 баллов.

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LISTENING (15 points)

Time: 15 minutes

Task 1.

You will hear two different extracts. For questions 1-6 choose the answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. You will hear the recording TWICE.

Extract 1

You hear two university students talking about stories.

1. How does the man feel about stories in today's world?

A He is afraid it's not enough to concentrate only for a short period of time.

B He is concerned that people don't concentrate enough nowadays to read them.

C He worries about the effect on people's concentration of not reading them.

2. Longer stories are gaining popularity among writers because they

A allow for more irrelevant details to be included.

B require less effort from the reader to follow.

C provide more opportunities for character development.

3. What do they *both* think about stories?

A Longer stories are better for developing characters.

B People find longer stories more interesting than shorter ones.

C It's a pity that people are not interested in long stories.

Extract 2

You hear part of a radio programme in which two people are talking about computer games.

4. What is the woman's attitude towards computer games?

A She dislikes their lack of social interaction.

B She is concerned about their complexity.

C She regrets their increasing popularity.

5. Which of the following best describes the overall perspective on digital games as presented by the man?

A Digital games are overwhelmingly positive.

B Digital games are overwhelmingly negative.

C Digital games may be positive in some way.

6. What do the speakers agree about?

A There is a nostalgia for board games of the past.

B Computer games reflect the demands of modern society.

C It is important for people to play games they can learn from.

Task 2.

*You will hear a woman called Kate Smith giving a presentation about how she made a huge lifestyle change. For **questions 7-15**, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase. You will hear the recording TWICE.*

A NEW LIFE

When Kate chose her first job, it was the feeling of (7) _____ that she wanted most.

Kate's main dislike was becoming (8) _____ in her first job.

Kate suspects that the birthday present that changed her life was given to her as a (9) _____ by a friend.

Kate uses the word (10) _____ to describe how she first felt about the job of a zoo-keeper as compared with working in finance.

Kate thinks that it was her (11) _____ that got her the job as a zoo-keeper.

What upsets Kate in her new job is being accused of having (12) _____ animals.

Kate gets a sense of security from understanding the changing (13) _____ of the animals.

In her job, Kate is careful not to be too kind to the (14) _____ , even though she'd like to.

Kate feels much better when she's doing a (15) _____ .

Transfer your answers to the ANSWER SHEET

READING (20 points)

Time: 45 minutes

Task 1.

For questions 1–10 choose the option which best fits according to the text.

The aircraft circled as the pilot gestured toward the Australian desert below. "That's the runway," he indicated, "near the store." Nancy peered down. There was a strip of level ground beside a few wooden structures. It appeared insignificant amidst the empty stretches of red earth and rare bushes that extended endlessly, but Nancy understood it was a crucial lifeline for the local farmers. As she observed, a figure emerged from one of the buildings and waved at them. The pilot skillfully

turned the plane, and they soon touched down on the hardened sand strip. They came to a stop near the largest building, and Nancy stepped out. A woman, likely in her forties, held out her hand.

"Hi. Welcome to Carter's Cross. I'm Shelley." Nancy looked at her. She was not unattractive, although long hours in the sun were beginning *to take their toll* and she had a number of lines and wrinkles. Nancy was surprised to notice that Shelley's clothes were quite stylish, despite a bit of dust. Something in Nancy's expression must have conveyed itself to Shelley because she laughed and said, "We're not as *backward* as you might think. This is the 21st century. Come on into the store."

They entered while the pilot inspected his plane. The store was well-stocked with farming equipment, canned food, and clothing. An elderly man was cleaning the counter. He glanced up when they walked in and then resumed his task without catching Nancy's eye.

"Now, come on, Dad," Shelley said. "We all know how you feel about them discovering oil near Carter's Cross, but that's no reason to be impolite. This is Nancy Edwards, from the university." She turned to Nancy. "He's stuck in his ways. Believes it will mean the end of farming around here. Not such a bad thing, if you ask me."

