

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку 2025 г.

Муниципальный этап. 9 -11 классы

Карточка участника

SPEAKING

Famous Military Leaders

Set 1 Student 1: Mikhail Kutuzov

Preparation 15 minutes

Presentation and questions 10 minutes

Task 1

1. Monologue (3-4 minutes).

Your English Club is organising a contest to choose the best project on Famous Military Leaders. Your project is called '**Prominent Russians: Mikhail Kutuzov**'. If your project wins, you will present it during the regional contest. Now you are to present information about Mikhail Kutuzov at the Club meeting.

Prepare to speak about **Mikhail Kutuzov** using the Fact File. You need to speak about:

- his biography;
- famous battles;
- historical importance;
- legacy.

Persuade your fellow students that your project will be the best choice and remember to make an introduction and conclusion.

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

2. Questions and answers (2- 3 minutes).

Answer two questions asked by your partner, who wants to get ADDITIONAL INFORMATION not mentioned in your presentation.

Task 2

1. Listen to your partner's presentation (Set 2 Student 2: Alexander Suvorov) (3-4 minutes).

2. Questions and answers (2- 3 minutes).

Ask two questions about Alexander Suvorov to get ADDITIONAL INFORMATION not mentioned in the presentation. Questions about your partner's opinion are NOT accepted.

YOUR ANSWERS WILL BE RECORDED.

Mikhail Illarionovich Kutuzov

Biography	Mikhail Illarionovich Kutuzov was a prominent Russian general best known for his role in the Napoleonic Wars, particularly during the Patriotic War of 1812. Born: September 16, 1745, St. Petersburg, a noble military family. Father: Illarion Matveevich Kutuzov, a lieutenant general of the army corps of engineers. Mother: Anna Illarionovna Beklemisheva, from the Russian nobility. Education: The Artillery and Engineering School, aged 12. ● aged 14 - joined the army, became a corporal. ● served under the famous general Alexander Suvorov, learned much about tactics and leadership. From Suvorov, he would gain a deep respect for the bravery and endurance of the Russian soldier, learn the necessity of leading by example, and cultivate a commonsense approach to training and managing his army. ● 1782 – got married, five daughters and one son (died prematurely). ● participated in the Russian-Turkish wars, showed great skill as a commander and rose through the ranks to become a lieutenant /leɪˈten.ənt/ general. ● a severe head wound, lost an eye, travelled to Western Europe in search of medical help (Leyden, Holland; London, England). ● a brilliant soldier; also, a talented diplomat and administrator; spoke French, German, English fluently, also Polish, Swedish, Turkish. ● 1792 – 1802 - ambassador in Turkey and Berlin; Governor-General of Kiev, Vilnius, and St. Petersburg; headed the elite military school, taught literature and strategy. ● 1812 - Field Marshal and the commander-in-chief of the Russian army, ordered a retreat from Moscow to protect his soldiers, used clever tactics that later helped defeat Napoleon’s army. ● 1813, April 28, Bunzlau, Poland - died of disease.
Famous Battles	● The Russian-Turkish wars: Alushta (1773) and Ishmael / ˈɪʃmeɪəl / (1790). ● believed it was often better to save his army than to risk everything in a direct battle. ● 1805 - the Battle of Austerlitz against Napoleon, lost. ● the Patriotic War of 1812: the Battles of Smolensk, Borodino, Tarutino, and Maloyaroslavets. ● Awards: Russian and foreign, among which are: Order of St. George, Order of St. Alexander Nevsky, Order of Maria Theresa.
Historical Importance	● considered to have been the “Saviour of Russia”: defeated Napoleon’s army, victory that secured national pride and identity, also a major turning point in European history. ● strategic genius: the use of retreat, a scorched-earth policy, a focus on preserving his army’s strength. ● symbol of national resilience: his victory against Napoleon became a powerful symbol of Russian resilience, national unity, and identity.
Legacy	● monuments - Moscow, Smolensk, and St. Petersburg. ● Order of Kutuzov. ● the cruiser “Mikhail Kutuzov”. ● the town of Kutuzovo. ● St. Petersburg – the tomb in Kazan Cathedral.

