

**ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ
ЯЗЫКУ 2025-2026 г.**

МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП

ПИСЬМЕННЫЙ ТУР

9 класс

Уважаемый участник олимпиады!

Вам предстоит выполнить письменные задания.

Время выполнения заданий письменного тура 135 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 – 75 баллов.

Listening Comprehension

(15 points)

Time: 30 min

Task 1

For items 1–10 listen to a passage from a lecture about the growth of book clubs and decide whether the statements (1–10) are TRUE (A), or FALSE (B) according to the text you hear. You will hear the text twice.

The speaker says:

1. In 2015 Mark Zuckerberg promised to learn Mandarin Chinese.

A) True B) False

2. Mark Zuckerberg has been reading books since 2015.

A) True B) False

3. Mark Zuckerberg asked Facebook users to help him with the choice of books.

A) True B) False

4. The books were mainly about technological advances.

A) True B) False

5. It is easier to read an e-book than a paper book in poor countries.

A) True B) False

6. People around the world started to read much more thanks to social media.

A) True B) False

7. Online reading groups have replaced face-to-face ones.

A) True B) False

8. There are approximately 400,000 reading clubs in Britain now.

A) True B) False

9. A Socialist Feminist group was one of the outcomes of the readers' meetings.

A) True B) False

10. The speaker is surprised with the huge sales of books because of the Facebook power.

A) True B) False

Task 2

For items 11–15 listen to the dialogue. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C) to answer questions 11–15. You will hear the text only once.

11. The photo Ann and Brian are discussing was taken

A) from a car.

B) from a plane.

C) from the top of the mountain.

12. During her mountain trip Ann used

A) a parachute.

B) metal ropes.

C) a cable car.

13. Ann thinks the equipment she used was

A) safe.

B) bad.

C) rusty.

14. The base jumpers that Ann saw jumped

A) into deep water.

B) in special clothes.

C) from planes.

15. Brian thinks base jumping is

- A) a fearless activity
- B) an amazing activity
- C) a crazy activity

Reading Comprehension

(20 points)

Time: 45 min

Task 1

Read the article and complete the gaps (1–6) with the sentences (A-H) below. There are two extra sentences which you do not need to use.

A What was even more impressive was the way the children shared the information.

B In 2007, he was invited to give a prestigious TED talk about his research and his theories on self- organized learning.

C With this in mind, Professor Mitra set up The School in the Cloud in 2014, an Internet platform aimed at schools, teachers and parents who wanted to do this.

D Well, that's exactly what Professor Sugata Mitra did to children in one of the most poverty-stricken neighbourhoods of the Indian capital, New Delhi, in 1999.

E It didn't take long for most of them to work out how to confidently surf the internet, which caused problems of its own.

F So there's no doubt that teachers will always be key to a child's education.

G The second happened when a child discovered something by accident.

H That's exactly what happened to some children in a school in the Indian capital, New Delhi, in 1999.

Independent learning

Nowadays, we are all so used to using a computer that we can do it without thinking. But how would you feel if you were presented with a computer for the first time that had no instructions and was in a foreign language?

1) _____ Professor Mitra specialised in education and technology, and he decided to install a computer with an Internet connection into a hole in a wall in Kalkaji, New Delhi. Anyone on the street could access the screen and keyboard, but there were no instructions, and everything was in English, an unknown language to the majority of the children.

Soon after the computer was installed, children began to learn how to use it and were accessing the Internet. Over the next six months, most of the children in the neighbourhood succeeded in using the mouse, opening programs, browsing the Internet, and even downloading games, music and videos.

Professor Mitra and his team of researchers observed two ways in which learning was taking place. The first was when one child learned something independently and then showed the others. 2) _____ The others, who were watching, then repeated the action when they used the computer. By repeating what they had learned, they would often learn something new as well, which resulted in more knowledge being gained by the group.

3) _____ They organised meetings where they shared their knowledge and worked on problems together and even formulated detailed study plans. And they did this all on their own.

Professor Mitra's experiments eventually gained international recognition. 4) _____ Soon, teachers and education experts around the world became interested in opening Self Organized Learning Environments in their schools. 5) _____ These days, you will find areas for self-organised learning in primary schools in Europe, North and South America, Africa, Asia and Australia. Many people wondered what self-organised learning would mean for teachers. In fact, some of Mitra's critics of the computer experiments noted that without an adult present, the computers in the street were used mainly by older and bigger boys. They also observed that once students had learned how to use the computers, they often benefitted from having an adult around to motivate them to develop new skills. Not only do teachers ensure everyone has a fair chance to use the technology, they also encourage students to push themselves further and reach their full potential.

6) _____ But what Professor Mitra's experiments show us is that perhaps it is time to recognise that students don't just need to depend on their teachers for their education. They can do so much more on their own.

Task 2

Read the text again and choose the best answers (A, B, C or D).

