**Завдання І етапу Всеукраїнської олімпіади з англійської мови**

**2013 - 2014 навчальний рік**

**8 клас**

**LISTENING COMPREHENSION TEST**

**For 8th Form Students**

**History Jokes**

His name was Fleming, and he was a poor Scottish farmer. One day, while trying to make a living for his family, he heard a cry for help coming from a nearby boy. He dropped his tools and ran to the boy. There, mired to his waist in black muck, was a terrified boy, screaming and struggling to free himself. Farmer Flem­ing saved the boy from what could have been a slow and terrifying death.

The next day, a fancy carriage pulled up to the Scotsman's place. An elegantly dressed nobleman stepped out and introduced himself as the father of the boy farmer Fleming had saved.

"I want to repay you", said the nobleman. "You saved my son's life". "No, I can't accept payment for what I did", the Scottish farmer replied, waving off the offer. At that moment, the farmer's own son came to the door of the family hovel. "Is that your son?" the nobleman asked. "Yes", the farmer replied proudly. "I'll make you a deal. Let me take him and give him a good education. If the fellow is anything like his father, he'll grow to a man you can be proud of.

And that he did. In time, farmer Fleming's son graduated from St. Mary's Hospital Medical School in London, and went on to become known throughout the world as the noted Sir Alexander Fleming, the discoverer of Penicillin.

Years afterward, the nobleman's son was close to death from pneumonia. What saved him?

Penicillin. The name of the nobleman? Lord Randolph Churchill. His son's name?

*Sir Winston Churchill*

**'Task 1.** For each of the questions 1-10 decide which of the statements are true or false on the basis of what is stated or implied in what you have heard and put a "+" if a statement is true and a "-" if a statement is false next to the cor­responding number on your answer sheet.

**Remember:** you are NOT allowed to take notes at ANY time when the text is being read to you.

1. The text mainly tells about ordinary events in history. '
2. At the beginning of the story, the farmer was bathing in a river.
3. There must have been an accident with a little boy.
4. The action takes place nowadays.
5. The farmer's children were all girls.
6. The little boy's father wanted to give the farmer a sum of money.
7. The farmer seemed to know the importance of knowledge.
8. The nobleman's prediction did not come true.
9. The boy glorified his family name.

10. Sometimes wonderful coincidences happen in life.

**Task** 2. For each of the questions 11 —20 decide which of the answers (a, b, c or d) best complete the statements on the basis of what is stated or implied in what you have heard and mark the corresponding letter with a."+" on your answer sheet.

11. It may be inferred from the text that the Fleming family lived:

a) in the south of Great Britain; b) in the north of Great Britain;

c) in the centre of Great Britain; d) outside Great Britain.

12. The farmer must have been:

a) kind and wealthy; b) noble and proud;

c) hardly able to make ends meet; d) idle and suspicious.

13. One can make a conclusion that the saved boy's father was:  
a) a successful farmer; b) a good hunter;

c) an aristocrat; d) a beggar.'

14. The farmer's son must have been:

a) worth pride; b) a wonder kid;

c) a nobleman; d) from Ireland.

15. The nobleman's offer was:

a) rather stupid; . b) just and generous;

c) not worth considering; d) never accepted.

16. After receiving his education, young Fleming was supposed to:  
a) work with customers; b) sell medicines;

c) look for criminals; d) treat patients.

1. Alexander Fleming discovered: a) a penny ceiling; b) a pan sealing; c) penicillin; d) pennies while pealing.
2. Fleming's discovery made him:

a) cruel and dangerous; b) famous worldwide;

c) thrilling and exciting; d) quite boring.

19. The word "sir" before Fleming's name may mean that he:

1. became as noble as Churchill;
2. came from Syracuse;
3. performed in a circle;
4. was a sergeant in the British Army.

