

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК. 2025 г.
ПРИГЛАСИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 8–10 КЛАССЫ
ОТВЕТЫ
Максимальный балл за работу – 70.

LISTENING
Time: 15 minutes
(10 points)

Задание 1.

For items 1–10 listen to an interview with the astronaut Charles Duke, who is talking about his trip to the moon, 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.

1. As a child, Charles showed no particular interest in space travel.
A) **True**
B) False
C) Not Stated
2. Charles started his career in the Air Force as a pilot.
A) True
B) **False**
C) Not Stated
3. The hardest part of the training for Charles was endlessly practising the lunar landing.
A) **True**
B) False
C) Not Stated
4. The interviewer is pretty sure Charles sailed through his training.
A) True
B) False
C) **Not Stated**
5. When he first found out he was going to the moon, Charles was exhilarated.
A) True
B) **False**
C) Not Stated

6. Charles had to stop doing all sports.

- A) True
- B) False**
- C) Not Stated

7. During the process of landing, the crew panicked since they couldn't find a landing spot because of the dust.

- A) True
- B) False**
- C) Not Stated

8. After landing, the crew had to rest for 6 hours before going out onto the moon surface.

- A) True
- B) False
- C) Not Stated**

9. The loneliness of the moonscape made the greatest impact on Charles.

- A) True**
- B) False
- C) Not Stated

10. He didn't return after the mission empty-handed, since Charles fetched a physical lunar souvenir.

- A) True**
- B) False
- C) Not Stated

READING
Time: 30 minutes
(15 points)

Read an extract from a novel and answer questions.

'How is the Dictionary getting on?' said Winston, raising his voice to overcome the noise.

'Slowly,' said Syme. 'I'm on the adjectives. It's fascinating.'

He had brightened up immediately at the mention of Newspeak. He pushed his bowl aside, took up his hunk of bread in one delicate hand and his cheese in the other, and leaned across the table so as to be able to speak without shouting.

'The Eleventh Edition is the definitive edition,' he said. 'We're getting the language into its final shape - the shape it's going to have when nobody speaks anything else. When we've finished with it, people like you will have to learn it all over again. You think, I dare say, that our chief job is inventing new words. But not a bit of it! We're destroying words - scores of them, hundreds of them, every day. We're cutting the language down to the bone. The Eleventh Edition won't contain a single word that will become obsolete before the year 2050.'

He bit hungrily into his bread and swallowed a couple of mouthfuls, then continued speaking, with a sort of pedant's passion. His thin dark face had become animated, his eyes had lost their mocking expression and grown almost dreamy.

'It's a beautiful thing, the destruction of words. Of course the great wastage is in the verbs and adjectives, but there are hundreds of nouns that can be got rid of as well. It isn't only the synonyms; there are also the antonyms. After all, what justification is there for a word which is simply the opposite of some other word? A word contains its opposite in itself. Take "good", for instance. If you have a word like "good", what need is there for a word like "bad"? "Ungood" will do just as well - better, because it's an exact opposite, which the other is not. Or again, if you want a stronger version of "good", what sense is there in having a whole string of vague useless words like "excellent" and "splendid" and all the rest of them? "Plusgood" covers the meaning, or "doubleplusgood" if you want something stronger still. Of course we use those forms already. But in the final version of Newspeak there'll be nothing else. In the end the whole notion of goodness and badness will be covered by only six words - in reality, only one word. Don't you see the beauty of that, Winston? It was B.B.'s idea originally, of course,' he added as an afterthought.

A sort of vapid eagerness flitted across Winston's face at the mention of Big Brother. Nevertheless Syme immediately detected a certain lack of enthusiasm.

'You haven't¹ a real appreciation of Newspeak, Winston,' he said almost sadly. 'Even when you write it you're still thinking in Oldspeak. I've read some of those pieces that you write in "The Times" occasionally. They're good enough, but they're

¹ An outdated form

translations. In your heart you'd prefer to stick to Oldspeak, with all its vagueness and its useless shades of meaning. You don't grasp the beauty of the destruction of words. Do you know that Newspeak is the only language in the world whose vocabulary gets smaller every year?"

