

Total: 54

Г-4	АНГ	0	9	5	0	6	1	6
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**ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2025-2026 УЧ. Г.
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 9-11 КЛАССЫ**

LISTENING

10 MINUTES (10 POINTS)

For items 1-10, listen to a radio talk for young people about astrology, and decide whether the statements 1-10 are **TRUE** according to the text you hear, or **FALSE**, or the information on the statement is **NOT STATED** in the text.
You will hear the text twice.

	T	F	NS
1. The movement of stars determines people's lives.		✓	
2. Most people have no faith in astrology.		✓	
3. Should they decide on a serious issue, a small <u>percentage</u> of people are likely to turn to the stars.	✓		
4. Simon agrees with psychologists on the influence of a person's time of birth on their personality.	✓		
5. The time of birth remains a defining factor throughout the whole life.	✓	✓	✓
6. A statistical <u>comparison</u> between the person's choice of career and their star sign is the most effective tool in predicting future events in their life.			✓
7. More than 15 % of entertainers were born in the second half of summer.			✓
8. Spring is a <u>favourable period</u> for travelling and finances.		✓	
9. People in financial professions are connected with one particular star sign.	✓		
10. Technological advances have reduced the influence of nature on us.	✓		

READING

30 MINUTES (15 POINTS)

Task 1. Read the text and choose the correct option to complete the sentences 1-10.

The World of Parkour

In 1902, a volcano in the Caribbean island of Martinique blew up. A French naval officer on the scene, Lt. George Hébert managed to coordinate the rescue of over 700 people, both indigenous and European. He noticed, as he did so, how people moved, some well, some badly, around the obstacles in their path, and how this affected their chances of survival. Hébert had travelled widely and was well aware of skills many indigenous people exhibited in being able to traverse the natural environment.

From these experiences, Hébert developed a training discipline which he called 'the natural method' in which climbing, jumping and running techniques were used to negotiate obstacles. His method was adopted by the French military and became the basis for all their training. In time, it became known as *parcours du combattant* – the path of the warrior.

Raymond Belle was a practitioner of *parcours* in Vietnam in the 1950s. He had great athletic ability, and the skills and agility he had learnt through *parcours* earned him a reputation as an agile and elite soldier. In later life, he returned to France and passed on his skills to his son, David, who combined

what he had learnt from his father with his own knowledge of martial arts and gymnastics, and in time, the sport of parkour was born.

Parkour involves a range of 'moves', although none are official. They involve vaulting, jumping and landing accurately on small and narrow features, catching ledges, traversing high wall and landing with a rolling impact to absorb impacts.

Belle formed a group of traceurs called the Yamikasi, meaning 'strong man, strong spirit', that included his friend, Sebastian Foucan. In time, the two of them started to follow different paths. Belle concentrated on the art of getting from place to place in the most efficient way possible, while Foucan developed his own style which involved more self-expression. This he termed free running. From the late 1990s, the art and sport of parkour spread worldwide. Both Belle and Foucan gave interviews and appeared on television. In 2003, filmmaker Mike Christie made the film *Jump London*, and urban free running, or freeflow, began to dominate the London scene. But it was the arrival of YouTube in 2005 that really brought free running to a global audience. People around the world began to post their videos online, making free running a mainstream sport, and in 2007, the first major free running and parkour competition was held in Vienna.

Since parkour values freedom, there are few facilities dedicated to the practice. Traceurs use both rural and urban areas, typically parks, offices and abandoned buildings. Traceurs generally respect the environment they practice in, and since part of their philosophy is 'leave no trace', there have been few concerns over damage to property. However, law enforcement and fire and rescue teams argue that free runners are risking their lives needlessly, especially when they practice at height. However, practitioners argue that injuries are rare, because they rely on their own hands and feet rather than things out of their immediate control, such as ice and wheels, as is the case with skiing and race-driving.

1. George Hebert developed *parcours du combattant* because....

- A. he saw native people doing it in Martinique.
- ☒ B. he saw how it could save lives.
- C. he saw how the French were poor at negotiating obstacles.

2. The natural method...

- A. was replaced by Hebert's new discipline.
- B. was taught to Hebert by indigenous people.
- ☒ C. was widely practiced by the French military.

3. Raymond Belle...

- A. was trained by George Hebert.
- B. gave the discipline its new name.
- ☒ C. was a notable practitioner of the natural method.

4. David Belle...

- ☒ A. brought in moves from other disciplines.
- B. also learnt parkour while in the French military.
- C. learnt parkour from his father in Vietnam.

5. A traceur is...

- A. a parkour move.
- ☒ B. someone who practices parkour.
- C. an obstacle in a parkour course.

6. Freerunning differs from parkour in that...

- A. it is faster.
- ☒ B. it is more creative.
- C. it is more efficient.

7. What brought parkour and freerunning to an international audience?

- A. TV appearances and interviews
- B. a British documentary
- ☒ C. a video sharing website

8. According to practitioners, where is the best place to do parkour or free-running?

- A. in cities
- B. in safe facilities
- ☒ C. wherever you like

9. Which of the following is NOT true about freerunning?

- A. There are a large number of reported injuries.
 - B. There are now international competitions.
 - C. Practitioners often cause damage to public property.
- 10. Parkour and freerunning practitioners...**
- A. require a lot of equipment.
 - B. rely on their own bodies.
 - C. avoid taking risks.

Task 2. Read the text about the film *A Plastic Ocean*.

Match the missing sentences with the correct place in the text (11–15).

A Plastic Ocean is a film to make you think. Think, and then act. We need to take action on our dependence on plastic. We've been producing plastic in huge quantities since the 1940s. Drink bottles, shopping bags, toiletries and even clothes are made with plastic. (11) C. What happens to all the rest? This is the question the film *A Plastic Ocean* answers. It is a documentary that looks at the impact that plastic waste has on the environment. Spoiler alert: the impact is devastating.

The film begins as a journey to film the largest animal on the planet, the blue whale. But during the journey the filmmakers (journalist Craig Leeson and environmental activist Tanya Streeter) make the shocking discovery of a huge, thick layer of plastic floating in the middle of the Indian Ocean. (12) B. In total, they visited 20 locations around the world during the four years it took them to make the film. The documentary premiered in 2016, and is now on streaming services such as Netflix.

It's very clear that a lot of research went into the film. There are beautiful shots of the seas and marine life. (13) A. We see how marine species are being killed by all the plastic we are dumping in the ocean. The message about our use of plastic is painfully obvious.

(14) E. In the second half, the filmmakers look at what we can do to reverse the tide of plastic flowing around the world. They present short-term and long-term solutions. These include avoiding plastic containers and 'single-use' plastic products as much as possible. Reuse your plastic bags and recycle as much as you can. The filmmakers also stress the need for governments to work more on recycling programmes, and look at how technology is developing that can convert plastic into fuel.

