

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ  
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК. 2025–2026 уч. г.  
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 9–11 КЛАССЫ

**Максимальный балл за работу – 57.**

**LISTENING**

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

*Frank and Laura are brother and sister from New York. Together with their father they are visiting different European countries, including Russia. While in Moscow, they visited several museums.*

*Listen to the dialogue between Laura, Frank and their father in one of the Moscow museums and answer the following questions. You will hear the dialogue twice.*

**1. Which European countries did they visit before they came to Moscow?**

---

---

---

**2. Frank really likes ...**

- A) Michelangelo's statues.
- B) Egyptian mummies.
- C) The Legend of Troy.

**3. Why did Laura call her brother a "show-off"?**

- A) Because he was pretending to be the museum tour guide.
- B) Because he was too happy that their Father was proud of him.
- C) Because he showed her Michelangelo's statues *David* and *Moses*.

**4. Laura knows a lot about ...**

- A) Michelangelo's art.
- B) Egyptian mummies.
- C) The Legend of Troy.

5. The city of Troy was found in the 19<sup>th</sup> century by a person from ...  
A) Germany.  
B) Turkey.  
C) Greece.
6. Laura and Frank's father wanted to see the Gold of Troy because ...  
A) he is interested in archaeology.  
B) he enjoyed reading about Troy in his childhood.  
C) for him it was the symbol of a child's dream come true.
7. (Задание со звездочкой\* на знание Москвы. 2 балла за правильный ответ)  
In which museum in Moscow is this dialogue taking place?  
A) The Historical Museum  
B) The Tretyakov Gallery  
C) The Pushkin Museum  
D) The Darwin Museum  
E) The Moscow Kremlin  
F) The Museum of Archaeology  
G) The Polytechnical Museum

## READING

**Time: 20 minutes**

**(8 points)**

*Read an article about the Carnegie Hall in New York and answer questions 1–8 choosing option A, B, C or D which best fits according to the text.*

One of the most famous concert halls in America is the Carnegie Hall in New York. Initially, it was called simply the 'Music Hall', but three years after its opening it was renamed in honour of Andrew Carnegie, the man who had provided much of the finance for its building.

The Hall officially opened on May 5, 1891. Since then, the Hall has played host to the giants of classical music, as well as those of jazz, pop, folk and rock music, and has also been used for political rallies, religious services and lectures.

One of the most dramatic lectures given in the Hall took place during its first year. This began simply as a talk accompanied by slides of paintings of sunsets and landscapes, which was what the audience had been expecting. However, as the lecture progressed, the effects became more dramatic, with thunder, rolling clouds and steam billowing over the audience's head while mechanical volcanoes exploded on stage - all to the amazement and delight of the audience.

In 1927 the violinist Yehudi Menuhin made his appearance at the Carnegie Hall for the first time - he was aged ten. In the afternoon before the performance, he was wandering around the Hall instead of practising and was fascinated by an axe which he saw on the wall. The axe was for use in a fire but the boy, not knowing this, asked a security guard what it was for. The guard made an impression with his reply: "That's for chopping the heads off soloists who don't play well enough. Quite a few have already been chopped off." Yehudi went rushing back to practise.

On one occasion another famous violinist and a pianist were giving a performance together when the violinist got lost in the music. He anxiously looked to the pianist for help and whispered "Where are we?" He received the less than helpful reply "In the Carnegie Hall".

Rock and roll made its first appearance at the Carnegie Hall in 1955 with Bill Haley and his Comets. In 1964 the British invasion arrived when the Beatles played their first concert here. On the day of the concert, cars came to a halt all over the city and the crowds surrounding the building were enormous. Fortunately, in all the chaos nobody was seriously injured and the Hall escaped with only minor damage.

In the 1950s the building was threatened with demolition but a vigorous campaign to save it was led by the conductor, Isaac Stern. In 1960 the Hall was purchased by the City of New York and a few years later it was named a national landmark. Over the years the

most famous musicians, singers and entertainers in the world have appeared there - no doubt they will continue to do so for many years to come.

