

Олимпиада школьников по английскому языку.

Муниципальный этап. 2025-2026 уч. год.

Задания для участника (7-8 классы)

Максимальное количество баллов – 85 баллов

LISTENING - 13 баллов (1 балл за правильный ответ), 20 минут

Task 1. You will hear people talking in several situations. For questions 1-8, choose the most appropriate answer A, B or C. You will hear the recording twice. Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

1 You hear a girl talking about a new film.

Why does she want to see it?

A to have a better understanding of the novel it is based on

B because her friends have recommended it

C because she likes action films

2 You hear a man talking about a car journey he made recently.

Where was the biggest traffic jam?

A coming out of London B near the airport C getting off the motorway

3 You hear a woman talking about a present.

What was she given? A a piece of clothing B some jewellery C a drawing

4 You hear a boy talking about his favourite footballer.

Which team does he play for? A Arsenal B Liverpool C Birmingham

5 You hear a man booking theatre tickets by phone.

How much will they cost altogether? A £73 B £75 C £78

6 You hear a woman talking about moving to Scotland.

How did she feel when she met her neighbours?

A pleased they were so friendly

B annoyed because she couldn't understand their accent

C surprised that they treated her like a foreigner

7 You hear a radio advertisement for a museum.

What period does the special exhibition deal with?

A the 1940s B the 1920s C the 1950s

8 You hear two friends talking about a television programme they have both seen.

What sort of programme was it?

A a quiz show B a documentary C a soap opera

Task 2. You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about their memories of their first day at school. For questions 9-13, choose from the list (A-H) what each speaker remembers about the experience. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

Speaker 1

9) ...

A) I was late for the first class.

B) The building seemed very big.

Speaker 2

10) ...

C) A relative of mine was already there.

D) I felt very lonely.

Speaker 3

11) ...

E) I was glad there wasn't a uniform.

F) I wasn't wearing the right clothes.

Speaker 4

12) ...

G) I had to walk to school alone.

Speaker 5

13) ...

H) I had a positive feeling from the very start.

READING – 12 баллов (1 балл за правильный ответ), 30 минут

Task 1. Read the newspaper article about exam technology. For questions 1-6, choose the most appropriate answer based on the information in the text. Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

The Future of Exams

Like it or not, technology is already an established part of the exam process and the only argument still to be fought at this year's e-assessment

conference and exhibition, taking place in London this week, is just how much further in that direction we should go.

At one end, little has changed. Students still, by and large, take exams in much the same way as they always have. They walk into a room full of desks with an invigilator on hand to tell them when to start and stop and to make sure no one is texting anyone else, and everyone is ticking the right boxes, or writing out the answer in longhand if required. It's once the ink has dried that the real change in the system kicks in.

Instead of divvying up the scripts between the thousands of markers, they are now scanned into a central computer and the markers then access them online.

The benefits are obvious. It's quicker, cheaper and more efficient. The really dull components, such as multiple choice or simple questions such as "name four things that contribute to global warming", can be marked automatically or by less experienced markers, whereas questions requiring a more nuanced, longer answer can be left to the old hands. Your best markers don't have to be wasted on the straightforward stuff.

Students can also benefit. "Markers can now give much more precise feedback", says Kathleen Tattersall, who chairs the Institute of Educational Assessors. "We can tell someone almost exactly what he or she needs to do to improve a grade because we can show them what they got right and wrong. This is particularly useful for anyone looking to resit a January exam in the summer, because teachers can tailor individual revision plans for all their students."

For all its advantages, no one reckons that this assessment model is the finished article. "There are difficulties that need to be ironed out", says Martin Walker, a former English teacher and a principal examiner for one of the main boards. "Because markers are now often only given a few questions from each paper, it's hard to get an accurate feel of exactly what a student knows. You don't know. When you had an entire exam script in front of you, you could build up a picture of the candidate's range of knowledge, so when there was room for doubt in an answer you could make a judgement call based on previous responses. It's much harder to do that now."

"There are also limits to what you can easily read on screen", he adds. "In my experience, most examiners end up printing out the long essays and

working from a hard copy, which is both time-consuming and slightly self-defeating." The danger, as Tattersall concedes, is that schools end up teaching only what technology is capable of assessing. "Rather, we have to look at how IT is used in the classroom to improve teaching and learning and base our exams on that model", she says.

It is certain that we are only halfway through the electronic revolution. In the coming years, more and more exams will be completed – as well as marked – online, and the government and the Qualifications and Curriculum Authority will have to think hard about ways of maintaining standards.

By far the easiest form of online testing to implement is multiple choice. As students can take the test online and it can be automatically marked instantaneously, this system is almost foolproof. The downside is that most people associate multiple choice with dumbing down, on the grounds that anything that can be reduced to a yes or no, right or wrong answer is bound to be over-simplified.