"Well, nobody did ask you," the old man retorted. "My grandfather farmed this land, and so will my grandson. I'm not having this land to be transformed into an enormous, ugly oil refinery." He looked at Nancy. "And I won't be bought off, either."

Nancy had heard from her colleagues that this kind of resistance usually disappeared once people realized the value of the find, and they eagerly relocated to the nearest city. She hoped this situation would be no different.

"I'm here to assess the environmental impact, Mr. Jones," Nancy stated. "I have no intention of constructing anything." The old man looked at her and then walked to the door. He pointed out at the land.

"Environmental impact?" He shook his head. "What environment? It's a

scorching desert, and one has to work hard to make a living off sheep in such terrain. You won't find any endangered species out there, so you'll return and write your report, and the oil companies will move in. But there's one thing I bet you won't mention in your report. The village." He gazed out into the sun again. Nancy was somewhat ***taken aback***. There had been no mention of a village in any of the information she had read.

"What village?" she inquired.

"There are ten farms that depend on this store. Collectively, they cover an area of nearly 400 square kilometers. And they're our neighbours. We never miss a birthday, or a wedding, or any other event. You're going to destroy our village."

Nancy was at a loss for words. Shelley shrugged her shoulders. Nancy wandered back to the plane to retrieve her equipment.

1. The constructions Nancy sees from the plane are

- A smaller than she expected
- B very important to the local people
- C left empty most of the time
- D used to store farming equipment

2. The phrase '*take their toll*' in paragraph 2 implies that

- A The sun has improved Shelley's appearance
- B Shelley enjoys spending time in the sun.
- C Shelley thinks the sun is healthy.
- D the sun damaged Shelley's skin.

3. Shelley laughs when she realizes that Nancy

- A didn't know there would be so much dust.
- B wasn't expecting her to be wearing good clothes
- C is using strange expressions.
- D wants to be invited into the building.

4. The word '*backward*' in the sentence "'We're not as ***backward*** as you might think' means (paragraph 2)

- A** behind in time or progress.
- B** slow
- C** reversed.
- D** shy.

5. The man ignores Nancy at first because he doesn't

- A** like meeting people.
- B** see her behind Shelley.
- C** approve of what is happening.
- D** want her to see how upset he is.

6. Nancy hopes that the old man will change his mind when

- A** he is offered enough money.
- B** learns how comfortable the city is.
- C** she explains how important oil is.
- D** he realises there is no point hiding his true feelings.

7. Mr Jones believes that

- A** Nancy has no intention of doing her job properly.
- B** there is no wildlife worth saving in the area.
- C** the discovery of oil threatens the local wildlife.
- D** the oil companies will ignore what Nancy tells them.

8. What does the expression '*taken aback*' in the sentence 'Nancy was somewhat *taken aback*.' mean (paragraph 8)?

- A** confused
- B** sad
- C** inspired
- D** content

9. Nancy does not understand Mr Jones' reference to 'the village' because

- A** it's a long way from where they are.
- B** the oil company didn't give her all the relevant information.
- C** he's talking about relationships and not a physical place.
- D** it covers a large area and is not marked on maps.

10. What can be inferred about Mr Jones' attitude towards the oil companies interested in their area?

- A** He is actively negotiating with the oil companies to secure a favorable deal.
- B** He is opposed to any involvement or influence from the oil companies.
- C** He is willing to compromise and accept the oil drilling if the price is right.
- D** He is hopeful that the oil companies will bring much-needed economic development.

Task 2.

You are going to read an extract about Konstantin Tsiolkovsky, a famous Russian scientist. Ten sentences have been removed from the extract. Choose from the sentences A-K the one which fits each gap (11-20). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Konstantin Tsiolkovsky was a pioneering Russian and Soviet rocket scientist and a foundational figure in astronautics. He is regarded as one of the founding fathers of rocketry and astronautics.

Born in 1857 in Izhevskoye (now in Spassky District, Ryazan Oblast) in the Russian Empire, Tsiolkovsky came from a middle-class family. **11** _____. Due to this physical impairment, he was not admitted to elementary school and ultimately became self-taught.