1. What do we learn about Andrew Carnegie?
  - A) He gave most of his money to the Hall.
  - B) He renamed the Hall.
  - C) He gave money to help build the Hall.
  - D) He felt honoured when the name was changed.
2. Why was the audience surprised at the lecture in the first year?
  - A) People thought that the special effects were frightening.
  - B) People had not been expecting to see slides.
  - C) People had expected the lecture to be rather more dramatic.
  - D) People had thought they were going to hear a straightforward lecture.
3. What would seem to be special about Yehudi Menuhin's appearance at the Hall in 1927?
  - A) He did no practising for the concert at all.
  - B) He was very young at the time.
  - C) He had played here before.
  - D) He had not appeared on a stage before.
4. Why do you imagine he went to practise after speaking to the security guard?
  - A) He realised that he needed to practise.
  - B) He believed what the guard had told him.
  - C) He thought the guard would attack him.
  - D) He wanted to find out what the axe was for.
5. Why was the pianist's answer unhelpful?
  - A) The violinist knew he was in the Carnegie Hall.
  - B) The pianist was not telling the truth.
  - C) The violinist had lost his music.
  - D) The pianist did not know where they were.
6. What happened as a result of the Beatles going to Carnegie Hall?
  - A) A few people were seriously injured,
  - B) There were crowds in all parts of New York.
  - C) Some people escaped from the Hall uninjured.
  - D) There were traffic jams in New York.

7. What happened in the 1950s?
- A) Isaac Stern stopped the demolition of the Hall.
  - B) The Hall was sold to the City of New York.
  - C) There was a possibility of the Hall being pulled down.
  - D) There was a campaign to demolish the Hall.
8. What does the writer seem to think about the future of the Carnegie Hall.
- A) The greatest entertainers in the world have appeared there.
  - B) No one can tell what the future will bring.
  - C) It will become a national landmark.
  - D) It will continue to attract great stars.

## USE OF ENGLISH

**Time: 60 minutes**

**(39 points)**

### Task 1

*For items 1–9, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a new word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).*

**Example:**

**0** | DRAMATIST

#### Shakespeare's Theater

William Shakespeare may be the greatest (0) \_\_\_\_\_ the world has known. He lived in England during the rule of Queen Elizabeth I. It was a time when a (1) \_\_\_\_\_ was an important person! Everyone from the queen to the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ young apprentice loved plays. In fact, a law punished apprentices who sneaked away from work to attend one of London's theaters.

The theater of Shakespeare's day was an open courtyard. Most (3) \_\_\_\_\_ stood to watch performances. These general-admission spectators were known as "groundlings." Only the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ had the money required to buy seats in the covered gallery boxes. The stage had no (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

It was the dramatist's task to help the audience imagine the sets. Shakespeare's (6) \_\_\_\_\_ lines made spectators see a (7) \_\_\_\_\_ garden, feel the sun, hear the thunder of horses' hooves. No curtain fell between acts.

If a character was killed on stage, the body had to be removed in a way that fit the story. And there were plenty of killings! Shakespeare's audiences liked action and bloodshed. Every good actor trained to be a swordsman and rehearsed duels.

At that time, it was (8) \_\_\_\_\_ for women to appear on stage, so boys took the women's roles. The lovely, romantic Juliet, the treacherous Lady MacBeth, and all of the other female characters were (9) \_\_\_\_\_ played by well-trained boys.

DRAMA

PLAY  
POOR

THEATRE

WEALTH  
SCENE

POET  
MOON

PROPER

CONVINCE

## Task 2

**For items 1–10, 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).**

|           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| <b>0</b>  | <b>has</b> |
| <b>00</b> | ✓          |

|           |   |            |
|-----------|---|------------|
| <b>0</b>  | Woody Guthrie has traveled America during the 1930s—an era called   | <b>has</b> |
| <b>00</b> | the Great Depression. People were out of work, and families were out  | ✓          |
| <b>1</b>  | of money. Woody saw the forlorn faces of people moving west, looking  |            |
| <b>2</b>  | for a work. He watched dust storms wipe out midwestern farms. As he   |            |
| <b>3</b>  | crossed America carrying his guitar, he would wrote more than a   |            |
| <b>4</b>  | thousand songs. Some became famous. Others, which he traded for a   |            |
| <b>5</b>  | night's lodging. In 1941, Woody went to Oregon to write music for a   |            |
| <b>6</b>  | film about the Columbia River. Out of that project came out his best-   |            |
| <b>7</b>  | known song— "This Land Is Your Land." Its lyrics describe as the  |            |
| <b>8</b>  | awesome wonders he'd seen.  |            |
|           | <i>This land is your land, this land is my land<br/>From California to the New York island;<br/>From the Redwood Forest, to the Gulf stream waters<br/>This land is made for you and me.</i>  |            |
| <b>9</b>  | Woody believed that songs had little power. People might ignore<br>speeches,  |            |
| <b>10</b> | but most of them might listened to music. His famous song also tells<br>about some of America's problems.   |            |
|           | <i>One bright sunny morning in the shadow of the steeple<br/>By the Relief Office I saw my people.<br/>As they stood hungry, I stood there wondering if<br/>This land was made for you and me.</i><br>Woody Guthrie became one of America's most famous folk singers.<br>In a very real way, his music is a history of hard times in America. |            |

