

Олимпиада школьников по английскому языку.

Муниципальный этап. 2025-2026 уч. год.

Задания для участника (9-11 классы)

Время выполнения – 150 минут . Максимальное количество баллов – 100 баллов

LISTENING - 16 баллов (1 балл за правильный ответ), 20 минут

Task 1. You will hear people talking in different situations. For each question, choose the best option A-C. You will hear the recording twice. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

1 You hear a tour guide talking about her job.
What does she like best about being a tour guide?

- A the places she visits
B the people she works with
C the different types of food she eats

2 You hear the start of a radio programme about cars.
Who is the guest on this programme?

- A a car designer B an electrical engineer C a mechanic

3 You hear a businesswoman talking to her assistant.
What does she want him to do?

- A write a report B make a phone call C send an email

4 You hear two friends talking about an evening out.
Where did they go?

- A to the cinema B to the theatre C to a party

5 You hear a man talking about his aunt.
What was her profession?

- A doctor B lawyer C actress

6 You hear a brother and sister talking about a present for their mother.
What have they bought?

- A a book B a DVD C a cooking pot

7 You hear an announcement in a multiplex cinema.
Which screen is showing the film Racing Fever?

- A screen 3 B screen 5 C screen 6

8 You hear a ballet dancer talking about an injury.
What part of his body has he hurt?

- A his back B his feet C his arm

Task 2. You'll hear a radio report about marine life in the UK. Complete the questions 9-16 using 1-2 WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER from the talk. You will hear the recording twice. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

British marine life in crisis

Pollution, coastal developments and 9..... are the conventional threats to marine life.

10.....is most in danger along with turtles, sharks and salmon.

11.....passed by the UK and EU protects some areas of UK waters.

12.....per cent of UK waters are currently fully protected.

WWF-UK is calling for a 13..... of protected marine reserves to be established.

The way that marine life has been protected up until now is 14.....

If fisheries were 15..... into the planning process, it would be more successful.

A general 16..... is needed for better marine management.

READING – 15 баллов (1 балл за правильный ответ), 30 минут

Task 1. Read the passage provided below about butterflies and climate change. For questions 1-6, write TRUE, FALSE, or NOT GIVEN. For questions 7-10, choose ONE WORD from the passage for each answer. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

The impact of climate change on butterflies in Britain

According to conservationists, populations of around two thirds of butterfly species have declined in Britain over the past 40 years. If this trend continues, it might have unpredictable knock-on effects for other species in the ecosystem. Butterfly eggs develop into caterpillars and these insects, which are the second stage in a new butterfly's lifecycle, consume vast quantities of plant material, and in turn act as prey for birds as well as bats and other small mammals. Only by arming themselves with an understanding of why butterfly numbers are down can conservationists hope to halt or reverse the decline.

Butterflies prefer outdoor conditions to be 'just right', which means neither too hot nor too cold. Under the conditions of climate change, the temperature at any given time in summer is generally getting warmer, leaving butterflies with the challenge of how to deal with this. One of the main ways in which species are ensuring conditions suit them is by changing the time of year at which they are active and reproduce. Scientists refer to the timing of such lifecycle events as 'phenology', so when an animal or plant starts to do something earlier in the year than it usually does, it is said to be 'advancing its phenology'.

These advances have been observed already in a wide range of butterflies - indeed, most species are advancing their phenology to some extent. In Britain, as the average spring temperature has increased by roughly 0.5 °C over the past 20 years, species have advanced by between three days and a week on average, to keep in line with cooler temperatures. Is this a sign that butterflies are well equipped to cope with climate change, and readily adjust to new temperatures? Or are these

populations under stress, being dragged along unwillingly by unnaturally fast changes? The answer is still unknown, but a new study is seeking to answer these questions.

First, the researchers pulled together data from millions of records that had been submitted by butterfly enthusiasts - people who spend their free time observing the activities of different species. This provided information on 130 species of butterflies in Great Britain every year for a 20-year period. They then estimated the abundance and distribution of each species across this time, along with how far north in the country they had moved. The data also, crucially, allowed researchers to estimate subtle changes in what time of the year each species was changing into an adult butterfly. Analysing the trends in each variable, the researchers discovered that species with more flexible lifecycles were more likely to be able to benefit from an earlier emergence driven by climate change. Some species are able to go from caterpillar to butterfly twice or more per year, so the individual butterflies you see flying in the spring are the grandchildren or great-grandchildren of the individuals seen a year previously.

Among these species, researchers observed that those which have been advancing their phenology the most over the 20-year study period also had the most positive trends in abundance, distribution and northwards movement. For these species, such as Britain's tiniest butterfly, the dainty Small Blue, whose colonies number up to a hundred strong, some individuals emerge as butterflies early in the spring, allowing their summer generations to complete another reproductive cycle by autumn so that population growth can occur.

Other species, however, are less flexible and restricted to a single reproductive cycle per year. For these species there was no evidence of any benefit to emerging earlier. Indeed, worryingly, it was found that species in this group that specialise in very specific habitat types, often related to the caterpillar's preferred diet, tended to be most harmed by advancing phenology. The beautiful High Brown Fritillary, often described as Britain's most endangered butterfly, belongs to this group. It is found only in coppiced woodland and limestone pavement habitats. It is also a single-generation butterfly which has advanced its phenology.

This suggests that climate change, while not necessarily the sole cause, may have played a part in the decline of this species.

All is not lost, however. Many of Britain's single-generation species show the capacity, on the continent of Europe, to add a second generation in years that are sufficiently warm. Therefore, as the climate continues to warm, species like the Silver-studded Blue may be able to switch to multiple generations in the UK as well, and so begin to extract benefits from the additional warmth, potentially leading to population increases. More immediately, conservationists can arm themselves with all this knowledge to spot the warning signs of species that may be at risk. The White Admiral of southern England, a much-sought-after butterfly, experienced a significant increase in numbers from the 1920s but has declined substantially over the past 20 years. This may be because its caterpillar feeds solely on a plant called honeysuckle. It is also likely to be due to climate change.

Do the following statements agree with the information in the text?

Write:

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

- 1 Forty years ago, there were fewer butterflies in Britain than at present.
- 2 Caterpillars are eaten by a number of different predators.
- 3 'Phenology' is a term used to describe a creature's ability to alter the location of a lifecycle event.
- 4 Some species of butterfly have a reduced lifespan due to spring temperature increases.
- 5 There is a clear reason for the adaptations that butterflies are making to climate change.
- 6 The data used in the study was taken from the work of amateur butterfly watchers.