"Not true", says Stevie Pattison-Dick, head of communications for Edexcel. "Some multiple-choice exams may be quite straightforward, but if they are, they only reflect the level of knowledge a student is expected to attain. There's nothing inherently simple about multiple choice. We've become very sophisticated in our question setting and are able to cross-reference the answers, so an examiner can now tell whether someone has just got lucky by ticking the right box or actually understood the process on which he or she was being assessed." One of the final exams a medical student has to pass before qualifying as a doctor is multiple choice, so this method of assessment has to be extremely rigorous.

1 The writer believes that

- A. nothing of significance has changed in the exam system.
- B. a revolution in exam taking may soon be initiated.
- C. many students cheat by using their mobile phones.
- D. technology doesn't greatly affect students when they sit exams.

2 What does the writer mean by 'old hands' in paragraph 3?

- A. retired examiners
- B. experienced examiners
- C. examiners who have reached a certain age
- D. mature students

3 Which of the following is not mentioned as a benefit of computer marking?

- A. better utilisation of examiners
- B. more interesting questions can be set
- C. many set questions do not need human markers at all
- D. financial advantages

4 What is stated to be a disadvantage of the current system?

- A. Many examiners complain that the work is boring now.
- B. Examiners no longer have enough work.
- C. Examiners have a limited impression of the candidate.
- D. Examiners aren't as skillful as they used to be.

5 What is implied about the general perception of multiple-choice testing?

- A. It is easy for a student to cheat.
- B. It reduces the student's writing skills.
- C. It lowers the standard of the exam.
- D. It's impossible for a computer error to be made.

6 According to Stevie Patterson-Dick, multiple-choice exams

- A. do have a large element of chance in them.
- B. are not always the best way to test medical students.
- C. are by far the best way to test students on particular subjects.
- D. can be composed in a way that makes students reaffirm their knowledge.

Task 2. Read the given text. Some sentences have been removed from it. Choose from the given sentences (A-H) the best one for each gap. There is an extra sentence which you should not use. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

The robot shop

Like most ideas that seem absolutely revolutionary, the concept behind the robot shop is actually very simple. In fact, it has already been around for many years in the form of vending machines selling bars of chocolate or drinks. This idea has been further developed to create the first robot shop, which may eventually change the future of shopping.

The prototype robot shop in a suburb of London looks like a giant vending machine. 7..... The display on the right is refrigerated and holds items such as milk, yoghurt and cheese, while the display on the left has an impressive selection of biscuits, coffee, cakes and crisps. It does not have the variety of conventional shops, but it can cope with a late-night request for bread or painkillers.

A central console is what allows you to actually do your shopping. You key in the code numbers of the goods you want, which are displayed just underneath each item in the window, and a huge robot arm reaches out and picks up each item, bringing it over to the console inside the shop.

An electronic display shows you the total you have to pay. 8..... Unlike supermarkets, in robot shops you can only collect the goods after you've paid. When the robot arm finds the things you want, it drops them into a hatch and you reach inside to take them out. If this happened before you paid, you could easily walk off with the goods without having paid for them.

The system couldn't yet be described as entirely efficient. There's a lot of room for improvement. The robot arm represents one of the biggest problems. 9..... The arm has to be very accurate in order to pick up the item it has reached for, carry it to the hatch and safely drop it into it.

The difficulty of judging customer attitudes is another reason why the robot shop has to be tested. Customers are still cautious about doing most of their shopping in a robot shop, but this is only to be expected; every new invention has been regarded with some suspicion at first. 10.....

The manufacturers of robot shops suggest that the small shopkeeper in inner-city areas represents their biggest potential client. 11..... People in the area value the convenience of being able to pop out virtually all hours of the day and night for some item they have forgotten or suddenly feel like buying. Small shopkeepers are likely to invest in robot shop equipment, rather than employ part-time staff to work twenty-four hours a day.

The question is whether customers will prefer the impersonal service of a robot shop to the conventional type of shopping where there's human contact. 12..... Machines do not take lunch breaks, they hardly ever make mistakes and they are never rude to customers. Isn't this the sort of efficiency people want from a shop these days?

A Not least of which are concerns about mechanical failure, especially when they occur in the middle of the night.

B The first thing you notice are the two large display windows which are absolutely packed with goods.

C The real question is whether, over the three-month testing period, enough people will overcome their doubts and start shopping here in significant numbers.

D For security reasons, you have to do this before the robot arm starts gathering your goods.

E Many shops like these only survive because they stay open late, or even around the clock in some cases.

F Experience with similar mechanised service equipment, such as cash dispensers, suggest that there are considerable advantages for both customers and shop owners.

G The challenge is to create a piece of machinery which will be delicate enough to pick up eggs but at the same time strong enough to pick up bottles of mineral water and baked-bean cans.

