

**Максимальный балл за работу – 75.**

**Part 1**

**Integrated Listening and Reading (30 min)**

*Maximum points – 12*

**There are several famous sights in the Republic of Bashkortostan. Many of them are regularly visited by tourists.**

**Task 1**

**Read about the five most famous sights in the Republic of Bashkortostan and answer the questions that follow. *Now you have 15 minutes to read the texts and answer these questions.***

**The Shulgan-Tash Reserve** was set up in the 1980s. It was the first place in the world to protect wild bees, like the Burzyan honey bee. The Altyn-Solok nature park, which is located nearby, helps keep wild bee families safe. The Shulgan-Tash Reserve is well-known for Kapova Cave with old rock paintings on the walls. A new museum 'Shulgan-Tash' has been built recently near the cave. Inside, there are seven sections about things like Earth's history, archaeology, and rock art. The museum shows items from the cave, minerals, plants, photos, and old documents.

**The Krasny Klyuch spring** is the part of the Yaman-Yelga River, which starts at the bottom of the Karatau Mountain Range. The river goes underground for many kilometres and then comes out as a strong spring. Many years ago, people used to call this spring White because it brings up white limestone from the ground. But now everybody knows it as the Red or Krasny Klyuch. The spring comes from two deep holes that make several lakes underground. It produces 15 cubic metres of water per second, making it the second largest spring in Europe. There is a park with the same name and a place for cultural and sports activities nearby.

**Russian Switzerland** is a village in Bashkiria, located three hours drive from Ufa. It got its name from a businessman who opened a health centre there in the late 19th century. The area is as beautiful as Switzerland, with lovely lakes, fields, and pine trees. Since 2010, it has been protected, so you can't graze animals, build houses, or cut down trees there. Although the nearest hotel is a few kilometres away, visitors can enjoy the untouched nature and buy a jar of healing honey made by local beekeepers.

**Lake Turgoyak with Vera Island** can be found near the western border of the Republic of Bashkortostan. Vera Island was the place where monks lived long ago and that is the reason why it had its name since the 19<sup>th</sup> century. But before the 19<sup>th</sup> century it had another name after a peasant rebel who had been hiding there not to be arrested. Anyway, this place is important for the history of the region. Since the mid-2000s, archaeologists have visited the island a lot. They found Old Believer hermitages, quarries, and ancient stone structures over 6,000 years old. The most famous stone structure is 18 metres long, and the largest stone weighs more than 15 tonnes.

**Krasnousolsky resort** is founded in the Usolka River valley because salty mineral springs were found here on this place many years ago. People have known about their healing powers for a long time, so it is natural that the resort was built here. The sanatorium buildings are placed at the bottom of the Ural Mountains, right in the forest. The resort uses four types of mineral water and mud for treatments like drinking and bathing. There are several fountains with mineral water. You can also visit public baths at the Bogoroditse-Tabynsky monastery. The resort is famous not only for its healing water but also

for its clean air and lovely nature.

1. How many sights used to have different names long before?
  - A) 1
  - B) 2
  - C) 3
  - D) 4
  - E) 5
2. How many sights impress the tourists with their natural beauty?
  - A) 1
  - B) 2
  - C) 3
  - D) 4
  - E) 5
3. Which sight impresses the tourists with gigantic stones?
  - A) The Shulgan-Tash Reserve
  - B) The Krasny Klyuch spring
  - C) Russian Switzerland
  - D) Lake Turgoyak with Vera Island
  - E) Krasnounsolsky resort
4. Which sight is popular among tourists because of its healing facilities?
  - A) The Shulgan-Tash Reserve
  - B) The Krasny Klyuch spring
  - C) Russian Switzerland
  - D) Lake Turgoyak with Vera Island
  - E) Krasnounsolsky resort
5. How many sights are still studied by archeologists?
  - A) 1
  - B) 2
  - C) 3
  - D) 4
  - E) 5
6. Which sight has a strict ban on landscape change and agricultural activities?
  - A) The Shulgan-Tash Reserve
  - B) The Krasny Klyuch spring
  - C) Russian Switzerland
  - D) Lake Turgoyak with Vera Island
  - E) Krasnounsolsky resort
7. Which sight was created as the world's first protection zone for native wild insects?
  - A) The Shulgan-Tash Reserve
  - B) The Krasny Klyuch spring
  - C) Russian Switzerland
  - D) Lake Turgoyak with Vera Island
  - E) Krasnounsolsky resort

## Task 2

*Now listen to parts of the bus tour around the region and decide which sight the guide is talking about. You will hear the recording twice.*

**8. Sight 1**

- A) The Shulgan-Tash Reserve
- B) The Krasny Klyuch spring
- C) Russian Switzerland
- D) Lake Turgoyak with Vera Island
- E) Krasnounsolsky resort

**9. Sight 2**

- A) The Shulgan-Tash Reserve
- B) The Krasny Klyuch spring
- C) Russian Switzerland
- D) Lake Turgoyak with Vera Island
- E) Krasnounsolsky resort

**10. Sight 3**

- A) The Shulgan-Tash Reserve
- B) The Krasny Klyuch spring
- C) Russian Switzerland
- D) Lake Turgoyak with Vera Island
- E) Krasnounsolsky resort

**11. Sight 4**

- A) The Shulgan-Tash Reserve
- B) The Krasny Klyuch spring
- C) Russian Switzerland
- D) Lake Turgoyak with Vera Island
- E) Krasnounsolsky resort

**12. Sight 5**

- A) The Shulgan-Tash Reserve
- B) The Krasny Klyuch spring
- C) Russian Switzerland
- D) Lake Turgoyak with Vera Island
- E) Krasnounsolsky resort

