

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП 2025-2026 уч.г.

ПИСЬМЕННЫЙ ТУР

9-11 классы

Уважаемый участник олимпиады!

Вам предстоит выполнить письменные задания.

Время выполнения заданий письменного тура - 2 часа (120 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 сдадите его членам жюри.

Максимальная оценка – 74 балла.

LISTENING (13 points)

Time: 17 minutes

Task 1. Listen to an expert talking about light pollution. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for each of these questions (1-6).

1. The odd thing about light pollution is that most people

- A. don't see it on a day to day basis.
- B. have never witnessed it.
- C. don't want legislation to stop it.
- D. don't have much knowledge about it.

2. Speaking about the stars, Susan makes a comparison with twenty years ago in order to show

- A. that the situation is deteriorating.
- B. that tougher legislation is needed.
- C. that cities are getting bigger.
- D. that there are fewer stars than in the past.

3. A positive benefit of reducing light pollution that Susan mentions is

- A. the US could import less foreign oil.
- B. the US wouldn't need to burn coal to produce electricity.
- C. the US could stop importing oil after a few months.
- D. the US could export more oil to foreign countries.

4. Which of these people does Susan not mention with reference to the light pollution problem?

- A. Criminals
- B. Pilots
- C. Drivers
- D. Amateur astronomers

5. What is the best definition of "light trespass" as described by Susan?

- A. Using light sources which do not meet international standards.
- B. Using too strong a light source which creates dark shadows.
- C. Using light sources that allow light to escape into areas surrounding the parking lot, building, etc.
- D. Using light sources that allow light to escape upwards into the sky.

6. Which of these measures does Susan not mention when talking about what we as individuals can do to reduce light pollution?

- A. Only buy light fittings from a recognized store.

- B. Not to use light bulbs without a cover.
- C. Contacting politicians.
- D. Use downward facing lighting.

Task 2. As you listen to the conversation between Mike Kuplowski, presenter of the My World radio show, and his guest Susan Conroy, complete these sentences (7-13) with a maximum of TWO words. Numerals (numbers) should be written in figures, not words.

- 7. Susan Conroy works for the_____ Dark Skies Association.
- 8. Light pollution has been estimated to cost somewhere between 25 and_____ percent of global energy costs.
- 9. Hundreds of stars were visible to the naked eye only_____ years ago.
- 10. Every year in the USA,_____ billion dollars are spent on wasted light.
- 11. Susan says that over lighting of some business premises actually helps criminals to _____ .
- 12. Mike's brother lives near a _____ .
- 13. The important thing about lighting in our own gardens is that it is angled _____ .

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet

READING (15 points)

Time: 30 minutes

Task 1. You are going to read an article about the human mind. For questions, 1–15, choose from the sections (A-E). The sections may be chosen more than once.

Which section mentions the following?

1. things that you will not need if you adopt a certain mental technique
2. using an image of a familiar place to help you remember things
3. being able to think about both particular points and general points
4. things that you may not have a clear mental picture of
5. something which appears to be disorganised
6. annoyance at your inability to remember things
7. bearing in mind what you want to achieve in the future
8. an example of an industry in which people use pictures effectively
9. an everyday example of failure to keep information in the mind
10. the impact a certain mental technique can have on people listening to what you say
11. an assertion that certain things can be kept in your mind more easily than others
12. information that it is essential to recall in certain situations
13. being able to consider things from various points of view
14. things that come into your mind in an illogical sequence
15. remembering written work by imagining it in context

Picture this with your mind's eye

Trying to understand and cope with life, we impose our own frameworks on it and represent information in different symbolic forms in our mind, writes Jonathan Hancock.