20. One can infer from the text that:

1. the Flemings and the Churchills were close friends;
2. Alexander Fleming may not necessarily have seen Winston Churchill after the childhood accident;
3. Winston Churchill almost died from the medicines given by Fleming;
4. Alexander Fleming was Winston Churchill's personal doctor

**READING COMPREHENSION TEST**

**For 8th Form Students**

**Directions:** For each of the questions 1 -10 decide which of the answers (a, b, c or d) best complete the statements on the basis of what is stated or implied in the text and mark the corresponding letter (a, b, c or d) with a "+" on your answer sheet

American English spelling differs from British English spelling largely because of one man, American lexicographer Noah Webster. In addition to his well-known American Dictionary of the English Language, Webster published The American Spelling Book (1783, with many subsequent editions), which became one of the most widely used schoolbooks in American history. Webster's books sought to standardize spelling in the United States by promoting the use of an American language that intentionally differed from British English. The development of a specifically American variety of English mirrored the new country's separate political development. Webster's most .successful changes were spellings with or instead of our (honor, labor for the British honour, labour); with er instead of re (center, theater for the British centre, theatre); with an s instead of a c (defense, license for the British defence, licence); with a final ck instead of que (check, mask for the British cheque, masque); and without a final k (traffic, public, now also used in British English, for the older traffick, publick). Later spelling reform created a few other differences, such as program for British programme. Canadian spelling varies between the British and American forms, more British in eastern Canada and more American in western Canada.

**Statments**

1. The passage mainly discusses:

a) Noah Webster's literary heritage;

b) the varieties of spelling;

c) Webster's political preferences;

d) popular schoolbooks in America.

2. The passage implies,that written British and American words:

a) Look absolutely different; b) are absolutely the same;

c) may differ; d) come from Canada.

3. It may be inferred from the passage that Webster's scientific interest was in:

a) standards; b) vocabulary;

editing books; d) political reforms.

4. The changes between American and British English were generated:

a) on рurpose; b) by accident;

in Canada; d) by politicians.

5. The word "subsequent" in line 4 may most probably mean the following::

a) different; b) expensive;

following; d) literary.

6. One can make a conclusion that Webster's changes:

a) simplified the language;

were of no importance;,

made the language more difficult for understanding;

developed the language used in Great Britain. .

7. The word "mirrored" in line 8 is closest in meaning to:

a) portrayed; b) reflected;

generated; d) prevented.

8. It can be seen from the passage that the changes brought into American

English must have:

a)developed a completely new language;

stopped using dictionaries;

required spelling books;

influenced the original British English.

9. The passage states that in Canada:

a) people use the only variety of the English language;

b) people live only in the east and the west of the country;

c) there may be language misunderstanding between people from different  
regions of the country;

d) people use different grammar rules compared to the US  
10. The passage implies that of the two books mentioned in it:

1. neither was published;
2. both were printed at the same time;
3. the Spelling Book was published before the Dictionary;
4. the Dictionary was published before the Spelling Book.

**WRITING COMPREHENSION TEST**

**For 8th Form Students**

Choose one of the three suggested topics and comment on it.

1. Television and computer games will soon lead to disappearing of books.
2. People don't need sport to live happily.
3. There is no ideal school in the world.

**SPEAKING COMPREHENSION TEST**

**For 8th Form Students**

1. You are taking a job interview. What would you tell about yourself, your in­terests, and hobbies?
2. Which of the members of your family do you appreciate most and why?
3. If you had a chance, what would you change in the place you live in?
4. What do you like/ dislike in people? Which of those qualities does your friend have?
5. What day of your life brings you the sweetest memories? Why?
6. Do you have any special holidays in your family? What's special about them?
7. If you had a chance to decide where to spend your summer break, where would you go?
8. If you found yourself in the place of a really existing writer, who would it be?
9. What TV show or program would you like to take part in? Why?
10. Would you prefer to be a theatre or a movie actor?
11. What would you say to persuade your parents that the music you listen to is worth doing it?
12. What do you think about teachers of English? Do you think their work is important? Would you like to become a teacher of a foreign language? Why? Why not?
13. Which of the school subjects will be most useful in your future career?
14. Does weather influence your performance?
15. Your English friend is going to come to Ukraine. What would you tell him to help him feel comfortable in the country?
16. What pictures of interesting places in Kyiv would you recommend to your English friend to get?
17. If you were to make a list of the most outstanding Ukrainians, what names would you include in it?
18. What sport events would you like to talk about as a TV sports journalist?
19. You are to write an article about your favorite sportsman. What would you write?
20. Where in your city/ town would you take your guest from another country?

