

**ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2025–2026 УЧ. Г.
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 9–11 КЛАССЫ**

Total: 56

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

One day he decided (3) to build 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>heards?</i>
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 <i>pictures?</i>
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>real</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>familiarize</i>	FAMILIAR
Thanks to his (17) ... support, his like-minded contemporary artist Konstantin Korovin felt confidence to work differently. <i>enthusiastic</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 except for Betty from} _____. (3 words)

21. The price of the meal includes dessert.

is ^{is included in}

The dessert _____ the price of the meal. (3 words)

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

not ^{is not tall enough}

My sister _____ to be a basketball player. (4 words)

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

until ^{leave until before I have}

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

24. She regrets not having gone to university.

wishes ^{wishes she had gone}

She _____ to university. (4 words)

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

being ^{is not being repainted}

The kitchen _____ until Monday. (4 words)

26. Everyone left except for Mike.

exception

With ^{the exc. of Mike} _____, everyone left. (4 words)

27. The fridge is completely empty.

left ^{is not anything left}

There _____ the fridge. (4 words)

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

twice ^{twice as many boys as}

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)

^{must have written}

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

Picture yourself planning your next trip. Would it be... Altai Krai? If even thinking about it feels funny you're part of the problem facing many countries: a steep decline of internal tourism. What do people think about it? Can anything be done? Let's examine this issue.

Now, I personally believe⁵⁰ the general populace is unfairly overlooking local destinations. You'd have to look really hard for a country the entire territory of which would be a monolith. Where a distant, coastal town you've never heard of hasn't been ~~hosting~~ its acclaimed fair or festival for a century now. There is much¹⁰⁰ to discover in what can feel like the blandest, most familiar places.

Most people can't comprehend this though. While they pursue exotic things, they forget that their lived experience doesn't extend over the entire area. This phenomenon helps explain tourism to directly neighbouring countries, even ones that look and feel¹⁵⁰ identical.

In conclusion, I'm not trying to tell people where to go. There is nothing wrong with some healthy international travel. But exercise discretion and, for a change, think of giving some local destinations a try.

186 words

style

1-2-2-2-1

8p.

Answer Sheet

Participant's ID number _____

Г-4-АМ-11-506-03

Listening		Use of English	
1	F	1	B
2	F	2	C
3	T	3	A
4	NS -	4	D
5	F	5	A
6	NS	6	B
7	T	7	C
8	T -	8	A
9	F	9	DEVELOPMENT
10	T	10	HEARDS
Reading		11	DEPICTIONS
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	C -	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 NOT ANYTHING LEFT
		28	TWICE AS MANY BOYS AS
		29	MUST HAVE WRITTEN

Г-4

АНГ

1 1

5 0 6

1 7

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2025-2026 УЧ. Г.
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 9-11 КЛАССЫ

LISTENING

Total: 47

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. <i>проблема</i>			
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. <i>connection Mercury</i>			✓
7. More than 15 % of entertainers were born in the second half of summer. <i>20 July, answer</i>		✓	✓
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 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) in town. He had made his money in the oil business and (2) because he was living on his own, he never gave money to charity. This is probably why everybody hated him.

One day he decided (3) to build 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. <i>try</i> <i>heraland</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>comparation</i>	COMPARE
However, Russian impressionists never attempted to break away from (13) <i>reality</i>	REAL <i>ism</i>
Strictly speaking, Vasily Polenov can be regarded as a path (14) <i>break</i> 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>ly</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. <i>familiarise</i>	FAMILIAR
Thanks to his (17) ... support, his like-minded contemporary artist Konstantin Korovin felt confidence to work differently. <i>enthusiastic</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>are</i>	ARCHITECT
V. Polenov was the first to introduce such classes and he was (19) ... besieged by students who wanted to paint nature. <i>ly</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 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've 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 isn't being repainted until Monday. (4 words)

26. Everyone left except for Mike.

exception

With no exception, everyone left. (4 words)

27. The fridge is completely empty.

left

There is nothing 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

Some people believe that travelling abroad is the best way to spend holidays, while others argue that there is much to be seen in one's own country. This is quite a common dilemma for modern travellers.

Personally, I think that travelling abroad is more exciting and useful. Firstly, visiting other countries ⁵⁰allow us to experience different cultures, traditions and lifestyles, which broadens our outlook. Secondly, a foreign travel gives us a chance to practise languages and meet people from all over the world. Finally, sometimes foreign destinations offer unique natural wonders or historical landmarks that simply cannot be found at home.

However, ¹⁰⁰there are people who claim that travelling inside one's own country is better. They say it is cheaper, easier and more convenient, since you do not need visas, passports or flights. While I understand their point of view, I believe it is too limiting. Travelling only within one country cannot ¹⁵⁰provide the same variety of impressions and discoveries as going abroad.

