

**Муниципальный этап  
Всероссийской олимпиады школьников по английскому языку  
2025/2026 учебного года  
9-11 класс**

***Уважаемый участник Олимпиады!***

Олимпиадная работа по английскому языку состоит из четырёх разделов, включающих 70 заданий.

Раздел 1 (Аудирование) включает 5 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из пяти предложенных. За каждый правильный ответ за задания 1-5 выставляется три балла. Максимальное количество баллов за выполнение заданий Раздела 1: 15. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение Раздела 1 – 10 минут.

Раздел 2 (Чтение) включает 25 заданий, из которых 10 заданий на подстановку пропущенных предложений в тексте и 15 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из шести предложенных. За каждый правильный ответ за задания 6-30 выставляется один балл. Максимальное количество баллов за выполнение заданий Раздела 1: 25. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение Раздела 1 – 30 минут.

Раздел 3 (Грамматика и лексика) включает 40 заданий, из которых 15 заданий с кратким ответом на словообразование и образование грамматических конструкций, 15 заданий на подстановку пропущенного слова в соответствии с логико-структурными связями текста и 10 заданий на проверку уровня социолингвистической и социокультурной компетентности. За каждый правильный ответ в заданиях 31-60 выставляется один балл, за каждый правильный ответ в заданиях 61-70 выставляется 2 балла. Максимальное количество баллов за выполнение заданий Раздела 2 – 50 баллов. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение Раздела 2 – 40 минут.

По окончании выполнения заданий каждого из этих разделов не забывайте переносить свои ответы в Бланк ответов (Answer Sheet).

Раздел 4 (Письмо) состоит из одного задания и представляет собой небольшую письменную работу (написание статьи по указанной тематике). Рекомендуемое время на выполнение этого раздела работы – 40 минут. Максимальное количество баллов за выполнение заданий Раздела 3 – 10 баллов. Черновые пометки делаются прямо на листе с заданиями (они не оцениваются), и только полный вариант ответа заносится в Бланк ответов (Answer Sheet).

Общее время проведения олимпиады – 120 минут (2 часа). Максимальный общий балл за выполнение работы – 100.

Рекомендуется выполнять задания в том порядке, в котором они даны. Постарайтесь выполнить как можно больше заданий и набрать наибольшее количество баллов.

***Желаем успеха!***

**Listening**  
**Time: 10 minutes**

*You are going to hear five different people talking about a radio station. Read questions 1-5, and match each question to the speaker A-E that it refers to. Use the letters only once. You'll hear the recording twice.*

- A Speaker 1
- B Speaker 2
- C Speaker 3
- D Speaker 4
- E Speaker 5

1. Which speaker appreciates the lack of commercials? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Which speaker says there are suitable programmes for children? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Which speaker finds one of the presenters funny? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Which speaker says it should give more attention to international issues? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Which speaker appreciates what the radio station does for the local area? \_\_\_\_\_

**Reading**  
**Time: 30 minutes**  
**Part 1**

*Read an article in which a young man who lives in London explains why cycling is by far the best way to get around in a big city. Ten sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A–K the one which fits each gap (6–15).*

**Why I cycle in the city**

I cycle because it is cheaper, quicker, more reliable, it is better for the environment and it is better for me; both mentally and physically. ( 0 |   K  ) On the underground and trains there are always delays, planned and unplanned closures, and you can wait half an hour for a bus to then sit in a traffic jam. ( 6 |       )

Public transport can be so uncomfortable too: it gets so crowded in the rush hour with hundreds of people all crammed into a tiny space. ( 7 |       ) No one looks at anyone else, even though you are only centimetres away from each other and all social graces go out the window. I much prefer to be on my bike. I know how long it will take me to get where I am going and I am outside in the fresh air. ( 8 |       )

The one thing I used to like about travelling by train was reading the free paper or a good book but sometimes it is so busy you don't have enough space to do that. It is true that at less busy times of the day public transport isn't such a bad way to get around, except that at times of the day when fewer people want to use trains and buses there are, logically, fewer of them. In my experience an off-peak journey might be cheaper and pleasanter in the sense that you can sit down, read a book and generally not have your personal space invaded, but your journey will take longer as you'll have to wait longer for connections.

The other alternative would be to travel by car but again there are all sorts of reasons why the bike is a hundred times better. (9 | \_\_\_\_ ) Firstly, travelling by car is extremely expensive, something which in the future will only get worse as fuel prices continue to rise and parking restrictions increase. And while you don't have to deal with impatient and stressed passengers pushing you off trains or buses you have to suffer impatient and stressed drivers next to you and behind you in heavy traffic.