**Part 2 (20 minutes)**  
**Maximum points – 9**  
**Reading**

**Task 3**

*The students in Lily's class are preparing short travel guides for places that they want to visit. Lily wants to do a travel guide about Hobbiton, the village in the New Zealand where 'Lord of the Rings', her favourite film, was shot. She is dreaming about visiting this place one day and wants to let others know what Hobbiton is like. She wants to inform everyone about the great experience everybody can get in Hobbiton.*

*On the internet, Lily has found the official site [www.hobbitontours.com](http://www.hobbitontours.com) which she is going to use for writing her travel guide. Here are the parts of the Navigation Bar with pages on this site. Study them carefully then answer questions 13-16.*

<b>Navigation bar Menu</b>	
<b>Pages</b>	<b>Description/Information</b>
<b>Page 1. Experiences</b>	Hobbiton™ Movie Set Tour Hobbiton™ Movie Set Tour from Matamata isite Hobbiton™ Movie Set Tour + Lunch Combo Behind The Scenes Tour Evening Banquet Tour Second Breakfast Tour Private Tour Gift Vouchers Off-road Trail
<b>Page 2. Plan Your Adventure</b>	Frequently Asked Questions Terms of Entry Transfers Area Information Accessibility Hobbiton™ Tour Companion App
<b>Page 3. Events</b>	Weddings at Hobbiton A Hobbiton™ Christmas Summer Harvest Festival Mid-Winter Feast International Hobbit Day Running Adventure! Middle-earth Halfling Marathon™
<b>Page 4. Discover</b>	Our Story The Green Dragon™ Inn (a restaurant and a hotel) The Shire's Rest™ (a food court and shops) Bagshot Row™ (a street with open hobbits houses, no tickets needed)

<b>Page 5. Contact Us</b>	Address Get directions Safe Driving Tip Contact details  SEND US YOUR FEEDBACK HERE ACCESSIBILITY INFORMATION COMMUNITY SPONSORSHIP ENQUIRY LOST PROPERTY
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13. Which page should Lily visit to find information about special days in Hobbiton?
- A) Page 1
  - B) Page 2
  - C) Page 3
  - D) Page 4
  - E) Page 5
14. Which button should Lily press if she wants to know the answers to the most popular questions?
- A) Frequently Asked Questions
  - B) Terms of Entry
  - C) Transfers
  - D) Area Information
  - E) Accessibility
  - F) Hobbiton™ Tour Companion App
15. Page 4 has information on all of these except –
- A) the history of the village.
  - B) the best places to eat and buy souvenirs.
  - C) the best place to stay in.
  - D) the place where to park the car.
  - E) the spots to see for free.
16. Which pages have information about how to get to the village?
- A) 1, 2
  - B) 1, 2, 5
  - C) 2, 5
  - D) 1, 5

#### Task 4

Lily read about the story of the village and wrote the same in her own words because she is planning to include this into her guide. Read it carefully. It has

**some mistakes. Then answer questions 17-21 to make it sound better.**

### **The Story of the Hobbiton Village**

(1) In 1998, Sir Peter Jackson's team were looking for the famous green hills of Hobbiton to start shooting The Lord of the Rings. (2) They found the Alexander farm, a big sheep farm in Waikato, which looked like The Shire from JRR Tolkien's books. (3) A tall pine tree stood by a lake and a hill there. (4) When Peter saw the lone, tall pine tree by the lake next to the hill, he knew this was the place... (5) ..., there were no power lines or roads, so Sir Peter Jackson could imagine being in Middle-earth.

(6) In March 1999, the crew started building Hobbiton. (7) New Zealand Army helped. (8) 39 temporary Hobbit Holes on the 12-acre set. (9) Secrecy was important, and they had strict security during building and filming. (10) Filming began in December 1999 and took about three months to finish The Shire scenes.

(11) After trying to take it down, 17 plywood fronts stayed up. (12) These became a tourist attraction, with tours starting in 2002. (13) In 2009, Sir Peter Jackson came back to film The Hobbit movies, leaving behind the beautiful set that we see today: 44 permanent Hobbit Holes, just like in the films. (14) In 2012, The Green Dragon Inn opened. (15) Visitors can end their tour with a drink from the Hobbit Southfarthing Pub. (16) There is lots of movie magic on this working farm.

**17.** Which of the following continuations best finishes Sentence 4?

- A) ...which is the best farm he has ever seen.
- B) ... he had been looking for so long.
- C) ... where big fame is waiting for him.
- D) ... where he will make a museum one day.

**18.** Which of these linking words could be added before sentence 5?

- A) To sum up, ...
- B) Now and then, ...
- C) Moreover,
- D) However, ...

**19.** Which of the following sentences combine Sentence 6 and Sentence 7 without changing the meaning?

- A) In March 1999, the crew started building Hobbiton with the help from the New Zealand Army.
- B) In March 1999, the crew started building Hobbiton because of the New Zealand Army.
- C) In March 1999, the crew started building Hobbiton due to the fact that the New Zealand Army left this farm.
- D) In March 1999, the crew started building Hobbiton inspite of the New Zealand Army help.

20. Which group of words in Lily's summary is NOT a complete sentence? Write the number of the group of words.
21. Which of these conjunctions could be added to join Sentence 14 and Sentence 15 in its best way?
- A) In 2012, The Green Dragon Inn opened because visitors can end their tour with a drink from the Hobbit Southfarthing Pub.
  - B) In 2012, The Green Dragon Inn opened but visitors can end their tour with a drink from the Hobbit Southfarthing Pub.
  - C) In 2012, The Green Dragon Inn opened though visitors can end their tour with a drink from the Hobbit Southfarthing Pub.
  - D) In 2012, The Green Dragon Inn opened since then visitors can end their tour with a drink from the Hobbit Southfarthing Pub.

