

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК. 2026–2027 уч. г.
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 7–8 КЛАССЫ

Максимальный балл за работу – 68.

INTEGRATED LISTENING AND READING

Time: 30 minutes

(23 points)

Frank and Laura are a brother and sister from New York. Together with their father they are visiting Moscow. Among other sites, they are going to see some metro stations.

Task 1

Read the texts about six metro stations in Moscow and answer the questions after them.

1. Mayakovskaya Station (Green Line). This Art Deco masterpiece was opened on 11 September 1938, eight years after the death of the famous poet Vladimir Mayakovsky. Architect Alexey Dushkin designed the station, while artist Alexander Deyneka created 34 beautiful ceiling mosaics based on the theme “24-Hour Soviet Sky.” This station looks very modern and futuristic, and its full-size model won the Grand Prix at the 1939 New York World’s Fair.

2. Tsvetnoy Boulevard Station (Grey Line). Opened on 31 December 1988, this postmodernist station was designed by architects Vladimir Filippov and Rimidalv Pogrebnoi. The station was built near the famous circus at the request of its director Yury Nikulin, who wanted children to have a more convenient way to get to the circus. Inside, the colourful stained-glass panel created by artist Vladimir Kalensky depicts three well-known clowns, but they are not easy to spot – it is a kind of puzzle.

3. Ploshchad’ Revolutsii Station (Dark Blue Line). This station opened its doors on 13 March 1938 as a joint creation of architect Alexei Dushkin and sculptor Matvey Manizer. It is easy to recognize by its dark-red marble arches with 76 bronze life-size statues in the Socialist Realist style. The statues represent Soviet citizens such as farmers, athletes, soldiers and schoolchildren. Several figures have become good-luck charms; for example, touching the nose of the border guard’s dog is a famous ritual among students and tourists.

4. TsSKA Station (Turquoise Line). This modern station opened on 26 February 2018, created by a design group headed by architect Nikolai Shumakov. Elevated on high pedestals, there are four life-size bronze sculptures of famous Soviet and Russian athletes, created by artist Mikhail Pereyaslavets. These traditional

monumental statues create a nice contrast with the modern minimalistic ceiling decorated with images of different sports.

5. Taganskaya Station (Circle Line). Opened on New Year's Day in 1950, this station was designed by architects K. Ryzhkov and A. Medvedev to honour the Soviet armed forces. The station's special artistic feature is its series of 48 triangular ceramic panels created by ceramicists E. Blinova, P. Kozhin and A. Sotnikov. These blue-and-white porcelain reliefs depict Soviet soldiers from different branches of the military surrounded by traditional floral motifs.

6. Komsomol'skaya Station (Circle Line). Opened on 30 January 1952, this station is a typical example of late Stalinist Baroque architecture, created by legendary architect Alexey Shchusev and decorated with grand mosaics by artist Pavel Korin. Known as an "underground palace," this station greets passengers with an enormous bright yellow ceiling, grand chandeliers and eight large mosaics depicting famous Russian military leaders such as Alexander Nevsky, Dmitry Donskoy, Alexander Suvorov and others.

Задание 1. Which station is the oldest?

- A) Mayakovskaya
- B) Tsvetnoy Boulevard
- C) Ploshchad' Revolutsii
- D) TsSKA
- E) Taganskaya
- F) Komsomol'skaya

Задание 2. Which station is the newest?

- A) Mayakovskaya
- B) Tsvetnoy Boulevard
- C) Ploshchad' Revolutsii
- D) TsSKA
- E) Taganskaya
- F) Komsomol'skaya

Задание 3. Mark all the stations where you can see images of military people.

- A) Mayakovskaya
- B) Tsvetnoy Boulevard
- C) Ploshchad' Revolutsii
- D) TsSKA
- E) Taganskaya
- F) Komsomol'skaya

Задание 4. Which two stations share the same architect?

- A) Komsomol'skaya and TsSKA
- B) Taganskaya and Tsvetnoy Boulevard
- C) Mayakovskaya and Ploshchad' Revolutsii
- D) Taganskaya and Mayakovskaya

Задание 5. Which of the stations received a prize?

- A) Mayakovskaya
- B) Tsvetnoy Boulevard
- C) Ploshchad' Revolutsii
- D) TsSKA
- E) Taganskaya
- F) Komsomol'skaya

Задание 6. Match the decorative elements with the stations.

1		A	Taganskaya Station
---	--	---	--------------------

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников. Английский язык. 2026–2027 уч. г.
Школьный этап. 7–8 классы

2		B	TsSKA Station
3		C	Tsvetnoy Boulevard Station

4		D	Mayakovskaya Station
5		E	Ploshchad' Revolutsii Station

6		F	Komsomolskaya Station
---	---	---	-----------------------

Task 2

Now listen to the dialogues between Laura, Frank and their father and answer the following seven questions. You will hear the dialogues twice.