Winston did know that, of course. He smiled, sympathetically he hoped, not trusting himself to speak. Syme bit off another fragment of the dark-coloured bread, chewed it briefly, and went on:

'Don't you see that the whole aim of Newspeak is to narrow the range of thought? In the end we shall make thought crime literally impossible because there will be no words in which to express it. Every concept that can ever be needed, will be expressed by exactly one word, with its meaning rigidly defined and all its subsidiary meanings rubbed out and forgotten. Already, in the Eleventh Edition, we're not far from that point. But the process will still be continuing long after you and I are dead. Every year fewer and fewer words, and the range of consciousness always a little smaller. Even now, of course, there's no reason or excuse for committing thought- crime. It's merely a question of self-discipline, reality- control. But in the end there won't be any need even for that. The Revolution will be complete when the language is perfect. Newspeak is Ingsoc and Ingsoc is Newspeak,' he added with a sort of mystical satisfaction. 'Has it ever occurred to you, Winston, that by the year 2050, at the very latest, not a single human being will be alive who could understand such a conversation as we are having now?'

Задание 2.

Task 1.

*For statements 1–7, choose **TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information given in the text; **FALSE** if the statement contradicts the information given in the text, or **NOT STATED** if the information on the statement is not given in the text.*

1. The Eleventh Edition will be published before 2050.

- A) True
- B) False
- C) Not Stated**

2. According to Syme, people will have to do with only six words in putting across their ideas.

- A) True
- B) False**
- C) Not Stated

3. It was Syme's elder brother who came up with the idea of Newspeak.
A) True
B) False
C) Not Stated
4. Winston's articles are written in Newspeak.
A) **True**
B) False
C) Not Stated
5. Winston expressed his false sympathy for Syme's ideas with a smile, as he was afraid that words might reveal his true feelings.
A) **True**
B) False
C) Not Stated
6. Human consciousness will contract as there will be fewer words to think with.
A) **True**
B) False
C) Not Stated
7. Ingsoc is a new word in Newspeak denoting revolution.
A) True
B) False
C) Not Stated

Task 2.

<i>Choose the option which best fits according to the text.</i>

Задание 3. Winston and Syme are

- A) **in a cafeteria.**
B) at a party.
C) at school.
D) in an office.

Задание 4. Syme likes

- A) the food.
B) hearing Winston's opinions.
C) talking about his work.
D) to shout.

Задание 5. Syme's work with the dictionary involves

- A) inventing new words.
- B) eliminating words.**
- C) explaining a theory.
- D) teaching people to think.

Задание 6. What kind of words are being the most greatly reduced?

- A) adjectives
- B) verbs and adjectives**
- C) nouns
- D) everything except antonyms

Задание 7. What does the author show in the lines in bold?

- A) Winston tries to seem appreciative but is not really.**
- B) Winston has great enthusiasm for Newspeak.
- C) Syme doubts Winston but this is unjustified.
- D) Winston does not believe a word that Syme has said.

Задание 8. What can be gathered about Winston's attitude towards Newspeak?

- A) He finds it exciting.
- B) He studies it eagerly.
- C) He is outspokenly against it.
- D) He accepts it unhappily.**

Задание 9. Which of the following best describes Newspeak?

- A) It is a historical language being reconstructed.
- B) It is a highly simplified language designed to prevent thought.**
- C) It was invented to help citizens escape an oppressive government.
- D) It is a new language that is incredibly difficult to learn.

Задание 10. What kind of future does Syme imagine?

- A) Everyone will be better educated.
- B) People will be safe because there will be no violent crime.
- C) People will not have enough language to think at all.**
- D) People will communicate better and more effectively.

USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 45 minutes
(45 points)

Задание 11.

Task 1 (10 points)

For items 1–10, 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 (0).

