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PART 1

LISTENING

15 MINUTES

Task 1. Listen to the students discussing the similarities and differences between Mars and Earth and identify whether the statements are True or False (1-8).

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Mars is colder. | True / False |
| 2. Earth is closer to the Sun. | True / False |
| 3. Earth is 1.3 astronomical unit from the Sun. | True / False |
| 4. Mars is 50 per cent smaller than Earth. | True / False |
| 5. Earth has a longer day. | True / False |
| 6. Earth has more air. | True / False |
| 7. Mars has more nitrogen and oxygen than carbon dioxide. | True / False |
| 8. Earth used to have water. | True / False |
| 9. Earth has stronger gravity. | True / False |

Task 2. Listen to the same dialogue and, after completing the words, insert them into the appropriate sentences (9-12).

as _____ ni _____ fr _____ Gr _____ su _____ sa __

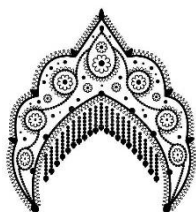
10. Most people think Mars can human life.
11. We measure distances in space using units.
12. The two planets aren't the colour.
13. Most of the water on Mars is probably
14. The air on Earth is mostly made up of
15. on Mars is just over one third as strong as on Earth.

PART 2

READING

10 MINUTES

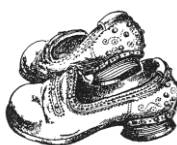
Task 3. Imagine that you are going to give a guided tour in the Russian National Costume Museum. Read the text and put the following words into the appropriate places (16-25) – the pictures will help you to identify the items.



kokoshnik



polushubok



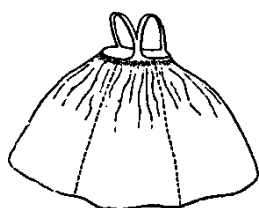
koty



kosovorotka



onuchi



poneva



sarafan



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porti



valenki

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Russian National Costume Museum

Welcome to the Russian National Costume Museum. We hope you will enjoy your tour with us today. We will see a variety of national costumes that come from all regions of Russia.

If you follow me, we will go to our first exhibit ...

This is an example of an 18th century peasant shirt, **(16)** _____, a very popular item of clothing that could be worn every day and on special occasions, at home and at work. Men wore shirts to their knees and women wore them to their ankles.

The next exhibit is a **(17)** _____ from the 18th century. It was either a sleeveless dress or a high skirt with stripes. Girls and young women wore it.

The exhibit on your left is the most common type of festive headdress, the **(18)** _____. It was worn in the 18th and 19th century. The materials used to decorate the headdress were gold, silver, pearl and decorative stones. They were very expensive and would be handed down from generation to generation.

Please, walk this way.

What you see before you now are **(19)** _____. These men's trousers are made of rough linen.

Next to them is a long woollen skirt called a **(20)** _____ which dates from the 19th and early 20th century. It was worn by married women.

In winter both men and women wore sheepskin overcoats, usually with fur on the inside, called **(21)** _____.

If you look down to your right, you will see some bast shoes, **(22)** _____, which were worn over homespun **(23)** _____ - narrow strips of cotton wrapped around the owner leg - and **(24)** _____ - felt shoes. Some peasants also had leather footwear: **(25)** _____ for women and leather boots for men.

Now let us continue by looking at some nobles' costumes ...

PART 3

USE OF ENGLISH

35 MINUTES

Task 4. For questions (26 - 30) fill in the gaps in the text below with the correct forms of the words in CAPITAL letters.

Oxford

Town and gown

There has been a town where Oxford now stands for many centuries - even before 912, the first written record of its **(26)** _____ (**EXIST**).

The University began to establish itself in the middle of the 12th century, and by 1300 there were already 1,500 students. At this time, Oxford was a **(27)** _____ (**WEALTH**) town, but by the middle of the 14th century, it was poorer, because of a decline in trade and because of the terrible plague, which killed many people in England. **(28)** _____ (**RELATE**) between the students and the townspeople were very **(29)** _____ (**FRIEND**), and there was often fighting in the streets. On 10th February 1355, the festival of St Scholastica, a battle began which lasted two days. Sixty-two students were killed. The townspeople were punished for this in two ways: they had to walk through the town to attend a special service on every St Scholastica's day until 1825. Worse than this, the University was given control of the town for nearly 600 years.

