



## ОЛИМПИАДА РГУ ДЛЯ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

### АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

2025/2026 учебный год

Отборочный этап

10 класс

Вариант № 26-ОШ-1-10 Английский язык

*На выполнение олимпиадных заданий отводится 120 минут. Вам предлагается выполнить три категории заданий. При выполнении заданий внимательно читайте инструкцию к каждому заданию.*

*Максимальное количество баллов за ответы:*

- Часть 1. (Reading) – 26 баллов;
- Часть 2. (Use of English) – 62 балла;
- Часть 3. (Cultural Study) – 12 баллов.

#### Part 1. Reading

**A. Read the four texts and answer the questions below by indicating which text each question relates to: A, B, C, D.**

##### **Text A – JAKE ARMSTRONG**

‘I have a terrible problem reading through scripts,’ admits Jake Armstrong. ‘I find most of them very boring, although once in a while a script will really appeal to me and I am immediately attracted to the character the director has asked me to consider.’

Jake Armstrong was always going to end up doing something dramatic. His father and mother are both actors, and although neither of them pushed him into the profession, he feels his career path was inevitable as he saw so much theatre when he was a child. ‘I would wait backstage until it was time to go home at the end of an evening performance. I met the most fantastic people. As a child you don’t appreciate fame and I thought all these extraordinary people were really normal. But there was something fascinating about the whole business, why people dress up as different people and pretend to be other personalities. Unlike my parents, however, I am more interested in film work. The thing about filming is that you hang around for hours chatting away to people, then suddenly you’ve got to turn it on. I had to learn very quickly how to **tone down** for the camera, not to overact, whereas on stage in the theatre it’s exact opposite.’

##### **Text B – LAURA DYSON**

I think I’m very lucky to have been noticed so early in my career. When I was at drama school, I used to feel quite desperate meeting up with friends who had already graduated and who were out of work.

I would listen to them talking about the temporary jobs they had, working in restaurants, supermarkets – whatever they could find and going to one audition after the other. And they were only auditioning for really small parts in theatre or film and getting absolutely nowhere.’

Laura Dyson is just 21 and already a box office name. She was spotted whilst on stage in London and offered a film role by one of Hollywood’s leading directors. ‘It was unbelievable. I’d had hardly any experience and the play I was in was a walk-on role only. I didn’t have to say a single word! Apparently, the director was looking for someone who could play a 16-year-old schoolgirl, so I suppose I’m fortunate in that I don’t look my age. The irony is that I used to spend hours making up my face so that I’d look older. I used to get so fed up with people refusing me entry to adult films because nobody believed me when I said I was over 18.’

### **Text C – EMMY MASON**

My parents have always been interested in the arts and I remember being taken to the cinema and the theatre at a very early age. When I said I wanted to go to drama school they were horrified. In fact, my father refused to agree but he eventually gave in because I threatened to go off around the world on my own at 17 doing any old job just to pay my way.’

Emmy Mason was determined to succeed and although it has not been an easy ride to stardom she has finally achieved the kind of recognition that most actors can only dream about. ‘My big break came quite by accident. I was an understudy at the National Theatre for months on end. It was such hard work, learning the lines and yet knowing that you were unlikely ever to say them in front of an audience. Don’t get me wrong, though. I was glad to be earning some money and at least I got to see the famous names each night. Anyway, one day the leading lady went down with flu and in the afternoon I was told I would be on stage that evening. There wasn’t time to be frightened. I had sat through all the rehearsals so I knew the moves by heart. And that was it. The critics loved my performance and I’ve never been out of work since.’

### **Text D – LUKE DEMAIN**

I guess I ended up acting by accident. I wanted to go to university but couldn’t decide what to study. So I thought I’d take a year out, do different things and give myself a breathing space before applying. But during that year I got involved with a local theatre group and suddenly realized I was happier that I’d ever been.’