Задание 7. Before going to look at the metro stations, Laura, Frank and their father were most likely ...

- A) at the Bolshoi Theatre
- B) in the Pushkin Museum
- C) in the Kremlin museums
- D) at the Moscow Conservatory

Задание 8. When Laura and Frank's father says, "I'm ready to call it a day", he wants to say that ...

- A) it is still too light outside, even though it's evening.
- B) he has chosen a day for some activity.
- C) he wants to go to bed.

Задание 9. What month does the dialogue most likely take place in?

- A) January.
- B) June.
- C) November.

Задание 10. The first station they visited was ...

- A) Mayakovskaya
- B) Tsvetnoy Boulevard
- C) Ploshchad' Revolutsii
- D) TsSKA
- E) Taganskaya
- F) Komsomol'skaya

Задание 11. The second station they visited was ...

- A) Mayakovskaya
- B) Tsvetnoy Boulevard
- C) Ploshchad' Revolutsii
- D) TsSKA
- E) Taganskaya
- F) Komsomol'skaya

Задание 12. The third station they visited was ...

- A) Mayakovskaya
- B) Tsvetnoy Boulevard
- C) Ploshchad' Revolutsii
- D) TsSKA
- E) Taganskaya
- F) Komsomol'skaya

Задание 13. The fourth and last station they visited was ...

- A) Mayakovskaya
- B) Tsvetnoy Boulevard
- C) Ploshchad' Revolutsii
- D) TsSKA
- E) Taganskaya
- F) Komsomol'skaya

READING
Time: 25 minutes
(17 points)

Read the text below and do the following tasks.

The phrase “*the Ides of March*” sounds mysterious today, almost like the title of a forgotten legend. In ancient Rome, however, it was simply a date in the calendar – March 15th.

The Romans did not number days as we do now. Instead, each month was organized around three key markers: the Kalends (the 1st day), the Nones (the 5th or 7th day), and the Ides.

In March, May, July, and October, the Ides fell on the 15th day and the Nones on the 7th; in other months, they fell on the 13th and 5th days respectively.

Romans identified all the other days by calculating backward from the Kalends, Nones or Ides. They counted both the starting and ending days. For example:

April 17	“ <i>ante diem XV Kalendas Maias</i> ”	15 days before the Kalends of May
July 4	“ <i>ante diem IV Nonas Julias</i> ”	4 days before the Nones of July
October 10	“ <i>ante diem VI Idus Octobres</i> ”	6 days before the Ides of October

The word *Ides* comes from an old Roman term meaning “to divide.” For the Romans, it marked the middle of the month and was often associated with the full moon. The Roman year originally had only ten months and began in March, and so the Ides of March was the first full moon of the new year. But over time, one particular date became unforgettable: the Ides of March in 44 BC.

On that day, Julius Caesar – one of the most powerful leaders in Roman history – was killed in the Senate. According to the ancient historians Suetonius and Plutarch, Caesar had been told by a fortune teller that something bad would happen to him on the Ides of March. William Shakespeare (1564-1616) later made this moment famous in his play *Julius Caesar*, popularizing the phrase “Beware the Ides of March!” and turning the date into a symbol of fate, betrayal, and looming danger. Shakespeare based much of his play on Plutarch’s *Lives of the Noble Grecians and Romans*, which was translated into English by Thomas North in 1579.

So, there is a reason why the phrase “*the Ides of March*” sounds mysterious. We are not just talking about a date. We are remembering a sad moment in ancient history, and, at the back of our minds, thinking of Julius Caesar, William Shakespeare and the ancient historians Suetonius and Plutarch.

Задание 14. Can you think of a modern English word which sounds like / is connected with one of the ancient Roman words used for marking days of the month? Write one word in the box without any articles or punctuation marks.

Задание 15. The Latin word *Nones* comes from the Latin word *Nonae*, which means “the ninth”. Can you guess why ancient Romans used this word for this date in the month between the Kalends and the Ides?

- A) Because it fell on the 9th day of each month.
- B) Because it was 9 days after the Kalends.
- C) Because it was 9 days before the Ides.

Задание 16. Match the modern dates with their names in Ancient Rome. There are 2 extra options that you will not use.

1	20 August	A	The Nones of September
2	1 September	B	7 days before the Ides of September
3	5 September	C	The Ides of August
4	7 September	D	17 days before the Kalends of October
5	13 September	E	13 days before the Kalends of September
6	15 September	F	The Kalends of September
7	17 September	G	The Ides of September
		H	3 days after the Nones of September
		I	15 days before the Kalends of October

Задание 17. Mark all the correct answers:

The Ides of March is ...