After falling behind in his studies, Tsiolkovsky spent three years attending a library where Russian cosmism proponent Nikolai Fyodorov worked. He later came to believe that colonizing space would lead to the perfection of the human race, with immortality and a carefree existence.

12 _____. These numerous papers included designs for rockets with steering thrusters, multi-stage boosters, space stations, airlocks for exiting spacecraft into the vacuum of space, and closed-cycle biological systems to provide food and oxygen for space colonies.

13 _____. Then, at the beginning of his career of a scientist he wrote a paper titled *Theory of Gases*, in which he outlined the fundamentals of the kinetic

theory of gases. His subsequent work, *The Mechanics of the Animal Organism*, received positive reviews, leading to Tsiolkovsky's induction into the Russian Physico-Chemical Society. His main works after 1884 focused on four key areas: the scientific rationale for all-metal balloons (airships), streamlined airplanes, trains, and rockets for interplanetary travel.

14 _____. The place became a source of ideas for notable figures like Zhukovsky, “the father of Russian aviation”.

Tsiolkovsky studied the mechanics of powered flight, which were designed “dirigibles” (the word “airship” was not yet invented). **15** _____. The first printed work on such an airship was *Managed Metallic Balloon* (1892), in which scientific and technical reasons behind designing an airship with a metal cover were given.

Progressive for his time, Tsiolkovsky was not supported on the airship project: the author was refused a grant to build the model. **16** _____. So, after this series of failures, in 1892, he turned to the new and unexplored field of aircraft heavier than air. Tsiolkovsky’s idea was to build an airplane with a metal frame. But work on the airplane, as well as on the airship, did not receive recognition from the official representatives of Russian science. For further research Tsiolkovsky had neither the means nor even moral support.

His most important work, published in 1903, was *The Exploration of Cosmic Space by Means of Reaction Devices*. **17** _____. This speed could be achieved by means of a multistage rocket fueled by liquid oxygen and liquid hydrogen.

In 1903 he also published an article *Investigation of outer space rocket appliances*, in which for the first time it was proved that a rocket could perform space flight. The reaction to the publication was not the one expected by Tsiolkovsky. **18** _____. He was simply ahead of his time.

Tsiolkovsky never built a rocket; he apparently did not expect many of his theories to ever be implemented. Only late in his lifetime was Tsiolkovsky honoured for his pioneering work.

He supported the Revolution, and the new Soviet government wished to identify itself with technology. **19** _____ .

Although many called his ideas impractical, Tsiolkovsky influenced later rocket scientists throughout Europe. Leading Russian rocket-engine designer Valentin Glushko and rocket designer Sergey Korolyov studied Tsiolkovsky's works when they were young, and both wanted to turn Tsiolkovsky's theories into reality. **20** _____.

A	The first scientific study attributed to Tsiolkovsky dates back to 1880-1881.
B	Tsiolkovsky calculated that the horizontal speed required for a minimal orbit around the Earth is 5 miles per second.
C	After writing out this equation, Tsiolkovsky recorded the date: 10 May 1897.
D	At the age of nine, he caught scarlet fever, which left him hard of hearing.
E	So, in 1918 he was elected as a member of the Socialist Academy, and in 1921 received a lifetime pension.
F	He first proposed the idea of an all-metal dirigible and built its model.
G	No foreign scientists appreciated the research, which today is a major science.
H	Throughout his lifetime, Tsiolkovsky published over 88 works related to space travel and other subjects.
I	In particular, Korolyov saw traveling to Mars as the more important priority.
J	An appeal to the General Aviation Staff of the Russian army also had no success.
K	In his apartment, Tsiolkovsky developed the first aerodynamic laboratory in Russia.