Nowadays, there are about 12,000 students in Oxford, and the University and the town live **(30)** _____ (**HAPPY**) side by side!

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Task 5. For questions (31 – 35) fill in the gaps with suitable words.

City of dreaming spires

The best-known description of Oxford is by Matthew Arnold, the 19th century poet, (31) _____ wrote about 'that sweet city with her dreaming spires'.

However, Oxford is not only famous (32) _____ its architecture. In the 20th century, it has developed quickly (33) _____ an industrial and commercial centre. The Rover Group factory at Cowley, for example, is an important part of Britain's motor industry.

It is also (34) _____ important centre in the world of medicine; it is the home of Oxfam, the charity which raises millions of pounds to help poor people all (35) _____ the world; and its airport contains Europe's leading air-training school.

Task 6. For questions (36 – 40) choose the best word for each gap.

Oxford words

The Oxford English Dictionary is well-known to students of English everywhere. The new edition, published in 2021, defines more (36) _____ (**that/than/over**) half a million words, and there are twenty volumes.

(37) _____ (**Any/Some/None**) of the words are special Oxford words. For example, 'bulldog' in Oxford is the name given to University policemen who wear bowler hats and sometimes patrol the streets at night. They are very fast runners. 'Punt' is a word often used in (38) _____ (**neither/either/both**) Oxford and Cambridge. It refers to a flat-bottomed boat with sloping ends which is moved by pushing a long pole in the water.

Oxford University Press, the publishing house which produces the Oxford English Dictionary, has a special department which is (39) _____ (**called/titled/abbreviated**) the Oxford Word and Language Service (OWLS for short). If you have a question about the meaning of a word or its (40) _____ (**background/birth/origin**), you can write or telephone, and the staff there will help you.

Task 7. For questions (41 – 56) choose the best word.

The Daily Life of Beijing Teenager

5:30 The alarm clock rings. I have to (41) _____. I go to the kitchen to fry myself an egg for breakfast. My sister buys something from the market stalls (42) _____ to school so she can sleep longer.

6:00 I read something. Sometimes I need to (43) _____ famous poems or texts in other languages.

6:45 I set (44) _____ for school. I sometimes go to school by bus. However, I normally go to school by bicycle. In China, drivers (45) _____ be older than 18 years old. As I'm 16, I can't drive to school like teenagers in other countries.

7:20 We have to be in school at (46) _____ 20 minutes before lessons begin. It's a school rule. If you don't arrive on time, you can expect punishment. If you are often late (47) _____ school, the teacher will talk to your parents seriously.

7:40 Classes (48) _____. Today we have history, chemistry, geography, maths, English, and sport of course. We have sport every day. Our school didn't use to have a football (49) _____, basketball courts or a running (50) _____ but now it does.

12:10 All of us eat in the school canteen. We (51) _____ a break for 20 minutes. Sometimes I go to the library to study and sometimes I go outside to (52) _____ table tennis.

13:00 Afternoon classes begin.

17:20 We finish school but we can't go home we (53) _____ an exam after class. School is so hard!

18:00 I'm home again. That (54) _____ I can have supper early. It takes me 30 minutes to eat and then I have to do my homework. We have lots of homework every day.

00:00 I'm never (55) _____ before midnight. I always wake up (56) _____ than six hours later.