1 Professor Mitra's research involved ...

- A putting a computer in the street so that anyone walking past could use it.
- B giving children a computer to use at home.
- C giving a few children computer lessons so that they would teach their friends.
- D using computers to tackle poverty.

2 The experiment used a computer which ...

- A included details on how to use it in English.
- B was in a language that most local children would understand.
- C was accompanied by detailed information about how it worked.
- D included no information on how to use it and was in no other language except English.

3 After the professor installed the computer, ...

- A children asked the researchers for help to use it.
- B children quickly worked out how to access the Internet.
- C children took around six months to be able to use it properly.
- D only a few children in the area worked out how to use it.

4 Professor Mitra discovered that ...

- A children only learned how to use the computer by using it themselves.
- B much of the learning that took place was shared by the group.

- C the children who used the computer the most learned the most about how to use them.
- D children who learned something on their own tended not to tell the others.

5 The researchers were also impressed that ...

- A children were prepared to go to meetings organized by the researchers.
- B children followed the timetables and plans they'd been given.
- C children formed groups and planned their learning.
- D their predictions about self-organised learning came true.

6 Some of Professor Mitra's critics observed that ...

- A without teachers, children were unable to learn some of the functions of the computer.
- B teachers would have been unable to motivate students to do more.
- C the presence of teachers would have helped more children gain access to the computer.
- D not all children who participated benefitted from the computer.

Task 3

Read the texts that tell true stories of survival. Choose the correct text (A, B, C or D) for sentences (1–10). There are two extra sentences which you do not need to use.

Which text ...

- 1 features someone who had the knowledge to know what they could eat? _____
- 2 describes an attack on the people? _____
- 3 suggests it was surprising that the person could move? _____
- 4 features an event that was made worse by the weather? _____
- 5 describes a race against time? _____
- 6 features an accident caused by animals? _____
- 7 mentions how the person used the natural landscape to help them? _____

8 describes how the person attracted attention? _____

Extraordinary stories of survival

A

In June 1972, Dougal Robertson, a retired navy officer and his wife Lyn were sailing across the Pacific Ocean with three of their children and a friend, 17 months into a round-the-world voyage when disaster struck. Orcas struck their wooden yacht, which quickly sunk, leaving the family to survive on two small boats. After six days, their food and water ran out, so they survived by eating turtles and fish they managed to catch. Seventeen days later, one of their boats deflated, so the six of them had to move into the tiny smaller boat. Things got worse when sharks circled their boat and Dougal had to fight them off with his hands to protect his family. But eventually, 38 days after their yacht sank, they were rescued by a Japanese fishing ship, thirsty, barely able to speak, but alive.

B

In late June 2018, the world's attention was focussed on a large cave system in the Chiang Rai area of Thailand when 12 boys and their coach from a local football team got trapped inside. They had gone exploring after football practice one afternoon, but heavy rain soon filled up the cave and blocked their exit. Cave divers and rescue experts from around the world flew in to help the Thai army to organise the rescue. But it wasn't easy. The caves were quickly filling with rainwater, there were strong currents, the boys had no food and no one knew where they were.

Nine days after they had entered the cave, two British divers found the boys and their coach alive almost 3 km down in the caves. But the danger wasn't over as the divers had to quickly find a way to get the boys out of the cave before it filled with water. On 7th July, two weeks after the boys had gone missing, the rescue began. Over 100 divers worked for three days to bring the boys and their coach safely out.

C

When a passenger flight crashed over the Peruvian rainforest on Christmas Eve 1971, 17-year-old Juliane Koepcke was the only survivor. With a broken bone in her neck and cuts to her arms, amazingly, she was able to walk away.

With some knowledge of how to survive in the rainforest, Juliane looked for water and soon found a stream. Not only did this provide her with fresh water to drink and a natural path in the thick forest, but she also knew that if she followed this down, it would eventually lead to a larger river and people. For nine days, she walked and swam until she found a hut and a boat. Soon, some men found her and took her down the river in their boat to a place where she could be flown to hospital.

D

On 31st March 2016, after taking a few wrong turns in her car, Ann Rodgers, a 72-year-old woman from Tucson, Arizona, found herself on a remote road in the Arizona desert, with no fuel and no mobile phone signal to call for help. After spending the night in her car, she decided to leave it and go in search of help. For the next nine days, she was alone in the desert. Fortunately, Mrs Rodgers had taken lessons in survival. She drank water from a pond, identified plants to eat, and even cooked a turtle over a fire. She also made a large sign with sticks and stones that said 'HELP'. It was this action that saved her life, as it was soon spotted by a pilot flying over the area, and nine days after she went missing, Mrs Rodgers was rescued alive and well.

Use of English Comprehension

(40 points)

Time: 45 min

Task 1

Read the text about living in a new country. Decide which of the four words best fits each space.