We make a staggering amount of plastic. In terms of plastic bags alone, we use five hundred billion worldwide annually. Over 300 million tons of plastic are produced every year, and at least 8 million of those are dumped into the oceans. (15) D. Once you've seen *A Plastic Ocean*, you'll realise the time is now and we all have a role to play.

Match the missing sentences with the correct place in the text (11 – 15).

- A. These are contrasted with scenes of polluted cities and dumps full of plastic rubbish.
- B. This prompts them to travel around the world to look at other areas that have been affected.
- C. We live in a world full of plastic, and only a small proportion is recycled.
- D. The results are disastrous, but it isn't too late to change.
- E. But the film doesn't only present the negative side.

USE OF ENGLISH.

30 MINUTES (28 POINTS)

Task 1. Read the story below. For gaps 1-8 choose the correct answer A-D

Work Unpaid

Stetson was the richest man (1) ___ town. He had made his money in the oil business and (2) ___ he was living on his own, he never gave money to charity. This is probably why everybody hated him.

One day he decided (3) ___ a new house built in the most fashionable part of town with a fireplace in his large living room. When the mason had finished working on the fireplace, he asked Mr.

Stetson (4) ___ the money he was owed. 'I'm afraid I can't pay you today. You see, I don't have the exact money,' Mr. Stetson said. 'No problem, but please don't use the fireplace (5) ___ you've paid me,' went the answer. The client agreed unwillingly.

Four hours later the wealthy man phoned the workman, shouting, 'My house is (6) ___ smoke!' 'I told you not to use the fireplace yet,' the mason replied. A little later he arrived (7) ___ Mr. Stetson's house and received his money. He immediately took a ladder, went up to the roof and took out his heaviest hammer. He simply (8) ___ it drop into the chimney breaking the pane of glass he had build into it.

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| 1 A at | ☒ B in | C for | D by |
| 2 A even | B until | ☒ C although | D where |
| ☒ 3 A to have | B having | C to do | D doing |
| 4 A - | B to | C from | ☒ D for |
| ☒ 5 A until | B when | C because | D while |
| 6 A filled of | ☒ B full of | C filled | D full |
| 7 A - | B by | C to | ☒ D at |
| ☒ 8 A let | B hit | C did | D looked |

Task 2. For items 9–19, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

There is an example at the beginning (9)

Impressionism is a very natural stage of art's (9) <i>development</i>	DEVELOP
Russian painters had started their (10) ... of experiments with light and modified colour schemes before they visited France and got acquainted with French impressionism.	HEARD <i>heard</i>
And yet, there is a difference between Russian and French impressionistic (11) ... in terms of their subject matter, light and colour scheme.	DEPICT <i>depiction</i>
As far as French artists were concerned, they portrayed life differently in (12) ... to Russian painters.	COMPARE <i>comparison</i>
However, Russian impressionists never attempted to break away from (13) ...	REAL <i>reality</i>
Strictly speaking, Vasily Polenov can be regarded as a path (14) ... in this field.	BREAK <i>breaker</i>
He was one of the first Russian painters who visited Paris in the 1870s and became (15) ... fascinated by impressionism.	ENORMOUSLY
He didn't abandon his own distinct painting style, but he made every effort to (16) ... his students in Russia with his French findings and encouraged their own artistic explorations.	FAMILIAR <i>familiarize</i>
Thanks to his (17) ... support, his like-minded contemporary artist Konstantin Korovin felt confidence to work differently.	ENTHUSIASM <i>enthusiastic</i>
The Moscow School of Painting, Sculpture and (18) ... had never had landscape painting classes as this genre was seen as the one for amateurs.	ARCHITECTURE
V. Polenov was the first to introduce such classes and he was (19) ... besieged by students who wanted to paint nature.	VIRTUALLY

Task 3. For items 20–29, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. Use from three to five words. The number of words you should put in the gap is specified in each case. Do NOT use contracted forms. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example: 0. "Let's go to the cinema on Sunday," said Ann.
wanted (4 words)

Ann _____ to the cinema on Sunday.

0 wanted us to go

20. Betty was the only one who didn't enjoy the performance.
apart

Everyone enjoyed the performance apart from Betty. (3 words)

21. The price of the meal includes dessert.

is

The dessert is included in the price of the meal. (3 words)

22. My sister is too short to be a basketball player.

not

My sister is not tall enough to be a basketball player. (4 words)

23. I have to clean up the studio before I can leave.

until

I cannot leave until I have cleaned up the studio. (4 words)

24. She regrets not having gone to university.

wishes

She wishes she had gone to university. (4 words)

25. She isn't repainting the kitchen until Monday.

being

The kitchen is not being repainted until Monday. (4 words)

26. Everyone left except for Mike.

exception

With the exception of Mike, everyone left. (4 words)

27. The fridge is completely empty.

left

There is nothing left in the fridge. (4 words)

28. They've only got half the boys they need to make up a team.

twice

They need twice as many boys as they've got to make up a team. (5 words)

29. I'm certain she wrote the article herself.

must

She must have written the article herself. (3 words)

WRITING.

30 MINUTES (10 POINTS)

Comment on the following statement.

«Some people prefer to travel abroad; others say that there is much to be seen in our own country»
What is your opinion?

Write 150 - 200 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give reasons for it

- give arguments for the other point of view and explain why you don't agree with it
- draw a conclusion

~~I want to give a talk about travelling.~~

There are a lot of disputes about the best place for travelling nowadays. Some people prefer to travel abroad, but others say that there is much to be seen in our own country.

In my opinion, travelling abroad and travelling in our own country are both great options. You can get to know a range of landmarks and local culture. Thanks to your choice, you can gain success or glow up yourself, for example, travelling abroad you can develop your language skills and immerse in a different culture. Travelling in our own country can help you to make friends and receive new knowledge about your own country.

There can be the other point of view, for instance someone might ~~rekon~~ ~~rekon~~ reckon that the best choice is travelling abroad, but it depends on ~~the~~ ~~reason~~ ~~specific~~ person. Some people can just ~~en~~ can just love the spaces of their country and they ~~extract~~ ~~go~~ for a walk for kicks (they choice it to go for a walk for kicks).

In a conclusion, I would say ~~there~~ that there is no ~~the~~ best place for travelling. It's only depends on people's goals.

That is all what I wanted to say.

K1-1

K2-1

K3-2

K4-2

K5-1

4

log

Answer Sheet

Participant's ID number _____

Listening		Use of English	
1	F +	1	B +
2	F +	2	C +
3	T +	3	A +
4	T +	4	D +
5	F +	5	A +
6	NS +	6	B +
7	NS -	7	D +
8	F -	8	A +
9	T -	9	DEVELOPMENT
10	T +	10	heard -
Reading		11	depiction -
1	B +	12	comparison +
2	C +	13	reality +
3	C +	14	breaker +
4	A +	15	enormously +
5	B +	16	familiarize +
6	B +	17	enthusiastic +
8	C +	18	architecture +
9	A +	19	virtually +
10	B +	20	apart from Betty +
11	C +	21	is included in +
12	B +	22	is not tall enough +
13	A +	23	leave until I have +
14	E +	24	wishes she had gone +
15	D +	25	is not being repainted +
7	C +	26	the exception of Mike +
		27	is nothing left in +
		28	twice as many boys as +
		29	must have written +

15

26

Total: 50

Г-4	АНГ	09	506	17
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**ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2025-2026 УЧ. Г.
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 9-11 КЛАССЫ**

LISTENING

10 MINUTES (10 POINTS)

For items 1–10, listen to a radio talk for young people about astrology, and decide whether the statements 1–10 are TRUE according to the text you hear, or FALSE, or the information on the statement is NOT STATED in the text.

