

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников 2024-2025 учебного года
Школьный этап. Английский язык. 9-11 класс
Максимально – 40 баллов

Part 1. Reading (10 points)

Task 1. You are going to read a text. For questions 1-10, choose the answer (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K) which you think fits the gap best according to the text. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet. There is one extra answer. 10 points.

Ancient Russian architecture

In early times, wooden structures were favoured in Russia, and in the “wooden age” she originated and developed certain basic forms, _____ (1). In the larger centres wooden and masonry architecture developed side by side, one stimulating and gratifying the love for verticality and slenderness, the other satisfying a yearning for massiveness, monumentality, and lavish decoration. We know relatively little of Russia's architecture, especially the ancient wooden structures. The few remaining examples of them (now in Rostov, Kizhi and also in the museums of wooden buildings in Novgorod, Kostroma and Suzdal), testify to the skill and taste of her builders in the composition and grouping of the architectural masses, the keen sense of proportion, expressiveness and silhouette, _____ (2).

One of the best known Russian church buildings in the northern style is the Church of the Intercession on the Nerli (Pokrova na Nerli). According to archeologists, it was much bigger in the twelfth century _____ (3). Surrounded by an open gallery and mounted on a high knoll, it had a broad staircase leading up from the water. Today it stands alone in the midst of low, green meadows, the small lake below _____ (4). In the 800 years of its existence, it has undergone other changes. The old belfry is gone, the helmet-shaped dome has been replaced by a bulbous cupola, and in the process of repairs, the rest of the roof was altered _____ (5) was covered over with sheet metal. And yet this church, in its serene natural setting, is one of the most poetic creations ever to come down to us out of the past.

It is not a large church, and fairly simple in plan, with the cubical basic structure usual for the North. But the familiar shapes have a new look, not so austere as the earlier Novgorod churches, nor yet so proud and imposing _____ (6). It is light and graceful, and this is due in large part to the change in proportions. Each facade is made up of three sections divided vertically by slender columns, and horizontally connected by a decorative band of blind area made of the same white stone _____ (7). This was the arrangement in Novgorod and Vladimir as well, but because the walls here lean very slightly inward, because the pillars, both those separating the wall sections and those in the frieze, are close together, because the horizontals in every part of the facade are visually

broken up while the verticals are accentuated, the structure _____(8) seems hardly to touch the ground. As for the roofing, it is vaulted, _____(9), with long, narrow windows and small sculpted figures high up in the arch to break the monotony of the smooth white surface. Such are the details of the architecture; the illusion, however, is one _____(10).

- A so that each of the vertical wall sections ends in a blind arch
- B when it was built
- C as a whole
- D later to be echoed in masonry
- E so that the square pedestal that held up the slender drum
- F when the gift for merging and harmonising the building proper with the landscape was necessarily used
- G reflecting its chaste white walls and single dome
- H as those in Vladimir
- I of subtle harmony and effortless grace
- J as the wall itself
- K as a part

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Use of English.

Task 1. For questions 1-9, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits the space in the same line. 9 points.

<p>The fascination of tennis People who are unfamiliar with tennis often find its appeal (1). What is so gripping about watching two people (2) hit a fluffy pressurised ball across a net, they wonder. Yet tennis is a major spectator sport, that catches the imagination of millions. This is partly because when we watch a match, we (3) with the players sharing their triumphs and (4) as, like them, we focus intently on every shot. The tension is palpable and the spectator is (5) drawn into the duel being played out on court. But some of the fascination also comes from the (6) of the game itself. David Foster Wallace, who wrote <i>Infinite Jest</i>, a work of fiction about the sport, provides a valuable (7) into the technical background when he describes tennis as 'chess on the run.' According to Wallace, professional players are making (8) calculations every moment the ball is in play, as they seek to anticipate how their (9) will return a shot and what their own response needs to be.</p>				PUZZLE REPEAT EMPATHY SET ESCAPE INTRICATE SIGHT MULTIPLY OPPOSE	
1		4		7	
2		5		8	
3		6		9	

Use of English. Task 2. For questions 1-12, read the text below. Use the word from the box to form a word that fits in the space line. 12 points.

