

**ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО
АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**

МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП 2025/2026

ПИСЬМЕННЫЙ ТУР

7 – 8 классы

Уважаемый участник олимпиады!

Вам предстоит выполнить письменные задания.

Время выполнения заданий письменного тура 1 академический час 25 минут (70 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 – 52 балла.

ПИСЬМЕННЫЙ ТУР

**Комплект олимпиадных заданий для муниципального этапа
всероссийской олимпиады школьников по английскому языку
(комплект заданий для учащихся 7-8 классов)**

LISTENING

Time: 10 min

Listen to part of a tour around Moscow.

Then do the following tasks. You will hear the text twice.

1. The first building recognized by the tourists was

- a the Metropol Hotel
- b the Bolshoi Theatre
- c the Central Department Store.

2. The Bolshoi Theatre was founded by

- a Mikhail Vrubel
- b Michael Maddox
- c William Walcot.

3. The mosaic at the top of the Metropol Hotel is called

- a *Don Quixote*
- b the *Princess of Dreams*
- c Petrovka.

4. The three buildings that are mentioned are connected with

- a a street
- b the Tsar
- c the British colony.

5. The famous Russian writer Leo Tolstoy

- a didn't like the Central Department Store
- b liked the Central Department Store
- c not mentione

You have 15 sec to check your answers.

Pause 15 sec

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.
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READING (18 points)

Time: 30 min

Task 1

A Giant of Russian Literature

Leo Tolstoy (1828-1910) was one of the greatest Russian writers, known worldwide for his epic novels and profound philosophical ideas. Born into a wealthy noble family on his estate, Yasnaya Polyana, he experienced a privileged childhood but also had a complicated early life.

As a young man, Tolstoy served as an officer in the Crimean War, where he witnessed the horrors of battle firsthand. These experiences deeply influenced his later writing and his growing belief in non-violence. He began his literary career by writing stories based on his military experiences and his own childhood.

His most famous works are the monumental novels "War and Peace" and "Anna Karenina". "War and Peace" is an epic tale set during Napoleon's invasion of Russia, featuring hundreds of characters and exploring themes of war, love, family, and destiny. "Anna Karenina" is a powerful story about love, passion, and societal expectations in 19th-century Russia. These novels are admired for their detailed descriptions of human psychology and their realistic portrayal of life.

Later in life, Tolstoy underwent a profound spiritual change. He criticized the lavish lifestyles of the rich and powerful and began to advocate for a simple life, hard work, and moral purity. He even tried to live like a peasant, giving up his property and wearing simple clothes. His ideas on non-violence and social justice inspired many, including Mahatma Gandhi, who called Tolstoy his spiritual mentor.

Tolstoy lived most of his life on his family estate, Yasnaya Polyana, which is now a museum. He died at the age of 82, leaving behind a vast body of work and a legacy that continues to influence literature, philosophy, and social thought around the globe.

I. Multiple Choice (Choose the best answer):

1. Which century did Leo Tolstoy live in?

- a) 18th century
- b) 19th century
- c) 20th century
- d) 21st century

2. What was Tolstoy's background when he was born?

- a) Poor peasant family
- b) Middle-class merchant family
- c) Wealthy noble family
- d) Royal family

3. Which war did Tolstoy participate in, influencing his views on non-violence?

- a) World War I
- b) Napoleonic Wars
- c) Crimean War
- d) Russian Civil War

4. Which of these is NOT one of Tolstoy's most famous novels mentioned in the text?

- a) War and Peace
- b) Anna Karenina
- c) Crime and Punishment
- d) None of the above (all mentioned)

5. What did Tolstoy advocate for later in his life?

- a) A luxurious and powerful lifestyle.
- b) A simple life, hard work, and moral purity.
- c) Political revolution and violence.
- d) Ignoring social problems.

II. Vocabulary in Context (Match the word from the text with its definition):

1. Epic	A. a lasting impact or mark left by a person or event
2. Profound	B. to publicly support or recommend a particular cause or policy.
3. Advocate	C. very great or intense; showing great knowledge or insight
4. Lavish	D. unusually long and contains many characters and events.
5. Legacy	E. sumptuously rich, elaborate, or luxurious.

Task 2

For questions (1-8), read the following text and then choose from the list given below the best phrase to fill each of the numbered spaces. Each correct phrase may only be used once. Some of the suggested answers do not fit at all.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

Arthur Conan Doyle was born in Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland. His mother, (0) _____, often told him stories and it was her who got him interested in books. His favourite writer was Walter Scott. As for his father, he died young, and family had to struggled for their living. When Arthur started his education, (1) _____. In college his favourite occupation was playing sports and reading books. (2) _____ his favourite genre of literature was historical novels. Also he tried to write poetry. After finishing college Conan Doyle entered the medical faculty in the University of Edinburgh.

Being a third year student, (3) _____ as a ship's doctor. That voyage gave him a lot of practical knowledge.

He also had some experience of work with poisons. He dealt with dead people and knew some strange cases. (4) _____, which he inherited from his mother, he decided to try writing a detective story. He was clever enough to create Sherlock Holmes who was the prototype of his college professor. Sherlock Holmes had an assistant, Dr. Watson (5) _____, thereby helping readers make their own investigation. Sherlock Holmes (6) _____ liked to explain his every step in his pursuit of a criminal. It was a new way of writing a detective story.

