



Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку

Школьный этап 2021-2022 учебный год

Бланк заданий – 5-6 классы

Ответы вносятся на лист ответов

Task 1. Listening

Part 1. Listen to the text. Then put four tales in the order that they are mentioned in the text. There is one extra fairy tale which is not mentioned in the text.

	The Frog Princess
	Ivan the Fool and the Magic Pony
	Kolobok (The Gingerbread Man)
	The Cat and the Rooster
	Teremok (The Fly's Castle)

Part 2. Listen to the text and mark the sentences (1–5) as T (True) or F (False). You will hear the text twice.

6. The circus opened in the 18th century. _____
7. The circus didn't work during the Great Patriotic War. _____
8. Karandash was a very famous clown. _____
9. The circus moved to another area. _____
10. The circus performances are great. _____

Task 2. Reading

Part 1. Read “Doing the Right Thing in Britain” and match headings A–F with paragraphs 1–6.

- A. Table manners
- B. Politeness
- C. Personal space
- D. Facial expression



- E. Visiting people
- F. Conversation topics

Doing the Right Thing in Britain

1. When you stop a stranger in the street to ask for directions, start by saying 'Excuse me...' When you want to get past people, say 'Excuse me...' and they will move out of your way. And you should say 'Please' when you ask for something, and say 'Thank you' when people give you something.
2. Look friendly. Smile when you talk to people in shops, restaurants and on public transport, and they will probably smile back.
3. Don't sit or stand too close to people you don't know. British people don't often touch each other, and usually say 'Sorry' when they touch someone by mistake. And when there are several empty seats in a public place, people usually sit away from other people.
4. Don't ask personal questions like 'How old are you?', 'How much do you weigh?' or 'Are you married?' You can talk about the weather (always exciting!), or recent TV programmes, or football matches.
5. Make an appointment to see someone before you go to their home. It's unusual to call on someone when they aren't expecting you.
6. You mustn't talk with your mouth full of food – wait until you have finished eating before you speak. And don't eat food off your knife.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Part 2. Read the sentences and choose the right answer:

7. The United Kingdom consist of ____ countries.
A) four B) three C) two
8. The capital of Great Britain is ____
A) New York B) Washington C) London
9. The residence of the Queen is ____



A) Westminster Abbey B) Buckingham Palace C) the Tower of London

10. London stands on the river ____
A) Severn B) Clyde C) Thames

11. The colours of the British flag are ____
A) red, blue, white B) only red and yellow C) green, white and red

12. The Loch-Ness Monster is in ____
A) Northern Ireland B) Scotland C) Wales

13. Stonehenge is in ____
A) England B) Wales C) Northern Ireland

14. In reality, Big Ben is ____
A) a clock B) a bell C) a statue

15. Madame Tussauds is ____
A) a wax museum in London B) an American cartoon C) a British actress

16. The double-decker is ____
A) a bus B) a car C) a ship

17. The traditional London taxi is ____
A) yellow B) black C) green

Task 3. Use of English

Part 1. Open the brackets 1–18 and use the right form of the verb. The first one is done for you.

Mr Sherlock Holmes (0 – sit) **was sitting** one morning at the breakfast table in his room in Baker Street.

His friend Dr Watson (1 – stand) near the window examining a walking stick which a visitor (2 – leave) the day before. “To Dr. Mortimer, from his friend,” (3 – write) upon it.

Sherlock Holmes suddenly (4 – turn) to Watson, The owner of the stick (5 – have) a dog which (6 – be) larger than a terrier and smaller than a mastiff.” Watson was surprised. “How you (7 – know)?”

“I (8 – examine) that stick carefully and (9 – notice) the marks of the dog’s teeth on it,” answered Holmes. “They (10 – be) too broad for a terrier and not broad enough for a mastiff. I suppose the dog often (11 – carry) the stick behind its master. It is a spaniel.”



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After breakfast Holmes came up to the window. Watson (12 – think) for a second and then asked how he (13 – can) be so sure of that. “I (14 – be) sure of it because I (15 – see) the dog with its master at our door. I (16 – wonder) why the visitor (17 – want) to see Mr. Sherlock Holmes. Well, we soon (18 – find out)!”

0	was sitting	10	
1		11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6		16	
7		17	
8		18	
9			

Part 2. Classify all these nouns and fill in the table. Mind your spelling.
There is an example (0) for you.