Complete the notes below using ONE WORD FROM THE PASSAGE:

Butterflies in the UK

The Small Blue

- lives in large 7 _____
- first appears at the start of 8 _____
- completes more than one reproductive cycle per year

The High Brown Fritillary

- has one reproductive cycle
- is considered to be more 9 _____ than other species
- its caterpillars occupy a limited range of 10 _____

Task 2. Read the following article about marine life. Several sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-F the one which best fits each gap 11-15. There is an extra statement given which you should not use. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

Mountains in the sea:

An ocean scientist visits a mountain, or 'seamount', deep under the ocean.

Sealed in our special deep-sea sphere, we wait until we are untied, drifting, a tiny dot on the immense Pacific Ocean. Then we sink into the water, surrounded by bubbles. A diver pokes through the bubbles to make a final adjustment to the camera mounted on the outside of the submersible sphere (known as a 'sub'). Out there with the camera are hydraulics, thrusters, and hundreds of other essential parts that will keep us safe.

Three of us are crammed inside a sphere 1.5 metres in diameter, surrounded by communication equipment, controls, snacks, cameras, 11 _____. Its peaks, rarely seen up close before, rise from the bottom of the Pacific near Cocos Island. The highest peak here is more than 2,200 metres tall.

Seamounts generally form when volcanic mountains rise up from the sea floor but fail to reach the surface (those that break the surface become islands). Scientists estimate that there are some 100,000 seamounts at least one kilometre high. But if you include others that range from small hills to rolling mountains, there may be as many as a million of them.

ЭКЗЕМПЛЯР № 1

We've seen little of these oases of life in the deep. Of all earth's seamounts, marine biologists have studied only a few hundred. 12

_____ Scientists don't often explore their slopes first hand — or even their shallower summits: living mazes of hard coral, sponges and sea fans circled by schools of fish. Some of these animals have even lived to be more than a hundred years old. Among this abundance of sea creatures, might there be new species that could produce new chemical compounds that can cure diseases?

Unfortunately, more and more frequently deep-sea fishing trawlers drag nets weighted with heavy chains across seamounts to catch schools of fish that congregate around them. 13 _____ Once these underwater communities are disrupted, it can take hundreds, even thousands, of years for them to re-establish themselves.

We turn a ghostly greenish blue in the light, kept dim so we can see outside. Clear, pulsing jellies glide gently in the dark, bouncing off the sub in every direction. A black-and-white manta ray flexes its wings and soars past for a look. We are still in what is called the photic zone, where sunlight penetrates and provides energy for countless microscopic, photosynthetic ocean plants that create much of the earth's oxygen. 14

_____ At about 200 metres the sub's dazzling lights bring the bottom into view. 15 _____ We joke that maybe we've found a new wreck, but instead it is the remains of a volcano, perhaps millions of years old. Within minutes the sub is hovering a few centimetres from the bottom, inside an ancient, circular vent of the now extinct volcano that forms Las Gemelas. Its sculptured walls look like the facade of a deep-sea cathedral.

Our sub surfaces after five hours — all too soon. We begin the long journey back to our land-based lives, where we will analyse our data and add one more piece to the puzzle of our global ocean.

A This process also destroys long-lived and slow-growing corals, sponges, and other invertebrates.

B These under-sea mountains have therefore been well known for a number of years.

C Then we descend further, and the ocean around us is completely black.

D More finely detailed maps of the surface of Mars may exist than of the remotest parts of the ocean floor.

E Suddenly something just beyond them rises from the otherwise featureless sea floor.

F We have everything we need for our journey to reach a seamount named Las Gemelas

USE OF ENGLISH - 49 баллов, 50 минут

Task 1. Choose the wrong answer. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

1. Despite being nearly thirty, he still found joy in playing childish/childlike pranks on his friends.
2. This newspaper article gives a comprehensive/comprehensible survey of world affairs.
3. The hills were bare/naked of vegetation.
4. Continuous/continual bursts of thunder that echoed across the valley for hours made her tremble.
5. The oil spill caused irreparable harm/damage to the coastal ecosystem affecting wildlife and plant life for decades to come.
6. He was arrested for selling illicit/licit copies of the software.
7. Being a skilled negotiator he managed to defuse/diffuse the crisis.
8. The hikers had to turn back when they encountered adverse/averse weather conditions on the mountain trail.
9. He failed to complete the work by the deadline, as a result the employer breeched/breached the contract.
10. Despite being overworked, her complaisant/complacent nature made it impossible for her to refuse any colleague's request for help.

Task 2. Here are the idioms that have to be completed with the appropriate words. All the idioms have names of different places or names of people and nationalities. You can guess what idioms

ЭКЗЕМПЛЯР № 1

those are using the key word and definitions. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet. You have to write a complete idiom.

The word in the idiom	Definition
11) fire	To do wonderful or exciting things
12) built	It takes a lot of time to achieve something important
13) owls	To do or undertake something redundant or pointless
14) trades	A person who has dabbled in many skills, rather than gaining expertise by focusing on one
15) front	Be very self-confident, usually too much
16) cut	To solve a difficult problem quickly and boldly
17) lip	Remaining resolute and unemotional when faced with adversity.
18) Lady	Colloquial nickname for the Bank of England
19) suspicion	The people who are beside the high and mightiest should have impeccable reputation
20) judgement	Someone who arrives at the perfect time to resolve a difficult situation
21) Queen	stale news

Task 3. Fill in the gaps by finding one verb which fits in all three sentences and completes a phrasal verb. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

22) 1) They _____ out that they're millionaires, when in fact that their bank account is in the red and what they can afford is to rent an expensive car just to show off.

2) The security guard was distracted, which allowed the thieves to _____ off with the entire contents of the vault before the police could even be alerted.

3) A leader who is approachable and consistently fair tends to _____ for a much more collaborative and pleasant working environment for the entire team.

23) 1) While I was initially very attracted to him, his arrogant attitude and constant phone-checking during the date managed to really _____ me off.

2) To meet our promised delivery times, our efficient warehouse team needs to _____ around every single order and ship it out in just a few hours.

3) Despite being fed treats by the mail carrier for weeks, the dog, which is usually so gentle, can suddenly _____ on him without any warning.

24) 1) Thank you so much for the lovely dinner invitation but I'm afraid I'll have to _____ on it for this weekend, as I have a prior commitment I simply cannot reschedule.

