

Муниципальный этап
Всероссийской олимпиады школьников по английскому языку
2024/2025 учебного года
9-11 класс

Уважаемый участник Олимпиады!

Олимпиадная работа по английскому языку состоит из четырёх разделов, включающих 71 задание.

Раздел 1 (Аудирование) включает 5 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из пяти предложенных. За каждый правильный ответ за задания 1-5 выставляется три балла. Максимальное количество баллов за выполнение заданий Раздела 1: 15. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение Раздела 1 – 10 минут.

Раздел 2 (Чтение) включает 25 заданий, из которых 10 заданий на подстановку пропущенных предложений в тексте и 15 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из четырех предложенных. За каждый правильный ответ за задания 6-30 выставляется один балл. Максимальное количество баллов за выполнение заданий Раздела 1: 25. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение Раздела 1 – 30 минут.

Раздел 3 (Грамматика и лексика) включает 40 заданий, из которых 15 заданий с кратким ответом на словообразование и образование временных форм глаголов, 15 заданий на подстановку пропущенного слова в соответствии с логико-структурными связями текста и 10 заданий на проверку уровня социолингвистической и социокультурной компетентности. За каждый правильный ответ в заданиях 31-60 выставляется один балл, за каждый правильный ответ в заданиях 61-70 выставляется 2 балла. Максимальное количество баллов за выполнение заданий Раздела 3 - 50 баллов. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение Раздела 3 – 40 минут.

По окончании выполнения заданий каждого из этих разделов не забывайте переносить свои ответы в Бланк ответов (Answer Sheet).

Раздел 4 (Письмо) состоит из одного задания и представляет собой небольшую письменную работу (написание статьи по указанной тематике). Рекомендуемое время на выполнение этого раздела работы – 40 минут. Максимальное количество баллов за выполнение заданий Раздела 3 – 10 баллов. Черновые пометки делаются прямо на листе с заданиями (они не оцениваются), и только полный вариант ответа заносится в Бланк ответов (Answer Sheet).

Общее время проведения олимпиады – 120 минут.

Максимальный общий балл за выполнение работы – 100.

Рекомендуется выполнять задания в том порядке, в котором они даны. Постарайтесь выполнить как можно больше заданий и набрать наибольшее количество баллов.

Бланки заданий можно использовать как черновик.

Желаем успеха!

НЕ ЗАБЫВАЙТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ!!!

Listening
Time: 10 minutes

You are going to hear five different people commenting on an aspect of tourism. Read questions 1-5, and match each question to the speaker A-E that it refers to. Use the letters only once. You'll hear the recording twice.

A Speaker 1

B Speaker 2

C Speaker 3

D Speaker 4

E Speaker 5

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. Who is looking forward to seeing something? | _____ |
| 2. Who is frustrated by a situation in their town? | _____ |
| 3. Who doesn't like souvenirs? | _____ |
| 4. Who regrets agreeing to something? | _____ |
| 5. Who plays a sport? | _____ |

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

Reading

Time: 30 minutes

Part 1

Read a newspaper article about long-distance medical treatment. Ten sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A–K the one which fits each gap (6-15).

Telemedicine

Telemedicine, the practice of medicine at a distance, began with the telephone.
(0 | K)

A doctor in London can now examine a patient in the Middle East or South America. Three of the four Antarctic research bases now have computers, allowing transfer of medical information. (6 | ____)

Although telemedicine occurs in outer space, it will also change everyday medical practice on earth. (7 | ____) In addition, it can reduce the number of journeys a person might need to make to hospital for follow-up treatment and change the treatment of the elderly. (8 | ____) In cases like these, telemedicine could make doctors and nurses aware of who needs help and use a ‘video visit’ to reduce the cost of an unnecessary trip to hospital.

Before too long you may be able to pick up the phone for a ‘video-conferencing call’ and talk to a doctor for advice. (9 | ____)

Whereas most people in the developed world can easily visit a doctor or a hospital for a medical check, people in some developing countries are not so lucky. (10 | ____) For example, a young Swazi boy in South Africa suffering from an eye disease was examined by doctors in London. (11 | ____)

Telemedicine could also change medical education by bringing the expert skills of the world’s leading specialists to students throughout the world. (12 | ____) There

is already a medical education link between a university in the UK and a university in the Middle East. (13 | ____)

Ships and off-shore installations like drilling platforms are also making increasing use of telemedicine. (14 | ____)

Stormy weather prevented him from being taken to the mainland. (15 | ____)

A However, a satellite phone, a computer and some simple technology could establish a direct link between them and hospital specialists.

B They were then able to decide what kind of treatment the boy needed.

