

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК. 2024–2025 уч. г.
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 9–11 КЛАССЫ
Максимальный балл за работу – 75.

LISTENING
Time: 10 minutes
(10 points)

Задания 1-10.

Listen to a radio interview with Dr Ramsdale about keeping healthy. For items 1–3, decide whether the statements are **TRUE** according to the text you hear (A), or **FALSE** (B). For questions 4–10, choose the best answer, A, B or C. You will hear the text **twice**.

1. The mass media is full of stories about overweight children.

- A) TRUE
 B) FALSE

2. Dr Ramsdale is glad that schools today have special cookery classes for girls and boys.

- A) TRUE
 B) FALSE

3. Nowadays life for children is more dangerous than it used to be.

- A) TRUE
 B) FALSE

4. According to Dr Ramsdale, how does life today differ from the past?

- A) People rarely visit the doctor.
 B) People have more money.
 C) People are healthier.

5. Dr Ramsdale advises people to

- A) cook food without fat.
 B) check their blood pressure.
 C) learn about heart disease.

6. What does Dr Ramsdale say could help fat teenagers?

- A) They should eat regularly and often.
 B) They should learn more about food.
 C) They should count their calories.

7. According to Dr Ramsdale, nowadays children
- A) eat too many potatoes.
 - B) enjoy playing outside.
 - C) are usually inactive.
8. What does Dr Ramsdale feel children today are like?
- A) independent
 - B) capable
 - C) spoilt
9. What should people do if they suffer from stress or depression?
- A) improve the way they live.
 - B) take pills prescribed by the doctor.
 - C) buy fewer expensive possessions.
10. What does Dr Ramsdale believe?
- A) Changing your lifestyle is worth the extra money.
 - B) It is not difficult to adopt a better lifestyle.
 - C) People should visit their doctor less often.

READING

Time: 20 minutes

(10 points)

Read an article and answer questions 1–10 by choosing the best option.

Задания 11–20.

Peter Moon and the Chocolate Factory

Journalist Liz Campbell fulfils a childhood dream of visiting a real-life chocolate factory.

From the outside, the building resembles a caramel square dusted with cocoa. As I walk through the revolving doors, I am greeted with the pleasing aroma of smooth, sweet, rich chocolate that permeates everything. Even in the reception area, where Peter Moon's wife Leona is busy with Easter orders, I can't escape this potent scent.

If you want to appreciate this for yourself, then allow me to indulge you. Get a chocolate bar and, against all your natural instincts, try to open the wrapper slowly. Then take a moment to savour the tantalising smell of chocolate inside. Now picture yourself actually inside, confined within the four walls of the wrapper that is shutting in the aroma with you. If the mere thought of that sounds good to you, what would it be like to breathe in the aroma of this fine chocolate every single day? I ask Leona that very same question. "I'm so used to the smell. I've worked here for so long I don't even notice it any more," Leona admits. **To my mind, that is an absolute tragedy.** But she later confesses that she still eats a few pieces of chocolate every day.

I observe Leona as she expertly handles customers who are desperate to get their orders in on time. The factory's chocolate has just been given the highest rating in a recent consumer report and needless to say, the orders have been flooding in. The boom in business could explain her high spirits, which I must admit is infectious, and I can't help feeling excited about being let into this hidden world.

At that moment, Peter Moon enters from a door at the back, dressed in a white hat and a heavy-duty rubber apron. After polite introductions, he immediately launches into his favourite topic. "Did you know that chocolate comes from the bean of the Theobroma Cacao tree, which means 'food of the gods'?" he asks. "The Aztecs considered cacao to be man's inheritance from Quetzalcoatl, the god of the air. Cacao seeds were made into a drink with the addition of maize and vanilla. The Spaniards observed its use and carried back beans to Spain, where it rapidly became a drink for the wealthy." I can tell this man lives and breathes what he does.

I follow Peter into the packing room, which is bursting with multicoloured cellophane and ribbons that are waiting to decorate chocolate eggs arranged in lines. I watch as staff work, carefully wrapping Easter treats. Over 60 staff are employed at the factory and, from appearances, I don't doubt their commitment. "My team are extremely focused. We are like a family here," Peter declares proudly. I couldn't agree more. I immediately get the impression that this is no ordinary factory.

And then, as he and I enter the adjoining room, **I try to pull myself together.** I make a great effort to control my excitement, reminding myself that the real purpose

of my visit is to gather information to write an article. A conveyor belt transports small cubes of sweet centres towards a chocolate waterfall, with the promise of being enveloped in a thick, luxurious layer of chocolate. Moon picks up a tray of half-finished mini chocolate eggs. Each egg is ready to be filled and brushed over with more chocolate to seal it. Coloured cocoa butter will then be painted on to it to give it a shiny exterior. It is obvious that a significant amount of care and attention goes into making Moon's chocolates, and each one is finished lovingly by hand.