ЭКЗЕМПЛЯР № 1

2) With his convincing accent, sophisticated manner, and deep knowledge of local customs, he could easily _____ for a native French speaker

3) Given the current competitive job market, you would be a fool to _____ up such an incredible offer, which includes not only a great salary and benefits but also a clear path for professional development.

25) 1) If you're feeling constantly tired, you should _____ into the possibility of a vitamin deficiency with your doctor.

2) As you pack your suitcase, be sure to _____ off each item on this travel checklist so you don't forget anything important.

3) Did you see the way he was _____ing you out from across the room? He couldn't take his eyes off you.

26) 1) Even when a driver commits a serious offense like a hit and run, a skilled lawyer might help them _____ off with a reduced sentence, such as probation and community service, especially if there are mitigating circumstances.

2) At a great party, it doesn't take long for everyone to forget their inhibitions and _____ down on the dance floor as soon as a classic, upbeat song starts playing.

3) With only two adults in the house, it's a mystery how our small family manages to _____ through an entire gallon of milk in just one week.

Task 4. Complete the euphemisms and euphemistic expressions with an appropriate word. The explanation is given in brackets. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

27) The CEO _____ down from his position (quitted)

28) When she is in her _____ years she plans to travel and pursue her passion for painting (she is old)

29) In developing countries many economically _____ families rely on government assistance programs to make ends meet (poor)

30) This company is suspected of _____ the books to inflate profits and mislead investors (falsify financial records)

31) Her grandmother always used to say I was big-_____, which was her polite way of explaining my sturdy build (overweight)

Task 5. Translate the following binomials into Russian. Please, be careful with Russian spelling. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

32) Prim and proper

33) Rant and rave

34) Horror of horrors!

35) Tit for tat

36) Leaps and bounds

37) Cut and dried

Task 6. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate answer from the box. There are more options than you need. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

a) Inigo Jones	b) Empire State Building	c) Louis Sullivan	d) Windsor Castle
e) Crystal Palace	f) Guggenheim Museum	g) John Nash	h) Christopher Wren
i) Frank Lloyd Wright	j) Joseph Paxton	k) Wainwright Building	l) I.M. Pei
m) Louvre Museum	n) St. Paul's Cathedral	o) Buckingham Palace	p) Queen's House

ЭКЗЕМПЛЯР № 1

Throughout history, certain architects have left an unforgettable mark on the way we design and experience buildings. In 17th-century England, 38) _____ became famous for designing 39) _____, a majestic cathedral in London that rose from the ashes of the Great Fire of 1666. His work combined classical symmetry with Baroque grandeur, and he also designed many other churches across the city, helping to reshape London's skyline.

Around the same time, 40) _____ introduced classical architecture to England, inspired by Italian Renaissance designs. One of his most admired works, 41) _____ in Greenwich, is celebrated for its perfect symmetry and elegant proportions, reflecting his belief that architecture should be orderly and harmonious.

Across the Atlantic, 42) _____ revolutionized American architecture with his philosophy of organic architecture, creating buildings that blend seamlessly with their natural surroundings. His most famous works include Fallingwater, a house built directly over a waterfall, and the spiraling 43) _____, a building in New York City that broke away from traditional rectangular design.

Wright was influenced by pioneering architects such as 44) _____, often called the "father of skyscrapers." He designed some of the first tall office buildings in America with ornate decorative details, including the 45) _____ in St. Louis, and mentored younger architects, helping shape the next generation of modern architecture.

Back in Britain, 46) _____ played a major role in shaping London in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. He designed Regent's Park, a large and elegant park surrounded by grand terraces, and oversaw the remodeling of 47) _____, the place that remains a symbol of

British monarchy. His buildings combined elegance, grandeur, and careful planning to enhance the beauty of the city.

In the 19th century, 48) _____, a British architect and gardener, became famous for designing 49) _____, a huge glass and iron structure built for the 1851 Great Exhibition in London. It was revolutionary for its use of prefabricated materials and large-scale glass panels, and it set new standards for modern exhibition buildings.

Together, these architects show how imagination, skill, and innovation have shaped the cities and landscapes we admire today. Their works reflect not only beauty and style but also the cultural and historical moments of their times, from the grandeur of Baroque London to modernist glass-and-steel landmarks around the world.

WRITING - 20 баллов, 50 минут

Choose ONE task and write a fable in an appropriate style.

Option 1. Write a fable (220-250 words) about the wealthy fox who liked to boast about his money. Finish with the moral of the fable. Use the following expressions in your fable: to be set in your ways, under the sun, with a bang, didn't bat an eye, hear something through the grapevine. You may change the words.

Option 2. Write a fable (220-250 words) about the cat who liked to scroll the Net and spent all day doing this. Finish with the moral of the fable. Use the following expressions in your fable: colour outside the lines, under the sun, play chicken, didn't bat an eye, a tough pill to swallow. You may change the words.

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ЭКЗЕМПЛЯР № 2

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F We have everything we need for our journey to reach a seamount named Las Gemelas

USE OF ENGLISH - 49 баллов, 50 минут

Task 1. Choose the wrong answer. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

1. Despite being nearly thirty, he still found joy in playing childish/childlike pranks on his friends.
2. This newspaper article gives a comprehensive/comprehensible survey of world affairs.
3. The hills were bare/naked of vegetation.
4. Continuous/continual bursts of thunder that echoed across the valley for hours made her tremble.
5. The oil spill caused irreparable harm/damage to the coastal ecosystem affecting wildlife and plant life for decades to come.
6. He was arrested for selling illicit/elicit copies of the software.
7. Being a skilled negotiator he managed to defuse/diffuse the crisis.
8. The hikers had to turn back when they encountered adverse/averse weather conditions on the mountain trail.
9. He failed to complete the work by the deadline, as a result the employer breeched/breached the contract.
10. Despite being overworked, her complaisant/complacent nature made it impossible for her to refuse any colleague's request for help.

Task 2. Here are the idioms that have to be completed with the appropriate words. All the idioms have names of different places or names of people and nationalities. You can guess what idioms

ЭКЗЕМПЛЯР № 2

those are using the key word and definitions. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet. You have to write a complete idiom.