You will hear the text twice.

	T	F	NS
1. The movement of stars determines people's lives.		✓	
2. Most people have no faith in astrology.			
3. Should they decide on a serious issue, a small percentage of people are likely to turn to the stars.	✓		
4. Simon agrees with psychologists on the influence of a person's time of birth on their personality.	✓		
5. The time of birth remains a defining factor throughout the whole life.		✓	
6. A statistical comparison between the person's choice of career and their star sign is the most effective tool in predicting future events in their life.			✓
7. More than 15 % of entertainers were born in the second half of summer.	✓		✗
8. Spring is a favourable period for travelling and finances.	✗		✓
9. People in financial professions are connected with one particular star sign.		✓	
10. Technological advances have reduced the influence of nature on us.	✓		

READING

30 MINUTES (15 POINTS)

Task 1. Read the text and choose the correct option to complete the sentences 1-10.

The World of Parkour

In 1902, a volcano in the Caribbean island of Martinique blew up. A French naval officer on the scene, Lt. George Hébert managed to coordinate the rescue of over 700 people, both indigenous and European. He noticed, as he did so, how people moved, some well, some badly, around the obstacles in their path, and how this affected their chances of survival. Hébert had travelled widely and was well aware of skills many indigenous people exhibited in being able to traverse the natural environment.

From these experiences, Hébert developed a training discipline which he called 'the natural method' in which climbing, jumping and running techniques were used to negotiate obstacles. His method was adopted by the French military and became the basis for all their training. In time, it became known as parcoures du combatant – the path of the warrior.

Raymond Belle was a practitioner of parcoures in Vietnam in the 1950s. He had great athletic ability, and the skills and agility he had learnt through parcoures earned him a reputation as an agile and elite soldier. In later life, he returned to France and passed on his skills to his son, David, who combined

what he had learnt from his father with his own knowledge of martial arts and gymnastics, and in time, the sport of parkour was born.

Parkour involves a range of 'moves', although none are official. They involve vaulting, jumping and landing accurately on small and narrow features, catching ledges, traversing high wall and landing with a rolling impact to absorb impacts.

Belle formed a group of traceurs called the Yamikasi, meaning 'strong man, strong spirit', that included his friend, Sebastian Foucan. In time, the two of them started to follow different paths. Belle concentrated on the art of getting from place to place in the most efficient way possible, while Foucan developed his own style which involved more self-expression. This he termed free running. From the late 1990s, the art and sport of parkour spread worldwide. Both Belle and Foucan gave interviews and appeared on television. In 2003, filmmaker Mike Christie made the film *Jump London*, and urban free running, or freeflow, began to dominate the London scene. But it was the arrival of YouTube in 2005 that really brought free running to a global audience. People around the world began to post their videos online, making free running a mainstream sport, and in 2007, the first major free running and parkour competition was held in Vienna.

Since parkour values freedom, there are few facilities dedicated to the practice. Traceurs use both rural and urban areas, typically parks, offices and abandoned buildings. Traceurs generally respect the environment they practice in, and since part of their philosophy is 'leave no trace', there have been few concerns over damage to property. However, law enforcement and fire and rescue teams argue that free runners are risking their lives needlessly, especially when they practice at height. However, practitioners argue that injuries are rare, because they rely on their own hands and feet rather than things out of their immediate control, such as ice and wheels, as is the case with skiing and race-driving.

1. George Hebert developed *parcours du combattant* because....

- A. he saw native people doing it in Martinique.
- ☒ B. he saw how it could save lives.
- C. he saw how the French were poor at negotiating obstacles.

2. The natural method...

- A. was replaced by Hebert's new discipline.
- B. was taught to Hebert by indigenous people.
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3. Raymond Belle...

- A. was trained by George Hebert.
- B. gave the discipline its new name.
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4. David Belle...

- ☒ A. brought in moves from other disciplines.
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5. A traceur is...

- A. a parkour move.
- ☒ B. someone who practices parkour.
- C. an obstacle in a parkour course.

6. Freerunning differs from parkour in that...

- A. it is faster.
- ☒ B. it is more creative.
- C. it is more efficient.

7. What brought parkour and freerunning to an international audience?

- A. TV appearances and interviews
- B. a British documentary
- ☒ C. a video sharing website

8. According to practitioners, where is the best place to do parkour or free-running?

- A. in cities
- ☒ B. in safe facilities
- ☒ C. wherever you like

9. Which of the following is NOT true about freerunning?

- A. There are a large number of reported injuries.
 - B. There are now international competitions.
 - C. Practitioners often cause damage to public property.
- 10. Parkour and freerunning practitioners...**
- A. require a lot of equipment.
 - B. rely on their own bodies.
 - C. avoid taking risks.

Task 2. Read the text about the film *A Plastic Ocean*.

Match the missing sentences with the correct place in the text (11–15).

A Plastic Ocean is a film to make you think. Think, and then act. We need to take action on our dependence on plastic. We've been producing plastic in huge quantities since the 1940s. Drink bottles, shopping bags, toiletries and even clothes are made with plastic. (11) C. What happens to all the rest? This is the question the film *A Plastic Ocean* answers. It is a documentary that looks at the impact that plastic waste has on the environment. Spoiler alert: the impact is devastating.

The film begins as a journey to film the largest animal on the planet, the blue whale. But during the journey the filmmakers (journalist Craig Leeson and environmental activist Tanya Streeter) make the shocking discovery of a huge, thick layer of plastic floating in the middle of the Indian Ocean. (12) B. In total, they visited 20 locations around the world during the four years it took them to make the film. The documentary premiered in 2016, and is now on streaming services such as Netflix.

It's very clear that a lot of research went into the film. There are beautiful shots of the seas and marine life. (13) A. We see how marine species are being killed by all the plastic we are dumping in the ocean. The message about our use of plastic is painfully obvious.

(14) E. In the second half, the filmmakers look at what we can do to reverse the tide of plastic flowing around the world. They present short-term and long-term solutions. These include avoiding plastic containers and 'single-use' plastic products as much as possible. Reuse your plastic bags and recycle as much as you can. The filmmakers also stress the need for governments to work more on recycling programmes, and look at how technology is developing that can convert plastic into fuel.