Luke Demain has never looked back. Unusual in this day and age, he didn’t go to drama school and has had no formal training. Instead, he found himself an agent who was willing to put him forward for auditions. ‘To begin with I was mostly doing advertisements for TV and film, which was fine but not serious acting. Then one day my agent got a call from a film studio and the next day I was on the film set. There hadn’t even been time to send me the script. Looking back I don’t I even asked what the film was about, it didn’t matter. But I’m quite choosy now and turn down more scripts than I accept.’

### **Tasks 001-014. (14 points)**

**Example:** Which text includes the information about the fact that comedians learn to be funny early in life?

- A
- B
- C
- +D

**001.** Which of the actors was strongly influenced by their upbringing?

- A
- B
- C
- D

**002.** Which of the actors had little warning before going on stage?

- A
- B
- C
- D

**003.** Which of the actors was picked without having spoken?

- A
- B
- C
- D

**004.** Which of the actors has not been professionally trained?

- A
- B
- C
- D

**005.** Which of the actors accepted work without hesitation?

- A
- B
- C
- D

**006.** Which of the actors tried to change their appearance?

- A
- B
- C
- D

**007.** Which of the actors thinks the acting process is quite charming and attractive?

- A
- B
- C
- D

**008.** Which of the actors had a difficult time before becoming famous?

- A
- B
- C
- D

**B. Read the four texts again and answer the following questions by choosing the correct option.**

**009.**

In Text A, the underlined phrase “**tone down**” can be best replaced with:

- make something less bright
- make something less forcible
- make something a reality
- make something do

**010.**

In Text B, the underlined phrase “walk-on” means the same as:  
 small acting  
 leading hand  
 master of oneself  
 front face

**011.**

In Text C, the underlined noun “stardom” means the same as:  
 status of being notorious  
 status for being well-known for something bad  
 status of being famous  
 status of being infamous

**012.**

In Text C, the underlined word “understudy” means the same as:  
 two-sided  
 deceitful  
 double  
 hypocritical

**013.**

In Text B, the underlined phrase “fed up with” means the same as:  
 tired  
 exhausted  
 excited  
 annoyed

**014.**

In Text D, the underlined word “choosy” means the same as:  
 obscure  
 fastidious  
 faint  
 faulty

**Tasks 015-026. (12 points)**

**Read the article and choose the best option to complete the text – A, B, C, or D.**

When we decide to (015. \_\_\_\_\_) a colour for anything - whether it’s a T-shirt or a cover for a mobile phone – our brains have to work really hard. In order for us to (016. \_\_\_\_\_) a choice that feels right, the brain has to (017. \_\_\_\_\_) various bits of information. There are various (018. \_\_\_\_\_) which make each of us like or dislike certain colours. Firstly, our brains consider (019. \_\_\_\_\_) associations. These are completely (020. \_\_\_\_\_) and are a result of our individual experiences. Particular colours call to (021. \_\_\_\_\_) certain memories which may be connected to a place, a person or an experience. For example, we may associate red with the (022. \_\_\_\_\_) of a fire or a favourite childhood sweater. Blue and green may (023. \_\_\_\_\_) us of holidays and peaceful weekends in the country. Secondly, there is evidence to show that different colours (024. \_\_\_\_\_) our nervous system in different ways. Red can actually (025. \_\_\_\_\_) the level of adrenaline in our body. This is why energetic people are drawn to red and also why sports cars are traditionally this colour. On the other hand, blues and greens are passive colours which have a relaxing (26. \_\_\_\_\_) on the nervous system and attract people who like to feel completely at ease.