The word in the idiom	Definition
11) fire	To do wonderful or exciting things
12) built	It takes a lot of time to achieve something important
13) owls	To do or undertake something redundant or pointless
14) trades	A person who has dabbled in many skills, rather than gaining expertise by focusing on one
15) front	Be very self-confident, usually too much
16) cut	To solve a difficult problem quickly and boldly
17) lip	Remaining resolute and unemotional when faced with adversity.
18) Lady	Colloquial nickname for the Bank of England
19) suspicion	The people who are beside the high and mightiest should have impeccable reputation
20) judgement	Someone who arrives at the perfect time to resolve a difficult situation
21) Queen	stale news

Task 3. Fill in the gaps by finding one verb which fits in all three sentences and completes a phrasal verb. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

- 22) 1) They _____ out that they're millionaires, when in fact that their bank account is in the red and what they can afford is to rent an expensive car just to show off.
 2) The security guard was distracted, which allowed the thieves to _____ off with the entire contents of the vault before the police could even be alerted.
 3) A leader who is approachable and consistently fair tends to _____ for a much more collaborative and pleasant working environment for the entire team.
- 23) 1) While I was initially very attracted to him, his arrogant attitude and constant phone-checking during the date managed to really _____ me off.
 2) To meet our promised delivery times, our efficient warehouse team needs to _____ around every single order and ship it out in just a few hours.
 3) Despite being fed treats by the mail carrier for weeks, the dog, which is usually so gentle, can suddenly _____ on him without any warning.
- 24) 1) Thank you so much for the lovely dinner invitation but I'm afraid I'll have to _____ on it for this weekend, as I have a prior commitment I simply cannot reschedule.

ЭКЗЕМПЛЯР № 2

2) With his convincing accent, sophisticated manner, and deep knowledge of local customs, he could easily _____ for a native French speaker

3) Given the current competitive job market, you would be a fool to _____ up such an incredible offer, which includes not only a great salary and benefits but also a clear path for professional development.

25) 1) If you're feeling constantly tired, you should _____ into the possibility of a vitamin deficiency with your doctor.

2) As you pack your suitcase, be sure to _____ off each item on this travel checklist so you don't forget anything important.

3) Did you see the way he was _____ing you out from across the room? He couldn't take his eyes off you.

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Task 4. Complete the euphemisms and euphemistic expressions with an appropriate word. The explanation is given in brackets. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

27) The CEO _____ down from his position (quitted)

28) When she is in her _____ years she plans to travel and pursue her passion for painting (she is old)

29) In developing countries many economically _____ families rely on government assistance programs to make ends meet (poor)

30) This company is suspected of _____ the books to inflate profits and mislead investors (falsify financial records)

31) Her grandmother always used to say I was big-_____, which was her polite way of explaining my sturdy build (overweight)

Task 5. Translate the following binomials into Russian. Please, be careful with Russian spelling. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

32) Prim and proper

33) Rant and rave

34) Horror of horrors!

35) Tit for tat

36) Leaps and bounds

37) Cut and dried

Task 6. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate answer from the box. There are more options than you need. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

a) Inigo Jones	b) Empire State Building	c) Louis Sullivan	d) Windsor Castle
e) Crystal Palace	f) Guggenheim Museum	g) John Nash	h) Christopher Wren
i) Frank Lloyd Wright	j) Joseph Paxton	k) Wainwright Building	l) I.M. Pei
m) Louvre Museum	n) St. Paul's Cathedral	o) Buckingham Palace	p) Queen's House

ЭКЗЕМПЛЯР № 2

Throughout history, certain architects have left an unforgettable mark on the way we design and experience buildings. In 17th-century England, 38) _____ became famous for designing 39) _____, a majestic cathedral in London that rose from the ashes of the Great Fire of 1666. His work combined classical symmetry with Baroque grandeur, and he also designed many other churches across the city, helping to reshape London's skyline.

Around the same time, 40) _____ introduced classical architecture to England, inspired by Italian Renaissance designs. One of his most admired works, 41) _____ in Greenwich, is celebrated for its perfect symmetry and elegant proportions, reflecting his belief that architecture should be orderly and harmonious.

Across the Atlantic, 42) _____ revolutionized American architecture with his philosophy of organic architecture, creating buildings that blend seamlessly with their natural surroundings. His most famous works include Fallingwater, a house built directly over a waterfall, and the spiraling 43) _____, a building in New York City that broke away from traditional rectangular design.

Wright was influenced by pioneering architects such as 44) _____, often called the "father of skyscrapers." He designed some of the first tall office buildings in America with ornate decorative details, including the 45) _____ in St. Louis, and mentored younger architects, helping shape the next generation of modern architecture.

Back in Britain, 46) _____ played a major role in shaping London in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. He designed Regent's Park, a large and elegant park surrounded by grand terraces, and oversaw the remodeling of 47) _____, the place that remains a symbol of

British monarchy. His buildings combined elegance, grandeur, and careful planning to enhance the beauty of the city.

In the 19th century, 48) _____, a British architect and gardener, became famous for designing 49) _____, a huge glass and iron structure built for the 1851 Great Exhibition in London. It was revolutionary for its use of prefabricated materials and large-scale glass panels, and it set new standards for modern exhibition buildings.

Together, these architects show how imagination, skill, and innovation have shaped the cities and landscapes we admire today. Their works reflect not only beauty and style but also the cultural and historical moments of their times, from the grandeur of Baroque London to modernist glass-and-steel landmarks around the world.

WRITING - 20 баллов, 50 минут

Choose ONE task and write a fable in an appropriate style.

Option 1. Write a fable (220-250 words) about the wealthy fox who liked to boast about his money. Finish with the moral of the fable. Use the following expressions in your fable: to be set in your ways, under the sun, with a bang, didn't bat an eye, hear something through the grapevine. You may change the words.

Option 2. Write a fable (220-250 words) about the cat who liked to scroll the Net and spent all day doing this. Finish with the moral of the fable. Use the following expressions in your fable: colour outside the lines, under the sun, play chicken, didn't bat an eye, a tough pill to swallow. You may change the words.

Олимпиада школьников по английскому языку.

Муниципальный этап. 2025-2026 уч. год.