0	<i>car</i>	<i>coach</i>	<i>bike</i>	<i>plane</i>	<i>transport</i>
19	apple	orange	banana	pear	
20	Egypt	France	Russia	India	
21	table	chair	sofa	bed	
22	trousers	shirt	hat	socks	
23	beetle	ant	bee	spider	
24	potato	carrot	onion	peas	
25	aunt	uncle	niece	cousin	
26	London	Moscow	Paris	Washington	
27	violin	flute	guitar	trumpet	
28	daisy	rose	tulip	iris	



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Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку

Школьный этап 2021-2022 учебный год

Бланк ответов – 5-6 классы

OY _____

ID _____

Task 1. Listening

Part 1.

	The Frog Princess
	Ivan the Fool and the Magic Pony
	Kolobok (The Gingerbread Man)
	The Cat and the Rooster
	Teremok (The Fly's Castle)

Part 2.

6	7	8	9	10

Task 2 Reading

Part 1.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Part 2.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17							

Task 3. Use of English

1	
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Part 2.

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Внимательно проверьте свою работу! После выполнения заданий сдайте лист ответов организаторам олимпиады. Лист заданий Вы можете забрать с собой



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Школьный этап 2021-2022 учебный год

Бланк заданий – 7-8 классы

Ответы вносятся на лист ответов

Part 1. Listening

How do British people recognize a Russian speaker of English? Listen to a dialogue between a Russian student and a British teacher and find it out. Then complete the sentences by using a word from the text. Mind your spelling. You will hear the text twice.

1. When we _____ ideas to students, we should be very clear, so that they understand.
2. _____ speakers of English talk to each other in a different way.
3. There are certain _____ that creep into your English.
4. Also, when not native speakers conduct _____ between themselves, they use English otherwise.
5. For _____, don't expect the English to use your name in conversation.
6. There are some obvious problems that come from English _____.
7. English people seem rude in the way they _____ each other.

Part 2 Reading

Task 1

Read the text and choose four of the statements A–F to match paragraphs 1 - 4.

- A. Garlic reduces the risk of heart disease.
- B. Juggling is good for the brain.
- C. Eating oranges can stop you from getting colds
- D. Sitting too close to a television is bad for your eyes.
- E. If you get cold, you risk catching a cold.
- F. Reading in poor light can damage your eyes.



Truth or Myth?

1 _____

This is a (5) _____. It won't damage your eyes, (6) _____ it might give you a headache. The (7) _____ thing is to watch television at a distance that feels comfortable. But watching too much TV can be a bad idea. In (8) _____, research shows that children who (9) _____ spend more than 10 hours a week watching TV are more likely to be overweight and slower to learn at school.

2 _____

This (10) _____ to be true. Scientists have found that juggling balls for one minute every day can increase your brain (11) _____. Researchers in Germany carried out brain scans and found that certain areas of the brain had grown (12) _____ in people who practiced juggling. However, when they (13) _____ juggling, their brains went back to their (14) _____ size.

3 _____

This is a (15) _____ belief, but scientists say there is nothing to (16) _____ that it's true. However, the use of this vegetable as a natural (17) _____ goes back to the Ancient Egyptians, and research shows that it can be an effective (18) _____ for coughs, sore throats and upset stomachs, among other (19) _____. Unfortunately, many people dislike the smell, but you can take it in pill form.

4 _____

The truth is that people get colds from viruses, not from being cold. (20) _____, keeping warm may help you to (21) _____ getting a cold. Researchers at Cardiff University's Common Cold Centre found that a fall in body temperature can (22) _____ cold viruses to become active. In a (23) _____, a group of people sat with their feet in (24) _____ of iced water for 20 minutes. A third of them developed colds in the next five days, compared to only 9% of another group who kept dry.

Task 2

Now read the text again and complete the gaps 5–24 with the words below:

although	cause	illnesses	power	sensible
appears	common	larger	prove	stopped
avoid	fact	myth	regularly	treatment
bowls	however	normal	remedy	trial

Task 3

Read the text below and choose the correct word A–D for each space 21–30. There is an example for you.

Example:

	A	B	C	D
0	very	so	too	such

The Art of Drawing

Drawing has always been a **0** **A** popular hobby. Young children draw with a pencil as **1** _____ as they can hold one. Drawing is often seen as a special skill, and it is **2** _____ that some people seem to draw perfect pictures without any effort. Yet drawing, like writing, can be **3** _____; you can draw accurately if you work really hard at it.