A

Think of the mental maps you use to find your way around the places you live and work. Which way up do you picture towns and cities you know well? Which details are highlighted, which ones blurred? Just as the map of London used by passengers on the Underground is different from the one used by drivers above ground, so your mental framework differs from that of other people. We also use frameworks to organise more abstract information. Many people say that they can visualise the position of key passages in books or documents. Mention a point made by

the author, and they can recall and respond to it by picturing it in relation to other key points within the larger framework they see in their mind's eye. On a chaotic-looking desk, it is often possible to see a mental picture of where the key pieces of paper are and find a particular document in seconds.

B

We all have our own natural strategies for structuring information, for altering and rearranging it in our mind's eye. You can take control of your thinking by increasing your control of the mental frameworks you create. Since Ancient Roman times, a specific framing technique has been used to improve memory and boost clarity of thought. The concept is simple: you design an empty framework, based on the shape of a building you know well, and get used to moving around its rooms and hallways in your mind. Whenever you have information to remember, you place it in this 'virtual storehouse'. Whatever it is you are learning — words, numbers, names, jobs, ideas — you invent pictorial clues to represent each one. The mind prefers images to abstract ideas, and can retain vast numbers of visual clues. Just as advertisers bring concepts to life with key images, you highlight the important points in a batch of information and assign each of them an illustration.

C

Memory and place are closely linked. Have you ever walked upstairs, forgotten what you went for, but remembered when you returned to where you were standing when you first had the thought? When you are trying to learn new information, it makes sense to use the mind's natural tendencies. In your mind, you return to the imaginary rooms in your 'virtual storehouse', and rediscover the images you left there. Cicero, perhaps the greatest orator in history, is reputed to have used this technique to recall complex legal arguments, addressing the Roman Senate from memory for days on end. You can use it to remember all the employees in your new workplace, the jobs you have to do in a day, month or year, subject headings for a complex piece of work, or the facts you need to have at your fingertips under pressurised circumstances.

D

The system of combining images and ideas works so well because it involves "global thinking", bringing together the two 'sides' of your brain. The left side governs logic, words, numbers, patterns and structured thought — the frameworks you build — and the right side works on random thoughts, pictures, daydreams — the memorable imagery you fill them with. The fearless, imaginative creativity of the child combines with the patterning, prioritising structured thinking of the adult. The memory is activated with colours and feelings, as you create weird, funny, exciting, surreal scenes; and the information is kept under control by the organised frameworks you design. Imagination is the key. You enter a new dimension, dealing with information in a form that suits the way the mind works. In this accessible form, huge amounts of data can be carried around with you. You never again have to search around for an address book, diary or telephone number on a scrap of paper. Your memory becomes a key part of your success, rather than the thing you curse as the cause of your failure.

E

Bringing information into the field of your imagination helps you to explore it in greater depth and from different angles. Storing it in the frameworks of your mind allows you to pick out key details but also to see the big picture. You can use your trained memory to organise your life: to see the day-to-day facts and figures, names, times and dates, but also to keep in touch with your long-term goals. By understanding the way your mind works, you can make yourself memorable to others. Give your thoughts a shape and structure that can be grasped and others will remember what you have to say. You can take your imaginative grasp of the world to a new level and, by making the most of mental frames, you can put the information you need at your disposal more readily.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet

USE OF ENGLISH (28 points)

Time: 33 minutes

Task 1. For items 1-8, read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

A first time for everybody

Joe stepped onto the aeroplane and was met by one of the cabin crew who showed him to his seat. This was his first flight and he was feeling quite nervous. His hands were _____ slightly and he was breathing deeply. He walked along the _____ of the plane and found his seat. Joe had spent a lot of time on planning his holiday, given this was the first time he had been abroad. Sitting next to him was an 8 year-old-boy who also _____ to be quite nervous. Joe knew he was quite good with children, so he decided to try to calm the boy. After _____ with the boy for a few minutes, Joe produced some chocolate and gave it to him. The _____ then became quite cheerful as he explained that he loved chocolate so much. The man and the boy found that they _____ well together as they chatted for the whole flight. Joe discovered that they were on the same return flight the following week, which pleased them both. When they _____ at the terminal, Joe commented about what a very good flight he'd had. The young boy agreed, saying that he was looking forward to _____ Joe again on the return flight.

