

Participant's ID number

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**Всероссийская олимпиада школьников
Английский язык
Муниципальный этап
2025/2026 учебный год
7-8 класс**

Уважаемый участник олимпиады!

Вам предстоит выполнить письменные задания.

Время выполнения заданий письменного тура 95 минут.

Выполнение заданий целесообразно организовать следующим образом:

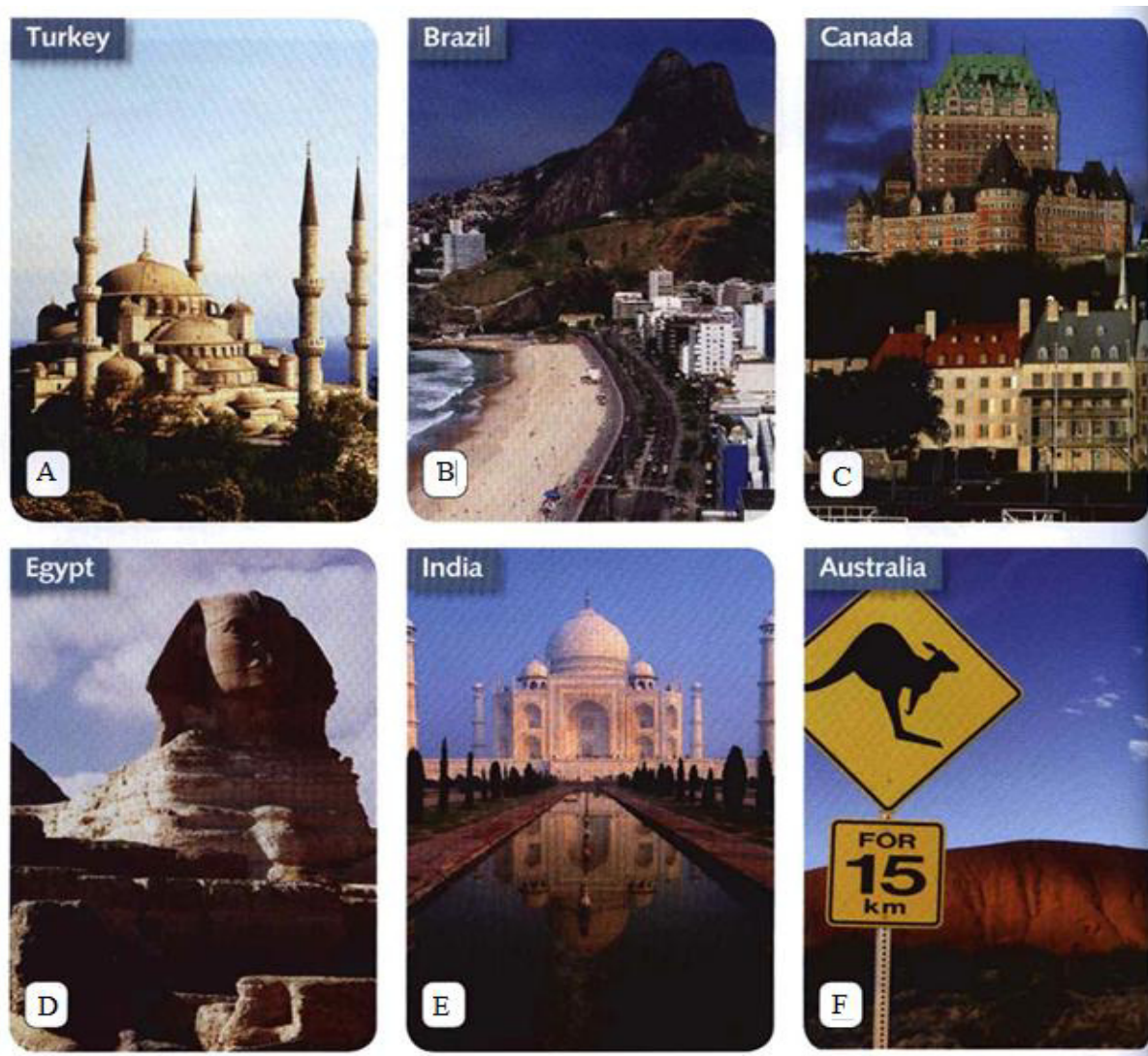
- не спеша, внимательно прочитайте формулировку задания;
- напишите правильный вариант ответа в бланке ответов;
- после выполнения всех предложенных заданий еще раз удостоверьтесь в правильности ваших ответов;
- если потребуется корректировка выбранного Вами варианта ответа, то неправильный вариант ответа 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 – 80 баллов

LISTENING (20 points)

Look at the pictures of 6 countries. Every country is indicated by a letter (A–F). Listen to 5 people giving information about different countries and complete the tasks. You will hear the text twice. You have 40 seconds to look at the questions in Task 1 and Task 2.



Task 1.

Which countries are they talking about? For questions 1-5 match the number of the text with the country and write the corresponding letter (A–F). What language or languages are spoken in each country? For questions 6-10 write the corresponding letter (A–F). (There is one extra picture.)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. This country has two official languages: English and French. _____.
7. Though Arabic is spoken here, it is not the official language _____.
8. English is one of the official languages, though many languages are spoken in the country_____.
9. Arabic is the official language in this country_____.
10. The official language here is Portuguese_____.