( 10 | \_\_\_\_ ) If there are hold ups because of traffic problems or an accident, we cyclists can just keep on going while cars have to sit and wait; how often do you hear someone apologizing for being late because they were 'stuck in traffic'? Often. ( 11 | \_\_\_\_ ) In the city centre the few public car parks which exist are unbelievably expensive. I can leave my bike more or less anywhere and don't have to pay a penny. ( 12 | \_\_\_\_ ) Finally and by no means the least important problem with travelling by car is that it is harmful to the environment. If more people left their cars at home or car-shared we could reduce our carbon emissions significantly.

There are of course also some drawbacks to cycling. ( 13 | \_\_\_\_ ) There is no denying it really is unpleasant cycling in the rain. However, it is also not nice to be on the bus or train or driving a car in the rain. Safety of course is an issue too, although in recent years a lot more cycle lanes have been put in place and I think drivers are more aware of cyclists now than they used to be. Another thing is that when you cycle you have to carry a change of clothes with you which can be inconvenient but I have got used to it and now I actually like arriving at work and changing into clean, dry things. (14 | \_\_\_\_ ) At the end of a long busy day it sometimes just seems too much energy to get on my bike and cycle for forty minutes but once I get going I always feel much better for the physical exercise.

( 15 | \_\_\_\_ ) Walking is the only other way I would contemplate getting around in the city, but of course that is really only possible for short distances.

**A** For me there is no contest, cycling is simply the best way to get around.

**B** Even on a good day my journey by underground, train or bus would take me longer than cycling and my bike takes me all the way to where I want to go.

**C** The bad weather is probably the worst.

**D** The only other negative point is that it can be tiring.

**E** Also cyclists are, on the whole, nice to each other unlike fellow commuters on the train or bus.

**F** A journey by car to work in the morning can be very exhausting experience.

**G** When I get home, I can literally just pick it up and bring it inside with me.

**H** Of course in a car you have your own space and don't have the same pressures as on public transport but there are other problems to deal with.

**I** This makes it a stressful and unpleasant beginning or end to everyone's day.

**J** A further disadvantage is the difficulty of parking; there is never a free parking space at the end of the day in the street so unless you want to drive around for hours looking for a space the only option is to have a garage; an additional cost.

**K** Public transport is so expensive and so unreliable these days I try to use it as little as possible.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

## Part 2

*You are going to read a magazine article about the best way to see certain artistic masterpieces in various buildings. For questions 16-30, choose from the buildings (A-F). The buildings may be chosen more than once.*

**A** Uffizi, Florence, Italy

**B** Egyptian Museum, Cairo, Egypt

**C** Vatican Museums, Rome, Italy

**D** Mauritshuis, The Hague, The Netherlands

**E** Belvedere, Vienna, Austria

**F** Museum of Modern Art, New York, US

**Of which building are the following stated?**

It contains one of the most graceful and joyful images of modern age.

**0.**   A  

Different categories of visitors are anxious to view the masterpiece.

**16.**           

Some people have the wrong idea about when the building is open.

**17.**           

You may have some difficulty making your arrangements for your visit.

**18.**           

There are plenty of excellent works of art in the building that do not attract many viewers.

**19.**

- On your return journey through the building, you can look at works of art you missed earlier. 20. \_\_\_\_\_
- People who work there make a big claim about the masterpiece. 21. \_\_\_\_\_
- You will be able to get to the masterpiece before other visitors, because they will stop to view other works of art. 22. \_\_\_\_\_
- Holidaymakers do not normally visit the building but it is an excellent place. 23. \_\_\_\_\_
- There is another work of art in the building apart from the masterpiece that is equally worth seeing. 24. \_\_\_\_\_
- A rule prevents people from viewing the masterpiece for too long. 25. \_\_\_\_\_
- The masterpiece has not always received the praise it currently receives. 26. \_\_\_\_\_
- It is possible that visitor numbers to the museum will increase. 27. \_\_\_\_\_
- Make sure you remain in front of the crowds of people as you go through the building. 28. \_\_\_\_\_
- There is a period when most visitors have left the building. 29. \_\_\_\_\_
- One suggestion for visiting the building is not as unrealistic as it may appear. 30. \_\_\_\_\_

**The Queue-Buster's Guide to the World's Greatest Masterpieces**  
*Early openings, private viewings – here's everything you need for a magic moment with the world's most famous masterpieces.*

#### **A Uffizi, Florence, Italy (*The Birth of Venus*)**

The Florentine master Sandro Botticelli created one of the most graceful and joyful images of the modern age, and the single most popular painting in the Uffizi. To see it at its best, you need to pre-book a ticket for timed entry at 8.15 a.m., courtesy of the Firenze Musei booking service; don't be put off if you can't get through on the phone first time. Once inside, get straight for the suite of rooms 10-14, where the Botticellis are displayed. Then take in the other highlights of the collection – the Da Vincis in room 15, the Raphaels in room 26, and the Caravaggios in room 43 – staying ahead of the hordes as you go. If there are any gaps that you want to fill in, work backwards towards the entrance: by now, the crowds will be unavoidable, but you'll have already had the masters to yourself.