Transfer your answers to the ANSWER SHEET

USE OF ENGLISH (30 points)

Time: 40 minutes

Task 1 (15 points)

For Questions 1–15, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct put a tick. Use letter "V" as a tick. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word in a given space. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

Example:

0	<i>it</i>
00	<i>V</i>

0	How does it the American flag fly on the moon
00	when there is no air or wind? Like everything
1	else in the Apollo programme, the flag, which that was
2	planted on the moon by astronaut Neil Armstrong
3	on 20 July 1969, was in the outcome of some
4	serious planning. Since the moon is without no
5	atmosphere, there can be no winds, and a
6	conventional flag would have to hung over
7	the pole. Such an arrangement was being considered
8	perfectly satisfactory for US courtrooms, but

9	NASA managers were felt that Americans
10	would be like to see a proper flag “flying”
11	on the moon’s surface. It is almost
12	certainly the very most expensive American
13	flag to ever made and the most expensive
14	to raise. It is still there today and is likely that to
15	remain there for a long time.

Task 2 (5 points)

For items 16–20, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. Use from two to five words.

The number of words is specified in the brackets.

Do not use short forms.

Please mind both grammar and spelling. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example: 0. The customer refused to speak to anyone other than the store manager.
ON

The customer _____ to the store manager and no one else. (3 words)

0	insisted on speaking
---	-----------------------------

16. We want to employ someone to build a swimming pool for us in the yard.

HAVE

We want to _____ for us in the garden. (5 words)

17. It's impossible for me not to cry when I watch melodramas.

HELP

I can't ____ when I watch melodramas. (2 words)

18. Even if she had put in more effort, the result would have been the same.

DIFFERENCE

It would not _____ even if she had put in more effort. (4 words)

19. Jane was unable to provide a solution to the problem.

COME

Jane _____ a solution to the problem. (5 words)

20. The only thing I didn't like about the bag was the colour.

FROM

I liked everything _____ the colour. (5 words)

Task 3 (10 points)

Match items 21–30 to the phenomena (A–K). There are some extra phenomena which do not match.

21	Benjamin Franklin	A	This scientist is best known for discovering the world's first broadly effective antibiotic substance.
22	Tim Berners-Lee	B	This scientist is a Nobel laureate in Physics for his work on the mass of subatomic particles.
23	Stephen Hawking	C	This scientist is considered the world's foremost expert on chimpanzees, after 60 years'

			studying the social and family interactions of wild chimpanzees.
24	Alexander Fleming	D	This scientist is the inventor of the World Wide Web, the HTML, the URL system and HTTP.
25	Richard Dawkins	E	Despite being a poor student, at the age of 26 this scientist presented the theory of spatial relativity, his most remarkable landmark.
26	Peter Higgs	F	Early in his career this scientist worked as a telegraph operator, which inspired some of his earliest inventions.
27	Thomas Alva Edison	G	This scientist's numerous important inventions include the lightning rod, bifocals, glass harmonica, etc. He also charted and named the Gulf Stream current.
28	James Dewey Watson	H	This scientist published a collected edition of his own articles on black holes and the Big Bang.
29	Edwin Hubble	I	This scientist emphasized on the role of the gene in evolution and developed the new discipline of genetic ethology.
30	Nikola Tesla	J	This scientist embarked on a five-year voyage around the world on the HMS <i>Beagle</i> .
		K	In recognition of this scientist's achievements and large contribution to the field of astrophysics, NASA's Space Telescope was named after him.
		L	This scientist is credited for co-discovering the molecular

			structure of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), a substance that is the basis of heredity.
		M	This scientist was an engineer, futurist, and inventor, known for his contributions to the design of the modern alternating current (AC) and electricity supply system.

Transfer your answers to the ANSWER SHEET

WRITING (15 points)

Time: 30 minutes

Comment on the following proverb.

“Teachers open the door. You enter by yourself.”

– A Chinese proverb

Write **100–140 words**.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction;
- express your personal opinion and give reasons to support it;
- give examples to illustrate your reasons, using your personal experience, literature or background knowledge;
- make a conclusion.

Transfer your writing to the ANSWER SHEET