Задания для участника (9-11 классы)

Время выполнения – 150 минут . Максимальное количество баллов – 100 баллов

LISTENING - 16 баллов (1 балл за правильный ответ), 20 минут

Task 1. You will hear people talking in different situations. For each question, choose the best option A-C. You will hear the recording twice. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

1 You hear a tour guide talking about her job.
What does she like best about being a tour guide?

- A the places she visits
B the people she works with
C the different types of food she eats

2 You hear the start of a radio programme about cars.
Who is the guest on this programme?

- A a car designer B an electrical engineer C a mechanic

3 You hear a businesswoman talking to her assistant.
What does she want him to do?

- A write a report B make a phone call C send an email

4 You hear two friends talking about an evening out.
Where did they go?

- A to the cinema B to the theatre C to a party

5 You hear a man talking about his aunt.
What was her profession?

- A doctor B lawyer C actress

6 You hear a brother and sister talking about a present for their mother.
What have they bought?

- A a book B a DVD C a cooking pot

7 You hear an announcement in a multiplex cinema.
Which screen is showing the film Racing Fever?

- A screen 3 B screen 5 C screen 6

8 You hear a ballet dancer talking about an injury.
What part of his body has he hurt?

- A his back B his feet C his arm

Task 2. You'll hear a radio report about marine life in the UK. Complete the questions 9-16 using 1-2 WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER from the talk. You will hear the recording twice. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

British marine life in crisis

Pollution, coastal developments and 9..... are the conventional threats to marine life.

10.....is most in danger along with turtles, sharks and salmon.

11.....passed by the UK and EU protects some areas of UK waters.

12.....per cent of UK waters are currently fully protected.

WWF-UK is calling for a 13..... of protected marine reserves to be established.

The way that marine life has been protected up until now is 14.....

If fisheries were 15..... into the planning process, it would be more successful.

A general 16..... is needed for better marine management.

READING – 15 баллов (1 балл за правильный ответ), 30 минут

Task 1. Read the passage provided below about butterflies and climate change. For questions 1-6, write TRUE, FALSE, or NOT GIVEN. For questions 7-10, choose ONE WORD from the passage for each answer. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

The impact of climate change on butterflies in Britain

According to conservationists, populations of around two thirds of butterfly species have declined in Britain over the past 40 years. If this trend continues, it might have unpredictable knock-on effects for other species in the ecosystem. Butterfly eggs develop into caterpillars and these insects, which are the second stage in a new butterfly's lifecycle, consume vast quantities of plant material, and in turn act as prey for birds as well as bats and other small mammals. Only by arming themselves with an understanding of why butterfly numbers are down can conservationists hope to halt or reverse the decline.

Butterflies prefer outdoor conditions to be 'just right', which means neither too hot nor too cold. Under the conditions of climate change, the temperature at any given time in summer is generally getting warmer, leaving butterflies with the challenge of how to deal with this. One of the main ways in which species are ensuring conditions suit them is by changing the time of year at which they are active and reproduce. Scientists refer to the timing of such lifecycle events as 'phenology', so when an animal or plant starts to do something earlier in the year than it usually does, it is said to be 'advancing its phenology'.

These advances have been observed already in a wide range of butterflies - indeed, most species are advancing their phenology to some extent. In Britain, as the average spring temperature has increased by roughly 0.5 °C over the past 20 years, species have advanced by between three days and a week on average, to keep in line with cooler temperatures. Is this a sign that butterflies are well equipped to cope with climate change, and readily adjust to new temperatures? Or are these

populations under stress, being dragged along unwillingly by unnaturally fast changes? The answer is still unknown, but a new study is seeking to answer these questions.

First, the researchers pulled together data from millions of records that had been submitted by butterfly enthusiasts - people who spend their free time observing the activities of different species. This provided information on 130 species of butterflies in Great Britain every year for a 20-year period. They then estimated the abundance and distribution of each species across this time, along with how far north in the country they had moved. The data also, crucially, allowed researchers to estimate subtle changes in what time of the year each species was changing into an adult butterfly. Analysing the trends in each variable, the researchers discovered that species with more flexible lifecycles were more likely to be able to benefit from an earlier emergence driven by climate change. Some species are able to go from caterpillar to butterfly twice or more per year, so the individual butterflies you see flying in the spring are the grandchildren or great-grandchildren of the individuals seen a year previously.

Among these species, researchers observed that those which have been advancing their phenology the most over the 20-year study period also had the most positive trends in abundance, distribution and northwards movement. For these species, such as Britain's tiniest butterfly, the dainty Small Blue, whose colonies number up to a hundred strong, some individuals emerge as butterflies early in the spring, allowing their summer generations to complete another reproductive cycle by autumn so that population growth can occur.

Other species, however, are less flexible and restricted to a single reproductive cycle per year. For these species there was no evidence of any benefit to emerging earlier. Indeed, worryingly, it was found that species in this group that specialise in very specific habitat types, often related to the caterpillar's preferred diet, tended to be most harmed by advancing phenology. The beautiful High Brown Fritillary, often described as Britain's most endangered butterfly, belongs to this group. It is found only in coppiced woodland and limestone pavement habitats. It is also a single-generation butterfly which has advanced its phenology.

This suggests that climate change, while not necessarily the sole cause, may have played a part in the decline of this species.

All is not lost, however. Many of Britain's single-generation species show the capacity, on the continent of Europe, to add a second generation in years that are sufficiently warm. Therefore, as the climate continues to warm, species like the Silver-studded Blue may be able to switch to multiple generations in the UK as well, and so begin to extract benefits from the additional warmth, potentially leading to population increases. More immediately, conservationists can arm themselves with all this knowledge to spot the warning signs of species that may be at risk. The White Admiral of southern England, a much-sought-after butterfly, experienced a significant increase in numbers from the 1920s but has declined substantially over the past 20 years. This may be because its caterpillar feeds solely on a plant called honeysuckle. It is also likely to be due to climate change.

Do the following statements agree with the information in the text?

Write:

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

1 Forty years ago, there were fewer butterflies in Britain than at present.

2 Caterpillars are eaten by a number of different predators.

3 'Phenology' is a term used to describe a creature's ability to alter the location of a lifecycle event.

4 Some species of butterfly have a reduced lifespan due to spring temperature increases.

5 There is a clear reason for the adaptations that butterflies are making to climate change.

6 The data used in the study was taken from the work of amateur butterfly watchers.

Complete the notes below using ONE WORD FROM THE PASSAGE:

Butterflies in the UK

The Small Blue

- lives in large 7 _____
- first appears at the start of 8 _____
- completes more than one reproductive cycle per year

The High Brown Fritillary

- has one reproductive cycle
- is considered to be more 9 _____ than other species
- its caterpillars occupy a limited range of 10 _____

Task 2. Read the following article about marine life. Several sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-F the one which best fits each gap 11-15. There is an extra statement given which you should not use. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

Mountains in the sea:

An ocean scientist visits a mountain, or 'seamount', deep under the ocean.

