

Participant's ID number

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**Всероссийская олимпиада школьников
Английский язык
Муниципальный этап
2025/2026 учебный год
9-11 класс**

Уважаемый участник олимпиады!

Вам предстоит выполнить письменные задания.

Время выполнения заданий письменного тура 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 сдаете его членам жюри.

Максимальная оценка – 80 баллов

LISTENING (20 points)

Task 1.

Part 1. You will hear part of an interview with a language expert called Rod Chambers, who is talking about languages which are at risk of disappearing. You will hear the recording twice. For questions 1-10 complete each sentence with a word. You will hear the recording for the first time in Part 1 of the task and for the second time in Part 2 of the task.

A language becomes **1.** _____ if nobody's learning it as a first language. Most schools focus on teaching international languages rather than **2.** _____ languages.

Parents do not use their native language at home because they want their children to **3.** _____ in learning an international language.

It might help to save a disappearing language to **4.** _____ a local TV station in it. People are worried by great **5.** _____, such as protecting endangered animal species or rainforests.

A lot of culture is **6.** _____ up in a language and may disappear with it.

Some languages have only a **7.** _____ of speakers and it's very important to record them speak.

A researcher should focus on **8.** _____ as much natural language as possible.

If a language is brought back to life and taught at schools it is **9.** _____.

If you want to learn a language naturally it is enough to be **10.** _____ by it.

Part 2. Now you will hear the text again. For questions 11-13, decide whether the statements are True (T) or False (F). For questions 14-20 choose the best answer A, B or C.

11. Though Rod studied communication as university, it took him some time to realise the importance of saving languages.

TRUE

FALSE

12. Some of the reasons for the disappearance of languages are spread of technology and the process of globalisation.

TRUE

FALSE

13. Disappearance of language is natural and nothing can be done about it.

TRUE

FALSE

14. How did Rod become interested in saving endangered languages?

- A** He studied endangered languages during his time at university.
- B** He met a group of people whose language was endangered.
- C** He saw the effects of the issue on his own family.

15. When talking about why languages become extinct, Rod says that

- A** parents tend not to consider the language choices they make.
- B** people recognise the need to be able to communicate widely.
- C** some schools refuse to continue teaching minority languages.

16. What does Rob say about the ways in which languages can be saved?

- A** Some of the ideas are less helpful than others.
- B** Promoting a minority language is easier than people think.
- C** The methods won't be successful without public support.

17. When talking about the importance of keeping languages alive, Rod says that

- A** languages can be compared to living creatures.
- B** there are more important global issues to deal with.
- C** the matter of culture loss isn't taken seriously enough.

- 18.** What does Rod say about working on his current project?
- A** He likes listening to people's life stories.
 - B** He prefers to focus on examples of natural speech.
 - C** He doesn't enjoy examining grammatical forms.
- 19.** Rod says that data collected as part of language-saving projects can
- A** inform youngsters about their own family history.
 - B** be used in teacher training courses.
 - C** help a language come back into use.
- 20.** What does Rod say listeners can do to help save languages?
- A** Encourage native speakers to use their language more.
 - B** Attend foreign language classes in their local area.
 - C** Approach experts to help on recording languages.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

Task 1.

Part 1. You are going to read an article from The New York Times. Eight sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from the sentences A – J the one which fits each gap. There are two extra sentences which you do not need to use.

**WHERE MUD IS ARCHAEOLOGICAL GOLD, RUSSIAN HISTORY GREW ON
TREES**

VELIKY NOVGOROD, Russia – The note, from father to son, was the sort of routine shopping list that today would be dashed off on a smartphone. In 14th century Russia, it was etched into the bark of a birch tree and curled into a scroll.

“Send me a shirt, towel, trousers, reins, and, for my sister, send fabric,” the father, whose name was Onus, wrote to his son, Danilo, the block letters of Old Novgorod language, a precursor to Russian, neatly carved into the wood with a stylus. **1.**_____.