**Part 3 (30 minutes)**

*Maximum points –*

**Use of English**

**Task 5**

*Read the text below and choose the word that fits best for each space. The first one is done for you.*

**Example answer:**        0        A        B        C        D

**How short videos and reels affect young people**

In today's digital age, social media has greatly influenced our lives. (0) \_\_\_\_\_ quick, catchy clips (22) \_\_\_\_\_ already how we watch content and interact, especially among young people. While they have some benefits, there are also worries about their effect on teenagers and society as a whole.

**1. Pros:**

(23) \_\_\_\_\_ short videos and reels let many people be creative and show themselves. Young people, especially, use them to show their skills, share ideas, and connect (24) \_\_\_\_\_ others.

Secondly, they have also helped create online groups. People with similar interests can (25) \_\_\_\_\_ find each other and connect over shared content. These groups offer support, ideas, and a sense of identity to those (26) \_\_\_\_\_ join them.

Thirdly, people like short videos because they offer quick fun and a break from reality. Scrolling (27) \_\_\_\_\_ many videos can be a nice distraction, especially for young people who feel (28) \_\_\_\_\_ or anxious.

Finally, they sometimes can be useful for learning. People who make educational content use these platforms (29) \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge in interesting and easy ways. Young

people can find tutorials, DIY guides, and informative videos on many topics (30) \_\_\_\_\_ science, technology, cooking, and art.

## 2. Cons:

On the contrary, (31) \_\_\_\_\_ many benefits short movies may affect attention spans. Constant scrolling and fast content can lead to (32) \_\_\_\_\_ attention spans, making it hard for people, especially young ones, to focus (33) \_\_\_\_\_ longer tasks or have deep talks.

To add, they can be addictive, raising worries about their bad effect on mental health. Spending (34) \_\_\_\_\_ time on these apps can make people feel not (35) \_\_\_\_\_ and lower their self-esteem.

It's easy to share personal information and (36) \_\_\_\_\_ on these platforms, which causes privacy and safety worries so young people might accidentally share (37) \_\_\_\_\_ private information or find harmful content or people.

What is more, short videos and reels often show perfect versions of (38) \_\_\_\_\_ lives. This can make viewers, especially young people, (39) \_\_\_\_\_ because they expect too much and find it hard to tell the difference between online images and real life.

To get the benefits and reduce bad effects, people, especially teenagers, need to use short videos wisely and carefully. Also, platforms (40) \_\_\_\_\_ safety features and rules to make sure everyone has (41) \_\_\_\_\_ good online experience. As these platforms change, society must find a balance between their good and bad sides.

	A	B	C	D
0	<i>These</i>	<i>This</i>	<i>That</i>	<i>There</i>
22.	changed	have changed	have been changed	has changed
23.	The first,	At first	Firstly,	First,
24.	with	in	on	between
25.	the most easy	easier	easy	easily
26.	which	who	that	whom
27.	---	thought	through	though
28.	stressed	stressful	stressing	stress
29.	share	to share	sharing	shared
30.	---	as like	as	like
31.	inspite of	in spite of	in spite	despite of
32.	shortly	shorter	shortest	the shortest
33.	on	at	in	---
34.	too more	too	too much	too many
35.	enough good	good enough	enough	good
36.	videos	videous	videose	video
37.	to	with	---	for
38.	people's	people'	people	peoples
39.	feel themselves unhappy	feel unhappily	feel unhappy	feel no happy
40.	should to keep	should keeping	should have kept	should keep

41.	---	a	the	an
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**Task 6**  
**(2 points each)**

**Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first, using the word given. Use between TWO and FIVE words. You cannot change the given word!**

42. I think you should go and see a doctor. (**WERE**)  
If \_\_\_\_\_ go and see a doctor.
43. It's the first time Jim has travelled by plane. (**NEVER**)  
Jim \_\_\_\_\_ before.
44. Your school grades aren't high enough for you to go to university. (**LOW**)  
Your school grades \_\_\_\_\_ for you to go to university.
45. Janet forgot to take her lunch to the office with her. (**WITHOUT**)  
Janet \_\_\_\_\_ her lunch.
46. Let's all go to the cinema (**SUGGESTED**).  
My sister \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema.
47. "Fill in the form, please." (**ASKED**)  
The hotel manager \_\_\_\_\_ fill in the form.
48. If only I weren't so poor. (**WISH**)  
I \_\_\_\_\_ money

**Task 7**  
**(2 points each)**

**Find the nonsense word in each pair of sentences below. Replace that word in each sentence with the same real word. Make sure the word you choose makes sense in both of the sentences.**