latitude	vegetation	exclave	substantial	coniferous	hemisphere
roughly	value	strait	inhospitable	maritime	ranges

Geography of Russia

Comprising much of eastern Europe and northern Asia, it is the world's largest country in total area. Due to its size, Russia displays both monotony and diversity. As with its topography, its climates, vegetation, and soils span vast distances. From north to south the East European Plain is clad sequentially in tundra, ...**(1)** forest (taiga), mixed and broad-leaf forests, grassland (steppe), and semi-desert (fringing the Caspian Sea) as the changes in ...**(2)** reflect the changes in climate. Siberia supports a similar sequence but is taiga. The country contains 40 UNESCO Biosphere reserves. Located in the northern and middle latitudes of the Northern ... **(3)**, most of Russia is much closer to the North Pole than to the equator. Individual country comparisons are of little ... **(4)** in gauging Russia's enormous size and diversity. The country's 17.1 million square kilometers include one-eighth of the Earth's inhabited land area. Its European portion, which occupies a ... **(5)** part of continental Europe, is home to most of Russia's industrial and agricultural activity. It was here, roughly between the Dnieper River and the Ural Mountains, that the Russian Empire took shape. It is also located on the northernmost tip of Asia. From west to east, the country stretches from Kaliningrad (the ... **(6)** separated by the 1990 secession of Lithuania from the then-Soviet Union) to Ratmanov Island (one of the Diomedes Islands) in the Bering ... **(7)**. This distance is ... **(8)** equivalent to the distance from Edinburgh, Scotland, to Nome, Alaska. From north to south, the country ... **(9)** from the northern tip of the Russian Arctic islands at Franz Josef Land to the southern tip of the Republic of Dagestan on the Caspian Sea, spanning about 4,500 kilometers of extremely varied, often ... **(10)** terrain. Extending for 57,792 kilometers, the Russian border is the world's longest. Along the 20,139-kilometer land frontier, Russia has boundaries with 14 countries: Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland (via the Kaliningrad Oblast), Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, Abkhazia, South Ossetia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, the People's Republic of China and North Korea. Approximately 2/3 of the frontier is bounded by water. Virtually all of the lengthy northern coast is well above the Arctic Circle; except for the port of Murmansk—which receives currents that are somewhat warmer than would be expected at that ... **(11)**, due to the effects of the Gulf Stream—that coast is locked in ice much of the year. Thirteen seas and parts of three oceans—the Arctic, Atlantic, and Pacific—wash Russian shores. Russia shares a ... **(12)** boundary with the United States and with Japan.

1		5		9	
2		6		10	
3		7		11	
4		8		12	

Use of English. Task 3. For questions 1 - 9, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. 9 points.

Is a simple life better?

What have you been up to? When (1)___up with a friend how do you tend to answer this very common enquiry? The response often (2)___around such big events as career developments, memorable holidays or family celebrations. I'm often struck, however, by the (3) ___ to which our real quality of life is affected more by smaller, simpler things. For me, seeing a new seedling appear from a seed I've sown never (4) ___ to bring me great pleasure. What's more, many moments of joy come unbidden - like a sudden cooling breeze on a hot day. This (5) ___ the question of what is more relevant to our wellbeing - the big or the small? To suggest that someone should (6) ___ out happiness in simple pleasures if their career is on the (7) ___ would be absurd. Yet, we could (8) ___ have a row of ticks for all the big things and still feel miserable in our daily lives. Being overwhelmingly (9) ___ towards achievement, for instance, can make the small and the simple disappear from our awareness.

1. **A** catching **B** making **C** chatting **D** keeping
2. **A** concentrates **B** revolves **C** focuses **D** deals
3. **A** amount **B** level **C** extent **D** quantity
4. **A** misses **B** disappoints **C** denies **D** fails
5. **A** rears **B** elicits **C** evokes **D** raises
6. **A** seek **B** find **C** look **D** search
7. **A** shambles **B** mess **C** creek **D** rocks
8. **A** barely **B** easily **C** hardly **D** mostly
9. **A** targeted **B** centred **C** oriented **D** determined

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9