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SPEAKING

Famous Military Leaders

Set 2 Student 2: Alexander Suvorov

Preparation 15 minutes

Presentation and questions 10 minutes

Task 1

1. Listen to your partner's presentation (Set 1 Student 1: Mikhail Kutuzov) (3-4 minutes).

2. Questions and answers (2- 3 minutes).

Ask two questions about Mikhail Kutuzov to get ADDITIONAL INFORMATION not mentioned in the presentation. Questions about your partner's opinion are NOT accepted.

Task 2

1. Monologue (3-4 minutes).

Your English Club is organising a contest to choose the best project on Famous Military Leaders. Your project is called '**Prominent Russians: Alexander Suvorov**'. If your project wins, you will present it during the regional contest. Now you are to present information about Alexander Suvorov at the Club meeting.

Prepare to speak about **Alexander Suvorov** using the Fact File. You need to speak about:

- his biography;
- famous battles;
- historical importance;
- legacy.

Persuade your fellow students that your project will be the best choice and remember to make an introduction and conclusion.

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

2. Questions and answers (2- 3 minutes).

Answer two questions asked by your partner, who wants to get ADDITIONAL INFORMATION not mentioned in your presentation.

YOUR ANSWERS WILL BE RECORDED.

Alexander Vasilyevich Suvorov

Biography	Alexander Vasilyevich Suvorov was an outstanding Russian military commander and strategist, known for never having lost a battle in his career. Born: November 13, 1729/1730, Moscow, a noble family. Father: Vasily Ivanovich Suvorov, a general-in-chief and a senator. Mother: Avdotya Fedoseyevna Manukova, from the Russian nobility. Suvorov was a sickly child but he proved to be an excellent learner, studying mathematics, literature, philosophy, and geography, learning four languages; studied military history, strategy, tactics. ● aged 12 – joined the army, became a corporal then a sergeant /'sɑ:dʒənt/. ● “first saw the war” at the battle in Poland. ● participated in the First Russian-Turkish War (1768-1774), promoted to the lieutenant /lef'ten.ənt/ general, took part in the capture of Emelian Pugachev, the leader of the Pugachev’s Rebellion. ● 1774 – got married, had two children. ● 1776 – commanded the Russian troops in the Crimea and the Kuban; showed deep care for his soldiers. ● the Second Russian-Turkish War (1787-1792): victory at Rymnik, got the name “Count Suvorov-Rymnik”; brilliant capture of Ishmael /'ɪʃməɪəl /, wounded three times. ● 1799 – under his leadership the allied Austro-Russian army liberated Italy from the troops of Republican France, got the title “the Prince of Italy”; the Swiss campaign, promoted to the rank of the Russian Generalissimo /ˌdʒenərə'lısɪmʊs/. ● 1800, May 6, St. Petersburg - died of disease, buried in the Alexander-Nevsky Lavra.
Famous Battles	● The Russian-Turkish wars: Ochakov (1788), Rymnik (1789) and Ishmael (1790) – capturing the Ottoman fortress with brilliant tactics. ● Polish Campaign (1794): stabilized Russian control over Poland. ● the Italian and Swiss Campaigns: pushed French forces out of Northern Italy; a remarkable Alpine crossing. ● Awards: Russian and foreign, among which are: Order of St. George, Order of St. Alexander Nevsky, Order of the Black Eagle, a golden sword with diamonds.
Historical Importance	● achieved over 60 significant victories. ● his tactical doctrines and dedication to rigorous training ("Train hard, fight easy") shaped modern military strategies; his methods are studied in military academies worldwide. ● campaigns against the Ottoman Empire and Poland embedded Russia as a major European power. ● The author of military theoretical works: - <i>Regiment institution</i> - an instruction of the order of service and military training. - <i>Science to Win</i> - an original system of views on the way of fighting and troops training.
Legacy	● monuments - Moscow, Smolensk and St. Petersburg. ● Order of Suvorov (1942). ● the battleship "Suvorov". ● the Suvorov Museum (St. Petersburg, 1900) and several Suvorov schools (Moscow, St. Petersburg, etc) ● town Suvorov in Tula region.

