ВСОШ
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ

Задания 1 тур
муниципального этапа
2026-2027 учебный год
7-8 класс

LISTENING (20 points)

Time: 15 minutes

Task 1. You will hear a lecture about *SPACE EXPLORATION*. Listen and choose the correct answer (A, B or C) for items 1–7. You will hear the recording TWICE.

1. What is the main topic of the lecture?
   A) The history of the Apollo missions
   B) The reasons why space exploration is important
   C) How to become an astronaut

2. According to the lecturer, what was the first major achievement in space exploration?
   A) Landing on the Moon
   B) Launching the first satellite, Sputnik 1
   C) Building the International Space Station

3. Why does the lecturer mention the invention of GPS and satellite television?
   A) To show how space technology has changed everyday life
   B) To explain how astronauts communicate with Earth
   C) To describe the cost of space missions

4. What does the lecturer say about the future of space exploration?
   A) It will become less important in the coming years
   B) It will focus mainly on military purposes
   C) It will include missions to Mars and beyond

5. What is the lecturer's attitude towards space exploration?
   A) Critical and doubtful
   B) Positive and enthusiastic
   C) Neutral and uninterested

6. How long did Yuri Gagarin's historic flight last?
   A) 108 minutes
   B) 180 minutes
   C) 80 minutes

7. What are private companies like SpaceX working on?

A) Building new space telescopes

B) Developing reusable rockets

C) Training astronauts for Mars

Task 2. Listen again and for items 8–13 complete the notes with the words from the lecture. Write NO MORE THAN ONE WORD.

SPACE EXPLORATION: WHY IT MATTERS

The beginning:

In 1957, the Soviet Union launched Sputnik 1, the first 8. _____ satellite

In 1969, Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin walked on the 9. _____.

Everyday benefits:

Space technology led to the invention of GPS, satellite 10. _____ and memory foam.

Medical research in space has helped scientists develop new 11. _____ and treatments.

Memory foam, used in mattresses and pillows, was originally created for 12. _____ missions.

The future:

NASA plans to send humans to 13. _____ in the 2030s.

Task 3. Listen to the lecture again. For items 14–20 decide if the statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write T (TRUE) or F (FALSE) in your answer sheet.

№	Statement	TRUE	FALSE
14	The lecture focuses only on the history of space exploration.		
15	Sputnik 1 was launched by the Soviet Union in 1967.		
16	Space technology has led to practical inventions used in everyday life.		
17	The lecturer believes that space exploration has no impact on ordinary people.		
18	Private companies are not involved in space exploration.		
19	The European Space Agency is working on missions to the Moon and beyond.		
20	The lecturer thinks space exploration is a waste of money.		

READING (20 points)

Time: 25 minutes

Task 1. For items 21–28, read the text below and match the definitions with the words and phrases from the text.

THE FUTURE OF SPACEFLIGHT: BEYOND THE SOLAR SYSTEM

The 21st century is shaping up to be a game changer in space exploration. What was once a pipe dream – travelling to distant planets and even other star systems – is slowly but surely coming within reach. While the Apollo missions and the Soviet lunar programme broke new ground in the 20th century, today's engineers and scientists are setting their sights on far more ambitious goals: colonising Mars, mining asteroids, and eventually taking the leap into interstellar space.

Understanding the challenges of future spaceflight means coming to terms with the vast distances involved. Even our closest planetary neighbour, Mars, is a far cry from Earth – a journey that could take its toll on astronauts both physically and mentally. Scientists are working out new propulsion systems that could cut down travel time dramatically. Nuclear thermal rockets, ion drives, and solar sails are all being tested out as potential solutions. The ultimate aim is to come up with a technology that could carry humans to the outer planets and beyond.

The core ideology of future space exploration is to push the boundaries of what humanity can achieve. Missions to Jupiter's moon Europa and Saturn's moon Titan could shed light on the possibility of extraterrestrial life. These icy worlds may harbour oceans beneath their surfaces – environments that could give rise to simple organisms. The intellectual goal is to figure out whether life exists elsewhere in the universe and to track down the conditions that make it possible.

Interstellar travel, however, is a whole new ball game. Even the nearest star system, Alpha Centauri, is about 4.4 light-years away – a distance that would take ages to cross with current technology. Concepts like the Orion Project, Breakthrough Starshot, and generation ships are being fleshed out by visionary scientists. These ideas may sound far-fetched, but so did landing on the Moon back in 1961. The key is to stick with the research and build on the achievements of past generations.