**015.**

- A. choose
- B. find
- C. prefer
- D. make

**016.**

- A. keep
- B. do
- C. set
- D. make

**017.**

- A. produce
- B. process
- C. run
- D. manufacture

**018.**

- A. methods
- B. ways
- C. factors
- D. aspects

**019.**

- A. complete
- B. trusted
- C. past
- D. forgotten

**020.**

- A. personal
- B. hidden
- C. private
- D. secret

**021.**

- A. mind
- B. heart
- C. thought
- D. feeling

**022.**

- A. heater
- B. warmth
- C. burning
- D. temperature

**023.**

- A. refer
- B. remember
- C. recall
- D. remind

**024.**

- A. cause
- B. create
- C. affect
- D. reflect

**025.**

- A. rise
- B. lift
- C. raise
- D. hold

**026.**

- A. result
- B. note
- C. message
- D. effect

## Part 2. English in Use

### Tasks 027-036. (20 points)

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. **DO NOT USE SHORT FORMS**. The number of words you should write is specified in each sentence. Type the needed words. The words of your answers should be divided by one space.

**Example:**

0. They took advantage of the day-off at work and went to the seaside. (3 words)

**most**

They \_\_\_\_\_ of the day-off at work and went to the seaside.

= **made the most**

**027.** You should really stop behaving like a child.

**though**

It's high time you \_\_\_\_\_ a child. (6 words)

**028.** He doesn't drive because he's afraid of having an accident.

**fear**

He doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ an accident. (5 words)

**029.** I had spent every last penny of my money.

**absolutely**

I had \_\_\_\_\_ whatsoever. (4 words)

**030.** I'm sure he lost his key.

**have**

He \_\_\_\_\_ his key. (3 words)

**031.** Gary is proud of the fact that he is never late.

**on**

Gary \_\_\_\_\_ being early. (4 words)

**032.** His smooth manner didn't deceive us.

**taken**

We were \_\_\_\_\_ his smooth manner. (4 words)

**033.** Terry was rude but Anne got her revenge on him.

**being**

Ann paid Terry \_\_\_\_\_ to her. (4 words)

**034.** Hard work was what caused Jill`s success.

**put**

Jill`s success can \_\_\_\_\_ hard work. (4 words)

**035.**

The accident happened because someone was very careless.

**caused**

Sheer \_\_\_\_\_ happen. (5 words)

**036.** The holiday wasn`t as good as we had expected.

**up**

The holiday didn`t \_\_\_\_\_ expectations. (4 words)

### **Tasks 037-041. (10 points)**

**Choose the sentence in reported speech which is a summarized version of the first sentence in direct speech.**

#### **EXAMPLE:**

0.

*“No, you really must stay the night, Sophia”, Ann said.*

-Ann invited that Sophia would stay the night.

-Ann told Sophia that she would have to stay the night.

+Ann insisted that Sophia stayed the night.

-Ann said that Sophia mustn`t stay the night.

**037.**

*“I wouldn`t go to South America if I were you!”, Betty said.*

Betty refused to go to South America with me.

Betty ordered me not to go to South America.

Betty claimed she wouldn`t go to South America if she were me.

Betty talked me out of going to South America.

**038.**

*“I would invite more people if I had a bigger flat”, he said.*

He was going to invite more people next time.

He promised that more people could come to a bigger flat.

He boasted about having a bigger flat and invited more people.

He remarked that he would invite more people if he had a bigger flat.

**039.**

*“Don`t go too near the edge of the cliff,” they said to us.*

They warned us not to go too near the edge of the cliff.

They tried to prevent us to go too near the edge of the cliff.

They reminded us that we mustn`t go too near the edge of the cliff

They remarked that we didn`t go too near the edge of the cliff.

**040.**

*"I'm sorry I lost the book you lent me", he said.*

He was sorry he lost the book I lent him.

He apologized for having lost the book I had lent him.

He regretted for losing the book I lent him.

He tried to make up for the lost book.

**041.**

*"Is this the first time you have applied for a managerial post?" Mr Roberts asked Fiona.*

Mr Roberts wanted to know how many times she had applied for a managerial post.

Mr Roberts wondered if that was the first time she applied for a managerial post.

Mr Roberts asked whether that was the first time she had applied for a managerial post.

Mr Roberts doubted that she applied for a managerial post for the first time.