Аудіювання

кожне правильно виконане завдання – 2 б., максимум – 40 б.

Читання, говоріння та письмо – максимум – 30 б.

За виправлення знімається 50% вартості правильно виконаного завдання.

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**9 клас**

**LISTENING COMPREHENSION TEST**

**For 9th Form Students**

**Text**

The Internet, a computer-based worldwide information network, is composed of a large number of smaller interconnected networks called internets. These in­ternets may connect tens, hundreds, or thousands of computers, enabling them to share information with each other and to share various resources, such as powerful supercomputers and databases of information. The Internet has made it possible for people all over the .world to effectively and inexpensively communicate with each other. Unlike traditional broadcasting media, such as radio and television, the Internet is a decentralized system. Each connected individual can commu­nicate with anyone else on the Internet, can publish ideas, and can sell products with a minimum overhead cost. In the future, the Internet may have a dramatic impact on higher education and business as more universities offer courses and more companies offer goods and services online.

The internets from which the Internet is composed are usually public access networks, meaning that the resources of the network can be shared with anyone accessing the network. Other types of internets, called intranets, are closed to public use. Intranets are the most common type of computer network used in companies and organizations where it is important to restrict access to the infor­mation contained on the network.

During the 1990s the Internet has grown tremendously in the number of people using it and the amount of information contained on it. According to the Internet Society, a non-profit society that studies and promotes the use of the Internet, 134 countries had full Internet connection and an additional 52 countries had limited access (for example, e-mail only) in 1996. Surveys performed by International Data Corporation and Matrix Information and Directory Services found that as of Sep­tember 1997 there were between 53 and 57 million users of the Internet worldwide.

**Task 1.** For each of the questions 1-10 decide which of the statements are true or false on the basis of what is stated or implied in what you have heard and put a «+» if a statement is true and a «-» if a statement is false next to the cor­responding number on your answer sheet. .

**Remember:** you are NOT allowed to take notes at ANY time when the text

is being read to you.

1. The main function of the Internet is information exchange.
2. The Internet is made of supercomputers.
3. You should be quite well off to use the Internet efficiently.
4. The Internet has a strong central authority.
5. There may be a great change in higher education soon.
6. The only thing you need to get on the Internet is a computer with the Internet

access..

7. You can easily find what you need on the intranet.

1. There has been an Internet boom in the recent decade,
2. More countries in the world have only limited Internet access.

10. It is rather difficult to count the number of Internet users in the world.  
**Task 2**. For each of the questions 11-20 decide which of the answers (a1, b, c or d) best complete the statements on the basis of what is stated or implied in what you have heard and mark the corresponding letter with a «+» on your answer sheet.

11. The Internet is most likely to be associated with:

a) an ad work; b) a Ned work; c) a neat work; d) a network.  
 12. The computers in the Internet are:

a) connected to each other; b) standing oh each other; c)looking for each other; , d)not needed at all.  
13. One can make a conclusion that:

1. corresponding with a distant friend is much easier now;
2. there, are fewer powerful computers now than before;
3. it is difficult to afford using the Internet; '
4. you need to be an expert to use the Internet.

14. It can be inferred from the text that:

a) it is more difficult to post an advertisement on the radio than on the Internet;

b) it is more expensive to use the Internet for selling goods;

*c)* using the Internet for educational purposes is not considered;

d) some universities offer complete Internet training:

15. Where from is it least possible for general public to connect to the  
Internet?

a) From home; b) from a public library;

c) from a private company: d) from an Internet cafe.

16. I internets and intranets differ in:  
a) the cost of use; b) accessibility;

c) the number of supercomputers; d) the way of connecting computers together.

**17. Companies create intranets to:**

a) protect the environment; b) prevent misuse of important data;

c) restrict working areas; d) predict the future.

**18. It maybe inferred from the text that the Internet Society:**a) lias the aim of earning money; b) does a database research;

c) wants more people in the world to use the Internet; d) died out-in the 1990s.