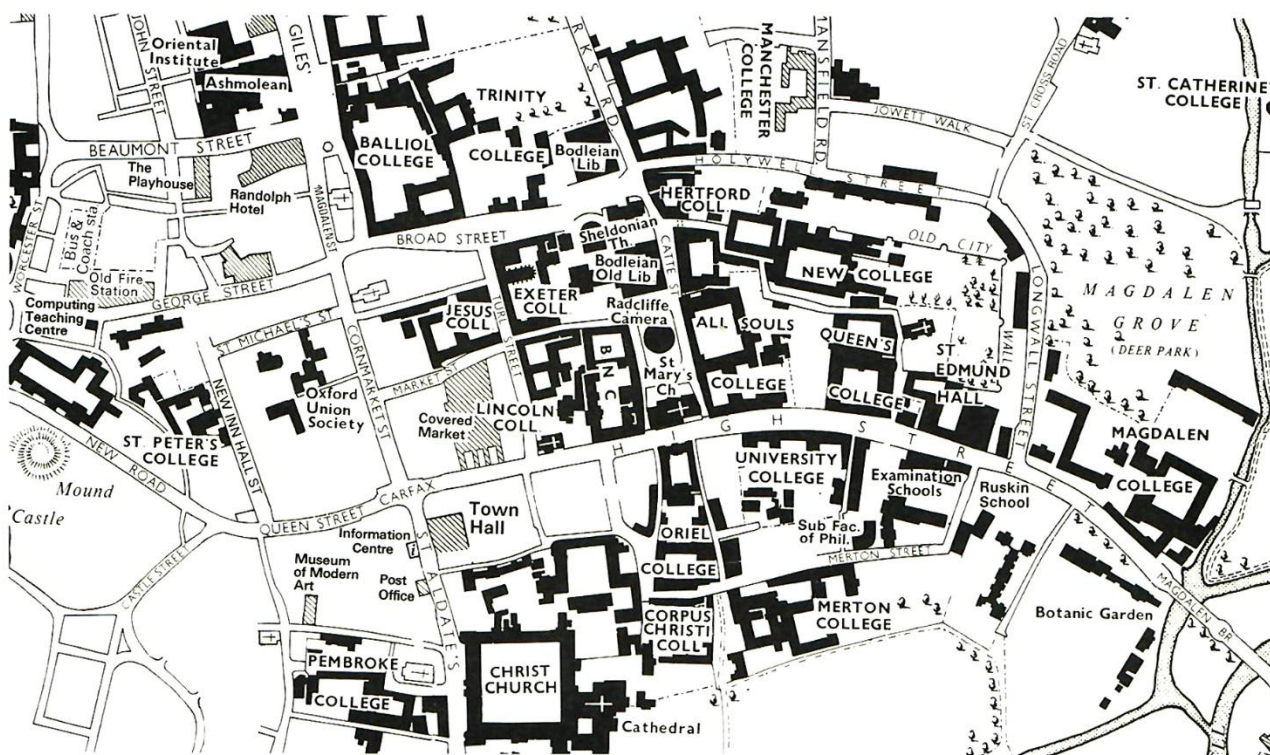
**ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2022-2023 ГГ.
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП 7-8 КЛАССЫ**

ID number

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|--------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------|-----------------|
| (41) A. wake up | B. stand up | C. get up | (49) A. field | B. court | C. pitch |
| (42) A. on the way | B. on the road | C. off the route | (50) A. trace | B. track | C. way |
| (43) A. teach | B. study | C. learn | (51) A. take for | B. have | C. make |
| (44) A. to | B. off | C. up | (52) A. do | B. playing | C. play |
| (45) A. should | B. have to | C. must | (53) A. have | B. do | C. make |
| (46) A. least | B. minimum | C. exactly | (54) A. means | B. meaning | C. by all means |
| (47) A. for | B. in | C. at | (55) A. sleep | B. asleep | C. sleepy |
| (48) A. launch | B. open | C. begin | (56) A. less | B. more | C. at least |

Task 8. Imagine that you asked the way to the popular places in the town. For questions (57 – 60) read the directions and use the map to find them out.



1. You are standing outside Christ Church College.
'Turn right towards Carfax. Continue in the same direction until you get to the Randolph Hotel. Then turn left and it is immediately on your right.'
(57) _____
2. You are in Broad Street outside the Sheldonian Theatre.
'Turn right and walk to the crossroads. Keep straight on into Holywell Street and continue down Longwall Street to the High Street. Turn right and then first left into Merton Street. Follow this and you will find it on your left.'
(58) _____
3. You are in front of the Town Hall.
'Turn right at Carfax, and walk all the way down High Street. You'll see it just before the bridge, opposite Magdalen College. It's about a ten-minute walk.'
(59) _____
4. You are on Magdalen Bridge.
'Follow High Street in the direction of Carfax. Turn right into Turi Street. and then left into Market Street. Then it'll be on your left.'
(60) _____