We make a staggering amount of plastic. In terms of plastic bags alone, we use five hundred billion worldwide annually. Over 300 million tons of plastic are produced every year, and at least 8 million of those are dumped into the oceans. (15) D. Once you've seen *A Plastic Ocean*, you'll realise the time is now and we all have a role to play.

Match the missing sentences with the correct place in the text (11 – 15).

- A. These are contrasted with scenes of polluted cities and dumps full of plastic rubbish.
- B. This prompts them to travel around the world to look at other areas that have been affected.
- C. We live in a world full of plastic, and only a small proportion is recycled.
- D. The results are disastrous, but it isn't too late to change.
- E. But the film doesn't only present the negative side.

USE OF ENGLISH.

30 MINUTES (28 POINTS)

Task 1. Read the story below. For gaps 1-8 choose the correct answer A-D

Work Unpaid

Stetson was the richest man (1) ____ town. He had made his money in the oil business and (2) ____ he was living on his own, he never gave money to charity. This is probably why everybody hated him.

One day he decided (3) ____ a new house built in the most fashionable part of town with a fireplace in his large living room. When the mason had finished working on the fireplace, he asked Mr.

Stetson (4) ___ the money he was owed. 'I'm afraid I can't pay you today. You see, I don't have the exact money,' Mr. Stetson said. 'No problem, but please don't use the fireplace (5) ___ you've paid me,' went the answer. The client agreed unwillingly.

Four hours later the wealthy man phoned the workman, shouting, 'My house is (6) ___ smoke!' 'I told you not to use the fireplace yet,' the mason replied. A little later he arrived (7) ___ Mr. Stetson's house and received his money. He immediately took a ladder, went up to the roof and took out his heaviest hammer. He simply (8) ___ it drop into the chimney breaking the pane of glass he had build into it.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1 A at | <u>B in</u> | C for | D by |
| 2 A even | B until | <u>C although</u> | D where |
| 3 <u>A to have</u> | B having | C to do | D doing |
| 4 <u>A -</u> | B to | C from | <u>D for</u> |
| 5 <u>A until</u> | B when | C because | D while |
| 6 A filled of | <u>B full of</u> | C filled | D full |
| 7 A - | B by | <u>C to</u> | D at |
| 8 <u>A let</u> | B hit | C did | D looked |

Task 2. For items 9–19, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

There is an example at the beginning (9)

Impressionism is a very natural stage of art's (9) <i>development</i>	DEVELOP
Russian painters had started their (10) ... of experiments with light and modified colour schemes before they visited France and got acquainted with French impressionism.	HEARD <i>hearing</i>
And yet, there is a difference between Russian and French impressionistic (11) ... in terms of their subject matter, light and colour scheme.	DEPICTION
As far as French artists were concerned, they portrayed life differently in (12) ... to Russian painters.	COMPARESEN
However, Russian impressionists never attempted to break away from (13) ...	REALISM
Strictly speaking, Vasily Polenov can be regarded as a path (14) ... in this field.	BREAKER
He was one of the first Russian painters who visited Paris in the 1870s and became (15) ... fascinated by impressionism.	ENORMOUS 'g
He didn't abandon his own distinct painting style, but he made every effort to (16) ... his students in Russia with his French findings and encouraged their own artistic explorations.	FAMILIARISE
Thanks to his (17) ... support, his like-minded contemporary artist Konstantin Korovin felt confidence to work differently.	ENTHUSIASM + s
The Moscow School of Painting, Sculpture and (18) ... had never had landscape painting classes as this genre was seen as the one for amateurs.	ARCHITECTURE
V. Polenov was the first to introduce such classes and he was (19) ... besieged by students who wanted to paint nature.	VIRTUALLY

Task 3. For items 20–29, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. Use from three to five words. The number of words you should put in the gap is specified in each case. Do NOT use contracted forms. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example: 0. "Let's go to the cinema on Sunday," said Ann.

wanted (4 words)

Ann _____ to the cinema on Sunday.

0 wanted us to go

20. Betty was the only one who didn't enjoy the performance.

apart

Everyone enjoyed the performance apart from Betty. (3 words)

21. The price of the meal includes dessert.

is

The dessert is included the price of the meal. (3 words)

22. My sister is too short to be a basketball player.

not

My sister is not going to be a basketball player. (4 words)

23. I have to clean up the studio before I can leave.

until

I cannot _____ cleaned up the studio. (4 words)

24. She regrets not having gone to university.

wishes

She _____ to university. (4 words)

25. She isn't repainting the kitchen until Monday.

being

The kitchen _____ until Monday. (4 words)

26. Everyone left except for Mike.

exception

With _____, everyone left. (4 words)

27. The fridge is completely empty.

left

There _____ the fridge. (4 words)

28. They've only got half the boys they need to make up a team.

twice

They need _____ they've got to make up a team. (5 words)

29. I'm certain she wrote the article herself.

must

She _____ the article herself. (3 words)

WRITING.

30 MINUTES (10 POINTS)

Comment on the following statement.

«Some people prefer to travel abroad; others say that there is much to be seen in our own country»

What is your opinion?

Write 150 - 200 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give reasons for it

- give arguments for the other point of view and explain why you don't agree with it
- draw a conclusion

Some people prefer to travel abroad, but others say that there's much to be seen in our own country. So, what's better: exploring the world and different cultures or seeing all the amazing things our country has to offer?

I, personally, like travelling abroad better, because I don't feel attached to my hometown and my country, and I really wanna see what's out there. I've always wanted to learn many different languages and explore different cultures, so travelling around the whole world is perfect for me.

However, I do think that people who want to travel across their own country are valid too, and I don't completely disagree with them, because every country is beautiful and people want to explore your hometown just like you want to explore theirs. We get used to living in our cities and forget how amazing they are!

At the end of the day, it just depends on the person's preferences and goals in life, and to each their own.

K1-2

K2-1

K3-1

K4-1

K5-1

Total: 6

Answer Sheet

Participant's ID number F-4 AHT 09 506 T4

Listening		Use of English	
1	F +	1	B +
2	NS -	2	C +
3	T +	3	A +
4	T +	4	D +
5	F +	5	A +
6	NS +	6	B +
7	T +	7	C -
8	NS +	8	A +
9	F +	9	DEVELOPMENT
10	F -	10	apart from Betty hearing -
Reading		11	is included in depiction -
1	B +	12	comparison -
2	C +	13	realism +
3	C +	14	breaker +
4	A +	15	enormously +
5	B +	16	familiarise -
6	B +	17	enthusiastic +
8	C +	18	architecture +
9	A +	19	virtually +
10	B +	20	apart from Betty +
11	C +	21	is included in +
12	B +	22	is not going to -
13	A +	23	leave until I have +
14	E +	24	wishes she had gone +
15	D +	25	is not being repainted +
4	C +	26	except the exception of Mike +
		27	is nothing left in +
		28	twice the number of boys -
		29	must have written +

15

21

Total: 49

Г-4	АНГ	09	506	23
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**ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2025-2026 УЧ. Г.
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 9-11 КЛАССЫ**