The spirit of future spaceflight is one of daring ambition and relentless curiosity. It is a unique moment when humanity's most brilliant minds are teaming up to tackle the greatest challenges we have ever faced. Ultimately, the future of space exploration is far more than a technological quest; it is a powerful and enduring symbol of humanity's ability to reach for the stars, to overcome the odds, and to leave a lasting legacy for generations to come.

№	Definition	WORD / PHRASE from the text
21.	An impossible hope or plan	
22.	To settle and live in a new territory	
23.	Something that is very different from something else	
24.	Beyond Earth	
25.	To add more details or information to something	
26.	Difficult to believe or unrealistic	
27	Never stopping or giving up	
28	Do something together as a group	

Task 2. For items 29–35, complete the text with the words from the box. There are 3 extra words which you do not need to use.

DREAM, INNOVATIVE, TRAVEL, ENGINE, DISCOVERY, STAGE, TRANSCEND, HABITAT, TRANSFORMATION, EXPLORATION

The future of spaceflight has undergone a remarkable 29. _____ from a dream of science fiction into a realistic goal that continues to captivate the world's attention. Its lasting prestige is built upon a history that began with the first satellites and manned missions. A key shift occurred when visionary engineers introduced the 30. _____ concepts that often draw from rich historical archives for inspiration. The programme's core mission is to showcase how space 31. _____ can incorporate profound scientific and cultural narratives, proving its relevance beyond mere technology. This purpose is realized in the plans for interstellar travel, where the achievements of future missions will encompass a breathtaking spectrum of ideas, from faithful historical tribute to bold 32. _____.

Scientists are now setting their sights on the next 33. _____ of human achievement: sending crewed missions to Mars and eventually to other star systems. The development of advanced 34. _____ systems – such as nuclear thermal rockets and solar sails – could cut down travel time dramatically. Building a permanent 35. _____ on another planet would require overcoming enormous challenges, but it would leave a lasting legacy for generations to come.

Task 3. For items 36–40, choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

36. Scientists are trying to _____ a new propulsion system that could reach Alpha Centauri.

A) take its toll on
B) come up with
C) give rise to
D) track down

37. Missions to Europa could _____ the possibility of life beneath its icy surface.
A) shed light on
B) take ages
C) set their sights on
D) come to terms with

38. The long journey to Mars could _____ astronauts' health.
A) take its toll on
B) come up with
C) give rise to
D) track down

39. The discovery of water on Mars might _____ new questions about life in the universe.
A) take its toll on
B) shed light on
C) give rise to
D) track down

40. Engineers are determined to _____ the challenges of interstellar travel.
A) come to terms with
B) take ages
C) tackle
D) set their sights on

USE OF ENGLISH (25 points)

Time: 20 minutes

Task 1. Circle the correct words.

1 l'm allergic to **chocolate / chocolates,** so I can't try your cake.
2 Travelling around India for three months was **an experience / experience** I'll never forget.
3 Would you like **a toast / some toast** and honey for breakfast?
4 My favourite game was **marble / marbles** and I used to have a collection of more than thirty.
5 A group of **youths** / **youth** was hanging around the shopping centre.
6 Some of the greatest **work / works** of art can be seen in the Louvre Museum in Paris.
7 Gandhi promoted **a vision / vision** of India free of religious and political divisions.
8 Jeremy was so depressed after losing the championship that sometimes he didn't have **the strength / a strength** to go on.
9 The tribunal concluded that it lacked **jurisdiction / a jurisdiction** to hear claims arising from events that had occurred before the treaty entered into force.
10 The contract was declared void for **uncertainty / an uncertainty**, since it left the delivery date entirely to the seller's discretion.

Task 2. Complete the sentences with these words. The words in bold will help you. You will have to change the word form if necessary. There two words you do not need to use.

Do get go hit lose take make meet procure play set spearhead

11 I believe that if you _____ **yourself goals** in life, you're more likely to succeed, both financially and career-wise.
12 I'm going to have to pull an all-nighter if 1 want to _____**the deadline.**
13 Turn the power off and on and then press the 'restart' button; that should _____ **the trick.**
14 Our manager knows he was in the wrong, but he won't admit it because he doesn't want to _____ **face.**
15 Eric is prepared to do the loveliest of jobs in the company in order to _____**a foothold** in the publishing business.
16 Just because he's your uncle, that doesn't mean he's obliged to _____ **a job** for you, you know!
17 Jo is _____ **the campaign** to encourage people to cycle into town instead of driving.
18 Medical researchers have _____ **a breakthrough** in their quest to find a cure for Hodgkin's Disease.

19 Laura, a new-comer on the tennis scene, really _____ **the ground running** when she beat the current Champion in her first tennis match of the season.
20 Since Martin changed schools, he's been _____**from strength to strength** and should do well in his exams later this year.

Task 3. Read the article and choose the correct answers.

What's your learning style - are you a 'V', an 'A' or a 'K'? The letters (21)__ Visual, Auditory or Kinaesthetic learning styles (VAK for short). Students can be categorised according to whether they learn principally through looking, listening or touching. **(22)__** , teachers have applied a 'one size fits all' approach to learning. Whatever their special needs and abilities, all students were expected to learn in the same way. In recent years, however, teachers **(23)__** that each student is unique and that personality, experience and genes **(24)__** the way they assimilate new information. Students **(25)__** more if they are taught in a way that matches their personal style.

21 A have stood for **B** are standing for **C** will stand for **D** stand for

22 A Up till now **B** Rarely **C** Nowadays **D** For long

23 A are realising **B** have realised **C** realise **D** will realise

24 A are to affect **B** will be affecting c are affecting **D** affect

25 A will be learning **B** are learning **C** have learnt **D** will learn

WRITING
Time: 30 minutes

Give your opinion on Carl Sagan* quotation
“The cosmos is within us. We are made of star-stuff. We are a way for the universe to know itself”.
Write 120 – 140 words.
Do not forget to:
• write an opening statement
• use the appropriate style
• use the words: celestial, ethereal, discourse, paradigm, apogee (you cannot change the form of the word)
• use at least one case of indirect speech

*Carl Sagan (born November 9, 1934, Brooklyn, New York—died December 20, 1996, Seattle, Washington) was an American astronomer, planetary scientist, cosmologist, and author. He hosted the television series *Cosmos* and wrote many popular science books, inspiring public interest in space exploration and scientific wonder. He was also a leading advocate for the search for extraterrestrial intelligence.

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КАРТОЧКА УЧАСТНИКА

SPEAKING

Space Exploration

Set 1 Student 1: Yuri Gagarin

Preparation 15 minutes

Presentation and questions 10 minutes

Task 1

1. Monologue (3–4 minutes).

Your English Club is organising a contest to choose the best project on Space Exploration. Your project is called “Yuri Gagarin: The First Man in Space”. If your project wins, you will present it during the regional contest. Now you are to present information about Yuri Gagarin at the Club meeting.

Prepare to speak about Yuri Gagarin using the Fact File. You need to speak about:

- his early life and background;
- his path to becoming a cosmonaut;
- his historic space flight;
- his contribution to the country and the world.

Persuade your fellow students that your project will be the best choice and remember to make an introduction and conclusion.

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during your presentation.

2. Questions and answers (2–3 minutes).

Answer two questions asked by your partner, who wants to get ADDITIONAL INFORMATION not mentioned in your presentation.

Task 2

1. Listen to your partner's presentation (Set 2 Student 2: Alexei Leonov) (3–4 minutes).

2. Questions and answers (2–3 minutes).

Ask two questions about Alexei Leonov to get ADDITIONAL INFORMATION not mentioned in the presentation. Questions about your partner's opinion are NOT accepted.

YOUR ANSWERS WILL BE RECORDED.