## **B Egyptian Museum, Cairo, Egypt (*The Death Mask of Tutankhamun*)**

It is, of course, impossible for one object to embody the vigour and sophistication of ancient Egypt's culture. But the funerary mask of the boy-king Tutankhamun comes close. Eleven kilos of solid gold, inlaid with lapis lazuli, glass paste and semi-precious stones, it's the undisputed star of the Egyptian Museum – which, given the array of mummies, colossi, thrones and jewellery on show here, gives you an idea of its charisma. Whatever the season, there are people clamouring to see it: hefty groups from the cruise liners and Red Sea resorts in the summer and a steady stream of culture-vultures on Nile tours in the cooler months. At least the museum's policy of not allowing guides to talk in front of its display case, in room 3 up on the first floor, means that the flow of visitors doesn't get too congested. But if you want some proper quiet, you need to come at lunchtime. There are fewer independent travellers about, and its changeover time for the tour parties too. The quietest time is between 11.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. on midweek days in July and August, when the bus tours take all the tourists away for their lunches.

## **C Vatican Museums, Rome, Italy (*The Sistine Ceiling*)**

The really smart way to see Michelangelo's masterwork is on a private tour. At first sight this looks prohibitively expensive. But form a group of like-minded friends, and suddenly you have an experience of an art-loving lifetime for the price of dinner for two in a posh restaurant. If that's not an option, then you've got to be first in, which means arriving at the vast Vatican Museums complex at least an hour before the doors open, armed with a good map (most Rome guidebooks have them) and a pair of binoculars. Once you're inside, hurry to the chapel – it's at the far end of the complex, and most people will be distracted by some of the other world-class exhibits. The binoculars, by the way, are essential. Michelangelo's forms hover some 20m ahead.

## **D Mauristshuis, The Hague, The Netherlands (*Girl with a Pearl Earring*)**

Vermeer's delicate, deeply ambiguous portrait is one of the most finely observed in all western art. Its home, the Mauristshuis, is some way off the tourist map – even though it's one of the best small museums in Europe – but Dutch school kids make the pilgrimage in droves. A Monday in summer is your best bet for a private view – it's closed that day in winter, and locals assume it's a year-round day off.

## **E Belvedere, Vienna, Austria (*The Kiss*)**

Vienna may now be second only to Paris as art-history capital of Europe, but city-breakers have yet to realize this fact, and many of its wonderful exhibits are mercifully uncrowded. Klimt's ravishing *Kiss*, beloved of student bedrooms, does draw a devoted following, though. Go in the early morning, or on Thursday evening, to be sure of the best viewing conditions. While you're there, don't miss Klimt's other great painting, his 1907 portrait of Adele Bloch-Bauer. It's as dazzling and sensual in effect as *The Kiss*.

## F Museum of Modern Art, New York, US (*Les Demoiselle d'Avignon*)

Picasso's confrontational and revolutionary painting was by no means considered a masterpiece when he showed it to his friends in 1907. Matisse laughed out loud when he first saw it. Others were stunned into embarrassed silence. There's no doubting its value now: the Museum of Modern Art's curators call it 'perhaps the single most influential work in the history of modern art'. Few would argue. Your best strategy for a crowd-free view is to join a private group before the doors open. If you don't want to do that, book a timed-entry ticket for 10.30 a.m. Gallery 2, on the fourth floor, is your goal.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

**TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET**

**Use of English**  
**Time: 40 minutes**  
**Task 1**

*For questions 31-45 read the texts about the famous Russian city below and use the words to the right of the text to form a word or a grammar structure that fits in the same numbered space in the text. There is an example at the beginning (0).*