**19. The researches mentioned in the text:**

a) were carried out at the same time; b) could not be trusted;

c) promoted using e-mail; d) were done independently on each other.

**20. One can infer from the text that because of the Internet:**

a) more information is now used by fewer people; b)less information is available;

c) there's recently been a great increase in the information exchange; d) about 57 million people will never use the Internet.

**READING COMPREHENSION TEST**

**For 9th Form Students**

**The Pony Express**

Around 1850 the USA began to grow rapidly. New land was added to the country. The discovery of gold in California brought thousands of settlers to the west coast. The USA had been about 1000 miles from east to west. Suddenly it was about 3000 miles wide.

The US postal service had a big problem: how could the mail travel from the East to California?

The postal service had two solutions. Neither solution was very good. Either stagecoaches carried mail on the trails the settlers used, or the mail was taking by ship around the tip of South America. Either way the trip took about a month. When the mail finally arrived it was very old.

Then in 1869 the Pony Express began. The Pony Express went from the state of Missouri to Sacramento, California. It had 400 horses, 80 riders and 180 stations. The stations were about 10 miles apart. Riders went as fast astwenty-five miles per hour from one station to the next. At each station a new horse would be ready. Within a minute the rider was off again. Each rider went seventy-five miles before passing the mail to the next rider. The mail was delivered within 8 days!

The Pony Express riders faced many dangers. They had to cross rivers, mountains and deserts. They had to travel throughout the night and in all kinds of weather. The riders could be attacked at any time by bandits or Indians. Yet only one rider died and he died only after he delivered his letters. The mail was lost only once.

Around the same time that the Pony Express had started, the telegraph was invented. In 1861 a telegraph line was built across the country. News that took eight days to reach California now took only an hour. What riders could in 8 days telegraph could do in an hour? So the Pony Express ended just 18 months it had been begun.

Comprehension

I. Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with one of the following words:

*Settlers, telegraph, rider, danger, mail*

1. One who rides a horse well is a .

*2.* People make their home in a newly developed country are \_\_

3. In time of war a soldier's life is full of \_.

4. Letters, newspapers, parcels sent or delivered by post is \_\_\_.

5. Means of sending messages rapidly to a distance by electricity is a \_\_\_.

II, Looking for details

1. What do the following numbers refer to:

1850 3000 400 180 80 25 75 1869 1861 18 1 8 .

2. Choose the best answer.

1.) Thousands of letters were brought to California by the discovery.

a) of oil; b) of water; c)of gold.

2) The USA postal' service had:

1. many extra workers; b) big problems; c) many volunteers.

3) In the Pony Express they used:

1. horses; b) birds; c) ponies.

4) The mail was delivered by the Pony Express within:

1. 8 days; b)8 weeks; c)8 hours.

5) Around the same time people invented:

1. the telephone; b)the space rocket; c)the telegraph.

6) The Pony Express riders faced:

1. a lot of danger; b)much money; c)many golden mines.

7) The riders could be attacked by:

1. soldiers; b)settlers; c)Indians.

3. One word in the sentences isn't correct. Cross out it and write the correct answer above it.

1. Around 1850 the USA began to decrease.
2. The problem was: how could the mail travel between the West and California?
3. When the mail finally arrived with the help of ships it was spoiled.
4. The mail was delivered by the Pony Express within eight hours!
5. The riders hadn't to travel in bad weather.
6. Many riders died.
7. Around the same time that the Pony Express ended the tele­graph was invented.

**WRITING COMPREHENSION TEST**

**For 9th Form Students**

**Directions:**

**In this test you will select from three writing tasks. Choose the one that you feel you are most capable to write about. You will then begin writing your essay on the pages pro­vided. When you are finished close your papers, lay down your pen and wait for us to collect your test materials**

1. Food is a very important part of our lives as we must eat to live, but not live to eat. What is your favourite dish and how is it made? Tell about the process of preparing the dish. What are the ingredients and where do you buy them? Why do you love this dish so much? Does it mean something special to you?

Mobile phones have become more and more popu­lar around the world. In some countries, people depend on mobile phones to do their daily jobs or to keep in contact with other people. But what would the world be like with­out mobile phones? Have mobile phones truly improved the quality of life of those who use them?