LISTENING

10 MINUTES (10 POINTS)

**For items 1–10, listen to a radio talk for young people about astrology, and decide whether the statements 1–10 are TRUE according to the text you hear, or FALSE, or the information on the statement is NOT STATED in the text.
You will hear the text twice.**

	T	F	NS
1. The movement of stars determines people's lives.		✓	
2. Most people have no faith in astrology.	✓		
3. Should they decide on a serious issue, a small percentage of people are likely to turn to the stars.	✓		
4. Simon agrees with psychologists on the influence of a person's time of birth on their personality.		✓	
5. The time of birth remains a defining factor throughout the whole life.			✓
6. A statistical comparison between the person's choice of career and their star sign is the most effective tool in predicting future events in their life.			✓
7. More than 15 % of entertainers were born in the second half of summer.			✓
8. Spring is a favourable period for travelling and finances.	✓		
9. People in financial professions are connected with one particular star sign.		✓	
10. Technological advances have reduced the influence of nature on us.	✓		

READING

30 MINUTES (15 POINTS)

Task 1. Read the text and choose the correct option to complete the sentences 1-10.

The World of Parkour

In 1902, a volcano in the Caribbean island of Martinique blew up. A French naval officer on the scene, Lt. George Hébert managed to coordinate the rescue of over 700 people, both indigenous and European. He noticed, as he did so, how people moved, some well, some badly, around the obstacles in their path, and how this affected their chances of survival. Hébert had travelled widely and was well aware of skills many indigenous people exhibited in being able to traverse the natural environment.

From these experiences, Hébert developed a training discipline which he called 'the natural method' in which climbing, jumping and running techniques were used to negotiate obstacles. His method was adopted by the French military and became the basis for all their training. In time, it became known as *parcours du combattant* – the path of the warrior.

Raymond Belle was a practitioner of *parcours* in Vietnam in the 1950s. He had great athletic ability, and the skills and agility he had learnt through *parcours* earned him a reputation as an agile and elite soldier. In later life, he returned to France and passed on his skills to his son, David, who combined

what he had learnt from his father with his own knowledge of martial arts and gymnastics, and in time, the sport of parkour was born.

Parkour involves a range of 'moves', although none are official. They involve vaulting, jumping and landing accurately on small and narrow features, catching ledges, traversing high wall and landing with a rolling impact to absorb impacts.

Belle formed a group of traceurs called the Yamikasi, meaning 'strong man, strong spirit', that included his friend, Sebastian Foucan. In time, the two of them started to follow different paths. Belle concentrated on the art of getting from place to place in the most efficient way possible, while Foucan developed his own style which involved more self-expression. This he termed free running. From the late 1990s, the art and sport of parkour spread worldwide. Both Belle and Foucan gave interviews and appeared on television. In 2003, filmmaker Mike Christie made the film Jump London, and urban free running, or freeflow, began to dominate the London scene. But it was the arrival of YouTube in 2005 that really brought free running to a global audience. People around the world began to post their videos online, making free running a mainstream sport, and in 2007, the first major free running and parkour competition was held in Vienna.

Since parkour values freedom, there are few facilities dedicated to the practice. Traceurs use both rural and urban areas, typically parks, offices and abandoned buildings. Traceurs generally respect the environment they practice in, and since part of their philosophy is 'leave no trace', there have been few concerns over damage to property. However, law enforcement and fire and rescue teams argue that free runners are risking their lives needlessly, especially when they practice at height. However, practitioners argue that injuries are rare, because they rely on their own hands and feet rather than things out of their immediate control, such as ice and wheels, as is the case with skiing and race-driving.

1. George Hebert developed *parcour du combattant* because....

- A. he saw native people doing it in Martinique.
- ☒ B. he saw how it could save lives.
- C. he saw how the French were poor at negotiating obstacles.

2. The natural method...

- A. was replaced by Hebert's new discipline.
- B. was taught to Hebert by indigenous people.
- ☒ C. was widely practiced by the French military.

3. Raymond Belle...

- A. was trained by George Hebert.
- B. gave the discipline its new name.
- ☒ C. was a notable practitioner of the natural method.

4. David Belle...

- A. brought in moves from other disciplines.
- B. also learnt parkour while in the French military.
- ☒ C. learnt parkour from his father in Vietnam.

5. A traceur is...

- A. a parkour move.
- ☒ B. someone who practices parkour.
- C. an obstacle in a parkour course.

6. Freerunning differs from parkour in that...

- A. it is faster.
- ☒ B. it is more creative. C. it is more efficient.

7. What brought parkour and freerunning to an international audience?

- A. TV appearances and interviews
- B. a British documentary
- ☒ C. a video sharing website

8. According to practitioners, where is the best place to do parkour or free-running?

- A. in cities
- B. in safe facilities
- ☒ C. wherever you like

9. Which of the following is NOT true about freerunning?

BCCCBBC AB

- A. There are a large number of reported injuries.
 - B. There are now international competitions.
 - C. Practitioners often cause damage to public property.
- 10. Parkour and freerunning practitioners...**
- A. require a lot of equipment.
 - B. rely on their own bodies.
 - C. avoid taking risks.

Task 2. Read the text about the film *A Plastic Ocean*.

Match the missing sentences with the correct place in the text (11–15).

A Plastic Ocean is a film to make you think. Think, and then act. We need to take action on our dependence on plastic. We've been producing plastic in huge quantities since the 1940s. Drink bottles, shopping bags, toiletries and even clothes are made with plastic. (11) C. What happens to all the rest? This is the question the film *A Plastic Ocean* answers. It is a documentary that looks at the impact that plastic waste has on the environment. Spoiler alert: the impact is devastating.

The film begins as a journey to film the largest animal on the planet, the blue whale. But during the journey the filmmakers (journalist Craig Leeson and environmental activist Tanya Streeter) make the shocking discovery of a huge, thick layer of plastic floating in the middle of the Indian Ocean. (12) B. In total, they visited 20 locations around the world during the four years it took them to make the film. The documentary premiered in 2016, and is now on streaming services such as Netflix.

It's very clear that a lot of research went into the film. There are beautiful shots of the seas and marine life. (13) A. We see how marine species are being killed by all the plastic we are dumping in the ocean. The message about our use of plastic is painfully obvious.

(14) E. In the second half, the filmmakers look at what we can do to reverse the tide of plastic flowing around the world. They present short-term and long-term solutions. These include avoiding plastic containers and 'single-use' plastic products as much as possible. Reuse your plastic bags and recycle as much as you can. The filmmakers also stress the need for governments to work more on recycling programmes, and look at how technology is developing that can convert plastic into fuel.

We make a staggering amount of plastic. In terms of plastic bags alone, we use five hundred billion worldwide annually. Over 300 million tons of plastic are produced every year, and at least 8 million of those are dumped into the oceans. (15) D. Once you've seen *A Plastic Ocean*, you'll realise the time is now and we all have a role to play.