Sealed in our special deep-sea sphere, we wait until we are untied, drifting, a tiny dot on the immense Pacific Ocean. Then we sink into the water, surrounded by bubbles. A diver pokes through the bubbles to make a final adjustment to the camera mounted on the outside of the submersible sphere (known as a 'sub'). Out there with the camera are hydraulics, thrusters, and hundreds of other essential parts that will keep us safe.

Three of us are crammed inside a sphere 1.5 metres in diameter, surrounded by communication equipment, controls, snacks, cameras, 11 _____. Its peaks, rarely seen up close before, rise from the bottom of the Pacific near Cocos Island. The highest peak here is more than 2,200 metres tall.

Seamounts generally form when volcanic mountains rise up from the sea floor but fail to reach the surface (those that break the surface become islands). Scientists estimate that there are some 100,000 seamounts at least one kilometre high. But if you include others that range from small hills to rolling mountains, there may be as many as a million of them.

ЭКЗЕМПЛЯР № 3

We've seen little of these oases of life in the deep. Of all earth's seamounts, marine biologists have studied only a few hundred. 12

_____ Scientists don't often explore their slopes first hand — or even their shallower summits: living mazes of hard coral, sponges and sea fans circled by schools of fish. Some of these animals have even lived to be more than a hundred years old. Among this abundance of sea creatures, might there be new species that could produce new chemical compounds that can cure diseases?

Unfortunately, more and more frequently deep-sea fishing trawlers drag nets weighted with heavy chains across seamounts to catch schools of fish that congregate around them. 13 _____ Once these underwater communities are disrupted, it can take hundreds, even thousands, of years for them to re-establish themselves.

We turn a ghostly greenish blue in the light, kept dim so we can see outside. Clear, pulsing jellies glide gently in the dark, bouncing off the sub in every direction. A black-and-white manta ray flexes its wings and soars past for a look. We are still in what is called the photic zone, where sunlight penetrates and provides energy for countless microscopic, photosynthetic ocean plants that create much of the earth's oxygen. 14

_____ At about 200 metres the sub's dazzling lights bring the bottom into view. 15 _____ We joke that maybe we've found a new wreck, but instead it is the remains of a volcano, perhaps millions of years old. Within minutes the sub is hovering a few centimetres from the bottom, inside an ancient, circular vent of the now extinct volcano that forms Las Gemelas. Its sculptured walls look like the facade of a deep-sea cathedral.

Our sub surfaces after five hours — all too soon. We begin the long journey back to our land-based lives, where we will analyse our data and add one more piece to the puzzle of our global ocean.

A This process also destroys long-lived and slow-growing corals, sponges, and other invertebrates.

B These under-sea mountains have therefore been well known for a number of years.

C Then we descend further, and the ocean around us is completely black.

D More finely detailed maps of the surface of Mars may exist than of the remotest parts of the ocean floor.

E Suddenly something just beyond them rises from the otherwise featureless sea floor.

F We have everything we need for our journey to reach a seamount named Las Gemelas

USE OF ENGLISH - 49 баллов, 50 минут

Task 1. Choose the wrong answer. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

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2. This newspaper article gives a comprehensive/comprehensible survey of world affairs.
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ЭКЗЕМПЛЯР № 3

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ЭКЗЕМПЛЯР № 3

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12.....per cent of UK waters are currently fully protected.

WWF-UK is calling for a 13..... of protected marine reserves to be established.

The way that marine life has been protected up until now is 14.....

If fisheries were 15..... into the planning process, it would be more successful.

A general 16..... is needed for better marine management.

READING – 15 баллов (1 балл за правильный ответ), 30 минут

Task 1. Read the passage provided below about butterflies and climate change. For questions 1-6, write TRUE, FALSE, or NOT GIVEN. For questions 7-10, choose ONE WORD from the passage for each answer. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

The impact of climate change on butterflies in Britain

According to conservationists, populations of around two thirds of butterfly species have declined in Britain over the past 40 years. If this trend continues, it might have unpredictable knock-on effects for other species in the ecosystem. Butterfly eggs develop into caterpillars and these insects, which are the second stage in a new butterfly's lifecycle, consume vast quantities of plant material, and in turn act as prey for birds as well as bats and other small mammals. Only by arming themselves with an understanding of why butterfly numbers are down can conservationists hope to halt or reverse the decline.

Butterflies prefer outdoor conditions to be 'just right', which means neither too hot nor too cold. Under the conditions of climate change, the temperature at any given time in summer is generally getting warmer, leaving butterflies with the challenge of how to deal with this. One of the main ways in which species are ensuring conditions suit them is by changing the time of year at which they are active and reproduce. Scientists refer to the timing of such lifecycle events as 'phenology', so when an animal or plant starts to do something earlier in the year than it usually does, it is said to be 'advancing its phenology'.

These advances have been observed already in a wide range of butterflies - indeed, most species are advancing their phenology to some extent. In Britain, as the average spring temperature has increased by roughly 0.5 °C over the past 20 years, species have advanced by between three days and a week on average, to keep in line with cooler temperatures. Is this a sign that butterflies are well equipped to cope with climate change, and readily adjust to new temperatures? Or are these

populations under stress, being dragged along unwillingly by unnaturally fast changes? The answer is still unknown, but a new study is seeking to answer these questions.

First, the researchers pulled together data from millions of records that had been submitted by butterfly enthusiasts - people who spend their free time observing the activities of different species. This provided information on 130 species of butterflies in Great Britain every year for a 20-year period. They then estimated the abundance and distribution of each species across this time, along with how far north in the country they had moved. The data also, crucially, allowed researchers to estimate subtle changes in what time of the year each species was changing into an adult butterfly. Analysing the trends in each variable, the researchers discovered that species with more flexible lifecycles were more likely to be able to benefit from an earlier emergence driven by climate change. Some species are able to go from caterpillar to butterfly twice or more per year, so the individual butterflies you see flying in the spring are the grandchildren or great-grandchildren of the individuals seen a year previously.

Among these species, researchers observed that those which have been advancing their phenology the most over the 20-year study period also had the most positive trends in abundance, distribution and northwards movement. For these species, such as Britain's tiniest butterfly, the dainty Small Blue, whose colonies number up to a hundred strong, some individuals emerge as butterflies early in the spring, allowing their summer generations to complete another reproductive cycle by autumn so that population growth can occur.