**There is an example done for you:**

***Example:***

**0.** The wind blew hard, and the boat began to keevil.

Mark stopped digging when his shovel hit a keevil. **rock**

**49. Bimbi-wimbi** you help me with this task?

- I need an opener to open this **bimbi-wimbi** of beans. \_\_\_\_\_
50. We sat on the **cruly-tuly** of the river and watched the sunset.  
He went to the **cruly-tuly** to withdraw his money from ATM. \_\_\_\_\_
51. He likes to **teedle** with a personal trainer in his free time.  
I packed all my things in a carton **teedle** before moving. \_\_\_\_\_
52. They are **shamble-bumble** friends who have known each other for years.  
Please, **shamble-bumble** the door behind you. \_\_\_\_\_
53. I need some good **puffit-muffit** after a long day of work.  
The **puffit-muffit** of the team will be arriving tomorrow. \_\_\_\_\_
54. He invested his **tooly-cooly** in a new high-tech business.  
London is the **tooly-cooly** of England. \_\_\_\_\_
55. The country's **twylee** forces are strong and well-equipped.  
He raised his **twylee** to greet me. \_\_\_\_\_
56. The car **booble-wooble**, where my dad woks as a mechanic, is located in the city outskirts.  
We should **booble-wooble** some apple trees in the garden. \_\_\_\_\_
57. A big black **laqyst** buzzed around the fruit bowl.  
Birds can **laqyst** long distances especially in spring and autumn. \_\_\_\_\_
58. He gave the ball a hard **meemblem** with his bat and got the score.  
I couldn't imagine that you could **meemblem** such a big balloon! \_\_\_\_\_

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ  
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК 2023–2024 уч. г.  
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 5–6 КЛАССЫ  
Максимальный балл за работу – 60.

**LISTENING**  
**Time: 20 minutes**  
**(20 points)**

**Task 1**  
**(10 points – 2 points for each correct answer)**

*Emily is 11 years old and she lives in Australia. But now she is travelling with her class across Russia, visiting some of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites here. Today she visited one of the geoparks in the Republic of Bashkortostan.*

*Listen to the dialogue between Emily and her mother on the video call and fill in the blanks in Emily's words. You will listen to the recording twice. You have 15 seconds to read the task.*

- 1) The name of the Mount is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) It means in Bashkir language «mount-\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) Mark found the imprint of an old \_\_\_\_\_ on one of the rock.
- 4) The rock was the size of the granny's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Bashkir people usually drink tea was with \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

**Task 2**  
**(10 points)**

*Listen to the audio message by the group leader, Miss Lily, who sent it to the parents of Emily's class. Choose the best answer to each question. You will hear the recording twice.*

- 6) The mountain tour lasted for
  - a) 3 hours and 10 minutes.
  - b) 2 hours and 10 minutes.
- 7) Miss Lily thinks the mountain tour was expensive.
  - c) True
  - d) False
- 8) The children had to pay for taking photos during the trip.
  - a) True
  - b) False
- 9) The lunch at the café cost
  - a) \$7,68.
  - b) \$7,60.
- 10) The children ate pies which had a form of
  - a) a triangle.
  - b) a circle.
- 11) All kids liked the lunch.
  - a) True
  - b) False
- 12) The souvenir shop was located in the cafe.
  - a) True
  - b) False
- 13) Everyone chose ..... in the souvenir shop.
  - a) everything they wanted
  - b) magnets
- 14) The guide gave ..... the children as a souvenir.
  - a) stickers
  - b) badges
- 15) All in the group are sad to be so close to nature during the trip.
  - a) True
  - b) False

**READING**  
**Time: 10 minutes**  
**(10 points)**

**Task 3**

*Read the text below. Fill in the blanks **16-20** with phrasal verbs **A-E**.  
Then answer the questions **21-25** after the text and write the answers to the answer sheet.*

My favourite day of the week is Saturday. On Saturday I don't have to **(16)** \_\_\_\_\_ early and get ready for school. I love school, but I don't like to wake up so early, it's true. And on Saturday you can **(17)** \_\_\_\_\_ a little longer. Besides, my parents don't hurry up to work on Saturday either, my mum and I wash up and then we go and make a family breakfast. Dad helps us out too. Sometimes he makes us laugh a lot, telling us amusing stories from his childhood or singing funny songs. Then we sit down to breakfast and it is the most wonderful thing about Saturday morning.

After breakfast, we either go and lie on the sofa for a while or, if the weather is nice, we **(18)** \_\_\_\_\_ the park. Our park is very old, it has the oldest trees in the city, so I call it the 'Ancient Baobab Park' for fun. Of course, it's a joke, baobabs don't **(19)** \_\_\_\_\_ in our climate.

After the park, my mum always says we've all worked up an appetite and we **(20)** \_\_\_\_\_ our favourite cafe for a coffee and some cake. And it's so marvellous too.

Anyway, now you can see why I love Saturdays so much. I wish I could spend every single day with my family like we usually do on Saturday.

- A. leave for**
- B. get up**
- C. pop into**
- D. grow up**
- E. lie around**

- 21.** Why is Saturday the favourite day of the week for the author?
  - A.** He doesn't have to wake up early for school.
  - B.** He doesn't love school.
  - C.** He doesn't have to hurry up for school.
- 22.** How does the author's dad take part in the family breakfast routine?
  - A.** He sleeps longer.
  - B.** He helps with cooking.
  - C.** He amuses the family.
- 23.** Why does the author call their park the 'Ancient Baobab Park'?
  - A.** Baobabs grow up there.
  - B.** It has the oldest trees in the city.
  - C.** He likes telling jokes.
- 24.** Why does the author wish they could spend every day like they do on Saturdays?
  - A.** He likes Saturday breakfasts.
  - B.** He enjoys the time spent with their family.
  - C.** He's happy to walk in the park.
- 25.** Which title is best for this text?
  - A.** What is your favourite weekday?
  - B.** Why do I love Saturdays?
  - C.** Why do I love my family?

USE OF ENGLISH and COUNTRY STUDIES

Time: 30 minutes  
(15 points and 15 points)

Task 4

Read the text below and choose the best answer for each space. The first one is done for you.