C B A E D

Match the missing sentences with the correct place in the text (11 – 15).

- A. These are contrasted with scenes of polluted cities and dumps full of plastic rubbish.
- B. This prompts them to travel around the world to look at other areas that have been affected.
- + C. We live in a world full of plastic, and only a small proportion is recycled.
- D. The results are disastrous, but it isn't too late to change.
- E. But the film doesn't only present the negative side.

USE OF ENGLISH.

30 MINUTES (28 POINTS)

Task 1. Read the story below. For gaps 1-8 choose the correct answer A-D

Work Unpaid

(10) Stetson was the richest man (1) B town. He had made his money in the oil business and (2) B he was living on his own, he never gave money to charity. This is probably why everybody hated him.

One day he decided (3) A a new house built in the most fashionable part of town with a fireplace in his large living room. When the mason had finished working on the fireplace, he asked Mr.

Stetson (4) D the money he was owed. 'I'm afraid I can't pay you today. You see, I don't have the exact money,' Mr. Stetson said. 'No problem, but please don't use the fireplace (5) A you've paid me,' went the answer. The client agreed unwillingly.

Four hours later the wealthy man phoned the workman, shouting, 'My house is (6) B smoke!' 'I told you not to use the fireplace yet,' the mason replied. A little later he arrived (7) D Mr. Stetson's house and received his money. He immediately took a ladder, went up to the roof and took out his heaviest hammer. He simply (8) A it drop into the chimney breaking the pane of glass he had build into it.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 A at | B in | C for | D by |
| 2 A even | B until | C although | D where |
| 3 A to have | B having | C to do | D doing |
| 4 A - | B to | C from | D for |
| 5 A until | B when | C because | D while |
| 6 A filled of | B full of | C filled | D full |
| 7 A - | B by | C to | D at |
| 8 A let | B hit | C did | D looked |

BCAD
ABDA

Task 2. For items 9–19, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

There is an example at the beginning (9)

Impressionism is a very natural stage of art's (9) <i>development</i>	DEVELOP
Russian painters had started their (10) ... of experiments with light and modified colour schemes before they visited France and got acquainted with French impressionism.	HEARD
And yet, there is a difference between Russian and French impressionistic (11) ... in terms of their subject matter, light and colour scheme.	DEPICT
As far as French artists were concerned, they portrayed life differently in (12) ... to Russian painters.	COMPARE <i>comparison</i>
However, Russian impressionists never attempted to break away from (13) ...	REAL <i>reality</i>
Strictly speaking, Vasily Polenov can be regarded as a path (14) ... in this field.	BREAK <i>breaker</i>
He was one of the first Russian painters who visited Paris in the 1870s and became (15) ... fascinated by impressionism.	ENORMOUS <i>enormously</i>
He didn't abandon his own distinct painting style, but he made every effort to (16) ... his students in Russia with his French findings and encouraged their own artistic explorations.	FAMILIAR <i>familiarize</i>
Thanks to his (17) ... support, his like-minded contemporary artist Konstantin Korovin felt confidence to work differently.	ENTHUSIASM <i>enthusiastic</i>
The Moscow School of Painting, Sculpture and (18) ... had never had landscape painting classes as this genre was seen as the one for amateurs.	ARCHITECT <i>architecture</i>
V. Polenov was the first to introduce such classes and he was (19) ... besieged by students who wanted to paint nature.	VIRTUAL <i>virtually</i>

Task 3. For items 20–29, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. Use from three to five words. The number of words you should put in the gap is specified in each case. Do NOT use contracted forms. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example: 0. "Let's go to the cinema on Sunday," said Ann.
wanted (4 words)

Ann _____ to the cinema on Sunday.
0 wanted us to go

20. Betty was the only one who didn't enjoy the performance.
apart

Everyone enjoyed the performance apart ~~the~~ from Betty. (3 words)

21. The price of the meal includes dessert.

is

The dessert is included in the price of the meal. (3 words)

22. My sister is too short to be a basketball player.

not

My sister is not tall enough to be a basketball player. (4 words)

23. I have to clean up the studio before I can leave.

until

I cannot leave until I have cleaned up the studio. (4 words)

24. She regrets not having gone to university.

wishes

She _____ to university. (4 words)

25. She isn't repainting the kitchen until Monday.

being

The kitchen is not ~~get~~ being repainted until Monday. (4 words)

26. Everyone left except for Mike.

exception

With an exception for Mike, everyone left. (4 words)

27. The fridge is completely empty.

left

There have nothing left in the fridge. (4 words)

28. They've only got half the boys they need to make up a team.

twice

They need _____ they've got to make up a team. (5 words)

29. I'm certain she wrote the article herself.

must

She must have written the article herself. (3 words)

WRITING.

30 MINUTES (10 POINTS)

Comment on the following statement.

«Some people prefer to travel abroad; others say that there is much to be seen in our own country»
What is your opinion?

Write 150 - 200 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give reasons for it

- give arguments for the other point of view and explain why you don't agree with it
- draw a conclusion

Travelling is ^{very} ~~is~~ important in our lives. We can learn about different cultures and countries.

But where is the best place to travel to? Some people prefer to travel abroad; others say that there is much to be seen in our ~~own~~ ^{own} country. sp

Personally, I think that the best ^{way} ~~way~~ to travel is travelling abroad. You can see a lot ~~of~~ ^{of} new styles of buildings, learn something new about cultures. Also, if you want to learn ~~another~~ ^{any} new language, the best way to practise it is to travel to the country where people speak the language you need a lot. 100

On the other sp ~~hand~~ ^{hand}, there are a lot of different cultures ~~and nationalities~~ ^{and nationalities} in our own country. But usually they all have similar history, that is why I don't like to travel in my country. Our country has many different languages, too. But there is no point to learn them, because usually it is really hard to understand ~~the~~ ^{them}. Also, they are ~~useless~~ ^{useless} in our world.

To sum up, people can travel anywhere they want, but if you want to learn something new about ~~the~~ ^{different} cultures and nationalities, it is better to travel abroad

K1=2

K2=2

K3=2

K4=2

K5=1

9

Answer Sheet

Participant's ID number _____

~~scribble~~

Listening		Use of English	
1	F +	1	B +
2	T -	2	C +
3	T +	3	A +
4	F -	4	D +
5	NS -	5	A +
6	NS +	6	B +
7	NS -	7	D +
8	T -	8	A +
9	F +	9	DEVELOPMENT
10	T + / 5	10	-
Reading		11	depictures -
1	B +	12	comparison +
2	B C +	13	reality +
3	C +	14	breaker +
4	C -	15	enormously +
5	B +	16	familiarabe -
6	B +	17	enthusiastic +
8	C +	18	architecture +
9	A +	19	virtually +
10	B +	20	apart from Betty +
11	C +	21	is included in +
12	B +	22	is not tall enough +
13	A +	23	leave until I have have +
14	E +	24	-
15	D +	25	is not being repainted +
4	C +	26	an exception for Mike +
		27	has nothing left in -
		28	-
		29	must have written +

14

21

Total: 4/8

Г-4	АНГ	0	9	5	0	6	0	3
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**ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2025–2026 УЧ. Г.
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 9–11 КЛАССЫ**

LISTENING

10 MINUTES (10 POINTS)

For items 1–10, listen to a radio talk for young people about astrology, and decide whether the statements 1–10 are **TRUE** according to the text you hear, or **FALSE**, or the information on the statement is **NOT STATED** in the text.
You will hear the text twice.