Other species, however, are less flexible and restricted to a single reproductive cycle per year. For these species there was no evidence of any benefit to emerging earlier. Indeed, worryingly, it was found that species in this group that specialise in very specific habitat types, often related to the caterpillar's preferred diet, tended to be most harmed by advancing phenology. The beautiful High Brown Fritillary, often described as Britain's most endangered butterfly, belongs to this group. It is found only in coppiced woodland and limestone pavement habitats. It is also a single-generation butterfly which has advanced its phenology.

This suggests that climate change, while not necessarily the sole cause, may have played a part in the decline of this species.

All is not lost, however. Many of Britain's single-generation species show the capacity, on the continent of Europe, to add a second generation in years that are sufficiently warm. Therefore, as the climate continues to warm, species like the Silver-studded Blue may be able to switch to multiple generations in the UK as well, and so begin to extract benefits from the additional warmth, potentially leading to population increases. More immediately, conservationists can arm themselves with all this knowledge to spot the warning signs of species that may be at risk. The White Admiral of southern England, a much-sought-after butterfly, experienced a significant increase in numbers from the 1920s but has declined substantially over the past 20 years. This may be because its caterpillar feeds solely on a plant called honeysuckle. It is also likely to be due to climate change.

Do the following statements agree with the information in the text?

Write:

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

- 1 Forty years ago, there were fewer butterflies in Britain than at present.
- 2 Caterpillars are eaten by a number of different predators.
- 3 'Phenology' is a term used to describe a creature's ability to alter the location of a lifecycle event.
- 4 Some species of butterfly have a reduced lifespan due to spring temperature increases.
- 5 There is a clear reason for the adaptations that butterflies are making to climate change.
- 6 The data used in the study was taken from the work of amateur butterfly watchers.

Complete the notes below using ONE WORD FROM THE PASSAGE:

Butterflies in the UK

The Small Blue

- lives in large 7 _____
- first appears at the start of 8 _____
- completes more than one reproductive cycle per year

The High Brown Fritillary

- has one reproductive cycle
- is considered to be more 9 _____ than other species
- its caterpillars occupy a limited range of 10 _____

Task 2. Read the following article about marine life. Several sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-F the one which best fits each gap 11-15. There is an extra statement given which you should not use. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

Mountains in the sea:

An ocean scientist visits a mountain, or 'seamount', deep under the ocean.

Sealed in our special deep-sea sphere, we wait until we are untied, drifting, a tiny dot on the immense Pacific Ocean. Then we sink into the water, surrounded by bubbles. A diver pokes through the bubbles to make a final adjustment to the camera mounted on the outside of the submersible sphere (known as a 'sub'). Out there with the camera are hydraulics, thrusters, and hundreds of other essential parts that will keep us safe.

Three of us are crammed inside a sphere 1.5 metres in diameter, surrounded by communication equipment, controls, snacks, cameras, 11 _____. Its peaks, rarely seen up close before, rise from the bottom of the Pacific near Cocos Island. The highest peak here is more than 2,200 metres tall.

Seamounts generally form when volcanic mountains rise up from the sea floor but fail to reach the surface (those that break the surface become islands). Scientists estimate that there are some 100,000 seamounts at least one kilometre high. But if you include others that range from small hills to rolling mountains, there may be as many as a million of them.

We've seen little of these oases of life in the deep. Of all earth's seamounts, marine biologists have studied only a few hundred. 12

_____ Scientists don't often explore their slopes first hand — or even their shallower summits: living mazes of hard coral, sponges and sea fans circled by schools of fish. Some of these animals have even lived to be more than a hundred years old. Among this abundance of sea creatures, might there be new species that could produce new chemical compounds that can cure diseases?

Unfortunately, more and more frequently deep-sea fishing trawlers drag nets weighted with heavy chains across seamounts to catch schools of fish that congregate around them. 13 _____ Once these underwater communities are disrupted, it can take hundreds, even thousands, of years for them to re-establish themselves.

We turn a ghostly greenish blue in the light, kept dim so we can see outside. Clear, pulsing jellies glide gently in the dark, bouncing off the sub in every direction. A black-and-white manta ray flexes its wings and soars past for a look. We are still in what is called the photic zone, where sunlight penetrates and provides energy for countless microscopic, photosynthetic ocean plants that create much of the earth's oxygen. 14

_____ At about 200 metres the sub's dazzling lights bring the bottom into view. 15 _____ We joke that maybe we've found a new wreck, but instead it is the remains of a volcano, perhaps millions of years old. Within minutes the sub is hovering a few centimetres from the bottom, inside an ancient, circular vent of the now extinct volcano that forms Las Gemelas. Its sculptured walls look like the facade of a deep-sea cathedral.

Our sub surfaces after five hours — all too soon. We begin the long journey back to our land-based lives, where we will analyse our data and add one more piece to the puzzle of our global ocean.

A This process also destroys long-lived and slow-growing corals, sponges, and other invertebrates.

B These under-sea mountains have therefore been well known for a number of years.

C Then we descend further, and the ocean around us is completely black.

D More finely detailed maps of the surface of Mars may exist than of the remotest parts of the ocean floor.

E Suddenly something just beyond them rises from the otherwise featureless sea floor.

F We have everything we need for our journey to reach a seamount named Las Gemelas

USE OF ENGLISH - 49 баллов, 50 минут

Task 1. Choose the wrong answer. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

1. Despite being nearly thirty, he still found joy in playing childish/childlike pranks on his friends.
2. This newspaper article gives a comprehensive/comprehensible survey of world affairs.
3. The hills were bare/naked of vegetation.
4. Continuous/continual bursts of thunder that echoed across the valley for hours made her tremble.
5. The oil spill caused irreparable harm/damage to the coastal ecosystem affecting wildlife and plant life for decades to come.
6. He was arrested for selling illicit/licit copies of the software.
7. Being a skilled negotiator he managed to defuse/diffuse the crisis.
8. The hikers had to turn back when they encountered adverse/averse weather conditions on the mountain trail.
9. He failed to complete the work by the deadline, as a result the employer breeched/breached the contract.
10. Despite being overworked, her complaisant/complacent nature made it impossible for her to refuse any colleague's request for help.

Task 2. Here are the idioms that have to be completed with the appropriate words. All the idioms have names of different places or names of people and nationalities. You can guess what idioms

ЭКЗЕМПЛЯР № 4

those are using the key word and definitions. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet. You have to write a complete idiom.