Although living in another country can be an (1) _____ adventure, it is sometimes proves (2) _____ a difficult experience. Many things are new and different – not only the language and culture but also (3) _____ things like where to buy stamps or when banks are open. For a

person who is used (4) _____ in control of their world these new experiences can make them feel helpless, (5) _____ and frustrated.

Many of those who start a life somewhere else often go through certain (6) _____ before they feel at home in their new (7) _____.

The first few weeks after arrival in another country is full of positive feelings and excitement. Then (8) _____ sets in and can make you feel angry and impatient. Some people (9) _____ their new home for such feelings. Eventually, however, most newcomers settle (10) _____ and begin to adapt.

However, when a person returns to their own culture, they may (11) _____ the same things in reverse. It takes them (12) _____ time to get back to their former life in their home country.

1	excited	exciting	pleasure	thrilled
2	have been	be	of being	to be
3	everyday	daily	average	regular
4	been	to being	to be	being
5	confusing	confused	confuse	confusion
6	steps	times	eras	stages
7	surroundings	settings	atmospheres	situations
8	life	certainty	reality	truth
9	cause	blame	accuse	hold
10	in	off	of	back
11	bear	happen	suffer	experience
12	some	any	every	all

Task 2

Read the text about what teenagers tend to wear. Some of the lines are correct; some have a word, which should not be there. Write this word in the box next to the line. If the line is correct put a tick ✓ in the box.

1	My teenage children would rather not to go out at all than go	
2	out wearing the “wrong” clothes or footwear. Even in cold	

3	weather they prefer to go out without to wearing a jacket	
4	if it means avoiding of wearing something which does not	
5	make them look cool. While the problem is the clothes that teenagers	
6	think are cool tend to be more expensive than those which	
7	are not. Also , “uncool” clothes are often much more warmer	
8	than also trendy ones, but unfortunately, kids can’t stand	
9	from wearing them. Certain brand names are not as popular, for	
10	some reason, as others. Take boots, for example. I bought a pair	
11	of boots for my young son which looked like exactly the same	
12	as another more well-known make of boots. They were also	
13	cost twice as much as the ones I had chosen. He refused himself to	
14	wear the boots I had got for him.	

Task 3

Read the text and complete the gaps using the word given in capitals to form a new word that fits in the space in the same line.

Exploring Russia

1	The Trans-Siberian Railway _____ in the early 20th century and is still the longest railway in the world.	COMPLETE
2	The Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg _____ as one of the largest and oldest museums in the world.	RECOGNIZE
3	While St. Basil's Cathedral _____ in the 16th century, it became a symbol of Russia's cultural heritage.	BUILD
4	By the 19th century, Russian literature _____ global recognition through the works of Tolstoy and Dostoevsky.	GAIN
5	Today, the Bolshoi Theatre _____ as one of the leading opera and ballet companies in the world.	REGARD
6	Over the past century, traditional Russian	PROMOTE

	crafts _____ through festivals and exhibitions.	
7	Russia's diverse landscapes _____ inspiration for artists and writers throughout its history.	PROVIDE

Task 4

Match the items 45-50 to the descriptions A-F.

UK Tourist Attraction		Description	
1	Hadrian's Wall	A	This spot is the most westerly point of England. It used to be called Belerion – meaning ‘the shining land’ – by the ancient Celts centuries ago and it's been private land since 1066 which has always been kept open and conserved for the public to explore.
2	The Giant's Causeway	B	It has been the Scottish home of the Royal Family since it was purchased for Queen Victoria by Prince Albert in 1852. On 8th September 2022 The Queen died peacefully
3	Whitby Abbey	C	It was the north-west frontier of the Roman empire for nearly 300 years. It is a spectacular World Heritage Site, marching 73 miles from sea to sea across some of the wildest and most dramatic countryside in England.
4	Balmoral Castle	D	It is a prehistoric ritual monument which is situated on Salisbury Plain in south-western England. Although its precise purpose is unknown, experts think that it could have been a tribal gathering place or a religious centre that was possibly used for observing the Sun and Moon and working out the farming calendar.
5	Land's End	E	It is a National Nature Reserve packed with lots of diverse wildlife. As well as being one of the most beautiful and green nature reserves in Britain, the place is also dotted with many caves, which makes it so fun to explore. This is a perfect way to appreciate the natural beauty this country has to offer.
6	Stonehenge	F	Since its founding by St Hilda around 657AD, it's been a bustling settlement, a kings' burial place, the meeting place of Celtic and Roman clerics to set the date for Easter still used today, the home of saints including the poet Caedmon, and inspiration for Bram Stoker's Dracula.
7	Sherwood Forest	G	It is an area of about 40,000 interlocking basalt columns, the result of an ancient volcanic eruption. It is located on the northeast coast of Northern Ireland, about two miles north of the town of Bushmills. It was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1986.