<b>Saint Petersburg</b>	
<p>Saint Petersburg, (0) <u>known</u> as Petrograd in 1914-1924 and Leningrad in 1924-1991, is the second largest city of Russia, with 5.6 million inhabitants (2021), the fourth most populous city in Europe, the world's northernmost city of at least a million residents, and the former capital of the Russian Empire. Founded in 1703, it is not ancient, but its historical cityscape is (31)_____ well-preserved. The center of Saint Petersburg occupies numerous islands of the Neva River delta, divided by waterways and connected by huge drawbridges. Since 1991, it and some historical suburbs, including Peterhof, (32)_____ by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site. It is part of the Silver Ring of cultural and historical centers of the Northwest of Russia. It is home to one of the world's largest museums of art, the Hermitage. Many Russians know the city as Piter, a diminutive of Saint Petersburg.</p> <p>Saint Petersburg was built by Peter the Great in 1703 on the Neva River, on the land he (33)_____ from the Swedish Empire, outside the area then populated</p>	<p>(0) KNOW</p> <p>(31) REMARKABLE</p> <p>(32) LIST</p> <p>(33) CONQUER</p>

<p>by the Russian people. Pre-planned almost from the very beginning, the city, called by Peter "my window on Europe", (34)_____ to look European rather than Russian, by many European architects. As the capital of the Russian Empire from the early 18th century to the early 20th century, the city grew steadily, saw many crucial events of the Russian history, and was a major cultural center. Many world-famous artists, scientists, writers and composers, such as Mendeleev, Dostoevsky and Tchaikovsky, lived and worked here.</p> <p>In 1917, the city came under communist rule after the Russian Revolution. The significance of Saint Petersburg declined somewhat after the transfer of the Russian capital to Moscow in 1918, but this allowed its cityscape to remain largely intact to this day. During World War II, the city was besieged by the Nazis for 872 days, resulting in more than a million deaths, mainly from (35)_____. It remains the deadliest siege in world history.</p> <p>The city (36)_____ several name changes since its founding. Due to the German origins of the name "Saint Petersburg", its name was changed to the more Russian-sounding "Petrograd" in 1914 in the wake of World War I. Subsequently, its name was changed to "Leningrad" in honour of the founding leader of the Soviet Union, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. In 1991, after the breakup of the Soviet Union, the original name was restored, though the (37)_____ area remains known as Leningrad Oblast.</p> <p>Saint Petersburg has almost always been a city with strong foreign (38)_____ and this is where its authenticity lies. Matryoshkas and other such souvenirs popular among (39)_____ have very little to do with its authentic life.</p> <p>Saint Petersburg is nicknamed the 'Venice of the North'.</p> <p>The city's position at 60°N makes for huge (40)_____ variation in day length. Days are less than 6 hours long at the end of December, but it never gets darker than twilight during the White Nights season in June. Not only are the days very short in late autumn and early winter, but the weather may be overcast for weeks, without a hint of blue sky, which may feel (41)_____. However, when the sun does shine through in December, the light of the low sun, not more</p>	<p>(34) DESIGN</p> <p>(35) STARVE</p> <p>(36) UNDERGO</p> <p>(37) SURROUND</p> <p>(38) CONNECT</p> <p>(39) FOREIGN</p> <p>(40) SEASON</p> <p>(41) DEPRESS</p>
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<p>than only seven degrees above the horizon at its zenith, bathes the city and its snow-covered landmarks, canals, and neoclassical (42)_____ in an enchanting, diffuse, golden light.</p> <p>The driest season with least precipitation is early spring. July and August are usually the (43)_____ months, though the difference is usually not big enough to worry about. But if you care about this, it is a good idea to have an umbrella or raincoat handy.</p> <p>In November–March there are hardly any tourists—even domestic tourists—so you won't see the barest hint of the long lines of the summer at the Hermitage. Saint Petersburg's neoclassical streets are also simply gorgeous in the snow. Temperatures can range from relatively mild, slightly above freezing point, to bitterly cold. From time to time it may get well below the averages, to -25°C (-13F) and below, often with high humidity and wind. Most major tourist attractions (except fountains and all sorts of water transport, of course) are still open and some hotels offer lower prices during this time.</p> <p>Snow cover persists on average from November till early April (late April in the countryside), with most of it falling during the first half of the winter. The rivers and canals are frozen on average from late November till April. Usually from late April till November the Neva is navigable, and during this season most of its huge bridges (44)_____ to let ships pass for several hours each night according to a published schedule. This is a spectacular sight during the White Nights, but also a major transport (45)_____.</p>	<p>(42) ARCHITECT</p> <p>(43) RAINY</p> <p>(44) DRAW UP</p> <p>(45) CONVENIENT</p>
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## Task 2

**Read the text about travelling in Wales. Fill each space (46-60) with ONLY ONE suitable word. There is an example at the beginning (0).**