C Your spots may then be ‘examined’ by a doctor fifty kilometres away using this video link.

D In one recent case an oil-rig worker had a worsening headache two days after a head injury.

E It can help reduce queues and waiting times for doctors in hospitals.

F This means that students and teachers can share in live classes, which is a great improvement on traditional textbooks.

G This can save lives when bad weather makes it impossible to fly home someone who is ill and needs to go to hospital.

H Many elderly people who live alone may suddenly fall ill or have an accident at home.

I Due to a video discussion and examination by a doctor on land, it was established that he was not at serious risk.

J Students in Africa or India can now watch a surgeon performing an operation in Europe or the US.

K Today it includes video technology and high-speed communications using satellites.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Part 2

You are going to read a magazine article about various authors. For questions 16-30, choose from the authors (A-d). The authors may be chosen more than once.

A Joanne Harris **B** Lauren Child **C** Freya North **D** Manda Scott

Which author/authors

has numerous fans in many countries? 0. A

feels that she is not completely in control when she is writing? 16.

took action in response to someone's negative view of her chance
of getting her work accepted? 17.

thinks that her current working arrangement may not be permanent? 18.

decides when information given in her books does not have to be true? 19.

did something dishonest while trying to get her work accepted? 20.

is unwilling to do a great deal of background work for her books? 21.

was offered her first contract as a result of an earlier success? 22.

makes sure that her books contain strange elements? 23.

- got great pleasure from carrying out a certain process repeatedly? 24. _____
- draws attention to the likelihood of a new author
getting their work accepted? 25. _____
- wants people to be cheered up by her books? 26. _____
- feels that it is an advantage that people give her
their sincere views on her work? 27. _____
- recommends analysing various aspects of other authors books? 28. _____
- leaves sentences incomplete while she is writing? 29. _____
- felt that her job was taking up too much of her attention? 30. _____

The Best-Sellers Book Club

*Fancy being an author? We asked some of Britain's
favourite best-selling writers to share the secrets of their success.*

A Joanne Harris (*Her novels have attracted millions of fans worldwide*)

MY BIG BREAK: I was a full time teacher and made time to write my first novel before and after school. It took two years. Then I spent a fortune on posting manuscripts to agents. I found one, but he got discouraged when my manuscripts were rejected, so I sacked him and wrote my next novel, which my next agent loved. He got me a deal for both novels.

HOW I WORK: I travel a lot, on promotional work, but when I'm at home I work in my library, looking out onto the garden. I don't want to do lots of research, so I stick to subjects I know about.

MY BEST ADVICE: 100,000 titles are published in the UK every year. For each, 100 are rejected. If, knowing this, you still want to write and love it, you're on the right track.

THE SECRETS OF MY SUCCESS: I don't believe in magic wand. You need ability, luck and hard work.

B Lauren Child (She write's and illustrates children's books for two to 10-year-olds)

MY BIG BREAK: After school, I did an art course. Then I did all sorts of jobs – making lampshades, working as an assistant to artist Damien Hirst (I painted a lot of the spots on his paintings). I wrote my first book in the hope it would become an animation. I found an agent, but didn't get a deal for five years. I didn't lose heart, as so many people were positive about it. Eventually I got a deal and was asked to do a second book.

HOW I WORK: In the early days I used to work while I answered the phones at a graphic design agency. Some illustrations take hours and I prefer having other people around. Now, I've just bought a new house and have a studio, but I'm not sure how long I'll be able to stand working by myself.

MY BEST ADVICE: Read as much as you can before you even think of writing. And you can't please everyone – above all, your work must interest you.

THE SECRETS OF MY SUCCESS: I keep stories simple, but always add a quirky touch – children really like the more bizarre moments in life.

C Freya North (*She writes lively, fast-paced fiction*)

MY BIG BREAK: I was doing a PhD in Art History and bought a computer. The sheer joy of typing then deleting stuff was compulsive and I started to write fiction that I actually wanted to read. After four years of rejections, I presumed I was doing something wrong. Then I worked for a publishing company and realized I needed an agent. I sent my manuscript with fake reviews I'd made up myself to lots of agents. One took me on and got me a three-book deal.

HOW I WORK: I used to work at our kitchen table, but now I go to the library. Touch-typing was the best thing I ever learnt. I never interrupt the flow and just throw in asterisks if I can't think of an adjective. It's as if the story and the characters have taken me over and I have to struggle to keep up!

MY BEST ADVICE: Let your character dictate the story. It could be the most intricate plot in the world, but if the characters aren't 'real', no one will care.

THE SECRETS OF MY SUCCESS: I write simply and keep chapters short so my readers can enjoy them on journeys home at the end of a bad day. I want them to giggle.