In 1891 Conan Doyle (7) _____ and started his literary career. Now “The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes” are well-known all over the world. Arthur Conan Doyle died on the 7th of July in 1930. But (8) _____ continue to live up till now are among the favourite characters of the English literature.

0- a good story-teller

1	A. who often asked questions and made guesses
2	B. his famous detective Sherlock Holmes together with Dr. Watson
3	C. gave up his work as a doctor
4	D. used the method of deduction and
5	E. with Dr. Watson continue to live up till now
6	F. he sailed to the Arctic
7	G. having a talent of story-telling
8	H. he found studies rather boring
	I. since childhood

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.

USE OF ENGLISH (29 points)

Time: 30 min

Task 1

Time: 10 minutes (9 points)

Linguistic quiz

A. For questions 1-3, think of ONE word only which fits all three sentences. There is an example for you.

Example:

With less than a minute of the football match to go, Phil managed to _____ the ball into the back of the net. I think the best course of action would be to jump into the car and _____ for Bristol as soon as possible. Louise has been asked to _____ an investigation into what went wrong on the night of the accident. head

head

1. They gazed over a wide _____ leading to a distant range of mountains. The facts are _____ and simple – there's no money! They serve _____ food there, nothing fancy and at quite reasonable prices.

2. One player hit the _____ and another just missed the post. That _____ offers live music and is usually packed on a Friday and Saturday night. The wrapped _____ of soap only came into use at the beginning of the last century.

3. Please _____ the terrible state of this room. I haven't had time to tidy it up. I know that she's under a lot of pressure, but nothing can _____ her awful behavior. Would you _____ me for a moment – I need to leave the room and make a phone call.

B. Homophones are two words which have the same sound but different meaning. Complete the following jokes 4-6. The humour depends on homophones in each one. Use the words given below.

There is an example for you.

read/ red	bean/ been	bare/ bear
deer/ dear	stories/ storeys	bored/ board

Example:

- Waiter, what do you call this?
- It's **bean** soup, sir.
- I don't care what it's **been** . What is it now?

4. – Did you hear about the novelist who lived on the ninth floor of a block of flats?
– He dropped six _____ into a wastepaper basket and left the city.

5. – Have you ever hunted _____?
– No, I always hunt with my clothes on.

6. Fortune Teller: Would you like your palm _____, sir?

Man: No, thanks, I like the colour it is now.

C. A paradox is when two things seem to contradict each other, for example *The comedian was so bad, he was almost good!* Situations 7-9 contain a paradox. Use the words given below to complete the paradox in the given situations. There is an example for you. a tap a towel a bottle a river a blackboard a comb

a tap	a towel	a bottle
a river	a blackboard	a comb

Example: What has a neck but no head? – a bottle

7. What gets wet as it dries something? – _____
8. What has a bed but doesn't sleep? It also has a mouth but doesn't speak. – _____
9. What has teeth but doesn't bite? – _____

Task 2

Time: 10 minutes (10 points)

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each sentence 1-10. The first one is done for you.

Example answer: 0 a(n) the -

The Recipe for Good Communication

- (0) - Research shows more than half of our conversations end in some sort of misunderstanding. While it's easy to blame the listener for the problem, we are also to blame if we don't clarify what we mean in (1) ____ first place. Accurate listening requires (2) ____ concentration and effort and if you try to do something else at (3) ____ same time, you won't listen effectively. There's (4)

___ tendency for people to think they know what (5) ___ speaker is going to say, instead of hearing them out, or to criticize too readily before (6) ___ person has fully made their point. It's when (7) ___ people feel they are being undervalued and are not treated with politeness that (8) ___ problems begin and relations can break down. Treating others as you want to be treated is (9) ___ essential rule for (10) ___ good communication.

Task 3

Time: 10 minutes (10 points)

For the questions 1–10, read the text below. Use the words given in the capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example: 0 was

Music

Nobody knows for certain what the origin of music (0) _____. Music is certainly
BE

(1) _____ than poetry and painting but as early man had no way of recording it,
OLD

we can only guess what it sounded like. Watching a child (2) _____ on a drum
BANG

with his hands or a piece of wood, it is easy to see that this is the (3) _____ of
SIMPLE

instruments. It does not take much effort to produce a rhythm on it. Well (4) ____
PAINT

show what some of the instruments looked like. Early (5) _____ had already
CIVIL

discovered the three (6) _____ ways of producing music: _____ blowing into a tube,
BASE

striking an object, and scraping a string. We know that western music comes from

the ancient (7) _____. The musical scales we use now are based on certain sequences
GREECE

of notes which the Greek used to create a particular mood. Until the sixteenth
century, most players of instruments were single (8) _____, but as music
PERFORM

became more widespread, orchestras and (9) _____ groups began to appear.
MUSIC

This brought about the writing of music to be played by several musicians
at one time. This can certainly be (10) _____ the birth of modern music.
CALL

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.
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