

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
2025-2026 уч.г
МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП.
7 -8 классы

SPEAKING

Set 1

Preparation (10 minutes)

Presentation and questions (10 minutes)

Task 1

1. Monologue. Time: 2-3minutes.

Imagine you work for "Cosmic Journeys Inc." – it's the best travel agency for space trips. You need to present a planet in our Solar System. Your job is to tell the bosses about **Jupiter** using facts. Make it sound interesting so they think it's a good place for future trips!

Imagine you are a guide telling your boss about **Jupiter** . You need to

- comment on the 4 aspects mentioned below;
- remember to make an introduction and conclusion.

Prepare to speak **about Jupiter** using the Fact File. You need to talk about 4 important things:

- Look and Feel (physical features);
- How It Moves (orbit and spin);
- When We Found It and Looked at It (observation and exploration timeline);
- Cool Stories and Secrets (Interesting Facts).

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you **are not allowed to read them** when you answer.

2. Questions/ Answers: Time: 2 minutes

Now answer 1 question from your partner, who wants to get ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, not mentioned in your presentation.

Task 2

Now you are a tourist.

1. Listen to your partner's presentation.

2. Questions/ Answers: Time: 2 minutes

Ask 1 QUESTION **about Mars** to get ADDITIONAL INFORMATION not mentioned in the presentation.

2 presentations and questions – 10 minutes

YOUR ANSWERS WILL BE RECORDED

Fact file

Jupiter

Look and Feel (physical features)

Jupiter, the fifth planet from the Sun, is by far the largest planet in our Solar System. Its sheer size is immense, being more than twice as massive as all other planets combined. As a gas giant, it lacks a solid surface; instead, it is primarily composed of hydrogen and helium, which gradually become denser towards its core. Jupiter's appearance is characterized by vibrant bands of clouds, displaying shades of brown, red, yellow, and white, which are constantly in motion. The upper atmosphere is extremely cold, contributing to its dynamic weather patterns.

How It Moves (orbit and spin)

Jupiter's orbital period around the Sun is significantly longer than Earth's, taking approximately 11.86 Earth years to complete one full revolution. Despite its vast orbit, Jupiter has the shortest day of all the planets, completing a full rotation on its axis in just about 9 hours and 56 minutes. This rapid spin causes the planet to bulge slightly at its equator and contributes to the strong atmospheric currents observed as its distinctive cloud bands.

When We Found It and Looked at It (observation and exploration timeline)

Jupiter has been observed by humans since ancient times, visible to the naked eye as one of the brightest objects in the night sky. A pivotal moment in its study occurred in 1610 when Galileo Galilei used an early telescope to discover its four largest moons – Io, Europa, Ganymede, and Callisto – a discovery that challenged the geocentric view of the universe. In more modern times, numerous robotic spacecraft have visited Jupiter. Pioneer 10 and 11 provided initial close-up views in the 1970s, followed by the Voyager 1 and 2 missions which sent back stunning images. More recently, the Galileo probe (1995-2003) orbited Jupiter for years, and the Juno spacecraft (since 2016) is currently providing detailed information about its composition and magnetic field.

Cool Stories and Secrets (interesting facts)

One of Jupiter's most iconic features is the Great Red Spot, an enormous, persistent storm system that is wider than Earth itself. This atmospheric phenomenon has been observed for at least 350 years, showcasing the immense power of Jupiter's weather. The planet boasts a remarkable system of at least 95 known moons, with the four Galilean moons being particularly significant. Europa, for instance, is believed to harbor a vast subsurface ocean of liquid water beneath its icy crust, making it a prime candidate in the search for extraterrestrial life within our Solar System. Jupiter also plays a crucial role in protecting the inner planets by deflecting or absorbing comets and asteroids with its powerful gravity.

SPEAKING

Set 2

Preparation (10 minutes)

Presentation and questions (10 minutes)

Task 1

1. Monologue. Time: 2-3minutes.

Imagine you work for "Cosmic Journeys Inc." – it's the best travel agency for space trips. You need to present a planet in our Solar System. Your job is to tell the bosses about **Mars** using facts. Make it sound interesting so they think it's a good place for future trips!

Imagine you are a guide telling your boss about **Mars**. You need to

- comment on the 4 aspects mentioned below;
- remember to make an introduction and conclusion.

Prepare to speak **about Mars** using the Fact File. You need to talk about 4 important things:

- Look and Feel (physical features);
- How It Moves (orbit and spin);
- When We Found It and Looked at It (observation and exploration timeline);
- Cool Stories and Secrets (Interesting Facts).

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you **are not allowed to read them** when you answer.

2. Questions/ Answers: Time: 2 minutes

Now answer 1 question from your partner, who wants to get ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, not mentioned in your presentation.

Task 2

Now you are a tourist.

1. Listen to your partner's presentation.

2. Questions/ Answers: Time: 2 minutes

Ask 1 QUESTION **about Jupiter** to get ADDITIONAL INFORMATION not mentioned in the presentation.