USE OF ENGLISH - 40 баллов, 50 минут

Task 1. For questions 1-10 complete each sentence with the correct part of the body. Choose from the following words in the box. There are more words than you need. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

FOOT	HEAD	TOOTH	BREAST
FACE	HEART	TEETH	BONE
NECK	FEET	TONGUE	LEGS
EYE	HAIR	MOUTH	BLOOD
EAR	HAND	LEG	BACK
FINGERS	NOSE	HANDS	ARMS

- After years of guilt, he finally made a clean _____ of it and confessed everything to his family.
- The old bookstore changed _____ last month and now has a lovely new café inside.
- His comment about quitting his job was _____ in cheek—he loves it there.
- The sound of the chalk squeaking on the board set my _____ on edge.
- You've been studying nonstop—come to the party tonight and let your _____ down!
- I could never turn my _____ on a friend who needs my help.
- We paid through the _____ for concert tickets because we bought them last minute.
- The company turned a deaf _____ to the workers' complaints about unsafe conditions.
- The math problem was completely above my _____; I couldn't make sense of it.
- I'm going to stick my _____ out and recommend this risky but innovative plan.

Task 2. For questions 11-18 fill in the gaps with the correct answers from the box. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) Geoffrey Chaucer | i) The Raven |
| b) Ernest Hemingway | j) Murder on the Orient Express |
| c) Edgar Allan Poe | k) The Hobbit |
| d) Charles Dickens | l) To Kill a Mockingbird |
| e) William Shakespeare | m) The Canterbury Tales |
| f) Agatha Christie | n) The Old Man in the Sea |
| g) J.R.R. Tolkien | o) David Copperfield |
| h) Harper Lee | p) Macbeth |

- In _____, written by _____, a young girl named Scout grows up in the racially divided American South of the 1930s, learning powerful lessons about justice, courage, and kindness.
- _____, written by _____, tells the story of an old Cuban fisherman's brave struggle with a giant fish far out at sea — a tale that won its author the Nobel Prize in Literature.

- 13) _____ wrote _____, a tragic play about a brave Scottish nobleman whose greed for power leads to murder, guilt, and his eventual downfall — one of the most famous plays in the world.
- 14) _____, written by _____, tells the story of a shy gentleman who leaves his cozy home to join a band of dwarves on a dangerous journey to recover stolen treasure — a fantasy loved by readers of all ages.
- 15) _____ wrote _____ in the 1300s, describing a group of travelers who share funny, moral, and sometimes shocking tales on their way to Canterbury Cathedral in England.
- 16) _____, a classic by _____, follows a poor boy in 19th-century England who faces many hardships before becoming a writer — a story inspired by the author's own difficult childhood.
- 17) The mysterious and spooky poem _____ was written by _____, one of America's first great writers of horror and suspense, famous for stories about death, loss, and dark emotions.
- 18) In _____, written by _____, the clever detective Hercule Poirot investigates a shocking crime aboard a luxury train — one of the best-known mysteries ever written.

Task 3. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the phrasal verbs from the box. There are more options than you need. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

send off	put up with	draw back	get behind	bring out
liven up	get across	count on	catch on	fix up
stand by	let down	run through	cheer up	get by

What makes a good friend?

"To my mind, a good friend is someone you can 19) _____, and someone who will 20) _____ you when the going gets tough."

"My best friend is the one who 21) _____ the best in me." *Henry Ford*

"Alex is my best friend; he's a great laugh. When I'm down he 22) _____ me _____."

"A friend is someone who will 23) _____ your faults because they like you."

"I 24) _____ with a little help from my friends." *Lennon and McCartney*

"A good friend is somebody who is there when you need them: someone who'll 25) _____ you and won't 26) _____ you _____."

"For me, a good friend is anyone who 27) _____ the party!"

Task 4. Read the text below and think of ONE word which best fits each space. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

YOUNG ENTREPRENEUR OF THE YEAR

19-year-old Becky Benfield is one of a small number of teenage businesspeople to make it (28) _____ the finals of the Young Entrepreneur of the Year Award. The competition is designed to encourage young people to set (29) _____ their own businesses (30) _____ awarding a prize to the young businessperson (31) _____ impresses the judges most with (32) _____ they have achieved. The winner (33) _____ receive (34) _____ all-expenses paid business-class trip to the USA worth £5000.

Becky runs a company (35) _____ imports and sells model horses to collectors and museums. Collecting the horses (36) _____ been Becky's childhood hobby and two years (37) _____ her parents encouraged her to create a website where people (38) _____ buy and sell them. The business has (39) _____ a great success and Becky now has (40) _____ own office and employs four members of staff.

WRITING - 20 баллов, 50 минут

31 December. But where is the New Year's tree, presents, Father Frost? Write a short fairy tale (180-220 words) explaining what had happened and why people stopped celebrating the New Year's holiday? Your fairy tale must be atmospheric and emotional, making readers feel both the bitterness of the holiday's loss and joy of its return.

Use the words in your fairy tale: a firecracker, New Year's resolutions and a nutcracker.