**Tasks 042-051. (20 points)**

**The following sentences test your ability to recognize grammar and usage errors. Each sentence contains either a single error or no error at all. No sentence contains more than one error. The error, if there is one, is underlined and lettered. If the sentence contains an error, select the one underlined part that must be changed to make the sentence correct. If the sentence is correct, select choice E. In choosing answers, follow the requirements of standard written English.**

**EXAMPLE:**

**0.**

The film was not bad (A), but I could (B) feel impatience radiating (C) from her and knew she was longing leaving (D). No error (E)

-A

-B

-C

+D

-E

**042.**

The study of these (A) animals are (B) truly fascinating, and many books have (C) been written about them (D). No error (E)

A

B

C

D

E

**043.**

Not only the number of mahogany trees has (A) decreased markedly during the last decade, but other valuable trees are becoming (B) scarcer and scarcer (C) as well (D). No error (E)

A

B

C

D

E

**044.**

Despite her attempts (A) to rise (B) her test score, she did not receive a high enough (C) score to be accepted (D) by the law school. No error (E)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

**045.**

Neither of the girls (A) have (B) turned in the term papers to the (C) instructor yet (D). No error (E)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

**046.**

The conquerors stole not only the gold (A) and silver that were needed (B) to replenish the badly (C) depleted treasury but also the supplies that were vital to the colonists as well (D). No error (E)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

**047.**

Because (A) the torrential (B) rains that had devastated (C) the area, the governor sent the National Guard to assist in (D) the clean-up operation. No error (E)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

**048.**

Most of the (A) boats that had been (B) around them all day had disappeared, and the water seemed to be (C) their (D) alone. No error (E)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

**049.**

Again she wanted to leave before something happened (A) and she asked (B) the simplest (C) of questions to which she would undoubtedly have to answer (D) a demoralizing "I don't know". No error (E)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

050.

Few children (A), fortunately (B), get diseases like polio, scarlet fever, and whooping cough anymore (C) because (D) immunization programs are widespread. No error (E)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

051.

It was a pleasant gift shop, populated and run (A) by gracefully aged (B) suburbanite (C) women dressed in cute pink (D) smocks. No error (E)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

### Tasks 052-057. (12 points)

**Read this passage and match the underlined words in sentences with idioms. There are 6 gaps in the text, but 8 idioms. Two idioms are extra.**

What makes an artist? While there's no easy answer, there are certain characteristics that many artists and creative people seem to share. First, artists come from all (052. \_\_\_\_\_) (*backgrounds, places, lifestyles*). They may have been born rich or poor, but they are all dedicated to realizing what only they can see in their minds' eyes. Another common trait of artists is that they do things by their own lights. In fact, for many of them, creating art is (053. \_\_\_\_\_) (*absolutely necessary*).

Artists challenge us with their vision. They'd never slap something together that just looks pretty, and when they lose themselves in a new creation, you might not see them for several weeks. You'll often drop by to check up how they are doing, and you'll discover that their apartment is anything but (054. \_\_\_\_\_) (*extremely clean*). It's no wonder, because they've sunk their teeth into their latest work and completely lost track of time. Housework is certainly the last thing they're thinking about!

Of course, this lifestyle often means that they can barely make ends meet. Jobs are few and far between and money comes in (055. \_\_\_\_\_) (*very small or slow amounts*). This is true even for up and coming superstars whose reputation is growing by (056. \_\_\_\_\_) (*very large amounts of rapid progress*). Finally, artists see art as an end in itself. It's not about the money to them. They're different from normal people who stick to the (057. \_\_\_\_\_) (*proper best behavior*). Instead, they take the road less traveled.

052.