2 presentations and questions – 10 minutes

YOUR ANSWERS WILL BE RECORDED

Fact file

Mars

Look and Feel (physical features)

Mars, the fourth planet from the Sun, is widely known as the "Red Planet" due to the prevalence of iron oxide (rust) on its surface, which gives it a distinct reddish hue. It is considerably smaller than Earth, with a diameter approximately half that of our home planet. Its surface is characterized by a diverse range of geological features, including towering volcanoes, vast canyons, extensive plains, and impact craters. Similar to Earth, Mars possesses polar ice caps composed of water ice and frozen carbon dioxide. While generally a very cold planet, temperatures can fluctuate, offering slightly warmer conditions near the equator during its summer.

How It Moves (orbit and spin)

A Martian year is substantially longer than an Earth year, lasting approximately 687 Earth days (just under two Earth years) to complete one orbit around the Sun. Interestingly, a Martian day, or "sol," is remarkably similar in duration to an Earth day, lasting about 24 hours and 37 minutes. This rotational period, along with its axial tilt, contributes to the presence of seasons on Mars, although they are twice as long as Earth's.

When We Found It and Looked at It (observation and exploration timeline)

Mars has captivated humanity since ancient civilizations first observed its reddish glow in the night sky. With the advent of telescopes in the 17th century, astronomers began to discern its surface features, leading to early maps and observations of its polar caps. The modern era of Mars exploration began in the late 20th century with robotic missions. Mariner 4 conducted the first successful flyby in 1965, and the Viking landers in 1976 provided the first images from its surface. Since then, numerous successful missions, including rovers like Spirit, Opportunity, Curiosity, and Perseverance, have been deployed to Mars, meticulously studying its geology, atmosphere, and searching for evidence of past microbial life and liquid water.

Cool Stories and Secrets (interesting facts)

Mars is home to Olympus Mons, the tallest volcano and mountain in the entire Solar System, a shield volcano that dwarfs Mount Everest. Scientific evidence strongly suggests that Mars once had significant amounts of liquid water flowing on its surface billions of years ago, creating rivers, lakes, and possibly even an ocean. This past water is a key focus for current research, as it holds implications for the potential for ancient life. Mars has two small, irregularly shaped moons, Phobos and Deimos, which are thought to be captured asteroids. Furthermore, Mars is often considered the most accessible planet for potential future human colonization, fueling ongoing aspirations for manned missions to its surface.

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SPEAKING

Set 3

Preparation (10 minutes)

Presentation and questions (10 minutes)

Task 1

1. Monologue. Time: 2-3minutes.

Imagine you work for "Cosmic Journeys Inc." – it's the best travel agency for space trips. You need to present a planet in our Solar System. Your job is to tell the bosses about **Venus** using facts. Make it sound interesting so they think it's a good place for future trips!

Imagine you are a guide telling your boss about **Venus**. You need to

- comment on the 4 aspects mentioned below;
- remember to make an introduction and conclusion.

Prepare to speak **about Venus** using the Fact File. You need to talk about 4 important things:

- Look and Feel (physical features);
- How It Moves (orbit and spin);
- When We Found It and Looked at It (observation and exploration timeline);
- Cool Stories and Secrets (Interesting Facts).

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you **are not allowed to read them** when you answer.

2. Questions/ Answers: Time: 2 minutes

Now answer 1 question from your partner, who wants to get ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, not mentioned in your presentation.

Task 2

Now you are a tourist.

1. Listen to your partner's presentation.

2. Questions/ Answers: Time: 2 minutes

Ask 1 QUESTION **about Saturn** to get ADDITIONAL INFORMATION not mentioned in the presentation.

2 presentations and questions – 10 minutes

YOUR ANSWERS WILL BE RECORDED

Fact file

Venus

Look and Feel (physical features)

Venus, the second planet from the Sun, is often referred to as "Earth's sister planet" due to their similar size and mass. However, this is where the similarities largely end. Venus is shrouded by an extremely dense atmosphere of carbon dioxide, topped by thick, opaque clouds of sulfuric acid. These clouds completely obscure its surface from direct optical observation, giving it a yellowish-white appearance. Beneath this cloud cover, the surface is a desolate landscape of vast plains, punctuated by numerous volcanoes and impact craters. It is the hottest planet in our Solar System, with surface temperatures high enough to melt lead.

How It Moves (orbit and spin)

Venus completes one orbit around the Sun in approximately **225 Earth days**, making its year shorter than its day. Uniquely among the major planets, Venus has an incredibly slow **retrograde rotation**, meaning it spins in the opposite direction to most planets. One full rotation takes about **243 Earth days**, making a single Venusian day longer than its year. This unusual rotation means that on Venus, the Sun would appear to rise in the west and set in the east.