FACT FILE

Yuri Gagarin	Yuri Alekseyevich Gagarin (1934–1968) – the first human to journey into outer space, Hero of the Soviet Union, an iconic figure of the 20th century.
Early Life and Background	● Born on 9 March 1934 in the village of Klushino, Smolensk Oblast, in a peasant family. ● Father – Alexei Ivanovich Gagarin, a carpenter; mother – Anna Timofeyevna Gagarina, a collective farm worker. ● Had two brothers and a sister. ● Survived the Nazi occupation of his village during the Great Patriotic War; the family was forced out of their home and lived in a dugout. ● 1951 – graduated from the Lyubertsy Vocational School with honours as a foundry worker. ● 1955 – graduated from the Saratov Industrial Technical School. ● 1955 – joined the Saratov Aero Club, made his first solo flight in a Yak-18. ● 1957 – graduated from the Orenburg Higher Air Force School, became a fighter pilot. ● 1957 – married Valentina Goryacheva, a medical technician. ● 1959 – had two daughters: Elena (b. 1959) and Galina (b. 1961).
Path to Becoming a Cosmonaut	● 1960 – selected from over 3,000 candidates for the first group of cosmonauts (the “Sochi Six”). ● Trained at the Star City Cosmonaut Training Centre near Moscow. ● Stood out for his calm character, quick reactions, modesty and leadership qualities. ● 1960 – appointed as one of the top candidates for the first manned space flight. ● Competed with German Titov for the honour of being the first; chosen for his psychological stability and ability to withstand extreme stress.
Historic Space Flight	● 12 April 1961 – launched aboard the Vostok 1 spacecraft from the Baikonur Cosmodrome. ● The flight lasted 108 minutes – one orbit around the Earth. ● Call sign: “Kedr” (Cedar). ● Maximum altitude: 327 km; maximum speed: 28,260 km/h. ● Famous phrase during launch: “Poyekhali!” (“Let's go!”). ● Landed near the village of Smelovka, Saratov Oblast, after ejecting from the capsule at 7 km altitude. ● 14 April 1961 – awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union. ● Received the Order of Lenin and many foreign decorations.
Contribution to the Country and the World	● Became a symbol of Soviet space achievements and a national hero. ● 1961 – named a Hero of Socialist Labour of Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Vietnam and other countries. ● 1962 – elected a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. ● 1963 – appointed deputy director of the Cosmonaut Training Centre. ● 1968 – graduated from the Zhukovsky Air Force Engineering Academy with honours. ● 1967 – elected deputy of the Supreme Soviet. ● 27 March 1968 – died in a training jet crash near the village of Novosyolovo, Vladimir Oblast, together with instructor Vladimir Seryogin. ● His name lives on: the town of Gagarin (formerly Gzhatsk), the Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Centre, streets, squares, monuments and a crater on the Moon bear his name. ● 12 April is celebrated worldwide as the International Day of Human Space Flight.

КАРТОЧКА УЧАСТНИКА

SPEAKING

Space Exploration

Set 2 Student 2: Alexei Leonov

Preparation 15 minutes

Presentation and questions 10 minutes

Task 1

1. Monologue (3–4 minutes).

Your English Club is organising a contest to choose the best project on Space Exploration. Your project is called “Alexei Leonov: The First Spacewalk”. If your project wins, you will present it during the regional contest. Now you are to present information about Alexei Leonov at the Club meeting.

Prepare to speak about Alexei Leonov using the Fact File. You need to speak about:

- his early life and background;
- his path to becoming a cosmonaut;
- his historic spacewalk and other missions;
- his contribution to the country and the world.

Persuade your fellow students that your project will be the best choice and remember to make an introduction and conclusion.

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read them during your presentation.

2. Questions and answers (2–3 minutes).

Answer two questions asked by your partner, who wants to get ADDITIONAL INFORMATION not mentioned in your presentation.

Task 2

1. Listen to your partner's presentation (Set 1 Student 1: Yuri Gagarin) (3–4 minutes).

2. Questions and answers (2–3 minutes).

Ask two questions about Yuri Gagarin to get ADDITIONAL INFORMATION not mentioned in the presentation. Questions about your partner's opinion are NOT accepted.

YOUR ANSWERS WILL BE RECORDED.

FACT FILE

Alexei Leonov	Alexei Arkhipovich Leonov (1934–2019) – the first human to perform a spacewalk, a Soviet cosmonaut, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, an artist and writer.
Early Life and Background	● Born on 30 May 1934 in the village of Listvyanka, Kemerovo Oblast, in a family of miners. ● Father – Ivan Leonov, a miner; mother – Evdokia Leonova, a collective farm worker. ● Had eight siblings; the family moved to Kaliningrad (formerly Königsberg) after the war. ● 1953 – graduated from the Kremenchug Air Force School. ● 1957 – graduated from the Chuguev Military Aviation School, became a fighter pilot. ● 1960 – selected for the first group of cosmonauts alongside Yuri Gagarin. ● 1961 – married Svetlana Leonova, a teacher and librarian. ● 1962 – had a son, Oleg; 1967 – a daughter, Olga.
Path to Becoming a Cosmonaut	● 1960 — joined the first group of 20 cosmonauts (the "Sochi Six"). ● Trained at the Star City Cosmonaut Training Centre. ● Stood out for his artistic talent, physical strength and quick thinking. ● 1964 – appointed as a crew member for the Voskhod 2 mission. ● 1965 – trained for the first-ever spacewalk, including simulating weightlessness in a modified Tu-104 aircraft.
Historic Spacewalk and Other Missions	● 18 March 1965 – performed the first-ever spacewalk during the Voskhod 2 mission, lasting 12 minutes 9 seconds. ● The spacesuit nearly ballooned in the vacuum, and Leonov had to let air out of it to re-enter the airlock – a dramatic, near-fatal moment. ● The crew also had to manually fire the retro-rockets and landed in the remote taiga of the Perm region, spending two nights in the forest before rescue. ● 1975 – commanded the Soyuz 19 mission, the first joint Soviet-American space flight (Apollo-Soyuz Test Project). ● During the mission, he greeted American astronauts with the words: "Hello, American astronauts!" ● 1975 – awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union for the second time. ● Later worked as a cosmonaut trainer and deputy director of the Cosmonaut Training Centre. |
Contribution to the Country and the World	● Twice awarded the Hero of the Soviet Union (1965, 1975). ● Awarded the Order of Lenin, the Order of the Red Star and many foreign decorations. ● An accomplished artist – his paintings of space and his fellow cosmonauts were exhibited in museums around the world. ● Co-authored books: "The Sun's Wind", "The Earth's Gravity", "Space and the Arts". ● 1975 – received the NASA Distinguished Public Service Medal for the Apollo-Soyuz mission. ● 1990 – published his memoirs "The Difficult Decision". ● 2019 – died in Moscow at the age of 85; buried with full military honours. ● A crater on the Moon and a minor planet bear his name. ● His legacy continues through the Alexei Leonov Foundation, which supports space education and research.

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ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ

Критерии оценивания
заданий 1 тура
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7-8 класс

AUDIOSCRIPT

SPACE EXPLORATION: WHY IT MATTERS

Good morning, everyone. Today I'd like to talk about space exploration and why it matters – not just for scientists, but for all of us.

Let's start with a bit of history. The Space Age began in 1957, when the Soviet Union launched Sputnik 1, the first artificial satellite. This small metal ball, about the size of a beach ball, changed the world forever. Just four years later, in 1961, Yuri Gagarin became the first human to travel into space. His 108-minute flight aboard Vostok 1 was a turning point in history. And in 1969, Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin walked on the Moon – a moment that millions of people still remember watching on television.

But why should we care about space exploration today? Some people argue that it's a waste of money. I strongly disagree. Space technology has given us many practical inventions that we use every day. For example, GPS – which we use in our cars and phones – was developed for space missions. Satellite television and communication also depend on space technology. And did you know that memory foam, used in mattresses and pillows, was originally created for NASA? Medical research in space has also helped scientists develop new medicines and treatments.

Now, what about the future? Space agencies around the world are planning ambitious missions. NASA wants to send humans to Mars in the 2030s. The European Space Agency is working on missions to the Moon and beyond. And private companies like SpaceX are developing reusable rockets that could make space travel much cheaper and reduce the cost of space travel.

In conclusion, space exploration is not just about adventure or scientific curiosity. It is about improving life on Earth, pushing the boundaries of human knowledge, and inspiring the next generation to reach for the stars. Thank you for listening.

LISTENING

Максимальный балл – 20

Задание	Количество баллов
Task 1 (items 1–7)	7 баллов (1 балл за каждый правильный ответ)
Task 2 (items 8–13)	6 баллов (1 балл за каждый правильный ответ)
Task 3 (items 14–20)	7 баллов (1 балл за каждый правильный ответ)

Task 1 (items 1–7)

№	Answer
1	B
2	B
3	A
4	C
5	B
6	A
7	B

Task 2 (items 8–13)

№	Answer
8	ARTIFICIAL
9	MOON
10	TELEVISION /COMMUNICATION
11	MEDICINES
12	SPACE
13	MARS

Task 3 (items 17–24)

№	Answer
14	FALSE
15	FALSE
16	TRUE
17	FALSE
18	FALSE
19	TRUE
20	FALSE

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ

1. Цель задания – проверить умение понимать на слух аутентичный текст лекционного характера на тему «Космические исследования», извлекать основную и детальную информацию, а также определять отношение говорящего.