"We use the freshest ingredients, which are free from artificial preservatives, and so our products only have a shelf life of three weeks," explains Peter. By finding ingredients from all around the world, Peter is responding to the growing trend of chocolate connoisseurs who hold tasting evenings with friends. They enjoy trying to name the origins of the cocoa bean that the chocolate is made from, like those who appreciate fine wine. As I leave, I learn that Peter, like his wife, also takes the opportunity to sample his work. "I think it's important to test the products on a regular basis," he says smiling. And yes... if you are wondering, I did get to take some home!

1. What does the writer notice most when she enters the factory?
 - A) how busy it is in the reception area
 - B) the unusual appearance of the building
 - C) the smell of chocolate in the building
 - D) the way she is greeted by Leona Moon
2. The writer's description of unwrapping a chocolate bar is intended to make her readers
 - A) appreciate the pleasure of eating chocolate.
 - B) able to imagine her experience more clearly.
 - C) understand how the factory workers feel.
 - D) want to visit the chocolate factory themselves.
3. The writer thinks it is '**an absolute tragedy**' that Leona
 - A) is unaffected by the smell in the factory now.
 - B) confesses to eating chocolate every day.
 - C) says the smell is not as strong as it once was.
 - D) doesn't even like the smell of chocolate.
4. What is the cause of the writer's enthusiasm as she watches Leona work?
 - A) She is going to experience something that few people get the chance to.
 - B) She is impressed by the way that Leona deals with the customers.
 - C) She shares Leona's excitement about a recent consumer report.
 - D) She is happy that Leona's business has just become very successful.

5. The writer's first impression of Peter Moon is that he
- A) is not dressed in the way she would have expected.
 - B) can tell her a lot about the history of the Aztecs.
 - C) doesn't really care about polite introductions.
 - D) is interested in everything connected with his job.
6. What does the writer suggest about the staff at the factory?
- A) They seem to care deeply about their work.
 - B) They don't seem to be working very hard.
 - C) Many of them seem to be related to each other.
 - D) They seem to get on very well with Peter Moon.
7. The writer says '**I try to pull myself together**' to show that she
- A) feels as if she is in two places at the same time.
 - B) is finding it difficult to stay calm and do her job.
 - C) is tired of gathering information about the factory.
 - D) can't remember the real purpose of her visit.
8. What is not stated in the interview about the production of chocolate eggs at Peter Moon's factory?
- A) During its production, each chocolate egg undergoes a series of operations.
 - B) Peter Moon paints each egg by hand.
 - C) Part of the production cycle is automated.
 - B) Each chocolate egg consists of a number of layers.
9. What do we learn about Peter Moon's chocolate in the last paragraph?
- A) It is growing in popularity all around the world.
 - B) Its special ingredients make it taste like fine wine.
 - C) It is regularly tested by chocolate connoisseurs.
 - D) It must be eaten within three weeks after it is made.
10. Which statement is true according to the last paragraph?
- A) There is a growing number of people who like spending evenings savouring chocolate with wine.
 - B) Peter likes his wife.
 - C) Peter uses raw products from different countries.
 - D) Chocolate connoisseurs are people who can name all the ingredients of the product they are tasting.

USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 60 minutes

(55 points)

Задание 21.

Task 1. Questions 1–10

*For items 1–10, 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	MOTIVATION
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REWARDING CHILDREN

Cash rewards are a common form of (0)___ used by parents	MOTIVATE
with high (1)___ to encourage their children to work hard at exam	EXPECTATIONS +
time. Some youngsters receive (2)___ of as much as £100 for each	PAYMENTS +
A grade they obtain. But should such 'bribes' be based on exam	PERFORM
(3)___ or should they, as many parents and teachers feel, be	<i>ANCE</i> +
offered in (4)___ of a child's effort, regardless of results?	RECOGNIZE —
The latter approach would solve the problem of how parents	ABLE —
reward children with different levels of (5)___; imagine, for	
example, a family	
with one child who is (6)___ gifted and another who has learning	ACADEMY
(7)___ . The dangers of result-related incentives for the second	DIFFICULT
child are clear; with little hope of obtaining the higher grades, the	<i>TIES</i> +
withholding	
of promised (8)___ rewards would only compound the child's	FINANCE
feeling	<i>CIAL</i> +
of (9)___ . However, some leading educational psychologists	FAIL <i>ure</i> +
believe	
that parents should rely on their own (10)___ in such matters.	JUDGE
They maintain that if parents know that money will motivate their	<i>MENTS</i> +
child, then they should not be condemned for operating a system	
of cash payouts.	