The scroll and a dozen others like it were among the finds from this year’s digging season, adding to a collection of more than 1,000 birch-bark documents uncovered here after being preserved for hundreds of years in the magical mud that makes this city one of the most extraordinary archaeological sites on earth. The first birch-bark scrolls were found in 1951.

Written in conversational language, on everyday topics, the birch-bark documents provide a remarkable human soundtrack to accompany a vast – and still growing – trove of artifacts including coins, official seals, kitchenware, jewelry and clothing. Each year, thousands of items are found amid buildings and streets, once paved with wooden logs, buried in the soil.

2._____. “They open a road for us, a window in the everyday life and relations,” said Sergei Yazikov, who led a dig on Bolshaya Moskovskaya Street

where many of this year's birch writings were found. "The people of ancient Novgorod are talking to us through these scrolls."

Nestled in a curve of the Volkhov River, with the crenelated brick walls of its Kremlin-fortress and the sparkling gold and silver domes of its churches, Veliky Novgorod looks like the setting of a medieval fairy tale. **3.**_____.

The city was founded, according to legend, by Rurik, a Varangian chieftain, in 859. It is a place where democracy once flourished, where benevolent princes ruled with the consent of a parliament of local elites called the Veche, where markets hummed and international trade thrived, where women were empowered to participate in business and other aspects of public life.

It was a place where children began attending school around the year 1030. Among the most poignant of the birch documents are writings by a boy named Onfim, believed to be 6 or 7 years old. **4.**_____. In one drawing, Onfim seems to envision himself as a warrior, writing his own name next to a figure on horseback who has slain an adversary. In another, there is a four-legged creature with a tail, and the words, "I, beast."

The city and its outskirts are dotted with excavation sites. At the huge pit on Bolshaya Moskovskaya Street, which yielded some of the most important finds this summer, Mr. Yazikov bounded down a ramp, descending through hundreds of years of Russian history (with every few steps). **5.**_____. Experts say the wet, clay soil that lies under Novgorod, and contains little or no oxygen, has the unusual chemical quality that preserves both hard artifacts made of metal and items made of softer material like leather.

In Russia, Novgorod is the place where archaeology students hope to apprentice and professionals seek to make their careers. **6.** _____. Dmitri Sitchinava, a linguist who has attended the lectures for the past decade, said they were a theatrical event attracting hordes of fans, professionals and amateurs alike. "We have the voices of people who lived a thousand or so years ago, and they have exactly the same issues to discuss as we do," he said.

7. _____. “There is a conception that the early medieval Russia was much more European,” he said, adding that there was an idea that Novgorod then “was kind of like a paradise lost. It is presented as a democratic or republican alternative lost during the Middle Ages.”

But, he said: “We know there were slaves, there were serfs in old Novgorod. There were some political troubles, and the democracy was very, very different from what we understand now. 8. _____. It fosters the interest in this place.”

Paragraphs

A. Dated to around 1260, they included school exercises and doodles.

B. But this myth lives and it’s very vital.

C. And the newest birch-bark findings often create a sensation, with hundreds of students and members of the general public attending lectures by Prof. Andrey A. Zaliznyak, a noted linguist, at Moscow State University, summing up the major discoveries.

D. Onus ended with a bit of humor. “If I am alive,” he wrote, “I will pay for it.”

E. It was a union of merchants and the decisions taken by that union were unconditionally carried out by the rulers of all European states.

F. Small white pieces of paper marked the layers in the soil corresponding to the different centuries.

G. The first school was in Novgorod, in 1030 by Yaroslav the Wise, our Novgorod prince. It was founded not only for the children from rich families, but for everyone. So Novgoroders were absolutely literate people in the Middle Ages.

H. But Mr. Sitchinava said that medieval Novgorod was idealized, and the archaeological findings proved this to be the case.