### Task 3

For items 1–10, read the text below and for each gap unscramble the word given in CAPITAL LETTERS. In some cases, a definition of the word is also given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

|          |                   |
|----------|-------------------|
| <b>0</b> | <b>pseudonyms</b> |
|----------|-------------------|

#### Pen Names

Many authors don't put their own names on their work. They use pen names, also called (0) **UPSMONEYS**. Some people write under pen names to protect their (1) **VIPYCAR** (*freedom from unauthorized intrusion*). But there are other reasons to use a pseudonym. In the 19th century, women often used male pen names. Why? This was an era of (2) **NOTICDINSIMIRA** (*prejudiced treatment*). Women were taken much less seriously than men. When British novelist Mary Ann Evans wrote about (3) **RIOTVERSACLON** (*causing a lot of angry public disagreement*) social problems, she used the (4) **SCAMULINE** (*considered to be characteristic of men*) name George Eliot. (5) **SILKEWIE** (*in a similar way*), George Sand was the pen name chosen by the Frenchwoman Amantine-Aurore-Lucile Duphan.

In more recent times, Susan Eloise Hinton published her books under the name S. E. Hinton. The best-known of her novels, *The Outsiders*, is (6) **DATERARN** (*told in detail*) by a teenaged boy. The male character is so believable that many readers (7) **MUSEAS** (*think or accept that something is true but without having proof of it*) that S.E. must be a man with (8) **STANDRHIF** (*coming from direct personal experience*) experience of the same problems.

American author Samuel Clemens, who was once a Mississippi riverboat pilot, used Mark Twain as his pseudonym. That name comes from a riverboat term meaning “two fathoms”—a (9) **TEDPH** of 12 feet. There are many other pen names you might recognize. Children's writer Dr. Seuss was actually Theodor Seuss Geisel. Lewis Carroll, the creator of *Alice in Wonderland*, was born Charles Dodgson. Two American mystery writers—Fredric Dannay and Manfred B. Lee—used the pen name Ellery Queen.

It can be interesting to think about the story (10) **DINEBH** a pen name. What name might you select for a pseudonym? Why?



### Task 4

*For items 1–5, add two letters to the following words to make a new word that fits the definition or synonym. There is an example at the beginning (0).*

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| 0 | export |
|---|--------|

|   |      |  |  |
|---|------|--|--|
| 0 | port | to carry or send something to another country                                  |  |
| 1 | cat  | a part on something that fastens it and keeps it closed                        |  |
| 2 | map  | a tree with colourful autumn leaves that produces a substance like sugar       |  |
| 3 | cast | a large, strong building with towers and high walls                            |  |
| 4 | list | to give attention to someone or something in order to hear them                |  |
| 5 | cart | a group of companies who join together to control prices and limit competition |  |

### Task 5

*For items 1–5, think of one word that fits all the three sentences. There is an example at the beginning (0).*

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| 0 | lay |
|---|-----|

#### Example 0.

- A) The birds build their nests in early September and begin to \_\_\_\_ their eggs two weeks later.
- B) The press speculated whether the new telecommunications company was going to \_\_\_\_ cables on the seabed to improve the existing system.
- C) One of my responsibilities at home is to \_\_\_\_ the table in the evening.

1.

- A) Holmes immediately spotted two \_\_\_\_ marks on the neck of the victim which he thought might have been left by a snake of some kind.
- B) Don't \_\_\_\_ the hand that feeds you. It was me who got you promoted and now, Ron, you're plotting behind my back. Shame on you!
- C) 'Fred, can I have some of your apple?' 'Sure. Have a \_\_\_\_.'

2.

- A) I didn't know about her problems. They never came to my \_\_\_\_.
  - B) The \_\_\_\_ on the wall of the building said 'No entry'.
  - C) It is next to impossible to organize relief at such short \_\_\_\_ . We need some more time to make it work.
- 

3.

- A) I'll never let you get away with it. You can be sure one day you'll \_\_\_\_ for all your crooked ways.
  - B) Where are your manners? Don't \_\_\_\_ me back, you rude boy.
  - C) Can you \_\_\_\_ the door? I'm having a shower.
- 

4.

- A) In small villages news travels fast. It is spread by word of \_\_\_\_.
  - B) The refugee camp was built near the \_\_\_\_ of the river to make relief work more efficient.
  - C) The bad smell that was coming from his \_\_\_\_ put off all the girls in our class.
- 

5.

- A) The house on the outskirts of the town was in a sorry \_\_\_\_ . It desperately needed renovating.
  - B) For years the two neighbouring countries were in a \_\_\_\_ of war.
  - C) Those who came to the airport were able to see a few heads of \_\_\_\_ coming out of the plane to the accompaniment of the orchestra.
-