**Example:**

(0)     A. like             B. for             C. at

**5 Reasons Why Capybaras Are so Popular**

If you're online, you've probably seen them. They look (0) \_\_\_\_\_ a mix of a guinea pig, beaver\*, and coconut, but much (26) \_\_\_\_\_. They ride on their parents' backs and are like free taxis and pillows for other animals. They're capybaras, the largest rodents in the world. Even though they are rodents, we love them. Why?

**1. They're Very Relaxed**

Capybaras are known (27) \_\_\_\_\_ being calm. You might have seen videos of a pelican trying to bite a capybara, who doesn't care, or ones where they bathe in Japanese hot springs (28) \_\_\_\_\_ oranges. Their round, (29) \_\_\_\_\_ eyes add to their relaxed look.

**2. They're Friendly and Clever**

Outside the wild, capybaras can recognise people and often like being with them. Typaldos, who (30) \_\_\_\_\_ a capybara, says her pet knows tricks like turning in a circle and shaking (31) \_\_\_\_\_. Capybaras have different personalities and may like different company. We might enjoy seeing one smell a cat or sleep next to a bunny, but not all capybaras get along with everyone. For example, some capybaras (32) \_\_\_\_\_ like dogs.

**3. They Look Funny but Familiar**

Brookfield Zoo's capybara, Carsie, likes lying in the sun and looks like an ancient Egyptian sphinx as he enjoys the warmth. (33) \_\_\_\_\_ zoo caretaker Daniels thinks Carsie is popular because of who capybaras look like. "They have cute little ears and a rounded face," she says. "Their babies, called pups, are adorable. They look like small guinea pigs." People who don't know about capybaras might find it hard to guess what family they belong to. "People think it's a dog at first, but then realise it's not because (34) \_\_\_\_\_ ears are strange," Daniels says. "Then they can't guess, as it looks a bit like a beaver but has a small puffy tail." Be careful if you try to pet a capybara; they don't feel as soft (35) \_\_\_\_\_ guinea pigs. Their coats dry quickly and might puff up when they're happy, but they're not fluffy. Daniels says petting them is like touching a broom\*.

**4. They Are Good Swimmers**

Capybaras can hold their breath for up to five minutes. If they feel danger, they (36) \_\_\_\_\_ underwater to hide. At home, Typaldos swims with her capybaras, who love the water. "I had one capybara who always (37) \_\_\_\_\_ upside down. It was funny," she remembers.

**5. Capybaras Are Just Cute**

Capybaras are just (38) \_\_\_\_\_ right combination of cute and comical. "The way that they act is a little bit comical, you know, any animal that lets a bird sit on (39) \_\_\_\_\_ head," Daniels says. "They seem very calm and happy". So maybe we can learn from the capybara. If life throws a bird at your head, well, don't panic and let it (40) \_\_\_\_\_ along for the ride.

*Adapted from 'the Discover Magazine' (2023)*

\* beaver (n) бобр; \* broom (n) метла

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ  
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК 2024–2025 уч. г.  
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 5–6 КЛАССЫ

	A	B	C
26.	big	bigger	biggest
27.	for	about	to
28.	under	inside	with
29.	sleepy	sleeping	slept
30.	own	owns	is owning
31.	hands	legs	noses
32.	don't	doesn't	aren't
33.	–	A	An
34.	there	they're	their
35.	as	like	than
36.	would dive	will dive	dived
37.	used to swam	used to swimming	used to swim
38.	a	the	–
39.	its	it's	his
40.	to go	going	go

**Task 5**

*Look at the pictures and write the names of the sports which have English roots.*

**Let The Games Begin**



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



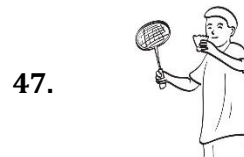
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\_\_\_\_\_

Task 6

Bashkir traditional holiday

*In the middle of the XVIII century Russian lexicographer, naturalist and traveller Ivan Lepyokhin and German ethnographer and scientist Johann Georgi came to the territory of Bashkiria. In their travelling notes, they described how the Bashkirs celebrated one of their traditional holidays. A very detailed description of the holiday and its traditions has been preserved, but some names and concepts have been lost. Read the descriptions and write the modern name of the holiday and some of its realities. **Write your answers in Russian.***

The first one is done for you.

0) ...One can't help but notice the huge, long pole that is set almost parallel to the ground. A Bashkir, or as they call themselves a **Батыр**, must run along the pole and not fall off it...

49) ... Bashkirs are excellent horsemen. They compete on their horses to see who can get to the finish line the fastest. They call it \_\_\_\_\_ on horses...

50) ... Bashkir men are very strong and tough. To find out who is the strongest, they organise a wrestling match. Two men go to the centre of the court: one tries to push the opponent outside, and the other tries to stay inside. This is called \_\_\_\_\_ wrestling...

51) ... The most popular competition is when batyrs try to climb as high as possible on a tall pole. No one can use any additional equipment, only the strength of their arms and legs. The winner gets a whole \_\_\_\_\_, an animal with curled horns...

52) ... Bashkir women also take part in the competition. They race against each other, holding a special curved wooden stick on their shoulders, on which they hang two \_\_\_\_\_ full of water. They have to be the first to arrive and save the water! ...

53) ... At the fair many farmers sell a lot of tasty local food, the most popular drink is horse milk, called \_\_\_\_\_. It is very good for your health...

54) ... Another fun competition is the race in \_\_\_\_\_. Two people climb into large bags with their feet and try to run very fast. Many people can't keep their balance and fall down, spectators love to watch such races...

55) ... The name of the holiday is translated from the Bashkir language as the holiday of the plough. It is an annual folk festival of the end of spring field work, all fellow villagers gather in one field and have fun. The holiday is called \_\_\_\_\_...