I. In a way, it was.

J. Archaeologists say the documents, once deciphered by linguists, breathe life into all of their other findings.

Part 2. For questions 9-13, choose the answer (A, B, or C) which you think fits best according to the text.

9. What makes Novgorod greatly attractive to the archaeologists?

- A.** The great number of birch-bark scrolls found every year.
- B.** Rich treasure buried in the soil.
- C.** The peculiar quality of mud in which ancient documents are well preserved.

10. Why are birch-bark letters important for scientists?

- A.** They let us hear the real voices of the people of ancient Novgorod.
- B.** They are written in conversational language.
- C.** They are very well preserved.

11. Why is Novgorod considered the cradle of democracy?

- A.** Because the princes were benevolent.
- B.** Because women could participate in business aspects of public life.
- C.** Because the power of the princes was limited by the Veche.

12. What is the peculiarity of the soil in Novgorod?

- A.** It is muddy.
- B.** It is wet, devoid of oxygen, and preserves both hard and soft artifacts.
- C.** It is easy to dig, that is why there are many excavation sites in Novgorod.

13. What makes Dmitry Sitchinava think that ancient Novgorod is idealized?

- A.** There is a conception that Novgorod was European.
- B.** Archaeological findings proved that there were slaves in Novgorod and political troubles.
- C.** All the history of Novgorod is based on a myth.

Task 3.

You are going to read about 5 weird inventions. For questions (14-20) choose the correct invention (A – E). For every question there is only ONE answer. Each letter can be used more than once.

Which invention...

• helps you to stay young?	14.	
• can be bought online?	15.	
• can make you rich?	16.	
• can be used to avoid traffic jams?	17.	
• has been approved by users?	18.	
• helps to keep your clothes clean and dry?	19.	
• needs a battery to operate?	20.	

5 WEIRD INVENTIONS THAT NEVER MADE THE CUT

Every invention starts with a spark—a problem needing a solution, a late-night epiphany, or just the sheer audacity to ask, “What if?” But not all sparks catch fire. Some fizzle out, leaving behind a trail of curiosity and playful ingenuity. This is the story of ideas that dared to be bold, strange, and often hilariously impractical. Sometimes, even the weirdest ideas deserve a closer look.

A. Weird inventions #1: LED Slippers

Remember all those times when you went up for a glass of water in the middle of the night, too tired to turn the lights on, and then proceeded to crash your toe into the counter corner in the dark? The pain was numbing and you thought that nothing worse could ever happen to you. Well, you are not alone. There was a person who got so tired of it that the LED slippers came to life.

How do LED slippers work? Simple: When getting up during the night, put the slippers on and enjoy its benefits. The slippers automatically light your way and no

corner will surprise you in the dark. You are free to walk, move and live. The light turns on by pressing the switch with your toes.

LED slippers can still be found on several online shops but the idea never really became a successful business.

B. Weird inventions #2: The Rolling Bench

Sitting on a wet bench is a bummer. People often get out of their offices to enjoy a breath of fresh air during lunch time, but apparently, rain ruined that experience for South Korean designer Sung Woo Park one too many times. Therefore, he invented The Rolling Bench.

The Rolling Bench is composed of several rotating wooden slats. When one side of the bench is too wet, a handle on the side cranks up more wooden slats from underneath. The user can now sit on the dry side of the bench shortly after it has rained. What a wonderful and weird invention.

C. Weird inventions #3: Fliz

Fliz is a foot powered bike invented in Germany by two designers, Tom Hambrock and Juri Spetter. To “ride” the Fliz you don’t need pedals, gears or a saddle. Instead, to get the bicycle moving, you would have to run. Besides that, the whole upper body is suspended in the air by a harness. After hitting the correct speed, you can rest your feet on the back wheel and use the handlebars to steer. The reason for creating Fliz was to bring a completely new driving experience to the market. Its innovative frame provides a mix between running and biking. The frame integrates the rider and due to its construction, it works both like a suspension and like a top carrier. This is a sustainable concept made for use in overcrowded urban spaces.

D. Weird inventions #4: Metal Detector Sandals

Both practical and comfortable, metal detector sandals allow you to find buried treasures while strolling the beach. There is a copper coil in the sandal and it is powered by a battery pack around your calf. Thanks to beat frequency oscillation technology, the ring creates a magnetic field. When a metal object appears under your foot, it distorts the field. The battery pack alerts you about the presence of metal in

three ways: By a flashing red light, a gentle vibration or audible buss. The sandals are powered by a single 9V battery, which lasts up to six hours. There are many inventions out there to help you detect metal, if that is what you are in to, but unfortunately, these sandals never really got a breakthrough. Which is a shame, as they would probably look great with white tennis socks.

E. Weird inventions #5: PAO Facial Fitness

You have heard of Zumba, TRX and Kickbox, but have you heard of PAO Facial Fitness? Probably not (and we don't blame you). Made in Japan, PAO Facial Fitness is made to keep your face young by training your muscles against sagging, wrinkles and smile lines. The inventors of PAO Facial Fitness compare it to dancing – it is a rhythmical exercise, fun for all.

It is said there are approximately 40 muscles in the face and around 70% are not used in our day-to-day life. Muscles that are not being used get weak and can become saggy, especially the ones in the lower face. That can leave signs of aging, which, as you know, is about the worst thing that can happen to you in this day and age. Even worse than bumping your toe into the counter when going to get a glass of water in the night.

Based on a study published by PAO Facial Fitness, 94% of their users have experienced the effects of continued PAO use. This might mean that the good days are ahead and this product might just become the next big thing.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

USE OF ENGLISH (20points)

Task 1.

For items 1 to 10 use an appropriate idiom A-J in the following sentences

1. But, as he says,	A. apple -pie order
2. Their house is always in.....	B. bring home the bacon
3. Steve isabout his tax return.	C. full of beans
4. I can't sit around all day - someone has got to ...	D. fine kettle of fish
5. Mary has..... right now.	E. salted away
6. I don't know anyone else who is so.....	F. in a stew
7. Alana fortune over the years.	G. to beef something up
8. Susan found herself in a.....	H. bread and butter
9. Gardening is her.....at the moment.	I. have other fish to fry
10.The company has plansits production.	J. half a loaf is better than none

Task 2.

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

A remarkable discovery

Fleming was studying **11.** (DEAD)bacteria in 1928 when he made his significant discovery. Being modest, he attributed it to “the greatest fortune».

However, it was fortune combined with a gift for **12.** (SCIENCE) observation

and a genius for research. For **13.** (EXAMINE) purposes Fleming had removed the cover of the bacteria culture plate with which he was working. A mould formed on the exposed culture. Any other, less gifted scientist would have thrown away the **14.** (ACCIDENT) obtained culture. Fleming, however, noticed that in the area surrounding the mould, the bacteria had disappeared. He kept a strain of the mould alive and began testing it. In 1929 he published his first medical paper proving that a lowly mould from soil was a **15.**(POWER) microbe killer that did not injure human tissue.

Task 3.

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

16. ASAP

17. IDK

18. IMO

19. ROFL

20. AFAIK

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

WRITING (20 points)

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

Reviews wanted

An Amazing Book that will keep you in suspense!

Have you read an exciting book recently? If so, write a review including some

general information about the book and its author. Describe the characters and the place of the action, saying whether or not you recommend it to other teenagers. Don't forget to send the review to us by the end of November! We will put the best reviews on our website next month.

Write **200-250** words (The headline is included in the word count)

Remember to:

- give a headline to your review;
- write some general information (title, writer's name, characters, the scene of the action, the problem raised by the author) about the book;
- use at least 2 passive structures and 2 idioms of your choice in your review;
- give at least 2 reasons why people of your age should read it.

Underline the required passive structures and idioms in your review.

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET
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