Example:

0	IMPRESSION
BRITISH FOOD	
Many people are under the (0) _____ that British food is awful.	IMPRESS
It is said to be (1) _____ and cooked badly, so the idea that Britain has some of the best restaurants in the world is	TASTE
usually met with roars of (2) _____ .	LAUGH
However, perhaps this is a little (3) _____ .	FAIR
There have been some wonderful (4) _____ in recent years.	IMPROVE
There are now many (5) _____ restaurants serving high quality	EXCITE
dishes that have been very (6) _____ prepared. Also, many British chefs now have Michelin stars, which are only awarded to the world's very best chefs.	SKILL
A good (7) _____ of food is available these days, too. In other words, the food being served isn't just French gourmet.	VARY
There has been a huge rise in the popularity of (8) _____ British dishes. Fortunately, gone are the days when the only things on the menu were boiled vegetables and stewed meat!	TRADITION
So, the next time you get a chance, be (9) _____ and try some real British food. You just might find it no longer deserves	ADVENTURE
its terrible (10) _____ .	REPUTE

Item	Answer
1	TASTELESS
2	LAUGHTER
3	UNFAIR
4	IMPROVEMENTS
5	EXCITING
6	SKIL(L)FULLY
7	VARIETY
8	TRADITIONAL
9	ADVENTUROUS
10	REPUTATION

Задание 12.

Task 2

For items 1–10, read the text below and decide which answer best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

	A	B	C	D
0	Conservatively	Traditionally	Customarily	Practically

0	B
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A YOUNG CONTENDER

(0) ___, bowls is described (1) ___ being a game which is played by senior citizens, so the announcement that a ten-year-old will be taking part in the National Bowls Championship has come as a shock to many players.

At the age of five, Ean Morton (2) ___ his football boots for a set of bowls which once (3) ___ to his great-grand-mother. He (4) ___ to bowls at once but it (5) ___ have been easy for Ean because he had to play against people who could take (6) ___ of his inexperience. In spite of the fact that Ean did not achieve (7) ___ success at bowls, he refused to allow it to spoil his enjoyment of it.

Now, five years later, Ean is more than a match for most of his opponents. He is very excited (8) ___ playing in the tournament but admits that he doesn't really know what to expect. His father, who will also be playing in the Championship, is more optimistic. He believes that Ean will reach the (9) ___ and is prepared to (10) ___ by him every step of the way.

	A	B	C	D
1	from	with	as	for
2	swapped	converted	switched	bartered
3	owned	belonged	possessed	effected
4	liked	stood	set	took
5	mustn't	can't	oughtn't	shouldn't
6	benefit	advantage	profit	gain
7	sudden	straight	direct	instant
8	for	from	about	with
9	peak	top	summit	crest
10	support	set	stand	back

Задание 13.

Task 3 (15 points)

*For Questions 1–15, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct put a tick. Use letter "V" as a tick. If a line has a word which should **not** be there, write the word in a given space. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).*

Example:

0	V
00	had

Russian Winter Harmony

0	The history of Russian landscape painting is rather short, about 200 years.
00	It might seem that a creative soul can't remain unmoved by the beauty of Russian nature. And yet, the earliest landscapes had created by Russian artists were views of Italy.
1	In a greater sense, it was natural: the Russian artists of the time received their academic training in Western Europe and, on their return to Russia, proceeded to paint such portraits and genre scenes as were in demand at the time.
2	One of the first paintings depicting wintry Russian nature was by Nikifor Krylov. His contemporaries remarked on the gently captured winter light, the foggy view, and the feeling of frost.
3	The traditions of German and Dutch art were being especially visible in winter scenes – the same pictorial devices and a certain harshness of approach.