- the prime of life
- walks of life
- spick and span
- sink or swim
- dribs and drabs
- straight and narrow
- do or die
- leaps and bounds

**053.**

the prime of life  
walks of life  
spick and span  
sink or swim  
dribs and drabs  
straight and narrow  
do or die  
leaps and bounds

**054.**

the prime of life  
walks of life  
spick and span  
sink or swim  
dribs and drabs  
straight and narrow  
do or die  
leaps and bounds

**055.**

the prime of life  
walks of life  
spick and span  
sink or swim  
dribs and drabs  
straight and narrow  
do or die  
leaps and bounds

**056.**

the prime of life  
walks of life  
spick and span  
sink or swim  
dribs and drabs  
straight and narrow  
do or die  
leaps and bounds

**057.**

the prime of life  
walks of life  
spick and span  
sink or swim  
dribs and drabs  
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leaps and bounds

### Part 3. Cultural Study

#### Task 058-063. (12 points)

Read the following passages (Texts 1-6) and identify the phenomenon each text or extract tells about. Choose the phenomena from the list coming after the texts.

#### Text 1

Australia is an egalitarian society where dinner bills are split equally and friends often pay for one another. If you go to a bar, you hear a phrase which means that they will pay for this set of drinks with the expectation that you will pay for the following set of drinks in return.

#### 058.

Schoolies  
Shouting a round  
Bankside Twelfth Night  
The Melting Pot  
Harvest Festival  
Bog Snorkeling  
Two-up  
Groundhog Day  
Glastonbury Festival

#### Text 2

Dating back to the convicts, it was popularised by the Diggers in World War I and involves tossing two coins into the air and gambling on how they might fall. In Victoria, the game is illegal every day except on Anzac Day, while in New South Wales, the game is legal not only on Anzac Day but also other commemorative days.

#### 059.

Schoolies  
Shouting a round  
Bankside Twelfth Night  
The Melting Pot  
Harvest Festival  
Bog Snorkeling  
Two-up  
Groundhog Day  
Glastonbury Festival

#### Text 3

Historically, waves of immigration have shaped and reshaped the cultural landscape of America. This means that in any American city, you can find a rich tapestry of cultural influences. You may celebrate Chinese New Year, enjoy a Mexican taco on Cinco de Mayo, and dance to African rhythms at a local festival, all in the same week!

#### 060.

Schoolies  
Shouting a round  
Bankside Twelfth Night  
The Melting Pot  
Harvest Festival

Bog Snorkeling  
Two-up  
Groundhog Day  
Glastonbury Festival

**Text 4**

Once the school year has finished and all manner of muck up day and formal celebrations have come to an end, graduates set off to the Gold Coast for a weeklong holiday. A tradition since the 1970s, this holiday symbolises freedom and fun.

**061.**

Schoolies  
Shouting a round  
Bankside Twelfth Night  
The Melting Pot  
Harvest Festival  
Bog Snorkeling  
Two-up  
Groundhog Day  
Glastonbury Festival

**Text 5**

One of the most popular music festival in England is believed to be the biggest name in music due to its huge Pyramid stage. The place confirms an electrifying line up every year with the artists such as Miley Cyrus, George Ezra, Killers and et al as popular performers. It remains one of the momentous annual musical festivals which witness a huge crowd of masses. Both locals and travellers enjoy it to the most.

**062.**

Schoolies  
Shouting a round  
Bankside Twelfth Night  
The Melting Pot  
Harvest Festival  
Bog Snorkeling  
Two-up  
Groundhog Day  
Glastonbury Festival

**Text 6**

Every January, a very unusual tradition takes place as a man shrouded in an ivy suit emerges from the River Thames in a rowing boat accompanied by a merry posse. They wish “wassail”, meaning “good health”, to the people congregated by Shakespeare’s Globe Theatre. The ceremony is the traditional beginning of the celebrations that mark the end of the Christmas period before people return to work. Mummers perform a traditional folk play of “wild verse and boisterous action”, which features such curious characters as Old “Oss, Turkey Sniper and Clever Legs”.

**063.**

Schoolies  
Shouting a round  
Bankside Twelfth Night  
The Melting Pot  
Harvest Festival

Bog Snorkeling  
Two-up  
Groundhog Day  
Glastonbury Festival

Председатель предметной методической комиссии  
по иностранному языку  
доктор филологических наук, профессор



Н.Ю. Гвоздецкая