# Listening

**30 minutes**

- 1. You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer (A, B or C). At the end of Part 1 you will have 1 minute to transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet.**

- 1. You overhear a woman recommending a campsite.  
Why does she recommend it?**

A It's close to tourist attractions.  
B It's in an area of natural beauty.  
C It has a wide range of facilities.

- 2. On a radio programme, you hear some information about a future guest.  
What will he be talking about?**

A organizing a mountain holiday  
B learning mountain-climbing skills  
C buying mountaineering equipment

- 3. You hear a man talking about a ceramics course he attended.  
What aspect of the course did he find unsatisfactory?**

A the level of support from the staff  
B the quality of the materials  
C the cost for students

- 4. You hear part of a talk about how to look fit and healthy.  
What is the speaker's advice?**

A check your weight regularly  
B build up your muscles  
C avoid certain foods

- 5. You hear the beginning of a programme about college canteens.  
What point is being made about them?**

A The choice of food has improved.  
B Students like the food on offer there.  
C Teachers complain about the quality of the food.

- 6. You hear the weather forecast on the radio.  
How will the weather change tomorrow?**

A It will get colder.  
B It will get sunnier.  
C It will get windier.

- 7. On the radio, you hear a sports journalist talking about an article she has written  
What is the article about?**

A the history of sport  
B the benefits of sport  
C the lack of sports facilities

- 8. You hear a young man giving a talk about going camping.  
What is his advice?**

A take a good variety of foodstuffs  
B go prepared for bad weather  
C choose the area carefully

2. You will hear a radio programme about the history of roller skating. For questions 9-15, complete the sentences. At the end of Part 2 you will have 1 minute to transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet.

### HISTORY OF ROLLER SKATING

The country where the first roller skates were probably made was (9) \_\_\_\_\_. In 1760, John Merlin went to a ball in London playing a (10) \_\_\_\_\_ whilst on roller skates. Unfortunately, John Merlin injured himself when he broke a (11) \_\_\_\_\_ at the ball.

In Germany, roller skating was used in a ballet called (12) \_\_\_\_\_. James Plimpton's invention helped roller skaters to control the the direction of their skates.

The first team sport to be played on roller skates was (13) \_\_\_\_\_.

In Detroit in 1937, the first (14) \_\_\_\_\_ in the sport took place. The use of plastics meant that both the design and the performance of roller skates improved.

The musical Starlight Express was seen by as many as (15) \_\_\_\_\_ in London. The speaker says that modern roller skates are now lighter and safer than ever before.

## Reading

30 minutes

3. For questions 16 – 25, read the text below. Decide whether the statements about the text below are true (T), false (F) or there is no information in the text (N/S). The first one is done as an example. Transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet.

### MOST DIFFICULT TO LEARN

People often ask which is the most difficult language to learn, and it is not easy to answer because there are many factors to take into consideration. Firstly, in a first language the differences are unimportant as people learn their mother tongue naturally, so the question of how hard a language is to learn is only relevant when learning a second language.

A native speaker of Spanish, for example, will find Portuguese much easier to learn than a native speaker of Chinese – because Portuguese is very similar to Spanish, while Chinese is very different – so the native language can affect learning a second language. The greater the differences between the second language and our first are, the harder it will be for most people to learn. Many people answer that Chinese is the hardest language to learn, possibly influenced by the thought of learning the Chinese writing system, and the pronunciation of Chinese does appear to be very difficult for many foreign learners. However, for Japanese speakers, who already use Chinese characters in their own language, learning writing will be less difficult than for speakers of languages using the Roman alphabet.

Some people seem to learn languages readily, while others find it very difficult. Teachers and the circumstances in which the language is learned also play an important role, as well as each learner's motivation for learning. If people learn a language because they need to use it professionally, they often learn it faster than people studying a language that has no direct use in their day-to-day life.

Apparently, British diplomats and other embassy staff have found that the second hardest language is Japanese, which will probably come as no surprise to many, but the language that they have found to be the most problematic is Hungarian, which has 35 cases (forms of a noun according to whether it is subject, object, genitive, etc). This does not mean that Hungarian is the hardest language to learn for everyone, but it causes British diplomatic personnel, who are generally used to learning languages, the most difficulty. However, Tabassaran, a Caucasian language has 48 cases, so it might cause more difficulty if British diplomats had to learn it.

Different cultures and individuals from those cultures will find different languages more difficult. In the case of Hungarian for British learners, it is not a question of the writing system, which uses a similar alphabet, but the grammatical complexity, though native speakers of related languages may find it easier,

while struggling with languages that the British find relatively easy.

No language is easy to learn well, though languages which are related to our first language are easier. Learning a completely different writing system is a huge challenge, but that does not necessarily make a language more difficult than another. In the end, it is impossible to say that there is one language that is the most difficult language in the world.

	T	F	N/S
<b>0. The question of how hard a language is to learn is relevant to both first and second language acquisition.</b>		✓	
<b>16.</b> A mother-tongue language has a great impact on personal utterances.			
<b>17.</b> Portuguese is definitely easier than Chinese.			
<b>18.</b> A Japanese speaker may well find the Chinese writing system easier than a speaker of a European language.			
<b>19.</b> A teacher plays a greater role in the learning process.			
<b>20.</b> The Hungarian alphabet causes problems for British speakers.			
<b>21.</b> Hungarian is one of the hardest languages in the world.			
<b>22.</b> Hungarian has as many cases as Tabassaran.			
<b>23.</b> Many British diplomats learn Tabassaran.			
<b>24.</b> Writing substantially improves the ability of studying the second language.			
<b>25.</b> The writer thinks that learning new writing systems is easy.			