1. A moving	B trembling	C jumping	D rattling
2. A corridor	B path	C lane	D aisle
3. A was	B appeared	C sat	D showed
4. A conversing	B discussing	C debating	D negotiating
5. A young	B youths	C juvenile	D youngster
6. A got on	B were	C got to	D got so
7. A disembarked	B took off	C left	D boarded
8. A bumping into	B catching up with	C getting on with	D keeping up with

Task 2. Write one word which can be used in all three sentences.

9. **Word:** _____
 A. He is trying to _____ an idea for a TV show.
 B. We are going to _____ him our car.
 C. The phone interview is your one chance to _____ yourself.
10. **Word:** _____
 A. This computer stores _____ amounts of data.
 B. The coat is available in small, medium, and _____.
 C. He considers that, by and _____, his business was successful.
11. **Word:** _____
 A. Every decision has to be approved by the _____.
 B. Will passengers waiting to _____ please go to the ticket counter?
 C. When you went to school were you a day student or did you _____?
12. **Word:** _____
 A. The other children hated her because she was the teacher's _____.
 B. He's always sending me flowers - he's a real _____!
 C. Football is one of her _____ hates.
13. **Word:** _____
 A. Children from a broken _____ are never happy.
 B. Her _____ is in the east of France.
 C. Make yourself at _____, there's nothing to worry about.
14. **Word:** _____
 A. Come on, _____ my curiosity - what happened to them?
 B. You _____ all the requirements for the job.
 C. Why do we get so many possible solutions that all _____ the same differential equation?
15. **Word:** _____
 A. Who would think we would _____ someone who speaks Middle English in Moscow?
 B. To make ends meet he began rummaging through garbage and junk in the neighborhood to sell at the local swap _____.
 C. The company has agreed to _____ all our expenses.
16. **Word:** _____
 A. It makes my _____ boil when people talk to me as if I'm stupid.
 B. They are related by _____.
 C. There was too much _____ and guts in the movie for my liking.
17. **Word:** _____
 A. Earlier today a man was arrested for attacking a motorist in a _____ rage incident.
 B. That moment was my _____ to Damascus, everything changed after that.
 C. Yeah, well, the _____ to hell is paved with good intentions.
18. **Word:** _____
 A. That bird might be a rare sight where you come from, but around here they're a dime a _____.
 B. The table shows average basic salaries in the top _____ countries.
 C. To help you decide where to go, we've picked out a baker's _____ of top events between April and September.

Task 3. Match each company (1-10) with its corresponding motto (A-J).

19	Apple Computer	A.	"Don't be evil"
20	Everton Football Club	B.	"Sponsors of Tomorrow"
21	Google	C.	"Because I'm worth it"
22	IBM	D.	"Where do you want to go today?"

23	Intel	E.	“Arts for Art’s Sake”
24	L’Oreal	F.	“Think Different”
25	McDonald's	G.	“Think”
26	MGM	H.	“Only the best is good enough”
27	Microsoft	I.	“Connecting People”
28	Nokia	J.	“I’m lovin’ it”

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet

WRITING (18 points)

Time: 40 minutes

A review: Websites for learning English

You see the following announcement in an English language magazine:

Have you used websites for learning English? Which have you found more effective for learning online? Send us a review comparing two different websites, commenting on their content and how easy they are to use. You should say which of the two websites you would recommend to our readers as a study tool.

Write your review in 200 – 250 words

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (goal and target audience);
- describe 2 websites (main features, structure and content);
- mention design, user interface, ease of use;
- compare the two websites and clearly state which website you would recommend to the readers and why (pros and cons);
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on recommended site as a study tool.

Write your review covering the points above on the answer sheet in around **200-250 words in an appropriate style.**

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet