

LISTENING

Listening length: 15 minutes

**Task 1. Part 1.** *You will hear a story about a famous explorer. For questions 1-7, choose the correct option (a, b or c). You will hear the recording for the first time in Part 1 of the task and for the second time in Part 2 of the task.*

1. In August 1914 Shackleton's ship left for
  - a) Norway.
  - b) England.
  - c) Antarctica.
2. Shackleton was going to
  - a) lead the first team to the South Pole and back.
  - b) make the first complete journey across the continent.
  - c) study wildlife along the Antarctic coastline.
3. When winter arrived in 1915, the ship
  - a) immediately sank in the ocean.
  - b) got stuck in the frozen sea.
  - c) returned to a safe harbour.
4. Why did Shackleton's crew eventually leave their ship?
  - a) The ice was destroying it.
  - b) They ran out of food supplies.
  - c) A storm forced them to abandon it.
5. Where did Shackleton and his men live after they had left the ship?
  - a) In wooden houses.
  - b) In a town nearby.
  - c) On the ice.
6. What happened on 21st November 1915?
  - a) The men started their lifeboat journey.
  - b) The photographer took his first pictures.
  - c) The ship was finally crushed and disappeared underwater.
7. Why did the crew finally decide to leave the ice camp?
  - a) They had finished all their scientific experiments.
  - b) The ice became unstable as temperatures rose.
  - c) They spotted land in the distance.

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**Task 1. Part 2.** *Now you will hear the recording again. Each sentence (8-12) has a factual error. Replace one word in each sentence with the correct one, according to the text.*

8. Ernest Shackleton was an explorer from England.	_____
9. A British team had already reached the South Pole before Shackleton started his expedition.	_____
10. There was an official photographer on the expedition who was able to take thousands of photos.	_____
11. The crew managed to live on the ice for five weeks before the weather conditions made them leave.	_____
12. The crew left the ice in three small lifeboats after being stuck in the Antarctic for fifteen months.	_____

**Task 2.** *Listen to the end of the story. Number the events (13-20) in the order they happened, marking them from 2 to 9. Event 1 is given. You will hear the recording twice.*

0. Shackleton and his people left their ice camp in April 1916.	1
13. They walked 35 km across the mountains.	_____
14. Three different rescue boats tried and failed to rescue the crew.	_____
15. They landed on the island of South Georgia, where they knew there were other people.	_____
16. The men landed on Elephant Island, a small, unpopulated island.	_____
17. They were rescued from Elephant Island.	_____
18. Shackleton died in the Antarctic.	_____
19. The men got back to England in the middle of the First World War.	_____
20. Six men set off in a lifeboat to find help.	_____

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.

**READING**

**Reading length: 25 minutes**

*Read the text.*

**REDISCOVERED HOBBY**

I spent most of my 20s working in cities and I had little time for wildlife. And when I was in my 30s, I felt increasingly distant from nature, but anxious to return to it. So, I decided to go back to doing something I had enjoyed as a teenager – butterfly spotting.

I think butterfly spotting – looking for and recognising different kinds of butterflies – is a wonderful hobby. But as a sensitive teenager, butterfly spotting was a hobby that I kept secret from my friends – it was not exactly cool! But I love butterflies, they are such beautiful insects! And one advantage of getting older is having the confidence to ignore what other people think. So, having lived in cities for years, I wanted to experience the pleasure of butterfly spotting once again.

It's not such an unusual thing to do. With just 59 butterfly species in Britain, it's ideal for a beginner who set himself the challenging goal of finding and recognising them all. Over the following weeks, this goal guided where and when I walked, forcing me to explore new areas. At first, I was a little out of practice. It took me ages to identify even a common butterfly and I was close to giving up. But gradually, by reading special books and spending time in libraries, I began to understand butterfly species and their habitats better.

Before too long, I'd found all 59 butterflies, which was very satisfying, but the real point was that I felt so much more comfortable surrounded by nature. After completing my daytime butterfly search, I decided to explore the countryside in the evenings and at night and watch nocturnal animals properly for the first time.

During one of my first nights out, I had a strange feeling that I was being watched. I turned around and saw an owl staring at me with huge, bright, round eyes. It was as still as a statue, but scary! It reminded me that, not so long ago, being aware of other creatures was essential for our survival. After a while, I realised that I was not really watching animals; I was watching day turn into night, listening to the animals of the day as they were replaced by the creatures of the night, with their strange noises and signals, which I did not understand, but could enjoy.

People like me often feel scared of nature because they do not understand it. However, like running or walking, you can learn it easily by doing it yourself. It takes much time and effort but it's worth it!

**Task 1.** *For questions 1-6, choose the best answer (a, b or c) according to the text.*

1. The author believes looking for butterflies is
  - a) embarrassing.
  - b) sociable.
  - c) enjoyable.
  
2. As a teenager, the author hid his hobby because
  - a) he was afraid of butterflies.
  - b) his mates didn't find it trendy.
  - c) he was too busy with school.
  
3. At first the author found butterfly spotting difficult because he
  - a) was stubborn.
  - b) wasn't used to it.
  - c) wasn't motivated.
  
4. While watching nocturnal animals the author saw
  - a) a butterfly.
  - b) a statue.
  - c) a bird.
  
5. Watching nocturnal animals made the writer realise that people
  - a) and animals have a lot in common.
  - b) should remember that animals can be dangerous.
  - c) are interesting to animals.
  
6. The author suggests that
  - a) it is not difficult to understand nature.
  - b) it is impossible to understand nature.
  - c) it is not necessary to understand nature.

**Task 2.** *Read the text again and for questions 7-13 choose T (True) or F (False).*

7. The author spent a lot of time with wildlife during his twenties.
8. Butterfly spotting involves catching butterflies.
9. Adults care less about other people's opinions than teenagers do.
10. There are hundreds of butterfly species in Britain.
11. The author gave up butterfly spotting because at first it was hard.
12. The author learned about butterflies from books and libraries.
13. The author felt more confident in nature after finding all the butterflies.

**Task 3. Read the text.**

**WORKING WITH ANIMALS**

**A. Veterinary surgeon**

Sebastian sees a huge variety of creatures as a veterinary surgeon. He says, “We do general pet care and I spend half of my day in the clinic and half - doing operations. I like being able to get out and talk to people. Answering their questions is a huge part of the job. You can be the best surgeon in the world but if you can’t talk to the clients, that’s a huge problem. You need patience and understanding for the people and the animals.”

**B. Wildlife assistant**

Wendy sees all sorts of animals, from garden birds to tiny hedgehogs and fully-grown swans. Every day is different but Wendy’s wildlife centre is particularly busy during the summer months. She looks after up to 500 hedgehogs and their young, who have to reach a certain weight before they can be let go into the wild. Wendy says, “It’s always a lovely moment when this happens, it’s one of the most satisfying parts of the job. But if it isn’t achieved by September, the hedgehogs have to be kept at the centre over the winter period.”

**C. Animal care assistant**

Anna cares for a wide range of animals, from dogs and cats to birds and mice and these small animals give her the greatest satisfaction. “Ever since I was a child, I’ve loved animals and I hate it that we often don’t pay attention to the small ones.” Caring for such a range of animals provides an interesting challenge and plenty of work! “I love the fact that you never know what you’re going to get, although, unfortunately, that means I sometimes have to deal with a snake, which I find a bit scary!”

**D. Inspector**

“Becoming an animal inspector was something I’d always wanted – along with being a policeman. At first, I had no idea what it involved but actually the job is better than I’ve ever imagined. There’s never a day when I don’t want to go to work. The job is a lot harder than people realise and it can get me down at times. Over the years I’ve had to learn to put it to the back of my mind when I leave at the end of the day. But that’s easier said than done and it’s true to say that a bit of the job always comes home with me.”

**E. Vet nurse**

Naomi works with people as much as animals but not everyone who comes to the hospital is as grateful as you might think. Naomi explains: “Sometimes I wish more people appreciated what we do. We work hard here, but not everyone realises

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that. There are some people who couldn't be more grateful for what we've done to help their animals – they make it all worthwhile.”

**Which person (A-E)**

14. says their job was a childhood ambition?
15. likes releasing animals into the wild?
16. always looks forward to going to work?
17. says communication is an essential skill for their work?
18. is disappointed by some people's opinion of their work?
19. is afraid of something in their job?
20. is especially busy in a warm season?

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.
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**USE OF ENGLISH**

Use of English length: 30 minutes

**Task 1.** *In each pair of sentences below, the missing word is the same but its meaning is different. Write the missing words.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_

There was enough ... in the lounge for everyone to sit comfortably and watch the film together.

It was the elephant in the ... they were simply trying to ignore.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

When the car suddenly stopped on the road, the driver opened the ... to see if something was wrong with the engine.

She has a bee in her ... about healthy eating and talks about it every time we have lunch together.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

They walked along a muddy ... that led through the fields and up to a small village.

I use a calendar on my phone to keep ... of my appointments and important meetings.

4. \_\_\_\_\_

After the rain stopped, the children ran onto the ... to practise football before it got dark.

Just before the final goal was scored, the excitement in the stadium reached fever ..., and the crowd started shouting loudly.

5. \_\_\_\_\_

As the wind grew stronger, the old wooden gate began to ... slowly back and forth.

By the time we arrived, the party was already in full ..., with music playing and people dancing everywhere.

6. \_\_\_\_\_

She was so tired after work that she was afraid to ... her keys while trying to open the front door.

Weather in this part of the country can vary dramatically and change at the ... of a hat.

**Task 2. Part 1.** *In each group of words 7-12 find one word that is different from the others. Underline the words which are different. Look at the example.*

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*Example:* torch, lamp, whistle, candle

7. bucket, flood, earthquake, hurricane
8. pedestrian, psychiatrist, driver, cyclist
9. physics, economy, philosophy, French
10. feather, fur, jaw, skin
11. pump, drill, engine, jug
12. tower, conservatory, district, basement

**Task 2. Part 2. Fill in the gaps in sentences 13-18 using the underlined words (7-12). Look at the example.**

*Example:* A whistle isn't a source of light.

13. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ isn't a part of a building.
14. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ isn't a machine.
15. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ isn't something which covers animals.
16. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ isn't a natural disaster.
17. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ isn't a subject to study.
18. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ isn't a type of road user.

**Task 3. There is a misprint in each sentence (19-24). Find the misprints and write the correct words. Look at the example.**

0. The City Hall is only about 50 <u>years</u> from the new market square.	<u>yards</u>
19. As the ozone layer is destroyed, the danger is that more ultra-violet light will reach the Earth.	_____
20. Star Wars producer George Lucas was to arrive in Hollywood for the ceremony, but his planet was late.	_____
21. Messi scored two beautiful goats against Manchester United last night.	_____
22. Quite a large crowd gathered in the street outside the palace, hoping to see the Prints of Wales.	_____

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23. The race was won by a strong two-year-old horse called Lady Luck.	_____
24. When a bridge collapsed in Alaska, cars and trucks fell 30 metres into the nice-cold water of the river below.	_____

**Task 4.** *Read the sentences about the UK. Mark them with “T” if they are true or “F” if they are false.*

	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
25. The longest river in the UK is the river Thames.		
26. At any point in the UK, you are never more than about 77 miles (125 km) from the coast.		
27. The Titanic, the infamous ship, was built in Belfast, Northern Ireland, UK.		
28. Charles III is the current head of state and monarch of the United Kingdom and 14 Commonwealth states.		
29. Bangers and Mash is a popular food in UK. It is deep fried fish or fish fingers with French fries that have been soaked with vinegar.		
30. The largest mammal in the UK is the red deer.		

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## WRITING

Writing length: 50 minutes

Read the advertisement.

A local teenage magazine is running a Young Journalist competition among its readers. To enter the competition readers are to write a news story. The main plot of the story is:

**On August 10th, a remarkable act of heroism took place when a small but courageous dog named Remy saved its owner from certain death after falling into the water while fishing.**

The winners will have their articles published in the magazine.

Add more details to the plot and write your news story for the competition.

Remember to include:

1. a title;
2. the scene of the accident;
3. a description of the dog and the owner;
4. a detailed description of the accident;
5. feelings of people involved;
6. two phrasal verbs (underline them).

At the end of your story, encourage your readers to adopt animals from shelters.

Write your story in 150-210 words (the title is included in the word count).

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