Drawing is first **4** _____ all about looking carefully. It sounds easy to say that all you **5** _____ to do is look at things, but it really is that simple. The best way to draw a familiar **6** _____ is to imagine that you are looking at it for the first **7** _____.

Nowadays there are **8** _____ courses and materials available than ever before, **9** _____ means that you can experiment to improve your skills. The only **10** _____ is your imagination.

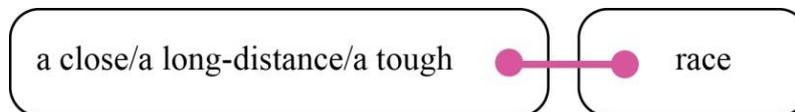
	A	B	C	D
1	fast	immediately	soon	shortly
2	true	actual	exact	real
3	discovered	made	learnt	reached
4	of	in	from	for
5	should	need	must	could
6	topic	object	area	person
7	period	term	moment	time
8	more	many	plenty	much
9	who	what	where	which
10	final	end	limit	finish

Part 3. Use of English

Task 1

Match each group of adjectives with a suitable noun. There is an example for you.

Example:



1	a difficult/an exciting/a huge	A	challenge
2	complete/firm/wide	B	support
3	lasting/wide-spread/minor	C	language
4	first/everyday/body	D	opportunity
5	wonderful/wasted/ideal	E	love
6	effective/interview/traditional	F	technique
7	latest/pirate/live	G	damage
8	deep/true/platonic	H	recording

Task 2

For 8 sentences in the left column find suitable endings from the right column. There is an example for you.

Example:

I think we should send for
an ambulance

to take old Mrs Jones to hospital.

9	Some people go jogging every morning	I	to have that bad tooth of yours taken out.
10	It would be a good idea for you to go to the dentist's	J	to check whether it had recovered from its accident.
11	The doctor gave Andy an injection	K	to put on my sunburnt arms and legs.
12	I'm going into hospital tomorrow	L	to get rid of her headache.
13	We took the cat to the vet	M	to reduce the pain and help him sleep.
14	Susan took two aspirins	N	to take to the chemist's.
15	The doctor gave Helen a prescription	O	to keep fit, or to lose some weight.
16	I bought some special cream	P	to have an operation on my foot.

Part 4.

Do you know Great Britain?

Decide if the following statements about Britain are true or false.

1. Britain has several active volcanoes.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. The Romans brought the skills of reading and writing to Britain.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. A true Cockney is anybody born in the East End of London.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. Big Ben is the official name of the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament in Westminster.
 - a. True
 - b. False



5. In Shakespeare's time there were no actresses, all female parts were played by boys.
 - a. True
 - b. False
6. 'Bank' holidays are called so because these are the days on which banks are legally closed.
 - a. True
 - b. False
7. The Queen is not allowed to take part in political activity.
 - a. True
 - b. False
8. British public schools are free of charge.
 - a. True
 - b. False
9. Yorkshire pudding is usually eaten as a desert like other puddings.
 - a. True
 - b. False
10. The Queen's official limousines are the only cars in Britain to have no number plates.
 - a. True
 - b. False



Part 3. Use of English

Task 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Task 2

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Part 4.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

9 _____

10 _____



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Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку

Школьный этап 2021-2022 учебный год

Бланк заданий – 9-11 классы

Ответы вносятся на лист ответов

Part 1. Listening

Listen to a part of an audio guide in a museum of modern arts. Decide whether the statements 1-10 are True (A), or False (B) according to the text you hear. You will hear the text twice.

The narrator says that:

1. in the picture Picasso has more eyes than his model.
2. Picasso's mouth is the only realistic thing in the picture.
3. artists had to observe certain rules.
4. Picasso never learned how to paint by the rules.
5. the visitors will see the works of artists who didn't follow the rules.
6. Matisse's work is a model of a window.
7. the star at the top symbolizes Baby Jesus.
8. the work is dark and gloomy.
9. Matisse didn't use paint and brushes making his work.
10. Matisse's health was not good when he made his work.

Part 2 Reading

Read the passage below and answer questions 1–15.

Even the tactful Japanese would probably smirk or at the very least express puzzlement if someone told them about a 'traditional Russian tea party'. And yet, it is a well-known fact that Russians are unstoppable in their incessant consumption of tea and in fact cannot live without it. It has become an extremely significant part of Russian culture. Tea warms you up, wakes you up, and is nice after a big meal. Tea in Russia is not just a beverage – it's a social activity with a long-reaching tradition behind it. Even coffee that has been slowly but surely making inroads onto Russian tables still has not been able to replace tea. Russians will drink tea on any occasion and with no occasion whatsoever.

For the first time four pounds of tea were brought to Russia in 1638 by the Russian ambassador as a gift from the Mongol Khan for the Russian sovereign of Moscow Michael Fyodorovich. At first the tsar and the boyars were not particularly impressed with the astringent and bitter drink. When all the tea presented by the Mongol Khan had been drunk and the Moscow court began to forget its taste, it was once again the diplomats who reintroduced tea to Russia. Another Russian ambassador Nicholas Spafary brought some tea from China. This time tea was already a known substance in Moscow and in 1679 a contract was



entered into with China under which the Chinese were to supply Russia with dried tea. After that, caravans carrying tea began regular journeys from the Great Wall of China to the walls of the Moscow Kremlin.

However, the new beverage took quite some time to grow on Russians, who at first viewed it with suspicion as they did with everything that originated abroad.

In addition, Chinese tea was too expensive while Russian herbal teas, such as cranberry, currant, briar, and sweet lime were always easy to get. And it was only by the early 18th century that tea had been fully accepted in Russian households and become a national drink.

An indispensable component of a Russian tea party is the samovar. Samovars are tea poetry; they come in all sorts of different shapes and sizes. Many of them are true works of art. A samovar is always placed in the middle of the table. It commonly has curved shapes suggesting warmth and kindness. While water is boiling inside the samovar and smoke is coming off the top of it, its sides reflect the people around the table, adding a surreal feel to the gathering. Samovars are usually heated up using charcoal and sometimes even fir cones. The slightly bitter aroma of the smoke relaxes and soothes those present. In addition to good looks and efficiency, samovars were always valued for their sound. When the water starts boiling a samovar would announce it with its own unique “song” that would add to the cosiness and intimacy of the occasion.

When you’re invited for tea in Russia, you can almost always expect to eat. Guests are offered several types of jam, honey, cakes, pies, chocolates and other sweets. Often you also get sandwiches, light salads, and fresh fruit and vegetables. Everything is served on ornate plates and dishes.

It is almost an insult not to offer tea to someone who came by your house, as it is an insult to refuse it when offered. In some parts of the former Soviet Union, especially in the North Caucasus region and Central Asia, the amount and quality of the food served when drinking tea indicates a level of respect that a host has for a guest, and it’s not uncommon for relationships to go sour just because only jam and sugar were served during tea.

There is a story about how in 1802 Prince Shakhovskoy met J.W. Goethe in a hotel in Munich. The famous German poet invited the Prince for tea. Having arrived and seeing that there was nothing but tea on the table, the Prince ordered sandwiches and some pastries without further ado. The two spent a most pleasant evening talking about German and Russian literature. To Shakhovskoy’s surprise, the next day he got a bill for the food he had ordered, which J.W. Goethe refused to pay, since he had only invited the Prince for tea.

There is another tradition that foreigners often fail to understand: Russians drink tea from glasses, which they put in special glass holders. This tradition dates back to the 17th and 18th century teahouses and it was only in the early 19th



century that it was picked up by the commoners. Expensive glass holders were usually made from silver, the more commonplace glass holders were made primarily from alloys of nickel and silver. The finely decorated holders were used both for esthetic and practical purposes preventing the palms from direct contact with hot tea.

Today almost nobody will drink tea from glasses at home and yet it has still survived on trains. It is a special unique kind of pleasure to drink hot tea from a glass in a glass holder sitting in the car of a long distance train and looking out at the landscapes speeding past outside!

Task 1. Questions 1–8

In boxes 1–8 on your answer sheet, circle: A (TRUE) if the statement agrees with the information given in the text; B (FALSE) if the statement contradicts the information given in the text or if there is no information given in the text.

1. Tea and coffee are equally favoured by the Russian people.
2. Russians indulge in having tea whenever the opportunity affords itself.
3. The Russians instantly favoured the peculiar flavour of the new beverage.
4. Envoys introduced the new beverage to Russia twice.
5. Tea drinking gradually evolved into a kind of social ceremony.
6. The Russian samovar was a symbol of prosperity, well-being, and comfort.
7. Water in samovars is boiled ahead of time and just warmed up afterwards.
8. Glass holders were made to help the tea cool quicker.