### *Caravanning in Wales*

The sea cliffs (0) and sandy beaches (46) \_\_\_\_\_ Wales are hard to beat. Add (47) \_\_\_\_\_ this wild, romantic scenery, ancient castles, modern theme parks and cheap accommodation and you've got a great family holiday. Of course, (48) \_\_\_\_\_ makes Wales so green is the rain. Even (49) \_\_\_\_\_ mid-summer, you (50) \_\_\_\_\_ expect a couple of wet days. But don't let that put you off. There are (51) \_\_\_\_\_ of indoor activities, so you can enjoy (52) \_\_\_\_\_ whatever the weather. For many people Wales is a caravan country. If you haven't stayed in a caravan since you were little, it's time you tried it again.

Standards of comfort are much higher (53) \_\_\_\_\_ a decade ago, with facilities such as laundries and kids' play areas. (54) \_\_\_\_\_ good example is the Fontygary Holiday Park. You can stay in a spacious caravan equipped (55) \_\_\_\_\_ TV, shower, separate bedrooms and fridge, (56) \_\_\_\_\_ works out to be less expensive when compared (57) \_\_\_\_\_ a guesthouse or self-catering cottage. And you won't even need to leave the site to (58) \_\_\_\_\_ fun. The kids can swim in the 25-metre indoor pool, or join in the games organized (59) \_\_\_\_\_ the entertainment staff. Meanwhile you can take a sauna, go to the gym, get your hair styled, or just sit on the cliff top and enjoy (60) \_\_\_\_\_ view.

### Task 3

*For questions 61-67 read the descriptions of famous British, American and Australian cities. Match each city name A-K with its description. The first example is done for you.*

0. K

	Description		City
0	This city is Europe's most economically powerful city, and is one of the world's major financial centres. It hosts Europe's largest concentration of higher education institutions, comprising over 50 universities and colleges and enrolling more than 500,000 students.	A	Los Angeles
61	The city is a cultural centre, and is the home of institutions including the National Museum of Scotland, the National Library of Scotland, and the Scottish National Gallery.	B	New York
62	The city is a global center of finance and commerce, culture, technology, entertainment and media, academics and scientific output, the arts and fashion, and, as home to the headquarters of the United Nations, international diplomacy.	C	Edinburgh
63	It is a seaside town which gives its name to the historical battle, which took place in 1066.	D	Detroit
64	The economy of this city is driven by international trade, entertainment (television, motion pictures, video games, music recording, and	E	Sydney

	production). There are more artists, writers, filmmakers, actors, dancers and musicians living and working in it than any other city at any other time in world history.		
<b>65</b>	The most notable architectural feat of this city is the Harbour Bridge. Its steel arch was designed by John Bradfield and completed in 1932. The city's Opera House has become a World Heritage Site and one of the world's most renowned pieces of Modern design.	<b>F</b>	Hastings
<b>66</b>	In the 1960s, this city was the centre of the "Merseybeat" sound whose best-known band is the Beatles. Its airport was renamed after Beatle John Lennon in 2002, the first British airport to be named in honour of an individual.	<b>G</b>	Liverpool
<b>67</b>	This city was founded in 1630 by English Puritan settlers, who named the city after the market town in England. During the American Revolution and Revolutionary War, it was home to several seminal events.	<b>H</b>	Boston
<b>68</b>	This city is a big administrative centre named after the first president of the country it is situated in.	<b>I</b>	Canberra
<b>69</b>	1950s was the period of this city prosperity due to the development of auto industry.	<b>J</b>	Washington
<b>70</b>	The city's design is influenced by the garden city movement and incorporates significant areas of natural vegetation. Highlights in the annual calendar of cultural events in this city include Floriade, the largest flower festival in the Southern Hemisphere.	<b>K</b>	London

	<b>0</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>City</b>											

**TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET**

## Writing

**Time: 40 minutes**

**71.** You have just seen the following advertisement in a youth magazine. Read it carefully, then write an article for the tourist guide.

We are looking for articles on the following topic:

**It is in the Urals! An ‘unnoticed’ place in your region**

*What places in your region located some way off the tourist map deserve to be included into the tourist route?*

The best articles will be published in the tourist guide.

*Include information about the ‘unnoticed’ place in the region where you live, what makes it attractive to you, the reason why it is not popular with local residents/tourists now, say who and when you would recommend to visit it and what should be done to turn this place into a wonderful tourist destination.*

**You should write about 150 - 200 words.  
Write your answer on your answer sheet.**