Task 2.

Now you will hear the texts again. Decide whether the statements (11–20) are TRUE, or FALSE according to the texts you hear.

11. You can sunbathe on a beach in Brazil.
 - True
 - False
12. The Amazon River flows in Portugal.
 - True
 - False
13. Hagia Sophia was built in the 10th century.
 - True
 - False

14. Turkish food is famous around the world.

- True
- False

15. People come from all around the world to see the pyramids in Egypt.

- True
- False

16. The Amazon River is the longest river in the world.

- True
- False

17. The nature in Canada is rich in forests, mountains, and lakes.

- True
- False

18. French is not spoken throughout Canada.

- True
- False

19. India is located in south Asia.

- True
- False

20. Australia has the second largest population in the world.

- True
- False

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TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

Task 1.

Part 1. Read the text and decide if the information in the sentences below is true (A), false (B) or non-stated (C) according to the text. The first sentence is done for you as an example.

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 0. Dmitry Mendeleev was born in Siberia | <u>A</u> |
| 1. The Mendeleevs family was poor because there were many children. | _____ |
| 2. Mendeleev was a mathematics teacher by education. | _____ |
| 3. 1856 was a very busy year for Mendeleev. | _____ |
| 4. All his life he worked only at St. Petersburg Imperial University. | _____ |
| 5. Although Mendeleev's idea of a periodic system was not unique, only his table helped to predict new elements. | _____ |
| 6. In 1890 Mendeleev was fired from St. Petersburg University. | _____ |
| 7. It was Mendeleev who promoted the metric system in Russia. | _____ |
| 8. Dmitry Mendeleev had a large family and many children. | _____ |
| 9. He was a member of the Russian Academy of Sciences. | _____ |
| 10. The memory of Mendeleev is immortalized in many place names. | _____ |

Dmitry Ivanovich Mendeleev was born in the village of Verkhnie Aremzyani, near Tobolsk in Western Siberia, in 1834. He came from an unusually large family, and his mother is supposed to have given birth to a total of 17 children, although only eight survived to adulthood, of which Mendeleev was the youngest. His father, Ivan Pavlovich Mendeleev, was a teacher of politics and philosophy, and the director of the Tobolsk Gymnasium. The year Mendeleev was born, his father was blinded by cataracts and forced to retire from teaching, which caused the family considerable financial difficulty. However, Mendeleev's mother, Maria Dmitrievna, a remarkably resourceful and energetic woman, managed to

revive an old glass factory that belonged to her brother and, as its director, was able to provide for her invalid husband and many offspring.

Maria Dmitrievna also played an important role in her son's career. Mendeleev did not distinguish himself at school - he had a particular antipathy for Latin and Theology, and would later recall how he and his schoolmates spent much time fighting in the streets of Tobolsk. Nonetheless, his mother, convinced of his abilities, abandoned her life in Siberia to accompany him to St. Petersburg, where in 1850 he entered the Main Pedagogical Institute. Shortly after graduating in 1854, he fell ill with tuberculosis and was obliged to move to Crimea for treatment. While recovering, he taught science at the Simferopol Gymnasium and the Lycée Richelieu in Odessa.

He returned to St. Petersburg at the beginning of 1856 fully recovered and ready to begin his academic career in earnest. He defended his dissertation on the structure of siliceous formations to win "the right to give lectures", published his candidate's dissertation on isomorphous crystals, was awarded his Master's Degree in October, and in January 1857 a *privatdozent* (roughly equivalent to an assistant professor) at St. Petersburg Imperial University.

Mendeleev would teach at the university - with the exception of two years spent in Heidelberg studying capillarity and the use of spectroscopes in chemical analysis from 1859 to 1861 - for over 30 years. In 1863, he was made a professor of the St. Petersburg Technological Institute, while continuing to teach organic chemistry at the university. His interest was always as much in the practical applications of chemistry as in theory, and he made several journeys to the Caucasus to get first-hand experience of the nascent oil industry. His doctoral dissertation, which he defended in 1865, was a comprehensive study of the use of alcohol as a solvent, for which he is celebrated (inaccurately) in folklore as the inventor of Russian vodka.

His most famous achievement, the periodic table of the elements, came as a result of work on his two-volume *Principles of Chemistry*, the definitive academic textbook of the time. Mendeleev's interest in providing a system to organize the

known chemical elements according to periodicity was not unique, but unlike his contemporaries such as Lothar Meyer in Germany, Mendeleev was the first to propose a system that could also predict as-yet undiscovered elements and their characteristics. He would later claim that the table came to him in a dream. The value of his work was not immediately recognized, but with the discovery of elements such as gallium and scandium in 1875 and germanium in 1886, the effectiveness of his system became indisputable.

Mendeleev resigned from St. Petersburg University in 1890 after taking the side of his students in protests the previous year. In 1893, he went to work for the Ministry of Finance as the head of the Main Chamber of Weights and Measurements, in which role he was instrumental in transferring the Russian Empire to the metric system. He also made important advances in the fields of meteorology and economics.