	T	F	NS
1. The movement of stars determines people's lives.		V +	
2. Most people have no faith in astrology.	V -		
3. Should they decide on a serious issue, a small percentage of people are likely to turn to the stars.			V -
4. Simon agrees with psychologists on the influence of a person's time of birth on their personality.	V +		
5. The time of birth remains a defining factor throughout the whole life.	V -		
6. A statistical comparison between the person's choice of career and their star sign is the most effective tool in predicting future events in their life.	V -		
7. More than 15 % of entertainers were born in the second half of summer.	V +		
8. Spring is a favourable period for travelling and finances.			V +
9. People in financial professions are connected with one particular star sign.		V +	
10. Technological advances have reduced the influence of nature on us.	V +		

READING

30 MINUTES (15 POINTS)

Task 1. Read the text and choose the correct option to complete the sentences 1–10.

The World of Parkour

In 1902, a volcano in the Caribbean island of Martinique blew up. A French naval officer on the scene, Lt. George Hébert managed to coordinate the rescue of over 700 people, both indigenous and European. He noticed, as he did so, how people moved, some well, some badly, around the obstacles in their path, and how this affected their chances of survival. Hébert had travelled widely and was well aware of skills many indigenous people exhibited in being able to traverse the natural environment.

From these experiences, Hébert developed a training discipline which he called 'the natural method' in which climbing, jumping and running techniques were used to negotiate obstacles. His method was adopted by the French military and became the basis for all their training. In time, it became known as *parcours du combattant* – the path of the warrior.

Raymond Belle was a practitioner of *parcours* in Vietnam in the 1950s. He had great athletic ability, and the skills and agility he had learnt through *parcours* earned him a reputation as an agile and elite soldier. In later life, he returned to France and passed on his skills to his son, David, who combined

what he had learnt from his father with his own knowledge of martial arts and gymnastics, and in time, the sport of parkour was born.

Parkour involves a range of 'moves', although none are official. They involve vaulting, jumping and landing accurately on small and narrow features, catching ledges, traversing high wall and landing with a rolling impact to absorb impacts.

Belle formed a group of traceurs called the Yamikasi, meaning 'strong man, strong spirit', that included his friend, Sebastian Foucan. In time, the two of them started to follow different paths. Belle concentrated on the art of getting from place to place in the most efficient way possible, while Foucan developed his own style which involved more self-expression. This he termed free running. From the late 1990s, the art and sport of parkour spread worldwide. Both Belle and Foucan gave interviews and appeared on television. In 2003, filmmaker Mike Christie made the film Jump London, and urban free running, or freeflow, began to dominate the London scene. But it was the arrival of YouTube in 2005 that really brought free running to a global audience. People around the world began to post their videos online, making free running a mainstream sport, and in 2007, the first major free running and parkour competition was held in Vienna.

Since parkour values freedom, there are few facilities dedicated to the practice. Traceurs use both rural and urban areas, typically parks, offices and abandoned buildings. Traceurs generally respect the environment they practice in, and since part of their philosophy is 'leave no trace', there have been few concerns over damage to property. However, law enforcement and fire and rescue teams argue that free runners are risking their lives needlessly, especially when they practice at height. However, practitioners argue that injuries are rare, because they rely on their own hands and feet rather than things out of their immediate control, such as ice and wheels, as is the case with skiing and race-driving.

1. George Hebert developed parcour du combattant because....

- A. he saw native people doing it in Martinique.
- ☒ B. he saw how it could save lives. +
- C. he saw how the French were poor at negotiating obstacles.

2. The natural method...

- A. was replaced by Hebert's new discipline.
- B. was taught to Hebert by indigenous people.
- ☒ C. was widely practiced by the French military. +

3. Raymond Belle...

- A. was trained by George Hebert.
- B. gave the discipline its new name.
- ☒ C. was a notable practitioner of the natural method. +

4. David Belle...

- ☒ A. brought in moves from other disciplines. +
- B. also learnt parcour while in the French military.
- C. learnt parcour from his father in Vietnam.

5. A traceur is...

- A. a parkour move.
- ☒ B. someone who practices parkour. +
- C. an obstacle in a parkour course.

6. Freerunning differs from parkour in that...

- A. it is faster.
- ☒ B. it is more creative. C. it is more efficient. +

7. What brought parkour and freerunning to an international audience?

- ☒ A. TV appearances and interviews —
- B. a British documentary
- C. a video sharing website

8. According to practitioners, where is the best place to do parkour or free-running?

- A. in cities
- ☒ B. in safe facilities —
- C. wherever you like

9. Which of the following is NOT true about freerunning?

- A. There are a large number of reported injuries.
 - B. There are now international competitions.
 - C. Practitioners often cause damage to public property.
- 10. Parkour and freerunning practitioners...**
- A. require a lot of equipment.
 - B. rely on their own bodies.
 - C. avoid taking risks.

Task 2. Read the text about the film *A Plastic Ocean*.

Match the missing sentences with the correct place in the text (11–15).

A Plastic Ocean is a film to make you think. Think, and then act. We need to take action on our dependence on plastic. We've been producing plastic in huge quantities since the 1940s. Drink bottles, shopping bags, toiletries and even clothes are made with plastic. (11) C What happens to all the rest? This is the question the film *A Plastic Ocean* answers. It is a documentary that looks at the impact that plastic waste has on the environment. Spoiler alert: the impact is devastating.

The film begins as a journey to film the largest animal on the planet, the blue whale. But during the journey the filmmakers (journalist Craig Leeson and environmental activist Tanya Streeter) make the shocking discovery of a huge, thick layer of plastic floating in the middle of the Indian Ocean. (12) B. In total, they visited 20 locations around the world during the four years it took them to make the film. The documentary premiered in 2016, and is now on streaming services such as Netflix.

It's very clear that a lot of research went into the film. There are beautiful shots of the seas and marine life. (13) A. We see how marine species are being killed by all the plastic we are dumping in the ocean. The message about our use of plastic is painfully obvious.

(14) E. In the second half, the filmmakers look at what we can do to reverse the tide of plastic flowing around the world. They present short-term and long-term solutions. These include avoiding plastic containers and 'single-use' plastic products as much as possible. Reuse your plastic bags and recycle as much as you can. The filmmakers also stress the need for governments to work more on recycling programmes, and look at how technology is developing that can convert plastic into fuel.