- 4. You are going to read a magazine article about the planets of the solar system. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-H for each part (26-32) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. Transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet.**

- A** Too hot for life.
- B** A place of contrasts.
- C** Red for danger.
- D** Gases in turmoil.
- E** A treat for the amateur.
- F** A distant wanderer.
- G** an unseen influence.
- H** Fact and fiction.

### A FAMILY OF WORLDS

**26**

The solar system is a family of worlds. Nearest to the sun is Mercury, a place where the day is hot enough to melt some metals and the night sufficiently cold to make a rubber ball as brittle as glass. The planet has no atmosphere to scatter light so the sun glares down from a pitch black sky.

**27**

Venus, on the contrary, has an atmosphere so thick that no one on its surface could ever see the sun. though the sun is concealed, its energy reaches the planet's surface, turning it into a baking desert where nothing can live.

**28**

Beyond the earth and its moon we come to the planet Mars. Its famous redness is due to oxidization – a sort of rusting process that has taken place over millions of years. According to a now discredited

theory, intelligent creatures on Mars have dug canals to harness the small amounts of water released when the planet's polar icecaps melt in the Martian spring.

29

Jupiter is a giant ice-ball surrounded by an atmosphere of poisonous gases. It is an atmosphere full of storms and turmoil. The biggest storm of all – visible in the form of the Great Red Spot - has lasted for over 200 years and shows no sign of dying away.

30

Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are giant stepping stones leading us into the unseen coldness of outer space. Saturn is the most distinctive planet of the three, since it has the famous rings which almost everyone has heard about. They form a halo sight when observed through a powerful telescope, they can also be seen and enjoyed with a simple pair of binoculars.

31

Beyond Neptune orbits little Pluto. Too small and too far from the sun to receive much light, it reflects so little that it tells us very little indeed about itself. Its orbit sometimes brings it nearer to the sun than Neptune; at other times it swings out into the blackness of space as if it never means to return.

32

Could there be another planet even further away than Pluto? There are clues that the answer to this may be yes. A mysterious gravitational pull is disturbing the orbits of Neptun and Pluto, suggesting that an unseen world awaits discovery.

## Use of English

30 minutes

5. For questions 33-42, 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. Transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet.

### Maths is murder!

By the age of seven I knew that I was a (33)\_\_\_\_\_ at maths and I just didn't have the (34)\_\_\_\_\_ to conquer my problem. It all began when I was two and an aunt who was tired of my bad (35)\_\_\_\_\_ tried to keep me occupied. She found great (36)\_\_\_\_\_ and beauty in numbers and had endless (37)\_\_\_\_\_ when it came to explaining them. To my (38)\_\_\_\_\_ she spent an hour showing me how to write her address, 11 Smith Road. Later, I (39)\_\_\_\_\_ claimed that two straight bananas somehow made eleven.

After that I was lost. I knew that maths was a (40)\_\_\_\_\_ key to understanding the universe and that every great (41)\_\_\_\_\_ depends on mathematical formulae. But I'd (42)\_\_\_\_\_ turned my back on number and all its mysteries.

FAIL  
PERSEVERE

BEHAVE  
SIMPLE  
PATIENT  
ANNOY  
FOOL

MARVEL  
INVENT  
PERSON

6. For questions 43-52, 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. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. Transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet.

43. I can't move until I've sold my house.

unable

Until I've sold my house \_\_\_\_\_ move.

44. My parcel hasn't arrived yet.

**received**

I still \_\_\_\_\_ my parcel.

45. After this, I won't give any more warnings.

**last**

This is \_\_\_\_\_ give you.

46. The dry weather is killing all the plants in my garden.

**dying**

All the plants in my garden \_\_\_\_\_ the dry weather.

47. The mouse frighten him.

**scared**

He \_\_\_\_\_ the mouse.

48. He couldn't stop quickly enough to avoid the accident.

**time**

He couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ the accident.

49. It looked as if the carrots were bad.

**appeared**

The carrots \_\_\_\_\_ bad.

50. I was lost so I asked the way.

**because**

I \_\_\_\_\_ I was lost.

51. I'm hungry enough to eat two lunches.

**so**

I'm \_\_\_\_\_ two lunches.

52. The return fare is double the single fare.

**twice**

The return fare \_\_\_\_\_ the single fare.

## Country study

7. For questions 53 – 60, look at the table and match the dates from the first column with the corresponding events in the history and culture of Great Britain and America from the second column (A-H). There is one extra event which you do not need to use. Transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet.

53	July 4, 1776	A	George Washington's inauguration
54	November 1, 1955	B	The Great Fire of London
55	October 14, 1066	C	The official start of the Vietnam War
56	November 22, 1963	D	Coronation of George VI and Elizabeth
57	July 1, 1961	E	The opening of the Channel Tunnel
58	April 30, 1797	F	Declaration of Independence in America
59	September 2, 1666	G	Assassination of John F. Kennedy
60	May 12, 1937	H	The Battle of Hastings
		I	Birth of Diana, Princess of Wales

## Listening Part 1

### *Tapescript*

1 Well, there are two campsites, about five kilometres apart, but I'd go to the Morvich site if I were you - unless you want to be near the castle and the museum, which are a fair distance from it even if you're driving. All we wanted was to be able to go for walks and enjoy the stunning views of the lake. You definitely wouldn't get that at the other site, though I've heard that the showers are better than at Morvich, - and it's also got a little shop which you may find useful. We don't bother about things like that, so we'll definitely go back to Morvich next summer.

