

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2024–2025 уч.г.
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 7–8 КЛАССЫ

Total time: 70 minutes

Total points: 50

Part 1
Listening

Time: 10 minutes

Maximum points: 8 points

Listen to the dialogue between Tyrone and Receptionist. Choose True or False for the following sentences. You will hear the text twice. Now you have 15 seconds to read the sentences.

- | | | |
|--|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. There are four different age groups that play water polo. | True | False |
| 2. Tyrone wants to join the under 14s club. | True | False |
| 3. The under 16s water polo team train three times a week. | True | False |
| 4. The under 16s train on Monday and Thursday. | True | False |
| 5. Water polo matches are played on Saturdays. | True | False |
| 6. You have to pay to join the water polo classes for under 18s. | True | False |
| 7. You need to bring a photo to register at the swimming pool. | True | False |
| 8. Training for the water polo team starts this week. | True | False |

800-11

Part 2
Reading

Time: 30 minutes

Maximum points: 18

Task1

Read the text and for questions 1 to 8, match each sentence with the person who might say it.

Why do people collect?

Petra Engels owns 19,571 erasers, Carol Vaughn has 1,221 bars of soap, and Ralf Shröder has a collection of 14,502 packets of sugar. Many people love to collect things, but why? Psychologists and collectors have different opinions.

The psychologist **Carl Jung** believed that collecting is part of our ancient human history. Thousands of years ago, humans collected nuts and berries. They kept them carefully and ate them when there was no food. The best collectors survived long cold winters or seasons without rain. Their genes passed to future generations. Nowadays, we still have a collecting instinct.

Historian **Philipp Bloom** has a different opinion. He thinks collectors want to make something that will remain after their death. By bringing many similar items together, the collector gains historical importance. Sometimes their collections become museums or libraries, for example, Henry Huntington, who founded a library in Los Angeles to house his collection of books.

Author **Steve Roach** thinks that people collect things to remember their childhood. Many children collect things, but few have enough money to buy the things they really want, and they lose interest. In later life, they remember their collections fondly. Now, they have enough money and opportunity to find special items, and they start collecting again. This way, they can re-live and enjoy their childhood years.

Art collector, **Werner Muensterberger**, agrees that collecting is linked to childhood. But he believes we collect in order to feel safe and secure. While babies hold blankets or toys to feel safe when their mother isn't there, adults collect things to stop feeling lonely or anxious.

Autograph collector **Mark Baker** agrees that collecting is emotional, but he doesn't collect to reduce anxiety. "For me, it's the excitement," he says. "I love trying to get a famous person's autograph. Sometimes I succeed, and sometimes I fail. Also, by collecting autographs, I feel connected to famous people. I don't just watch them on television. I actually meet them."

These are just a few reasons for collecting. Do you know any people with collections? Why do they collect?

9. People collect things because it makes them feel comfortable.

- a. Mark Baer
- b. Carl Jung
- c. Werner Muensterberger
- d. Philipp Bloom
- e. None of the people in the text
- f. Steve Roach

10. I collect because I enjoy trying to achieve something.

- a. Mark Baer
- b. Carl Jung
- c. Werner Muensterberger
- d. Philipp Bloom
- e. None of the people in the text
- f. Steve Roach

11. People have always collected because we need to stay alive.

- a. Mark Baer
- b. Carl Jung
- c. Werner Muensterberger
- d. Philipp Bloom
- e. None of the people in the text
- f. Steve Roach

12. People collect because they want to remember a former hobby.

- a. Mark Baer
- b. Carl Jung
- c. Werner Muensterberger
- d. Philipp Bloom
- e. None of the people in the text
- f. Steve Roach

13. People collect because they want to be famous for something important.

- a. Mark Baer
- b. Carl Jung
- c. Werner Muensterberger
- d. Philipp Bloom
- e. None of the people in the text
- f. Steve Roach

14. People start collecting again when they can afford to buy special things.

- a. Mark Baer
- b. Carl Jung
- c. Werner Muensterberger
- d. Philipp Bloom
- e. None of the people in the text
- f. Steve Roach

15. Collecting gives people something to do during bad weather and cold or wet seasons.

- a. Mark Baer
- b. Carl Jung
- c. Werner Muensterberger
- d. Philipp Bloom
- e. None of the people in the text
- f. Steve Roach

16. Collecting links ordinary people to the lives of well-known people.

- a. Mark Baer
- b. Carl Jung
- c. Werner Muensterberger
- d. Philipp Bloom
- e. None of the people in the text
- f. Steve Roach

Task2

Read the text about three famous inventions, and for questions 17 to 26, choose True or False.

Three popular inventions from the 1920s

The 1920s was an exciting time for inventions. Some of the things invented around that time changed the lives of millions of people, and some of those inventions are still widely used today.