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SPEAKING

Famous Military Leaders

Set 3 Student 1: Pavel Nakhimov

Preparation 15 minutes

Presentation and questions 10 minutes

Task 1

1. Monologue (3-4 minutes).

Your English Club is organising a contest to choose the best project on Famous Military Leaders. Your project is called '**Prominent Russians: Pavel Nakhimov**'. If your project wins, you will present it during the regional contest. Now you are to present information about Pavel Nakhimov at the Club meeting.

Prepare to speak about **Pavel Nakhimov** using the Fact File. You need to speak about:

- his biography;
- famous battles;
- historical importance;
- legacy.

Persuade your fellow students that your project will be the best choice and remember to make an introduction and conclusion.

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

2. Questions and answers (2- 3 minutes).

Answer two questions asked by your partner, who wants to get ADDITIONAL INFORMATION not mentioned in your presentation.

Task 2

1. Listen to your partner's presentation (Set 4 Student 2: Fyodor Ushakov) (3-4 minutes).

2. Questions and answers (2- 3 minutes).

Ask two questions about Fyodor Ushakov to get ADDITIONAL INFORMATION not mentioned in the presentation. Questions about your partner's opinion are NOT accepted.

YOUR ANSWERS WILL BE RECORDED.

Pavel Stepanovich Nakhimov

Biography	Pavel Stepanovich Nakhimov was a distinguished Russian admiral and one of the most celebrated naval commanders in Russian history. Born: 1802, 5 July, village of Gorodok, Smolensk Gubernia; a noble Russian family, was the seventh of eleven children. Father: Stepan Mikhailovich Nakhimov, a landlord and the second major in the Imperial Russian Army. Mother: Feodosia Ivanovna Nakhimova. Education: 1817–1818 - St. Petersburg, the Naval Academy; became a midshipman, made sea voyages to the shores of Sweden and Denmark. • aged 16 - graduated; sent to the Baltic Fleet. • 1822 – assigned to the frigate /'frɪg.ət/ “Cruiser”, which took part in a round-the-globe expedition commanded by the well-known Russian explorer Mikhail Petrovich Lazarev. • 1825 – got married, had two daughters. • aged 24 – assigned to the warship “Azov”, participated in his first sea battle with the Turkish-Egyptian fleet; was injured. • served in the Russian-Turkish War (1828–1829): commanded the captured Turkish ship “Navarin” and participated in the blockade of the Dardanelles. • 1836 – commander of the ship “Silistria”, promoted to vice admiral. • the Crimean War (1853–1856): discovered, blocked in the Sinope /sɪ'noʊpə/ Bay and defeated the main forces of the Turkish fleet (November 18, 1853). • the heroic defense of Sevastopol (1854–1855), served as the port commander and military governor; led the defense of the city (supervised the construction of fortifications, directly controlled the troops during the fighting, constantly risking his life, setting examples of courage), was injured many times. • 1855, 28 June – was mortally wounded in the head, died in hospital two days later, buried in the Vladimirsky Cathedral, Sevastopol.
Famous Battles	the Crimean War (1853-1856): • commanded the Black Sea squadron /'skwɒdrən/; • the glorious victory in the Battle of Sinope: the Ottoman fleet was positioned between the Russians and the harbor’s shore defenses, demonstrated new naval warfare principles; • 1854–1855 - the prolonged Siege /si:dʒ/ of Sevastopol combined naval and land defense; coordination and personal leadership. Awards: Russian and foreign, among which are: Order of St. Vladimir, Order of St. George, Order of the White Eagle (Russia); Order of the Bath (United Kingdom).
Historical Importance	• revolutionized naval tactics - used powerful Paixhans /'peɪksənz/ guns that fired explosive shells—one of the first uses of such weapons in naval combat. • showcased a blend of technological modernization and creative use of existing resources. • thanks to Nakhimov’s leadership, the poorly defended city of Sevastopol became a well-protected fortress (the integrated defense of the port from both sea and land).
Legacy	• Order of Nakhimov (1944), the Nakhimov medal (1944); • several passenger liners and cruisers; • monuments in Moscow and Sevastopol; • city streets and naval schools in Russia.