D Manda Scott (*She has written a cult series of historical novels*)

MY BIG BREAK: I was a veterinary anaesthetist. On my 30th birthday, I was climbing a mountain and I was happy, but all I could think about was work on Monday. I decided to follow my heart and make a living from writing. I was among the finalists in a writing competition and from that got a deal for my first book.

HOW I WORK: I have a routine: in the morning, edit everything from the previous day, then I walk my dogs and write in the afternoon.

MY BEST ADVICE: Read bad books and work out what makes them bad. Read the books you love and work out why you love them. Write what you will really, really want to read. Always.

THE SECRETS OF MY SUCCESS: I'm good at judging what needs to be factual and what I can make up.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

Use of English

Time: 40 minutes

Task 1

For questions 31-45 read the texts about the famous Russian handicrafts below and use the words to the right of the text to form a word or a grammar structure that fits in the same numbered space in the text. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Fedoskino miniature Fedoskino miniature is a folk handicraft that emerged in the (0) <u>settlement</u> of Fedoskino near Moscow in the late 18th century. Fedoskino miniature is a unique art renowned for its highly detailed and exquisite work. In the early 19th century, master painters began to create miniature pictures on lacquered surfaces. They used them to adorn caskets, smoking accessories, and a range of household objects. With time, Fedoskino handicraft gained popularity not only in Russia but also abroad. One of its clearly (31)_____ features is using a lacquer painting technique that translates into exquisite images. A (32)_____ of colors and shades are used to create true-to-life pictures. Still another distinctive feature is that the miniatures can be painted on different surfaces, like, lacquer, bone, or metal. Every artist boasts a style and technique of their own, which makes it possible to tell their work from that by any other painter. Today, among the Fedoskino products you can find not only traditional items, such as caskets and tobacco boxes, but also (33)_____ and even big pictures.	(0) SETTLE (31) DISTINCT (32) VARY (33) ADORN
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Gzhel This type of (34)_____ painting is one of the best known and most popular varieties of Russian folk production. It (35)_____ in the late 18th century, after several ceramic workshops scattered over a vast territory of 27 villages united to set up what came to be known as ‘Gzhel Branch’ some 60 km from Moscow. Initially masters produced a limited number of ceramic articles, but (36)_____ they began to attract the attention of customers from Moscow and other cities. The demand for ceramic products with highly original painting grew rapidly, and potters began to produce clay pots, pitchers, kettles, plates, and other tableware in large quantities. The traditional technology of (37)_____ Gzhel ceramics consists of several steps. First, clay is kneaded with sand and water. Then it is given the required shape on the potter’s wheel. After that the product is dried and then (38)_____ in a kiln at a temperature of over 1,000° Celsius. After the firing, the object is covered with white glaze, over which an artist applies vivid blue designs, which make Gzhel products so familiar to everyone. At present, Gzhel ceramics are more than just attractive and functional products - they have become a true symbol of Russian culture and history. As ever, they fascinate people by their beauty and highly original style, and, thus, enjoy popularity both in Russia and abroad.	(34) DECORATE (35) ORIGIN (36) GRADUAL (37) MANUFACTURE (38) FIRE
Gusev Crystal Gusev crystal is a handicraft that (39)_____	(39) EXIST

for more than two hundred years. It originated in the town of Gus Khrustalny in the Vladimir region in the 17th century, when local craftsmen began to produce glass. At first, they used only glass to create objects decorated with various designs. Gradually, they began to add lead oxides to glass to make it more transparent and lustrous. As a result, even more beautiful and exquisite glass appeared and came to (40)_____ as crystal. The manufacture of Gusev crystalware goes through a complicated step-to-step process, requiring high mastery. First, glass is heated to a high temperature, and then cooled. After that the glassmaker begins working with the ready product using various tools to achieve the (41)_____ shape and enrich the glass with specific decor. As a final step, the product is ground and polished to make its surface smooth and glossy. Gusev crystal goes into the making of a wide range of adornments and interior accessories, among them vases, wine glasses, plates, candleholders, and pitchers. These crystalware items will do honor to any home, and can serve as lovely gifts for close (42)_____ and friends.	(40) KNOW (41) REQUIRE (42) RELATE
Khokhloma Khokhloma, a Russian folk craft of decoratively painted woodenware, boasts a long history. Today it enjoys international recognition, and (43)_____ as a national treasure of Russia. The handicraft appeared in the 17th century in the settlement of Khokhloma on the Uzol River. At first, decorative patterns (44)_____	(43) REGARD (44) PAINT