By the end of his life, Mendeleev had been honoured by scientific institutions all over Europe, including the Royal Society in London, which gave him the Davy Medal in 1882 and the Copley Medal in 1905. He was never awarded the Nobel Prize, however. In his homeland, too, he was never elected to a full member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, perhaps because of his prickly character and serial disputes with several of the Academy's leading members.

Mendeleev died from influenza at the age of 72, widely recognized as one of the great scientific minds of his age. In commemoration of his life and work, numerous institutions and scientific awards now bear his name, as well as the element mendelevium and the Mendeleev lunar crater. In St. Petersburg, there is a Memorial Museum Apartment housing his archives in the Twelve Colleges Building, and the street that runs past it was renamed Mendeleevskaya Linia (Mendeleev Line) in 1923. His name was also given to the National Metrology Institute, located opposite the main building of the Technological Institute. Next to the building can be found a statue of Mendeleev seated in contemplation, with his periodic table on the wall beside him.

Part 2. For questions 11-20 choose the answer (A, B or C) which you think fits best according to the text.

11. Why did the family of Mendeleev have financial difficulty?

- A.** Because his mother was an energetic woman.
- B.** Because his father was a teacher.
- C.** Because his father got blind and could not work.

12. Did Dmitry Mendeleev study well at school?

- A.** No, he missed classes and spent time with his friends.
- B.** Yes, he had great abilities.
- C.** Yes, he liked Latin and Theology.

13. Why did he go to the Crimea in 1854?

- A.** To enter the Simferopol Gymnasium.
- B.** Because the Crimea could help him recover from tuberculosis.
- C.** He was obliged to teach science at the Lycée Richelieu in Odessa.

14. What did he do to win “the right to give lectures”?

- A.** He began his academic career.
- B.** He was awarded his Master’s Degree.
- C.** He defended his dissertation.

15. What was his candidate’s dissertation about?

- A.** It was on the structure of siliceous formations.
- B.** It was on the use of alcohol as a solvent.
- C.** It was on isomorphous crystals.

16. What did Mendeleev teach at St. Petersburg Imperial University?

- A.** He taught the use of spectroscopes in chemical analysis.

B. He taught organic chemistry.

C. He taught science.

17. Was he interested in the practical application of chemistry?

A. Yes, he was interested both in practical and theoretical problems.

B. No. He was interested only in theoretical aspects.

C. Yes. He was more interested in the practical application of chemistry than in theory.

18. What is the most famous Mendeleev's achievement?

A. The periodic table of the elements.

B. The invention of Russian vodka.

C. The two-volume *Principles of Chemistry*.

19. How did Dmitry Mendeleev himself explain the origin of his periodic system of elements?

A. He borrowed it from other scientists.

B. It came as a result of much work.

C. It came to him in a dream.

20. Where can you see a statue of Mendeleev?

A. In the Twelve Colleges Building.

B. Next to the main building of the Technological Institute.

C. Opposite the Technological Institute.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

USE OF ENGLISH (20 points)

Task 1.

For items 1 to 10 use one word A-I to complete the idiom. You can use one word twice.

1. In -pie order	a. loaf
2. Bring home the...	b. butter
3. Full of....	c. beef
4. Fine kettle of....	d. apple
5. something away	e. fish
6. In a ...	f. salt
7. Bread and	g. bacon
8. something up	h. beans
9. Have other ...to fry	i. stew
10. Half a... is better than one	

Task 2.

For items 11-15 transform the words in capital letters into the appropriate form.

Red Square, the heart of Russia's capital

Red square is the **11** (LARGE) and the most famous square in Russia. It attracts **12** (VISIT) to Moscow from all over the world. All the main streets of Moscow radiate from here making Red Square the **13** (SYMBOL) centre of Russia.

Not many people realise that Red Square's name has nothing to do with colours as the old Russian word for "beautiful" and "red" was the same -Red Square means "Beautiful Square». Its history dates back to the 1490s when a new red-brick Kremlin was built in Moscow. Merchants from other countries came to trade here. So, The Square turned into a big market place at those times. Public **14** (CRY) announced tsars 'decrees and people came to Red Square to hear the news. At great church festivals, there were **15** (RELIGION) processions here, turning the square into an open-air church.

Task 3.

For items 16-20 give the full version of the most common Internet abbreviations.

16. OMG

17. IDK

18. BRB

19. LOL

20. BTW

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

WRITING (20 points)

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

Reviews wanted

An Iconic Landmark in your Area!

Have you visited any places of interest in the area you live recently? If so, write a review including some general information about this sightseeing. Describe what there is to see and do there, saying whether or not you recommend it to other teenagers to visit. Don't forget to send the review to us by the end of November! We will put the best reviews on our website next month.

Write **100-140** words (The headline is included in the word count)

Remember to:

- give a headline to your review;
- write some general information (name, location, opening hours, what to see, how to get there);
- use at least 4 adjectives and 1 idiom to describe the choice in your review;
- give the reason why people of your age should visit it.

Underline the required adjectives and the idiom in your review.