The television

The invention with the biggest impact was probably the television. It was invented by a Scottish man, John Logie Baird. The first televised pictures were sent over a short distance in 1924, and his invention was formally demonstrated at the Royal Institute two years later. The pictures on the screen were not clear, but the viewers could see that they were human faces, and they could see their eyes opening and closing. In 1928, images were sent from Britain to America, and later, to a ship 1,500 miles out to sea. In the same year, the first colour images were sent. The first ‘seeing-in sets’ were sold that same year. For £25 (£1000 in today’s money), people in their homes could watch moving images that were sent from a broadcasting station.

The fridge

Another invention that became popular in the 1920s was the home refrigerator. People used different ways to keep food cool and fresh long before the 1900s, but home fridges weren’t invented until 1913 in the USA. Home fridges became very popular in the USA in the 1920s. Sales of the popular ‘Frigidaire’ model increased from 5,000 in 1921 to 750,000 in 1926. British people were less interested in fridges than Americans. They thought that they were unnecessary because the weather in Britain was cooler. But fridges were heavily advertised, and their advantages were described in detail. Soon, more fridges were sold, and the price decreased.

The polygraph

Another interesting invention of the 1920s was the polygraph, or lie detector. It was invented in 1921 by a Californian policeman, John Larson. He used the ideas of other psychologists to make a machine that measured people’s heart rate, breathing and blood pressure while they were asked questions. The experts believed that sudden changes in these measurements showed that someone was lying. Although this invention is well-known, it can’t really detect lies. Marston tried to use measurements from his polygraph in a court case in 1923, but they weren’t accepted as evidence and never have been since then. However, polygraphs are still used by some police forces and the FBI because many people believe they work, so they tell the truth to avoid the machine.

17. When television images were first transmitted, viewers didn't know exactly what the image was.	True ✓	False
18. The television was demonstrated at the Royal Institute in 1926.	True	False
19. Colour images were not possible until after the 1920s.	True	False
20. Television images were first sent across the Atlantic Ocean in 1928.	True	False
21. People could buy television sets in 1920s.	True	False
22. Home refrigerators were invented in the 1920s.	True	False
23. Fridges became popular in the USA before they were popular in the UK.	True	False
24. Some psychologists helped John Larson to build his invention.	True	False
25. On some occasions, lie detectors have been used as evidence in court.	True	False
26. Today, lie detectors are never used by the police.	True	False

Part 3
Use of English

Time: 30 minutes

Maximum points: 24

Task 1

Read the text and choose the correct answer (a, b, c) for each gap.

The Glastonbury Festival is a big music festival. It is held at Michael Eavis's farm 27. in b the southwest of England on the last weekend in June. It is widely 28. c known internationally, and many popular bands play there every year.

The festival is extremely popular. About 100,000 people attend it each time, and this number 29. c . When the tickets for the 2019 event 30. c on sale, they were all sold in just 36 minutes. But the organisers have to sell all the tickets 31. b avoid losing money. It costs about

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£40 million to put on the event each year, and the festival also donates £2 million annually to the charities it supports.

Farmer Michael Eavis **32.** b his first festival in the 1970s after **33.** c an open-air Led Zeppelin concert. He held festivals every few years until 1981. Since then, the festival **34.** a place most years. **35.** b, about every five years, there is a “fallow year” when the festival **36.** a. This is to give the land, the local population, and organisers a break. 2018 was a fallow year, and **37.** a a festival was planned for 2020, it was cancelled because of the covid pandemic. The festival aims to encourage youth culture from around the world in all its forms, including music, theatre and creative arts. Thousands of people perform **38.** c the festival each year, and many bands have released albums **39.** b were recorded there. **40.** c into the festival is not always easy. Transport and traffic are often problematic, and there are often long queues. But once inside, people enter an alternative world with different social rules. It’s a dirty, friendly, wild event which is loved **41.** a people of all ages, nationalities, backgrounds and musical tastes.

27.	a. at	b. in	c. on
28.	a. knew	b. know	c. known
29.	a. have still increased	b. still increases	c. is still increasing
30.	a. went	b. had gone	c. have gone
31.	a. so	b. to	c. for
32.	a. was hosted	b. has hosted	c. hosted
33.	a. seen	b. seeing	c. he was seeing
34.	a. was taken	b. takes	c. has taken
35.	a. Since	b. Although	c. However
36.	a. hasn't organised	b. isn't organised	c. doesn't organise
37.	a. however	b. if	c. although
38.	a. in	b. on	c. at
39.	a. what	b. that	c. who
40.	a. Have got	b. Get	c. Getting
41.	a. by	b. for	c. of

Task2

Each sentence below has one word that is incorrect. Write the correct spelling of the word in the box.

Example:

0	Four adults needed to accompany the children on the trip.	ACCOMPANY
42	Next year, Jane is turning fourty.	
43	“My stomak is hurting,” the ill child moaned.	
44	The quee was getting shorter.	
45	Alice’s curiocity led her down the rabbit hole.	
46	The restorant was fully booked.	
47	Cycling is better for enviromant than driving.	
48	My next doorneighbour is really noisy.	
49	My new TV was a bargin!	
50	Michael really appreshiated the kind gesture.	