only on wooden tableware, but later they were used to adorn walls, furniture, and other objects of home interiors. The Khokhloma painting technique is based on observing its strict compositional principles, colour harmony, and thin line. Painting is done by hand using a brush and acrylic paints. A painter makes a drawing, then draws a thin line around it, and then fills it with multicoloured designs. Every element of the design looks like a separate fragment, but together they make up a single whole. Khokhloma patterns often feature floral motifs, primarily flowers, branches, and leaves. They also use elements of folk costume, animals, and birds. Khokhloma painting is used to decorate a variety of interior accessories, like tableware items, boxes, and toys. Thanks to it, we can have one-of-a-kind works that do honour to our homes. If you are still (45)_____ with Khokhloma painting, do find some its images. You will surely be fascinated with the beauty of this Russian folk handicraft.	(45) FAMILIAR
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Task 2

Read the text about Abraham Lincoln. Fill each space (46-60) with ONLY ONE suitable word. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Abraham Lincoln

One of the most famous men in American history is Abraham Lincoln, (0) who was President of the USA from 1861 to 1865. The fact that he became president is surprising (46) _____ he was from a very poor family and had less (47) _____ a year of proper schooling. When he was 22, Lincoln went to Illinois, (48) _____ he qualified as a lawyer. It was there that he became involved (49) _____ politics, eventually serving a term in the US Congress.

He first became famous as one of (50) _____ leaders of the anti-slavery movement. His popularity resulted in (51) _____ being elected President in 1861. However, on his election many Southern States, (52) _____ wanted to keep slavery, reorganized (53) _____ into an independent nation. This division led (54) _____ the American Civil War. The war lasted (55) _____ 1865, (56) _____ the Northern armies defeated the Southern armies. After the war, Lincoln (57) _____ plans for healing the division but was killed before he (58) _____ carry them out. Tragically, Lincoln (59) _____ shot dead while leaving the theatre by John Wilkes Booth, a supporter (60) _____ the Southern States.

Task 3

For questions 61-67 read the descriptions of famous characters from British and American literature. Match each character name A-K with its description. The first example is done for you.

0. K

	Description		Character
0	He is a character in Daniel Defoe's famous book 'Robinson Crusoe'. Now his name is an expression, used to describe a loyal and trusted servant or helper.	A	Matilda Wormwood
61	He is the main character in the play by James M. Barrie who never seems to become older or grow up, but lives in a magic place.	B	Tom Sawyer
62	He is the most vital and original character American writer Jack London ever created. He is an	C	Becky Sharp

	impoverished seaman who pursues, obsessively and aggressively, dreams of education and literary fame.		
63	He is the young protagonist of the novel by Mark Twain. Considered the epitome of the all-American boy, he is full of mischief but basically pure-hearted.	D	Martin Eden
64	He is the main character of the novel by American writer F. Scott Fitzgerald written in 1925. He is an enigmatic nouveau riche millionaire who lives in a luxurious mansion on Long Island where he often hosts extravagant parties.	E	Peter Pan
65	She is the title character of the bestselling 1988 novel by Roald Dahl. She is a highly precocious girl who has a passion for reading books.	F	The Great Gatsby
66	She is the main character in the book 'Vanity Fair' by William Thackeray. She is a clever, attractive and ambitious young woman, who treats people cruelly and unfairly to get what she wants.	G	Pollyanna
67	She is the main character of Eleanor Porter's eponymous book. She is always happy and always thinks something good is going to happen	H	Robin Hood

	despite any hardships.			
68	He is the main character of Charles Dickens' book 'A Christmas Carol'. He's a miser whose tale of redemption consists of encountering three Christmas ghosts: the Ghost of Christmas Past, the Ghost of Christmas Present, and the Ghost of Christmas Yet to come.		I	Scrooge
69	He is the main character of the novel written by Howard Pyle. He is a man who is remembered for living as an outlaw and robbing the rich in order to help the poor.		J	Billy Bunter
70	He is the main character in the children's stories by Frank Richards about life in an English public school, Greyfriars School. He is a fat stupid boy with glasses who loves eating and is always getting in trouble.		K	Man Friday

	0	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
Character											

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

Writing**Time: 40 minutes**

71. You have just seen the following advertisement in a youth magazine. Read it carefully, then write an article for the tourist guide.

We are looking for articles on the following topic:

They came from the Urals!

What famous people of Russia who came from your region influenced history or culture of your country the most?

The best articles will be published in the tourist guide.

Include information about the name of the outstanding person who came from the place where you live, some facts from his/her biography, what contribution he/she made into development of Russian history/culture, say how local residents honour his/her memory and why you decided to write an article about him/her.

You should write about 150 - 200 words.

Write your answer on your answer sheet.

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET