

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
(МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП)
ПИСЬМЕННЫЙ ТУР

возрастная группа (9-11 классы)

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;
- В вопросах 1-10, 26-40 раздела **“Use of English”** учитывается орфография. При наличии орфографической ошибки балл не начисляется.
- при оценке ответа в разделе **“Writing”** учитываются все виды ошибок (лексические, грамматические, орфографические, пунктуационные) и почерк (работа должна быть выполнена разборчивым почерком).

Задание письменного тура считается выполненным, если Вы вовремя сдаете его членам жюри.

Максимальная оценка 80 баллов.

LISTENING (10 points)

Time: 15 minutes

Task 1

For items **1-5** listen to the lecture of Professor Elena Vasquez, Department of Environmental Science (University of Edinburgh) talking about the most pressing environmental issues and decide whether the statements (**1-5**) are **TRUE (T)** or **FALSE (F)** according to the text you hear.

1. Professor Vasquez states that at least one-third of the food humans eat depends on insect pollinators.
True **False**
2. Restoring lost pollinator habitats is a top global priority.
True **False**
3. Microplastics in drinking water have been proven to cause cancer in humans.
True **False**
4. Wetlands are being destroyed primarily because of rising sea levels caused by climate change.
True **False**
5. Even without considering climate change the environmental damage mentioned in the text is already making life more difficult for people.
True **False**

Task 2

For items **6-10** listen to the lecture of Professor Elena Vasquez again. Choose the correct answer (**A, B** or **C**).

6. According to the professor, what is one major reason pollinators like hoverflies and wasps are declining, besides pesticides?
A) Increased use of organic farming methods
B) Pollinators don't have enough fruits and vegetables
C) Replacement of wildflower meadows with lawns and highways
7. Which of these is **NOT** listed by the professor as *a source* of microplastics in drinking water?
A) Toxic chemicals
B) Synthetic clothing and packaging
C) Plastics breaking down

8. Why does the professor mention bottled water in the context of microplastics?
- A) To recommend switching to reusable glass containers.
 - B) To challenge the assumption that bottled water is cleaner than tap water.
 - C) To prove that filtration technology is ineffective.
9. What does Professor Vasquez mean when she calls wetlands “nature’s kidneys”?
- A) Wetlands store large amounts of freshwater for human use
 - B) Wetlands filter toxins and excess nutrients from water, like kidneys clean blood
 - C) Wetlands help regulate body temperature in animals
10. What is the professor’s main purpose in this lecture?
- A) To argue that climate change is not a serious threat
 - B) To encourage students to stop using plastic water bottles
 - C) To highlight environmental problems that are overlooked despite their severity

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet

READING (20 points)

Time: 40 minutes

TEXT 1.

Making Sense of Monkey Business

A. 'Who can one hit, if not one's friends?' a famous actor once asked his old comrade and fellow actor shortly before punching him on the face. The response of the surprised, bruised actor is not recorded. Nevertheless, the story illustrates an interesting aspect of human behaviour. (1) _____ Peace was made - and this reconciliation represents the most important aspect of the incident, says Australian zoologist Adam Marcus Corban in his recently-published book.

B. He believes that scientists who study human nature have concentrated on violence, on our ability for competition, at the expense of our capacity for making peace. (2) _____ An examination of reconciliation is needed to correct the balance, he believes.

C. Corban has studied human peacemaking and has attempted to put it in its proper context - by comparing how we and our close animal cousins, the apes and monkeys, solve our disputes. (3) _____ It is, however, a dangerous approach, for it is all too easy to detect human 'motivation' in creatures incapable of such experiences.

D. But for Corban, such comparisons are not invalid. The only differences in behaviour, he believes, are those of time. (4) _____ Our species has many conciliatory gestures in common with these animals, e.g., stretching out a hand, smiling, kissing, embracing - which Corban traces back 30 million years. So, what does this new interpretation of human reconciliation tell us about world conflicts, peace negotiations and arms reduction talks? Unfortunately, not much, it seems.

E. 'If my studies of monkeys and apes contain any lesson for the world, it is that people who need each other for one reason or another are less likely to fight: and, if

they do fight, they are more likely to make up afterwards.' (5) _____
Nevertheless, it would be wrong to criticize such an interesting book for this reason.

***I. Read the article. Choose from sentences A–F the one which fits each gap (1–5).
There is one extra sentence you do not need.***

- A. Australian zoologist Adam Marcus Corban was reluctant to explain his theories.
- B. The result is a highly readable book which emphasizes the parallels between our behaviour and that of animals.
- C. As a result, these scientists have led people to believe that violence is much more a part of human nature than peace.
- D. Despite the unreasonable attack, the two men remained good friends.
- E. It is a message unlikely to revolutionize world politics.
- F. Whereas monkeys generally make up within minutes, humans can take years to do the same.

II. Read the article again and choose the sentence (6-10) that best summarizes each paragraph (A–E).

- 6. The evolutionary continuity of peacemaking gestures validates cross-species comparison. _____
- 7. Mutual dependence fosters post-conflict reconciliation — a modest but meaningful idea. _____
- 8. The scientific community mainly focuses on aggression in human nature; however, equal attention must be given to reconciliation to achieve a more accurate understanding of our species. _____
- 9. Attributing human motivation to animals is not always the right strategy. _____
- 10. Reconciliation is the defining and most revealing feature of human social behavior. _____

TEXT 2.

Read the text about Rosa Khutor, the most famous Russian ski resort. For questions 11-20 choose from the sections (A-D). Sections may be chosen more than once.

Rosa Khutor

A.	Rosa Khutor is one of Russia's most famous ski resorts, located in the stunning Caucasus Mountains near Sochi in southern Russia. Built for the 2014 Winter Olympics, it quickly became a top destination not just for athletes, but for families, adventure seekers, and nature lovers. The resort sits at an altitude of 560 to 2,320 meters, offering breathtaking views of snow-covered peaks and deep green valleys. Thanks to its southern location, Rosa Khutor often enjoys more sunshine than other Russian ski areas — a big plus for visitors! The modern infrastructure includes high-speed cable cars, heated chairlifts, and well-groomed pistes, making it comfortable even for first-timers. But don't be fooled — behind the beauty, the mountains can be challenging, and weather can change quickly, so visitors should always check forecasts and dress in layers.
B.	At Rosa Khutor, you don't just ski — you grow. Whether you're a total beginner or an experienced snowboarder, the resort's ski schools offer lessons in multiple languages, including English. Professional instructors help you master balance, turning, stopping, and even off-piste safety. Many visitors say they leave not only with better skiing skills but also with more confidence and discipline. "Learning to ski here taught me patience and how to face my fears," says Maria, a university student from Moscow. You'll also meet people from all over the world — from curious backpackers to retired couples enjoying winter sports. Locals who work at the resort are often warm and helpful, happy to share stories about mountain life or recommend the best hot chocolate spot. Friendships made on the slopes often last long after the snow melts.

C.	Of course, visiting Rosa Khutor isn't always easy. Some visitors find the prices higher than expected, especially for equipment rental and lift passes. Beginners might feel nervous on steeper slopes, and crowded weekends can mean long lines for lifts. The altitude can also affect some people — light-headedness or shortness of breath is not uncommon at the top stations. Weather is another challenge: while sunny days are common, sudden snowstorms or fog can reduce visibility and close some runs. That's why experts advise planning ahead — book lessons early, bring your own gear if possible, and avoid peak holiday weeks if you want a quieter experience. "Rosa Khutor is world-class," says Ivan Petrov, a former Olympic coach, "but like any serious mountain resort, it demands respect. Know your limits, take lessons if you're unsure, and never ski alone in unfamiliar areas."
D.	Beyond the slopes, Rosa Khutor offers surprising depth. In summer, the snow disappears, revealing wildflower meadows and hiking trails used by Olympic athletes for training. Mountain biking, paragliding, and yoga retreats are growing in popularity. The resort also hosts music festivals and cultural events, attracting artists and travelers who never imagined visiting a Russian ski town. For those interested in mountain ecology, guided nature walks teach about local plants, animals, and conservation efforts. And if you're thinking long-term, some visitors return year after year — not just for the sport, but for the community. "I met my wife here on a ski trip five years ago," laughs Dmitry, now a regular. "Now we bring our kids. Rosa Khutor isn't just a resort — it's become part of our family story." Whether you come for adrenaline, peace, or connection, Rosa Khutor has something to teach you — about mountains, about yourself, and about the joy of stepping outside your comfort zone.