- A) a title of a forgotten mysterious legend.
- B) a date in the ancient Roman calendar.
- C) a play written by William Shakespeare.
- D) a story told by ancient historian Plutarch.
- E) a phrase that warns people about danger.
- F) the date when Julius Caesar was killed.

Задание 18. William Shakespeare ...

- A) could read about Julius Caesar’s life only in Latin.
- B) had a chance to read about Julius Caesar’s life in English.
- C) could hear about Julius Caesar’s life while talking to Plutarch.
- D) could hear about Julius Caesar’s life while talking to Suetonius.

Задание 19. Which title is the best for this text?

- A) Shakespear’s “Julius Caesar”
- B) Months of Ancient Rome
- C) The Ides of March
- D) 15 March, 44 BC

USE of ENGLISH

Time: 35 minutes

(28 points)

Задание 20. *Read the text below and choose the word that fits best for each space.*

Task 1 (20 points)

The Bike in the Window

Keshon was a schoolboy who lived in a quiet neighbourhood on the edge of town. After school, he usually (1) _____ the same route home and always slowed (2) _____ when he reached the shop window. (3) _____ was something inside that he could not stop (4) _____ about, and he often paused there for (5) _____ seconds before continuing on his way. Keshon pressed (6) _____ nose against the glass of the store window. It was (7) _____ third time this week. He stared longingly at the shiny red bike with a white racing stripe. As (8) _____, the blue price tag seemed to scream loudly at him, “Only \$59.99!” But it did not make (9) _____ difference for Keshon, if it was \$59.99 or a million. He (10) _____ the money to buy it. Keshon (11) _____ his wallet out of his hip pocket and counted the money. Keshon had saved (12) _____ from walking his neighbours’ dogs. He (13) _____ counted \$56.75. Just a few (14) _____ dogs to walk before (15) _____ bike became his. Just as Keshon was (16) _____ to walk away, the store manager (17) _____ to the window. He replaced the sign on the bike with a red “sale” (18) _____ sign! The new price (19) _____ \$54.99. Keshon jumped in the air. He ran into the store with excitement. The store manager gladly accepted Keshon’s money and handed him the bike. Keshon hopped on his new bike and (20) _____ home, grinning proudly the whole way.

	A	B	C	D
1	walks	is walking	walked	was walking
2	up	down	over	round
3	There	Where	Their	They're
4	think	to think	thinking	thought
5	little	a little	few	a few
6	he	his	him	her
7	---	a	an	the
8	always	whenever	never	sometime
9	any	many	some	no
10	has not	had no	did not have	does not have
11	take	took	was taking	has taken
12	them	it	its	they
13	slow	slower	slowest	slowly
14	more	else	many	some
15	a	an	the	---
16	near	close	about	off
17	come	came	was coming	to come
18	---	a	an	the
19	be	will be	is	was
20	footed	armed	faced	headed

Task 2 (3 points)

Below is a poem by the American children's writer Shel Silverstine. Read it and do the tasks that follow.

WRITESINGTELLDRAW

By Shel Silverstine

- (1) I've told you a hundred tall stories,
- (2) I've sung you a thousand sweet songs,
- (3) I've wrote you a million ridiculous rhymes
- (4) (Though sometimes the grammar was wrong).
- (5) I've drawn you a zillion pictures,
- (6) So being as fair as can be,
- (7) After all that I've writtensungtoldldrawn for you,
- (8) Won't you writesingtelldraw one for me?

Find the grammar mistake that Shel Silverstine mentions and:

Задание 21.

1) write which line has a grammar mistake. Write its number (not a word).

Задание 22.

2) correct the mistake: rewrite **the whole line without** any mistakes. Be careful and don't make any spelling mistakes! An answer with a spelling mistake will not count as a correct answer.

Задание 23. Write the title of the poem so that it makes sense.

Task (5 points)

Rowan was walking around the city, noticing interesting traffic signs. Answer the question about the following three of them.

Задание 24. Sign 1: **“PLEASE WALK BIKES”**

The sign means:

- A) Be careful while walking! People ride bicycles here.
- B) Cars are not allowed here! Only walking and bicycling!
- C) Get off your bike here and walk, while pushing your bicycle.

The other two signs were about distracted drivers and distracted driving. Here “distracted” means “not paying attention”, like texting instead of looking at the road.

Задание 25. Sign 2: **“They have 9. We have ONLY 1. Don't drive distracted.”**

This sign had a picture of an animal.

- 1. Which animal was it? _____
- 2. “They have 9” – nine what? What word should follow here? _____
- 3. “We have ONLY 1” – one what? What word should follow here? _____

Задание 26. Sign 3: **“Oh dear! It's a distracted driver! Don't drive distracted.”**

This sign also had a picture of an animal. Which animal was it?

Источники изображений: <https://foto.mos.ru/>, <https://mos.ru/>,
<https://logoworks.narod.ru>, <https://www.metrowalks.com/>