2 With the summer approaching, and all this good weather we're having, it's time to start thinking of the outdoor life. Graham Sanders, who's an expert on mountain climbing, is going to be explaining how to make sure you get exactly the right kit. There's so many products now that finding the right items can be a difficult job. But by picking up some insider secrets you can be sure of making the right choice. And when you've got your gear home, it'll be time to show off all you can do! As Graham often says, with some preparation, anybody can climb even the highest mountain!

3. This was a one-week course, and I decided to go for it because at school I never had much time for art. I paid thirty pounds, which is reasonable when you consider that the materials are included. The thing is, although I didn't expect the teacher to do it all for me. I did at least expect some ideas about what to do, some useful tips, you know, like 'you should design your piece on paper first', which would've been useful. Anyway, the plate I produced didn't look very professional, but I made a great soap dish for my bathroom. I don't think the other students did much better.

4. As soon as you start an exercise programme, you'll start looking healthier, and if you keep it up, you'll see the difference in the mirror within a few weeks. Forget the scales, they're not a good way of telling if you're losing body fat. Replacing fat with muscle makes you look better, but it may actually increase you weight, as muscle weighs more. So just look in the mirror and enjoy the improvement. And don't be fooled by the usual fad diets telling you to cut out sugar or bread. None of them work and some people think they're downright dangerous.

5. A team of nutritionists has been evaluating the food which is on sale in a number of college canteens, with surprising results. The survey shows that the increased variety of snacks on offer is remarkable, though the situation's still far from ideal. It wasn't long ago that there were constant complaints about the lack of fruit and vegetables and the predominance of high sugar and fatty items, from teachers in particular. Probably as a result of that pressure, colleges became aware of the problem, without ever promising quick results. Perhaps not surprisingly, the students themselves say they miss the sweeter snacks.

6. Now for the weather in the north east for the rest of today and tomorrow. The spell of cold weather, drought in by arctic winds, is set to continue today, with increasing cloud this afternoon, followed by snow showers in the evening. Tomorrow's looking more promising, with temperatures rising by two or three degrees as a result of a few more hours of sunshine, though the wind will remain strong, perhaps slightly less so than today, with gusts of up to 80 kilometres an hour in most areas. The severe weather's likely to continue well into next week.

7. There's a lot of talk nowadays about how children should be doing more sport and spending less time in front of the television or computer. Nobody doubts the fact that sport is good for your health, so I didn't feel it was necessary to deal with this in my article. My intention was to raise awareness of a key problem we need to address. We can't just say, 'go out and play a sport' without first investing more on sports venues. We need to look at how other countries deal with this problem, and also at what we can learn from the past.

8. Camping is the best kind of holiday for me. I spend a lot of time planning each trip, so I can definitely give you some good advice. I believe in making sure I'll be warm and comfortable, so I take what some of my friends think is a completely unnecessary amount of clothing, in case it gets cold or wet. Well, it's always worked for me, and I think they're crazy when I see the amount of food they take, which I wouldn't advise you to do, because it's always possible to find things locally. Wherever you're camping - there's always a village not too far away.

## Listening Part 2

### *Tapescript*

You will hear a radio programme about the history of roller skating. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences.

In today's programme, I'm going to be talking about roller skating: how the sport started and how it has developed over the years. So who was the first person to come up with the idea of attaching wheels to the feet in order to get about more quickly and easily?

Well, roller skates are not a new invention. In fact, roller skating developed out of the much older activity of ice-skating, which has existed in Scandinavia and other northern countries for centuries. The actual inventor of the first roller skates is not known, but it's generally thought that they originated in Holland in the early 1700s.

Roller skates first arrived in Britain in 1760 when the Belgian clockmaker John Merlin wore some to a formal ball in London. Merlin was known as something of a mad inventor, but he surprised everybody at the ball when he whizzed past them on wheels, playing the violin at the same time. Unfortunately, Merlin did not manage to persuade people that roller skating was a good idea. His skates had no brakes and he ended up crashing into a large mirror. Merlin was quite seriously injured in the accident and, as a result, roller skating did not immediately become popular in Britain.

In Germany, however, roller skates made a better impression. They were used in a ballet with the name *Winter Pleasures*, which included a scene where the dancers skated on ice. Because they couldn't produce the ice on stage, the organisers decided to use roller skates instead.

After this, the sport gradually became more popular, but it was only thanks to technical advances that it became safer. In 1863, an American named James Plimpton solved the problem of controlling direction when skating by fitting them with rubber springs. His design is widely regarded as the origin of the modern roller skate, although rubber toe brakes, another important safety feature didn't come in until the 1870s.

The late nineteenth century saw the beginnings of events such as speed contests, artistic displays and roller dancing as well as the first team sport on roller skates, roller hockey.

During the first decades of the twentieth century, hundreds of indoor and outdoor roller skating rinks opened, especially in the USA, and the sport became really established as a popular pastime. The first roller skating championships were held in Detroit in 1937.

The real development of the modern roller skate only began in the second half of the twentieth century. From the 1950s onwards, the use of plastics led to improvements in the design and performance of roller skates, and roller disco movies of the 1970s and 1980s increased the popularity of the sport, with roller discos opening in many parts of the world. Meanwhile, the stage musical *Starlight Express*, which features roller skating, ran for seventeen years and was seen by eight million people.

The sport of roller skating has also been gaining a more serious following, especially in southern Europe and South America. The biggest modern change to roller skates came in 1983 with the introduction of in-line skates, also known as rollerblades. Then during the 1990s, new materials, brakes and boot fastenings all combined to make skates both lighter and safer than they had ever been in the past.

So why is roller skating so popular? I went to talk to some fans at a rink in Huddersfield ...