When We Found It and Looked at It (observation and exploration timeline)

Venus has been a prominent object in the night sky since ancient times, often appearing as the brightest natural object after the Moon, earning it names like the "Morning Star" and "Evening Star." Early telescopic observations revealed its bright, cloud-covered nature. The space age brought the first opportunities for close-up study. Mariner 2 (USA, 1962) was the first spacecraft to successfully fly by Venus, confirming its extreme temperatures. The Soviet Venera program made significant advancements, with Venera 7 achieving the first successful soft landing on another planet in 1970, though it only survived for a short period due to the intense conditions. Subsequent missions, including NASA's Magellan spacecraft in the early 1990s, used radar to effectively map 98% of Venus's surface through its thick clouds, revealing its geological features.

Cool Stories and Secrets (interesting facts)

The extreme heat on Venus is a result of a runaway greenhouse effect. Its dense carbon dioxide atmosphere traps solar heat, leading to scorching surface temperatures of over 460°C (860°F). The atmospheric pressure on Venus's surface is also immense, over 90 times that of Earth at sea level, equivalent to the pressure found almost a kilometer deep in Earth's oceans. Venus is notable for having no natural moons. Its harsh environment makes direct exploration extremely challenging, yet scientists continue to study it to understand planetary climate evolution and the potential for life in extreme conditions.

SPEAKING

Set 4

Preparation (10 minutes)

Presentation and questions (10 minutes)

Task 1

1. Monologue. Time: 2-3minutes.

Imagine you work for "Cosmic Journeys Inc." – it's the best travel agency for space trips. You need to present a planet in our Solar System. Your job is to tell the bosses about **Saturn** using facts. Make it sound interesting so they think it's a good place for future trips!

Imagine you are a guide telling your boss about **Saturn**. You need to

- comment on the 4 aspects mentioned below;
- remember to make an introduction and conclusion.

Prepare to speak **about Saturn** using the Fact File. You need to talk about 4 important things:

- Look and Feel (physical features);
- How It Moves (orbit and spin);
- When We Found It and Looked at It (observation and exploration timeline);
- Cool Stories and Secrets (Interesting Facts).

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you **are not allowed to read them** when you answer.

2. Questions/ Answers: Time: 2 minutes

Now answer 1 question from your partner, who wants to get ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, not mentioned in your presentation.

Task 2

Now you are a tourist.

1. Listen to your partner's presentation.

2. Questions/ Answers: Time: 2 minutes

Ask 1 QUESTION **about Venus** to get ADDITIONAL INFORMATION not mentioned in the presentation.

2 presentations and questions – 10 minutes

YOUR ANSWERS WILL BE RECORDED

Fact file

Saturn

Look and Feel (physical features)

Saturn, the sixth planet from the Sun, is globally recognized for its spectacular and intricate system of rings, making it one of the most visually stunning objects in our Solar System. It is the second-largest planet after Jupiter, yet like its colossal neighbor, it is a gas giant predominantly composed of hydrogen and helium, thus lacking a solid surface. Saturn's atmosphere exhibits a yellowish-brown hue, often displaying subtle banding, though less pronounced than Jupiter's. The average density of Saturn is remarkably low – so low, in fact, that it would float in water if a body of water large enough could contain it.

How It Moves (orbit and spin)

Saturn's long journey around the Sun takes approximately 29.5 Earth years to complete one full orbit. Conversely, despite its enormous size, Saturn rotates on its axis at a very high speed. A single day on Saturn lasts only about 10 hours and 33 minutes. This rapid rotation causes Saturn to flatten slightly at its poles and bulge at its equator, a phenomenon visible even through small telescopes.

When We Found It and Looked at It (observation and exploration timeline)

Saturn has been known to astronomers since antiquity, visible to the naked eye as a bright, yellowish "star." Its unique appearance was first hinted at in 1610 by Galileo Galilei, who, with his early telescope, observed what he thought were two large moons on either side of the planet. It was Christiaan Huygens in 1655 who correctly identified these as a flat, thin ring. Robotic exploration began with Pioneer 11 in 1979, followed by the iconic Voyager 1 and 2 flybys in the early 1980s, which provided the first detailed images of the rings and moons. The most comprehensive study came from the Cassini-Huygens mission, which orbited Saturn from 2004 to 2017, revolutionizing our understanding of the planet, its rings, and its diverse moon system.

Cool Stories and Secrets (interesting facts)

Saturn's most famous feature, its ring system, is not solid but comprised of billions of individual pieces of ice and rock, ranging in size from tiny dust grains to house-sized boulders, all orbiting the planet. While incredibly wide (spanning hundreds of thousands of kilometers), the main rings are astonishingly thin, often no more than a few tens of meters thick. Saturn is also home to an impressive collection of over 140 known moons. Among them, Titan stands out as particularly fascinating; it is the second-largest moon in the Solar System and is unique for possessing a dense atmosphere and stable bodies of liquid (lakes and rivers of methane and ethane) on its surface, making it one of the most Earth-like bodies in terms of geological processes, though with very different chemistry.