The word in the idiom	Definition
11) fire	To do wonderful or exciting things
12) built	It takes a lot of time to achieve something important
13) owls	To do or undertake something redundant or pointless
14) trades	A person who has dabbled in many skills, rather than gaining expertise by focusing on one
15) front	Be very self-confident, usually too much
16) cut	To solve a difficult problem quickly and boldly
17) lip	Remaining resolute and unemotional when faced with adversity.
18) Lady	Colloquial nickname for the Bank of England
19) suspicion	The people who are beside the high and mightiest should have impeccable reputation
20) judgement	Someone who arrives at the perfect time to resolve a difficult situation
21) Queen	stale news

Task 3. Fill in the gaps by finding one verb which fits in all three sentences and completes a phrasal verb. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

- 22) 1) They _____ out that they're millionaires, when in fact that their bank account is in the red and what they can afford is to rent an expensive car just to show off.
 2) The security guard was distracted, which allowed the thieves to _____ off with the entire contents of the vault before the police could even be alerted.
 3) A leader who is approachable and consistently fair tends to _____ for a much more collaborative and pleasant working environment for the entire team.
- 23) 1) While I was initially very attracted to him, his arrogant attitude and constant phone-checking during the date managed to really _____ me off.
 2) To meet our promised delivery times, our efficient warehouse team needs to _____ around every single order and ship it out in just a few hours.
 3) Despite being fed treats by the mail carrier for weeks, the dog, which is usually so gentle, can suddenly _____ on him without any warning.
- 24) 1) Thank you so much for the lovely dinner invitation but I'm afraid I'll have to _____ on it for this weekend, as I have a prior commitment I simply cannot reschedule.

ЭКЗЕМПЛЯР № 4

2) With his convincing accent, sophisticated manner, and deep knowledge of local customs, he could easily _____ for a native French speaker

3) Given the current competitive job market, you would be a fool to _____ up such an incredible offer, which includes not only a great salary and benefits but also a clear path for professional development.

25) 1) If you're feeling constantly tired, you should _____ into the possibility of a vitamin deficiency with your doctor.

2) As you pack your suitcase, be sure to _____ off each item on this travel checklist so you don't forget anything important.

3) Did you see the way he was _____ing you out from across the room? He couldn't take his eyes off you.

26) 1) Even when a driver commits a serious offense like a hit and run, a skilled lawyer might help them _____ off with a reduced sentence, such as probation and community service, especially if there are mitigating circumstances.

2) At a great party, it doesn't take long for everyone to forget their inhibitions and _____ down on the dance floor as soon as a classic, upbeat song starts playing.

3) With only two adults in the house, it's a mystery how our small family manages to _____ through an entire gallon of milk in just one week.

Task 4. Complete the euphemisms and euphemistic expressions with an appropriate word. The explanation is given in brackets. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

27) The CEO _____ down from his position (quitted)

28) When she is in her _____ years she plans to travel and pursue her passion for painting (she is old)

29) In developing countries many economically _____ families rely on government assistance programs to make ends meet (poor)

30) This company is suspected of _____ the books to inflate profits and mislead investors (falsify financial records)

31) Her grandmother always used to say I was big-_____, which was her polite way of explaining my sturdy build (overweight)

Task 5. Translate the following binomials into Russian. Please, be careful with Russian spelling. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

32) Prim and proper

33) Rant and rave

34) Horror of horrors!

35) Tit for tat

36) Leaps and bounds

37) Cut and dried

Task 6. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate answer from the box. There are more options than you need. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

a) Inigo Jones	b) Empire State Building	c) Louis Sullivan	d) Windsor Castle
e) Crystal Palace	f) Guggenheim Museum	g) John Nash	h) Christopher Wren
i) Frank Lloyd Wright	j) Joseph Paxton	k) Wainwright Building	l) I.M. Pei
m) Louvre Museum	n) St. Paul's Cathedral	o) Buckingham Palace	p) Queen's House

ЭКЗЕМПЛЯР № 4

Throughout history, certain architects have left an unforgettable mark on the way we design and experience buildings. In 17th-century England, 38) _____ became famous for designing 39) _____, a majestic cathedral in London that rose from the ashes of the Great Fire of 1666. His work combined classical symmetry with Baroque grandeur, and he also designed many other churches across the city, helping to reshape London's skyline.

Around the same time, 40) _____ introduced classical architecture to England, inspired by Italian Renaissance designs. One of his most admired works, 41) _____ in Greenwich, is celebrated for its perfect symmetry and elegant proportions, reflecting his belief that architecture should be orderly and harmonious.

Across the Atlantic, 42) _____ revolutionized American architecture with his philosophy of organic architecture, creating buildings that blend seamlessly with their natural surroundings. His most famous works include Fallingwater, a house built directly over a waterfall, and the spiraling 43) _____, a building in New York City that broke away from traditional rectangular design.

Wright was influenced by pioneering architects such as 44) _____, often called the "father of skyscrapers." He designed some of the first tall office buildings in America with ornate decorative details, including the 45) _____ in St. Louis, and mentored younger architects, helping shape the next generation of modern architecture.

Back in Britain, 46) _____ played a major role in shaping London in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. He designed Regent's Park, a large and elegant park surrounded by grand terraces, and oversaw the remodeling of 47) _____, the place that remains a symbol of

British monarchy. His buildings combined elegance, grandeur, and careful planning to enhance the beauty of the city.

In the 19th century, 48) _____, a British architect and gardener, became famous for designing 49) _____, a huge glass and iron structure built for the 1851 Great Exhibition in London. It was revolutionary for its use of prefabricated materials and large-scale glass panels, and it set new standards for modern exhibition buildings.

Together, these architects show how imagination, skill, and innovation have shaped the cities and landscapes we admire today. Their works reflect not only beauty and style but also the cultural and historical moments of their times, from the grandeur of Baroque London to modernist glass-and-steel landmarks around the world.

WRITING - 20 баллов, 50 минут

Choose ONE task and write a fable in an appropriate style.

Option 1. Write a fable (220-250 words) about the wealthy fox who liked to boast about his money. Finish with the moral of the fable. Use the following expressions in your fable: to be set in your ways, under the sun, with a bang, didn't bat an eye, hear something through the grapevine. You may change the words.

Option 2. Write a fable (220-250 words) about the cat who liked to scroll the Net and spent all day doing this. Finish with the moral of the fable. Use the following expressions in your fable: colour outside the lines, under the sun, play chicken, didn't bat an eye, a tough pill to swallow. You may change the words.