In which paragraph is the following mentioned?

- 11.expectation versus reality disagreement
- 12.ways to grow emotionally, not just physically
- 13.importance of preparation and planning
- 14.a variety of activities not limited to cold months due to landscape transformation
- 15.personal contribution to one's experience beyond just providing services
- 16.important rules and requirements for both experienced and inexperienced riders
- 17.formation of relationships that can extend far beyond a simple vacation
- 18.advantages over other mountain areas in the country
- 19.conditions that can shift unexpectedly, forcing changes to plans
- 20.learning to manage one's own emotions and limits

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet

USE OF ENGLISH (40 points)

Time: 35 minutes

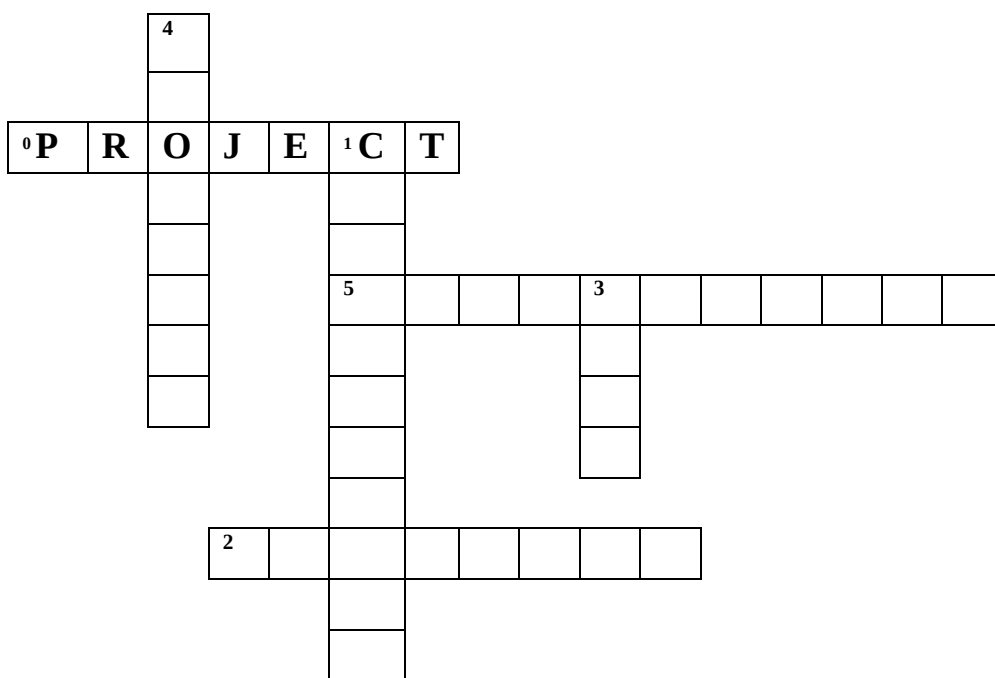
Task 1

For items 1-5, solve the crossword using the definitions of the required word given in brackets. The first example (0) is done for you.

Example: 0. – project

Our class had to do a group (0) ... *(a piece of work that you do by yourself or with others, especially as part of your studies)* about climate change. My team was very (1) ... *(working well together and helping each other)* — we shared the work and met every day after school. Our teacher said we needed to include (2) ... *(facts, numbers, or information used to support an idea or prove something)* to make our presentation stronger. We found some great graphs and statistics online. One group member forgot to sign each part, so we had to make a (3) ... *(petite, slight or trifling)* adjustment at the last minute.

The teacher was impressed and gave us high marks for **(4) ... (*performed comprehensively and completely, careful and accurate*)** work. She also reminded us that **(5) ... (*the quality of finishing your work by the agreed time*)** is just as important as doing good work!