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SPEAKING

Famous Military Leaders

Set 4 Student 2: Fyodor Ushakov

Preparation 15 minutes

Presentation and questions 10 minutes

Task 1

1. Listen to your partner's presentation (Set 3 Student 1: Pavel Nakhimov) (3-4 minutes).

2. Questions and answers (2- 3 minutes).

Ask two questions about Pavel Nakhimov to get ADDITIONAL INFORMATION not mentioned in the presentation. Questions about your partner's opinion are NOT accepted.

Task 2

1. Monologue (3-4 minutes).

Your English Club is organising a contest to choose the best project on Famous Military Leaders. Your project is called '**Prominent Russians: Fyodor Ushakov**'. If your project wins, you will present it during the regional contest. Now you are to present information about Fyodor Ushakov at the Club meeting.

Prepare to speak about **Fyodor Ushakov** using the Fact File. You need to speak about:

- his biography;
- famous battles;
- historical importance;
- legacy.

Persuade your fellow students that your project will be the best choice and remember to make an introduction and conclusion.

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2. Questions and answers (2- 3 minutes).

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YOUR ANSWERS WILL BE RECORDED.

Fyodor Fyodorovich Ushakov

Biography	Admiral Fyodor Ushakov was a legendary naval commander known for being undefeated in 43 naval battles. Born: 1745, 24 February, village of Burnakovo, Yaroslavl province, Moscow Gubernia, a modest family of the minor nobility. Father: Fyodor Ignatyevich Ushakov, a retired sergeant /'sɑ:dʒənt/ of the Preobrazhensky Regiment of the Russian Imperial guards. Mother: Paraskeva Nikitichna Ushakova. Education: aged 16, St. Petersburg, the Marine Cadet Corps. ● graduated and sent to the Baltic Fleet, transferred to the Don Flotilla (Taganrog), supervised the construction of a naval base in Sevastopol and the building of docks in Kherson. ● participated in the Russian-Turkish War (1787–1792): the battle near the island Fidonisi (successfully applied new tactics, moving away from the classical norms of naval combat), took over the Black Sea Fleet, defeated the Turkish squadron /'skwɒd.rən/ in the Kerch Strait. ● 1790 - a rear admiral, later a full admiral. ● famous for his discipline, humanity, and care for his sailors (never lost a single ship or allowed any of his men to be taken prisoner). ● 1807 – retired, lived in his estate near the Sanaksar Monastery, devoted himself to faith, prayer, and charity. ● 1817 – died, buried near the monastery.
Famous Battles	Russian-Turkish War (1787–1792): ● defeated the Turks in several major sea battles despite their numerical superiority – Fidonisi, Kerch, Tendra, and Cape Kaliakra /kɑ:li'ɑ:krə/; ● innovative tactics (breaking the traditional line-of-battle formation and attacking enemy flagships directly). the War of the Second Coalition (1798–1800): ● commanded a combined Russian–Turkish fleet in the Mediterranean; ● captured the island of Corfu. In the course of 43 naval battles under his command he did not lose a single ship and never lost a battle. Awards: Russian and foreign, among which are: Order of St. George, Order of St. Vladimir, Order of St. Alexander Nevsky, the Ottoman Empire military decoration Chelengk /tʃe'læŋk/
Historical Importance	● revolutionised naval tactics (emphasised mobility, coordination, and surprise attacks). ● a strict but fair leader, valued the lives of his sailors. ● victories helped strengthen Russia’s position in the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, made him one of the greatest admirals in Russian history.
Legacy	● 2004 - canonized by the Russian Orthodox Church as a righteous warrior (the only naval commander to receive this honor). ● Order of Ushakov. ● several warships. ● the town of Ushakovskoye. ● monuments: Moscow, Sevastopol, Saransk.