Task 2. Questions 9 – 15

Choose option A, B, C which best fits according to the text. Circle the correct letter in boxes 9–15 on your answer sheet.

9. For the Japanese the idea of having tea parties in Russia seems
 - A. perplexing.
 - B. explicable.
 - C. evasive.
10. The word “incessant” in the first paragraph means
 - A. constant.
 - B. temporary.
 - C. irregular.
11. The Russians did not welcome the new drink as



- A. they were forced to drink it.
- B. it took long to make it.
- C. it was totally alien to them.

12. In the North Caucasus region and Central Asia

- A. sour fruit and vegetables are commonly served during the tea party.
- B. lavish snacks are served at the tea party if the guest is highly honoured.
- C. traditionally only jam and sugar are served during the tea party.

13. Samovars placed in the middle of the table usually

- A. warmed the water quicker and more economically.
- B. helped gather the guests by their special “song”.
- C. added to the calming atmosphere round the table.

14. The story about Prince Shakhovskoy's meeting with J.W. Goethe

- A. demonstrates Russian hospitality and generosity.
- B. illustrates the different national tea-drinking habits.
- C. shows a way to build cross-cultural connections over a cup of tea.

15. The tradition of having tea from glasses in glass holders

- A. is completely forgotten now.
- B. has survived on railroads.
- C. has become a family tradition.

Part 3. USE OF ENGLISH

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 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

Task 2. Questions 11–20

For items 11–20, 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. Use from three to five words. The number of words you should put in the gap is specified in each case. Do NOT use contracted forms. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example: 0. "Let's go to the cinema on Sunday," said Ann.

wanted

Ann _____ to the cinema on Sunday. (4 words)

0 wanted us to go

11. The professor said that his assistant had given away the secret formula.

ACCUSED

The professor _____ away the secret formula. (5 words)

12. They say a multinational company owns this factory.

SAID

The factory _____ by a multinational company. (5 words)

13. I think they did not plan this.

MIGHT

They _____ this. (4 words)

14. He will probably win the race.

LIKELY



He _____ the race. (4 words)

15. She woke up early so that she could catch the 5:30 train.

ORDER

She woke up early _____ the 5:30 train. (4 words)

16. Martin realised that he could never be an athlete.

BORN

Martin realised that he _____ an athlete. (5 words)

17. The teacher advised him to study harder.

WERE

“If _____, _____ study harder”, said the teacher. (5 words)

18. They are launching a new product these days.

IS

A new product _____ these days. (3 words)

19. There were very few guests at Paula’s wedding yesterday.

CAME

Hardly _____ Paula’s wedding yesterday. (4 words)

20. Our teacher demands that we hand in our homework regularly.

INSISTS

Our teacher _____ our homework regularly. (5 words)

Part 4. Do you know the literary characters?

1. When a child she studied at Lowood School for orphans.

A) Dorothy B) Alice C) Jane Eyre D) Scarlett O’Hara

2. It is not the name of any of the daughters of King Lear.

A) Ophelia B) Regan C) Goneril D) Cordelia

3. After a shipwreck he found himself on a desert island, where he spent 28 years.

A) Tom Sawyer B) Gulliver C) Robinson Crusoe D) Oliver Twist



4. Romeo and Juliet lived in this Italian town.
A) Verona B) Rome C) Milan D) Pompeii

5. These books by J.K. Rowling about a boy with magical powers are popular all over the world.
A) Peter Pan B) Tom Sawyer C) Harry Potter D) Gulliver

6. This character created by Charles Dickens is a cold-hearted man who despises Christmas.
A) Oliver Twist B) Nicholas Nickleby C) David Copperfield D) Ebenezer Scrooge

7. She is perhaps the most famous magical English nanny.
A) Miss Marple B) Mary Poppins C) Mrs Hudson D) Jane Eyre

8. He won at the Knight Tournament.
A) Huckleberry Finn B) Tom Sawyer C) Ivanhoe D) Harry Potter

9. He was a famous detective's friend and biographer.
A) John Watson B) Huckleberry Finn C) Hercule Poirot D) Oliver Twist

10. He flew in a balloon together with his friends.
A) Tom Sawyer B) Peter Pan C) Oliver Twist D) Harry Potter

Внимательно проверьте свою работу! После выполнения заданий сдайте лист ответов организаторам олимпиады. Лист заданий Вы можете забрать с собой