We make a staggering amount of plastic. In terms of plastic bags alone, we use five hundred billion worldwide annually. Over 300 million tons of plastic are produced every year, and at least 8 million of those are dumped into the oceans. (15) D. Once you've seen *A Plastic Ocean*, you'll realise the time is now and we all have a role to play.

Match the missing sentences with the correct place in the text (11 – 15).

- A. These are contrasted with scenes of polluted cities and dumps full of plastic rubbish.
- B. This prompts them to travel around the world to look at other areas that have been affected.
- C. We live in a world full of plastic, and only a small proportion is recycled.
- D. The results are disastrous, but it isn't too late to change.
- E. But the film doesn't only present the negative side.

USE OF ENGLISH.

30 MINUTES (28 POINTS)

Task 1. Read the story below. For gaps 1-8 choose the correct answer A-D

Work Unpaid

Stetson was the richest man (1) b town. He had made his money in the oil business and (2) c he was living on his own, he never gave money to charity. This is probably why everybody hated him.

One day he decided (3) A a new house built in the most fashionable part of town with a fireplace in his large living room. When the mason had finished working on the fireplace, he asked Mr.

Stetson (4) D the money he was owed. 'I'm afraid I can't pay you today. You see, I don't have the exact money,' Mr. Stetson said. 'No problem, but please don't use the fireplace (5) A you've paid me,' went the answer. The client agreed unwillingly.

Four hours later the wealthy man phoned the workman, shouting, 'My house is (6) b smoke!' 'I told you not to use the fireplace yet,' the mason replied. A little later he arrived (7) b Mr. Stetson's house and received his money. He immediately took a ladder, went up to the roof and took out his heaviest hammer. He simply (8) A it drop into the chimney breaking the pane of glass he had build into it.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| 1 A at | B in | C for | D by |
| 2 A even | B until | C although | D where |
| 3 A to have | B having | C to do | D doing |
| 4 A - | B to | C from | D for |
| 5 A until | B when | C because | D while |
| 6 A filled of | B full of | C filled | D full |
| 7 A - | B by | C to | D at |
| 8 A let | B hit | C did | D looked |

Task 2. For items 9–19, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

There is an example at the beginning (9)

Impressionism is a very natural stage of art's (9) <i>development</i>	DEVELOP
Russian painters had started their (10) ... of experiments with light and modified colour schemes before they visited France and got acquainted with French impressionism. <i>HEARDS</i>	HEARD
And yet, there is a difference between Russian and French impressionistic (11) ... in terms of their subject matter, light and colour scheme. <i>DEPICTIONS</i>	DEPICT
As far as French artists were concerned, they portrayed life differently in (12) ... to Russian painters. <i>COMPARISON</i>	COMPARE
However, Russian impressionists never attempted to break away from (13) ... <i>REALITY</i>	REAL
Strictly speaking, Vasily Polenov can be regarded as a path (14) ... in this field. <i>BREAKER</i>	BREAK
He was one of the first Russian painters who visited Paris in the 1870s and became (15) ... fascinated by impressionism. <i>ENORMOUSLY</i>	ENORMOUS
He didn't abandon his own distinct painting style, but he made every effort to (16) ... his students in Russia with his French findings and encouraged their own artistic explorations. <i>FAMILIAR FAMILY</i>	FAMILIAR
Thanks to his (17) ... support, his like-minded contemporary artist Konstantin Korovin felt confidence to work differently. <i>ENTHUSIASM</i>	ENTHUSIASM
The Moscow School of Painting, Sculpture and (18) ... had never had landscape painting classes as this genre was seen as the one for amateurs. <i>ARCHITECTURE</i>	ARCHITECT
V. Polenov was the first to introduce such classes and he was (19) ... besieged by students who wanted to paint nature. <i>VIRTUALLY</i>	VIRTUAL

Task 3. For items 20–29, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. Use from three to five words. The number of words you should put in the gap is specified in each case. Do NOT use contracted forms. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example: 0. "Let's go to the cinema on Sunday," said Ann.
wanted (4 words)

Ann _____ to the cinema on Sunday.
0 wanted us to go

20. Betty was the only one who didn't enjoy the performance.
apart

Everyone enjoyed the performance apart of Betty. (3 words) —

21. The price of the meal includes dessert.

is

The dessert is included in the price of the meal. (3 words) +

22. My sister is too short to be a basketball player.

not

My sister is not tall enough to be a basketball player. (4 words) +

23. I have to clean up the studio before I can leave.

until

I cannot leave until I have cleaned up the studio. (4 words) +

24. She regrets not having gone to university.

wishes

She wishes she has gone to university. (4 words) +

25. She isn't repainting the kitchen until Monday.

being

The kitchen is not being repainted until Monday. (4 words) +

26. Everyone left except for Mike.

exception

With the exception of Mike, everyone left. (4 words) +

27. The fridge is completely empty.

left

There is nothing left in the fridge. (4 words) +

28. They've only got half the boys they need to make up a team.

twice

They need half more of the boys they've got to make up a team. (5 words) —

29. I'm certain she wrote the article herself.

must

She must have written the article herself. (3 words) +

WRITING.

30 MINUTES (10 POINTS)

Comment on the following statement.

«Some people prefer to travel abroad; others say that there is much to be seen in our own country»
 What is your opinion?

Write 150 - 200 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give reasons for it

- give arguments for the other point of view and explain why you don't agree with it
- draw a conclusion

There are a lot of people who prefer travelling abroad, on the other hand, there are people who think you are enough to travel only in your own country. But who has the point and who doesn't?

In my own opinion, everyone who is able to travel to other countries definitely should at least try visiting one of them. In the first place, ^{lex} different countries have different cultures and if someone thinks they can replace them by visiting cities inside ^{of} the borders, they are totally inaccurate. It can be proved by comparison of any European country with China. ~~None~~ None of them, none of cities or towns in them can actually remake the unique culture and atmosphere. Culture and atmosphere of different locations are not only adding new bags of knowledge, but developing the mind ^{set} and aesthetic tastes. ^{lex} And in the second place, visiting different countries can give some ideas to creative people who by affect of new emotions can make lots of masterpieces.

^g The point of people who wants travelling in the only country is that cities, towns and nature of their motherlands can replace the others. And as I said before it is not valid. Of course people can live in their territory, travel in their territory and in the same time ~~have~~ they can have anything and everything they need. But even if they don't lose anything, they don't get anything more either.

^{sp} So, in the conclusion I need to say that you can be on any side of this argument, but the right one for me ^{has} ~~is~~ the point I don't see in the opposite one.

K1-2
K2-1
K3-1
K4-2
K5-1

4

Answer Sheet

Participant's ID number _____

F-4 AHT 09 506 03

Listening		Use of English	
1		1	
2		2	
3		3	
4		4	
5		5	
6		6	
7		7	
8		8	
9		9	DEVELOPMENT
10		10	
Reading		11	
1		12	
2		13	
3		14	
4		15	
5		16	
6		17	
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