Task 2

For items 6-10 you are given the definitions of homonyms. For each number provide the appropriate pair of homonyms. Be careful and mind the spelling! You must write the homonyms in each pair in the correct order. **The first example (0) is done for you.**

Example: 0. – higher/hire

0. Greater in altitude; or, to employ someone.
6. The money you pay to ride a bus, train, or taxi; or, treating people equally.
7. A sheet of glass in a window; or, a physical or emotional feeling of suffering or discomfort.
8. To speak to God, often to give thanks or ask for help; or, an animal that is hunted by another for food.
9. The part of the body between the ribs and hips; or, to use carelessly or without purpose, often causing loss or damage.
10. Sounding rough or harsh; or, a large animal commonly ridden.

Task 3.

For questions 11-25 read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. **The first example (0) is done for you.**

The Parking Meter Campaign

Halfway (0) **BETWEEN** the den of the Bengal tigers and the home of the African elephants at the San Francisco Zoo is an item more (11) ... seen along America's busy streets: a parking meter. But drop some money into it and you get (12) ... more than 30 minutes of parking (13) When a person completes his payment, a mechanical hummingbird flies (14) ... a jungle scene, it is a signal that the donation will save a small plot of tropical rainforest. The conservation meter was an idea that the zookeeper (15) ... up with while he was feeding the koalas one day.

A (16) ... coloured sign above the meter (17) ... you what your money is (18) ... towards: La Amistad National Park in Costa Rica. Each hectare (19) ... , reads the sign, will save 500 butterflies, 200 orchids, 10,000 mushrooms, 20 frogs, half a parrot and a thousandth of a jaguar. The message (20) ... a big impact especially on

children. Now, (21) ... than 20 other zoos have (22) these conservation meters. If the one million annual visitors to San Francisco Zoo (23) ... gave twenty-five cents, they could buy 800 hectares of ground. But it would still (24) ... more than these meters to change the fate of the rainforests, which are disappearing at the (25) of 20 hectares a minute.

0.	A. between	B. from	C. by	D. among
11.	A. conventionally	B. daily	C. always	D. commonly
12.	A. too	B. far	C. many	D. further
13.	A. period	B. time	C. space	D. hour
14.	A. thorough	B. though	C. across	D. away
15.	A. came	B. put	C. turned	D. gave
16.	A. fairly	B. clearly	C. keenly	D. brightly
17.	A. tells	B. says	C. announces	D. answers
18.	A. coming	B. going	C. being	D. giving
19.	A. reserved	B. assured	C. preserved	D. deserved
20.	A. gives	B. does	C. makes	D. turns
21.	A. more	B. most	C. much	D. many
22.	A. asked	B. required	C. sought	D. requested
23.	A. every	B. one	C. each	D. singly
24.	A. want	B. take	C. wish	D. use
25.	A. time	B. speed	C. rate	D. degree

Task 4.

For questions 26-40, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. **The first example (0) is done for you.**

Corkscrews

The first corkscrews were known as bottle screws and were invented in the early seventeenth century. They (0) **WERE** used to remove corks not (26) from wine bottles but also from perfume and medicine bottles. (27) the

middle of the eighteenth century the European countries of Britain, France, Germany, Holland and Italy had become the main market for corkscrews.

The French wanted (28) corkscrews to have ornate handles. The Dutch chose those (29) silver handles while the British and Germans shared a preference (30) plain wooden ones. Each manufacturer tried hard to protect his new ideas for the industrial production of corkscrews. It is estimated that in Britain, between the first corkscrew copyright (31) issued in 1794 and the start of the twentieth century, more (32) 300 such copyrights were granted.

By the nineteenth century the corkscrew was an essential object in (33) European home. A Frenchman began exporting corkscrews to Britain, (34) at the same time a British man was exporting his corkscrews to France. (35) a result, the corkscrew can (36) considered one of the first pan-European products.

Today (37) are many types of corkscrews, but manufacturers are still (38) for a stress-free method of removing corks, (39) the long list of copyrights is likely to grow (40) longer.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet

WRITING (10 points)

Time: 30 minutes

You see this advert on an English-speaking website for teenagers.

Reviews Wanted!

We want reviews of apps that help you learn a foreign language. Tell us briefly what the app is and how it teaches you (games, videos, quizzes, etc.). Say whether you think learning with the app is really effective — and whether you'd recommend the app to other teens and why.

The best reviews will be posted on our website.

Write your review. Use 100—150 words.

Transfer your review to the answer sheet