4	It's interesting to note that most winter landscapes created by Savrasov, Levitan and Shishkin are marked by a kind of bottomless gloom.
5	Savrasov's art is often far called lyrical, but his every painting bears a mark of loneliness, desolation, and sadness.
6	Perhaps that was the artist's way of understanding beauty and subtle lyricism of Russian nature which their contemporaries had admired.
7	The art of Levitan also deeply affected the viewer's soul. He was one of the first Russian artists to leave the confines of his studio and paint in the open air.
8	Levitan is a national artist, and his art simply does not exist outside the nature around Moscow and the Volga region.
9	Savrasov and Levitan were thought of as poetic artists, whereas Shishkin was often accused of having being too detached and photorealistic.
10	One of the most perceptive Russian critics, Benois, wrote about Shishkin's excessive scientific precision of a copyist.
11	A truly fairy-tale likeness of Russian winter is found on the canvases of Yuly Klever.
12	His paintings were so magical that scandals broke out down at exhibitions; visitors climbed over the partitions to look behind the canvas, to find a 'trick', to check if the paintings were lit from behind.
13	At the turn of the 20 th century, landscape art became extremely popular in Russia. New artists, were inspired by Impressionism, wanted to see and analyse the artistic material in new ways.
14	In the early years of the 20 th century Igor Grabar was discovered one of the main motifs of his future works, hoarfrost, the sight that he would call the exquisite lace of the sky's azure enamel.
15	Igor Grabar knew how to convey the beauty of the endless play of azure and violet on the snow, and the most fantastic hues appeared in his paintings.

Item	Answer
1	greater
2	V
3	being
4	V
5	far
6	had
7	V
8	V
9	having
10	V
11	V
12	down
13	were
14	was
15	V

Задание 14.

Task 4 (10 points)

For items 1–10, match the writers' names 1–10 to the descriptions of their creative works A–N. There are some extra descriptions which do not match.

- A) an English writer whose novels contain humorous characters with unusual names, many of whom have become very well known. But they also show how hard life was in Victorian England, especially for poor people and children. His books include *David Copperfield*, *Oliver Twist*, *A Christmas Carol*, *A Tale of Two Cities*.
- B) An American author of the 20th century famous for his plays, which portray ordinary people possessed of violent passions; these plays include *A Streetcar Named Desire*, *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*.
- C) an English poet of the 19th century who was made poet laureate, the Queen's official poet. His works include *In Memoriam*, but he is best known for his narrative poems, such as *Charge of the Light Brigade* and *The Lady of Shalott*. The expression “*to strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield*” is drawn from his work.
- D) an English writer who wrote novels about the way of life of English middle-class people of her time, including *Pride and Prejudice*, *Sense and Sensibility*, and *Emma*. She is known for the clever and amusing way in which she describes people's social behaviour, and her novels are regarded as being among the most important works of English literature.

- E) An English poet and clergyman of the 17th century. He is famous for his metaphysical poetry. The expressions “*No man is an island*” and “*For whom the bell tolls*” are drawn from his works.
- F) An English author of the 19th century, one of the three sisters who wrote some of the most famous novels in English. This writer is best known for *Jane Eyre*.
- G) An American poet of the 19th century. His principal work is *Leaves of Grass*. The earthiness of his poetry shocked many readers of his time. His rugged appearance is memorable, especially in his old age, when he wore a flowing white beard. In his poem *O Captain, My Captain* the captain represents Abraham Lincoln.
- H) An English author of the 20th century known for her many thrillers and murder mysteries. She contributed to raising the ‘whodunit’ to a prominent place in literature.
- I) An Irish author of the late 19th and early 20th centuries who spent most of his career in England. A playwright, critic and social reformer, he was known for his outspokenness and barbed humour. His works include *Pygmalion*, *Man and Superman* and many others.
- J) an English writer of the 19th century, known especially for his books *The Moonstone*, regarded as the first detective novel in English, and *The Woman in White*.
- K) An American writer of the early 19th century who wrote novels about Native Americans and life on the American frontier, including *The Pathfinder* and *The Last of the Mohicans*.
- L) A Scottish author of the 18th century, best known for his *Life of Samuel Johnson*. His *Boswell* has become a general term for a biographer.
- M) An English poet of the 14th century, called the father of English poetry: he was the first great poet to write in English. His best-known work is *The Canterbury Tales*.
- N) An English author of the 19th century, one of the three sisters who wrote some of the most famous novels in English. This writer is best known for *The Tenant of Wildfell Hall*.

1. Geoffrey Chaucer
2. Jane Austen
3. Alfred Tennyson
4. Wilkie Collins
5. Walt Whitman
6. Charles Dickens
7. James Fenimore Cooper
8. Charlotte Brontë
9. John Donne
10. Tennessee Williams

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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Пригласительный этап. 8-10 классы

M	D	C	J	G	A	K	F	E	B
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