In conclusion, although travelling in your country has some advantages, I am convinced that foreign travel is more valuable, as it opens our minds and enriches our lives.

189 words

3-2-2-2-1

10p.

Answer Sheet

Participant's ID number _____

Listening		Use of English	
1	F	1	B
2	T -	2	C
3	NS -	3	A
4	T	4	D
5	T -	5	A
6	NS	6	B
7	F -	7	D
8	F -	8	B -
9	NS -	9	DEVELOPMENT
10	T	10	HERALD
Reading		11	DEPICTIONS
1	B	12	COMPARASION
2	A -	13	REALISM
3	C	14	BREAKER
4	A	15	PEORMOUSLY
5	B	16	FAMILIARISE
6	C -	17	ENTHUSIASMIC
8	C	18	ARCHITECTURE
9	A A	19	VIRTUALLY
10	C -	20	apart expect Betty -
11	C	21	is included into
12	B	22	is not tall enough
13	A	23	leave until I have
14	E	24	she had wishes she had gone
15	D +	25	is not being repainted
		26	no expectation for Mike -
		27	is not any left -
		28	twice as many boys as
		29	must have written

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2025-2026 УЧ. Г.
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 9-11 КЛАССЫ

LISTENING

Total 48

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 <u>small</u> percentage of people are likely to turn to the stars.	✓			✓
4. Simon agrees with psychologists on the influence of a person's <u>time</u> of birth on their <u>personality</u> .	✓			✓ F
5. The time of birth remains a defining factor throughout the whole life.		✓		✓
6. A statistical comparison between the person's choice of <u>career</u> and their star <u>sign</u> 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.		✓		late spring
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 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) D 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) in town. He had made his money in the oil business and (2)

although he was living on his own, he never gave money to charity. This is probably why everybody hated him.

One day he decided (3) to have 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) for 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) until 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) full of smoke!' 'I told you not to use the fireplace yet,' the mason replied. A little later he arrived (7) at 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) let 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
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
However, Russian impressionists never attempted to break away from (13) ...	REAL
Strictly speaking, Vasily Polenov can be regarded as a path (14) ... in this field.	BREAK
He was one of the first Russian painters who visited Paris in the 1870s and became (15) ... fascinated by impressionism.	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.	FAMILIAR
Thanks to his (17) ... support, his like-minded contemporary artist Konstantin Korovin felt confidence to work differently.	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.	ARCHITECT
V. Polenov was the first to introduce such classes and he was (19) ... besieged by students who wanted to paint nature.	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 _____. (3 words)

21. The price of the meal includes dessert.

is

The dessert _____ the price of the meal. (3 words)

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

not

My sister _____ 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

Everyone at least once in their life was thinking about traveling abroad. Not everybody can afford such pleasure, but even some people who are able to make it often say that there is much more to be seen in their own country. Ans E

In my opinion, traveling abroad is the most ⁵⁰ magnificent way of spending your vacation. Firstly, I'd like to state the obvious - it is always beneficial for you to explore unfamiliar things, to stand face-to-face with other cultures. Secondly, this type of traveling can be very beneficial and educational if you are ¹⁰⁰ a foreign language learner. Being placed in such environment helps your brain work and learn faster. st

In contrast some people don't like being outside of their home country. Honestly, I don't even understand why. Maybe they think the outside world is super dangerous or they simply cannot say a word in other languages. I don't really share ¹⁵⁰ their opinion because it's not good for you to be afraid of everything new. gr

In conclusion, traveling abroad is ²⁰⁰ a great opportunity to enlarge your personal story, but there are plenty of opinions on this topic and they're all right for each individual. st

192 words

1-2-2-2-1

8 p.

Answer Sheet

Participant's ID number F-4 - AHT- 11- 506 - 14

Use of English		Use of English	
1	F	1	B
2	T -	2	C
3	T	3	A
4	T	4	D
5	F	5	A
6	NS	6	B
7	NS -	7	D
8	T -	8	A
9	F	9	DEVELOPMENT
10	T	10	hearing -
	Reading	11	depicted -
1	B	12	comparison
2	C	13	reality
3	C	14	breaking -
4	A	15	enormously
5	B	16	familiarize
6	B	17	enthusiastic
8	A -	18	architecture
9	C -	19	virtually
10	B	20	apart from Betty
11	C	21	is included in
12	B	22	is not quite tall -
13	A	23	leave untill I have
14	E	24	wishes she had gone
15	D	25	is not being repainted
7	A -	26	an exeption for Mike -
		27	is no food left -
		28	twice emount of boys cause cause
		29	must have written