2. Уровень сложности – B1 / B1+.

3. Тип текста – монолог-лекция (академическое аудирование).

4. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение – 15 минут.

5. Формат заданий:

- Task 1 – множественный выбор (7 вопросов);
- Task 2 – заполнение пропусков (6 пропусков, не более двух слов);
- Task 3 – верно/неверно (7 утверждений).

6. Лексика – соответствует уровню B1/B1+: satellite, space exploration, reusable rockets, memory foam, space agencies, inspire, reach for the stars, push the

boundaries, turning point, waste of money, practical inventions, cost, medicines, treatments.

READING
МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ

Цель – проверить умение читать аутентичные тексты научно-популярного характера, извлекать основную и детальную информацию, а также понимать значение лексических единиц из контекста

Уровень сложности – B1 / B1+ (соответствует уровню 7–8 классов)

Время выполнения – 25 минут

Максимальный балл – 20 баллов

Тип текста – Научно-популярная статья о будущем космических полётов

СТРУКТУРА РАЗДЕЛА

Task 1 (items 21–28) – Сопоставление определений со словами и фразами из текста

Тип задания – Установление соответствия между определением и словом/выражением из текста

Количество пунктов – 8

Баллы – 8 баллов (1 балл за каждый правильный ответ)

Проверяемые умения – Понимание лексического значения слов и идиоматических выражений из контекста

Task 2 (items 29–35) – Заполнение пропусков в предложениях предложенными словами.

Тип задания – Заполнение пропусков словами из рамки

Количество пунктов – 7

Баллы – 7 баллов (1 балл за каждый правильный ответ)

Лишние слова – 3

Проверяемые умения – Понимание контекста, лексическая сочетаемость, знание частей речи

Лишние слова: DREAM, TRAVEL, TRANSCEND

Task 3 (items 36–40) – Задание на множественный выбор

Тип задания – Выбор правильного варианта из четырёх

Количество пунктов – 5

Баллы – 5 баллов (1 балл за каждый правильный ответ)

Проверяемые умения – Понимание фразовых глаголов и идиом в контексте

КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ

Максимальный балл за раздел READING – 20

Задание	Количество баллов
Task 1 (items 21–28)	8 баллов
Task 2 (items 29–35)	7 баллов
Task 3 (items 36–40)	5 баллов

Каждый правильный ответ оценивается в 1 балл. За неверный ответ или отсутствие ответа выставляется 0 баллов.

Task 1. Items 21-28

№	Answer
21	PIPE DREAM
22	COLONISE
23	FAR CRY
24	EXTRATERRESTRIAL
25	FLESH OUT
26	FAR-FETCHED
27	RELENTLESS
28	TEAM UP

Task 2. Items 29-35

№	Answer
29	TRANSFORMATION
30	INNOVATIVE
31	EXPLORATION
32	DISCOVERY
33	STAGE
34	ENGINE
35	HABITAT

Task 3. Items 36-40

№	Answer
36	B
37	A
38	A
39	C
40	C

РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ПРОВЕДЕНИЮ

1. Время: 25 минут на весь раздел. Рекомендуется распределить время следующим образом:

- Task 1 – 8–10 минут;
- Task 2 – 7–8 минут;
- Task 3 – 5–7 минут;
- проверка – 2–3 минуты.

2. Порядок выполнения: Рекомендуется начинать с Task 2 (заполнение пропусков), затем Task 1 (соответствия), затем Task 3 (множественный выбор). Это связано с тем, что Task 2 помогает лучше понять содержание текста.

КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ

Use of English

1	chocolate
2	an experience
3	some toast
4	marbles
5	youths
6	works
7	a vision
8	the strength
9	jurisdiction
10	uncertainty
11	set
12	meet
13	do
14	lose
15	get
16	procure
17	spearheading
18	made
19	hit
20	going
21	D
22	A
23	B
24	D
25	D

WRITING - КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ

Максимальное количество баллов: 15

Внимание! При оценке 0 по критерию "РКЗ" выставляется общая оценка 0

<table>
<tr><th>Решение коммуникативной задачи (максимум 8 баллов)</th><th>ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ТЕКСТА (максимум 2 балла</th><th colspan="3">ЯЗЫКОВОЕ ОФОРМЛЕНИЕ ТЕКСТА (максимум 5 баллов)</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">8 баллов
Коммуникативная задача полностью выполнена – выражено свое мнение относительно цитаты по заданным параметрам.
Участник соблюдает особенности жанра рассуждения.

Объем работы либо соответствует заданному, либо отклоняется от заданного не более чем на 10% (в сторону увеличения – не больше 154 слов[1]) или на 10 % в сторону уменьшения (не меньше 108 слов).</td><td rowspan="2">2 балла
Текст правильно разделен на абзацы.
Логика построения текста не нарушена.</td><td>Лексика (максимум 2 балла)</td><td>Грамматика (максимум 2 балла)</td><td>Орфография и пунктуация (максимум 1 балл)</td></tr>
<tr><td>2 балла
Участник демонстрирует грамотное и уместное употребление лексики.
В работе возможна 1 лексическая ошибка.</td><td>2 балла
Участник демонстрирует грамотное и уместное употребление грамматических структур.
В работе возможна 1 грамматическая ошибка.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>7 - 1 балл
Коммуникативная задача выполнена частично – составленный текст не соответствует заданным параметрам: 1 – 7 аспектов не выполнены</td><td>1 балл
Имеются отдельные нарушения логики или абзацного членения текста (1 нарушение).</td><td>1 балл
В работе имеются 2 - 4 лексические ошибки.</td><td>1 балл
В работе имеются 2 - 4 грамматические ошибки.</td><td>1 балл
В работе имеются 1 - 2 орфографические и/или пунктуационные ошибки.</td></tr>
<tr><td>0 баллов
Коммуникативная задача не выполнена. Содержание не отвечает заданным параметрам.
Или объем менее 108 слов.</td><td>0 баллов
Имеются 2 и более нарушения логики или абзацного членения текста.</td><td>0 баллов
В работе имеются многочисленные ошибки в употреблении лексики (5 и более).</td><td>0 баллов
В тексте присутствуют многочисленные грамматические ошибки, затрудняющие его понимание (5 и более).</td><td>0 баллов
В тексте присутствуют 3 и более орфографические и/или пунктуационные ошибки, затрудняющие понимание.</td></tr>
</table>

[1] Если работа состоит из 155 или более слов, проверке подлежат первые 140 слов.

КРИТЕРИИ оценивание письменной речи

Включают следующие этапы:

– фронтальная проверка одной (случайно выбранной и отксерокопированной для всех экспертов) работы;

– обсуждение выставленных оценок с целью выработки сбалансированной модели проверки;

– индивидуальная проверка работ: каждая работа проверяется в обязательном порядке двумя экспертами, которые работают независимо друг от друга (никаких пометок на оригиналах работ не допускается, эксперты работают со сканами работ участников), каждый эксперт заносит свои оценки в свой протокол оценивания;

– если расхождение в оценках экспертов не превышает два баллов, то выставляется средний балл. Например, если первый эксперт ставит 9 баллов, а второй 8 баллов, выставляется итоговая оценка в 9 баллов; если первый эксперт ставит 9 балов, а второй 7 баллов, выставляется итоговая оценка в 8 баллов;

– в сложных случаях (при расхождении оценок членов жюри в 3 и более баллов) письменная работа перепроверяется третьим членом жюри из числа наиболее опытных экспертов. Оценка третьего эксперта является окончательной и заносится в итоговую ведомость.

ВСОШ
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ

Критерии оценивания
заданий 2 тура
муниципального этапа
2026-2027 учебный год
7-8 класс

КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ УСТНОГО ТУРА (ВАРИАНТ 1)

Максимальный балл — 20

Критерий	Баллы
Решение коммуникативной задачи (полнота раскрытия темы, убедительность, наличие вступления и заключения)	0–5
Организация высказывания (логичность, связность, использование средств логической связи)	0–3
Языковое оформление (лексика, грамматика, фонетика)	0–5
Умение задавать вопросы (2 вопроса, их корректность и направленность на получение дополнительной информации)	0–4
Умение отвечать на вопросы (2 ответа, их полнота и аргументированность)	0–3

ПРИМЕЧАНИЯ ДЛЯ ОРГАНИЗАТОРОВ

1. Участники делятся на пары. Каждая пара получает два комплекта карточек (Set 1 и Set 2).
2. Первый участник выступает с монологом, второй слушает и задаёт 2 вопроса. Затем они меняются ролями.
3. Время на подготовку – 15 минут. Время на презентацию и вопросы – 10 минут.
4. Ответы участников записываются.
5. Вопросы, связанные с личным мнением партнёра, не принимаются.
6. Участникам разрешается делать пометки во время подготовки, но не разрешается читать их во время презентации.