Задание 7.

Task 2. Questions 1–12

For items 1–12, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

	A	B	C	D
0	serious	important	growth	tragic

0	A
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DESPERATE TO GO TO SCHOOL

Truancy has become a (0) problem in many schools in recent years. In an attempt to tackle this problem one school introduced a new scheme to (1)___ students to attend as many classes as possible. Pupils who (2) a 100% attendance record throughout the whole academic year were (3)___ with an all inclusive weekend school (4)___ to an activity centre where they would be able to have a go at (5)___ activities such as climbing, abseiling and white water rafting.

One student was so (6)___ to qualify for this free weekend away that he even went to school with a broken wrist. He hurt his wrist when he fell (7)___ his bike on the way to school but he was so worried about (8)___ his 100% attendance that he didn't (9)___ his teachers or parents until the school day had finished. He (10) admitted to his mother what had happened when she (11)___ that he was having difficulty eating his dinner and asked him what was wrong. She took him to hospital that night, where they put his arm in plaster and he was able to go back to school the next day.

Fortunately, he was fully (12)___ from his accident in time to participate in the event.

	A	B	C	D
1	suggest	force	encourage	make
2	succeeded	made	achieved	realised
3	rewarded	given	won	compensated
4	holiday	trip	travel	excursion
5	outside	outdoor	risk	danger
6	interested	happy	excited	keen
7	away	down	off	over
8	filling	maintaining	guarding	succeeding
9	tell	say	admit	explain
10	lastly	actually	fortunately	eventually
11	knew	aware	looked	noticed
12	recovered	improved	repaired	fixed

Задание 23.

Task 3. Questions 1-18

For questions 1–18, 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 the 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).*

0	of
00	✓

CHEAPER HOLIDAYS		
0	We can save money on all of aspects of our holiday, from where and when	of
00	to go to how to get to and from the airport; here are some tips on how to get	✓
1	to the most for your money when choosing a holiday.	to +
2	For the best deals when book your holiday between the high and low seasons;	when +
3	you could save up to 70% on some holiday resorts while still enjoying good	✓ +
4	weather as well as other high season and advantages	and +
5	and there will be fewer crowds.	✓ +
6	You can also save money by going somewhere where living costs are lower.	✓ +
7	It might have cost more to get there but once you are there you will spend	have +
8	less than on eating out and getting around as food and transport will be	than +
9	significantly more cheaper.	more +
10	And start saving before you will even leave the country by choosing the	✓ -
11	most cost effective way to the airport. There are many other bus services	✓ -
12	from major cities to airports which are cheaper than trains. If you go by	✓ +
13	train book well in advance to get cheaper tickets and if you do decide to go	✓ +
14	by car, book your carparking as soon as possible; some airports offer up to	✓ +
15	50% off for early bookings.	✓ +

16	Finally, make sure if you research all the available options on-line. Signing	✓ -
17	up to email alerts can be a good idea as then you will be the first to know	✓ +
18	about cheap offers. The earlier you book the better the bargains are likely to be.	✓ +

Задания 24-28.

Task 4.

For items 1-5, look at 5 groups of 7 words. Choose the word which includes the others and then choose the word which does not belong to the same family. There is an example at the beginning.

Example:

0	ant	fly	butterfly	beetle	bee	insect	snail
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the word which includes the others: **insect**

the word which does not belong to the same family: **snail**

1.	alligator	reptile	snake	seal	tortoise	lizard	crocodile
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the word which includes the others: reptile +

the word which does not belong to the same family: seal +

2.	custard	dessert	ice-cream	jelly	porridge	tart	trifle
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the word which includes the others: dessert +

the word which does not belong to the same family: porridge +

3.	sympathy	envy	honesty	virtue	bravery	kindness	generosity
----	----------	------	---------	--------	---------	----------	------------

the word which includes the others: virtue +

the word which does not belong to the same family: envy +

4.	china	saucer	vase	napkin	jug	dish	teapot
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the word which includes the others: china +

the word which does not belong to the same family: napkin +

5.	island	Ireland	America	Malta	Cyprus	Iceland	Australia
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the word which includes the others: island +

the word which does not belong to the same family: America +

Задание 29.

Task 5.

Look at 6 adjectives and 6 groups of 3 nouns. Certain adjectives are only used with certain nouns. Match the adjectives and the nouns they are used with. There is an example at the beginning.

0 D

0	high		A	place ache weather
1	false		B	yoghurt colour clothes
2	dull		C	village possibility chance
3	plain		D	temperature price standard
4	steady		E	teeth information passport
5	remote		F	improvement progress job

E A B F C