ОБРАЗЕЦ ВОПРОСОВ ДЛЯ ПАРТНЁРА (Set 1 – Yuri Gagarin)

Примерные вопросы, которые может задать партнёр:
1. What hobbies did Yuri Gagarin have in his free time?
2. How did his daughters Elena and Galina build their careers?
3. What was Gagarin's role at the Cosmonaut Training Centre after his flight?
4. How is Yuri Gagarin's memory honoured in Russia today?

ОБРАЗЕЦ ВОПРОСОВ ДЛЯ ПАРТНЁРА (Set 2 – Alexei Leonov)

Примерные вопросы, которые может задать партнёр:
1. What exactly happened during the Voskhod 2 landing in the taiga?
2. How did Leonov's artistic talent help him during his space missions?
3. What was the most difficult part of the Apollo-Soyuz mission?

4. What did Leonov do after he stopped flying in space?

ПРИМЕРНЫЙ ОТВЕТ УЧАСТНИКА (Set 1 – Yuri Gagarin)

Introduction:

Good morning, dear friends! Today I would like to present my project called “Yuri Gagarin: The First Man in Space”. I am sure it is the best choice for our contest because Gagarin's story is not just about space – it is about a simple village boy who changed the world.

Main part:

Yuri Gagarin was born in 1934 in the village of Klushino, Smolensk Oblast. His father was a carpenter and his mother worked on a collective farm. He survived the Nazi occupation as a child and later trained as a foundry worker. In 1955, he joined the Saratov Aero Club and made his first solo flight. In 1957, he graduated from the Orenburg Air Force School and became a fighter pilot. In 1960, he was selected for the first group of cosmonauts.

On 12 April 1961, Gagarin made his historic 108-minute flight aboard Vostok 1. His famous phrase “Poyekhali!” – “Let's go!” – became a symbol of the space age. After the flight, he became a national hero, was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union, and worked at the Cosmonaut Training Centre.

Conclusion:

To sum up, Yuri Gagarin's contribution to his country and the world is enormous. He opened the door to space for all humanity. That is why I strongly recommend my project for the regional contest. Thank you for your attention!

ПРИМЕРНЫЙ ОТВЕТ УЧАСТНИКА (Set 2 – Alexei Leonov)

Introduction:

Good morning, dear friends! Today I would like to present my project called 'Alexei Leonov: The First Spacewalk'. I am confident it will be the best choice for our contest because Leonov's story is about courage, creativity and international cooperation.

Main part:

Alexei Leonov was born in 1934 in the village of Listvyanka, Kemerovo Oblast. His father was a miner and his mother worked on a collective farm. In 1957, he graduated from the Chuguev Military Aviation School and became a fighter pilot. In 1960, he was selected for the first group of cosmonauts.

On 18 March 1965, Leonov performed the first-ever spacewalk during the Voskhod 2 mission. It lasted 12 minutes and nearly ended in tragedy – his spacesuit ballooned in the vacuum, and he had to let air out to get back into the airlock. The crew then landed in the remote taiga and spent two nights in the forest before rescue. In 1975, Leonov commanded the Soyuz 19 mission – the first joint Soviet-American space flight, the Apollo-Soyuz Test Project.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, Alexei Leonov's contribution to space exploration and international cooperation is truly outstanding. He was not only a brave cosmonaut

but also a talented artist and writer. That is why I strongly recommend my project for the regional contest. Thank you for listening!

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ

1. Цель устного тура – проверить умение участников строить связное монологическое высказывание на заданную тему, аргументировать свою точку зрения, а также умение понимать речь на слух и задавать вопросы.

2. Тематика – «Космос» / “Space Exploration” позволяет учащимся продемонстрировать знание как исторических фактов, так и современных достижений, а также показать свою эрудицию.

3. Структура карточки – аналогична оригинальному образцу: участник готовит монолог по факт-файлу, затем отвечает на вопросы партнёра и задаёт свои вопросы по его презентации.

4. Критерии оценивания – соответствуют критериям оригинального образца и включают оценку коммуникативной задачи, организации высказывания, языкового оформления, умения задавать вопросы и отвечать на них.

5. Рекомендуемое время – 15 минут на подготовку, 10 минут на презентацию и вопросы для каждого участника.