You have been called upon to create a new national holiday for Ukraine. What person or event do you choose to honour, and why? When would you have the holiday, and how would this affect the celebration? What traditions will be associated with this holiday? Why will this holiday appeal to citizens around the country?

**SPEAKING COMPREHENSION TEST**

**For 9th Form Students**

**Directions:**

**In this test you will select three task slips from those  
before you. After selecting three, choose the one you  
feel you are most capable to speak about and return  
the other two to the table face down. Then take about a minute to collect your thoughts before you begin to speak on the topic. You may refer to the topic as need.  
ed. Take a deep breath and begin**

**1. Should uniforms be worn in school?**

* Why do schools enforce the wearing of uni­forms?
* How do they promote or prevent individual­ity?
* Explain the advantages and disadvantages of wearing uniforms.

**2. You are asked to be "Teacher for a day" at your English lesson.**

* Which topic and activities would you choose to create the best lesson?
* What problems, if any, might you encounter?
* How might this change your perspective on teaching?

**3. Fairytales and short stories play an important role in the lives of children,**

* What was your favorite story growing up? Why?
* What was the moral or lesson that you learned from it?
* Describe the main characters and theme in a fairytale or short story you might write.

**4. In Ukraine, it is common to eat meat such as pork and beef. In some foreign countries, it is common to  
eat whale meat, horse meat, and even insects.**

* Are there any limits to what you would eat? What foods might you not eat and why?
* What cultural and/or moral differences are there between eating horse meat and pig meat?
* What reasons for vegetarianism do people give? Do you agree with these points of view? Why?

**5. Travelling by plane is one of the safest modes of transportation, yet many people are still afraid to fly.**

* Would you rather take a plane or a ship across the Atlantic Ocean? Why?
* Why do people still believe that flying is unsafe when the facts show otherwise?
* How can people learn to overcome their basic fears? How do you overcome yours?

**6. You have been asked to write a book about your hometown.**

* What type of book would you write, and who would be your audience?
* Would characters based on people you know per­sonally be left identifiable? Why?
* How would you react if you recognized yourself in a character created by a close friend?

**7. Transportation greatly influences our lifestyles and the growth patterns of our communities.**

* What means of transportation does your com­munity have, and how have they affected people's life­styles?
* How do you and your family usually get around?
* Which form of transportation in your town could you go without if necessary? Why?

**8. You are travelling to another country for one year and can only take one suitcase. What will you bring?**

* What items do you think you cannot live with­out?
* What items from your country would you like to show someone from another culture?

' • How do these items represent you and your coun­try?

**9. When choosing a profession there are many factors to consider; for example, salary, the difficulty and avail­  
ability of work, and the benefit the work has on society as a whole.**

* When thinking about your future profession, which of these factors do you value most?
* How does your future profession fulfill these fac­tors?
* How realistic is it for your future profession to address these factors?

**" 10. The fall of the Berlin Wall was an important his­torical event for the world.**

* What was an important historical event in your country?
* Why do you think this event was so important?
* What lessons can we learn from this event?

**11. People make choices everyday that affect their health.**

• What are the most important components of a healthy lifestyle?

* How do you keep yourself healthy?
* What can be done to convince people with un­healthy habits to live a healthy lifestyle?

**12. Imagine that you have begun correspondence with a pen pal in another country.**

* Where is your friend from, and what is his/her life like?
* What will you share with him/her about your own life?
* How is your life different from his/hers?

**13. Your family wants to adopt a new pet. Everybody has a chance to state their opinion.**

* What kinds of pets would NOT be good for your family?
* How would you convince the rest of your family your idea is perfect for all of them?
* What kind of care would this pet need?

**14. Suppose someone wanted to make a biographic film of your life?**

* Which actor or actress would portray you and why would this actor be the best choice?
* Which "scenes" from your life must the director include in the film? .
* What music would you want as a soundtrack to your biography? Why?

**15. Traditionally, holidays are spent with family and friends.**

* If you could create your own holiday, what would it be called and what would it celebrate?
* On what day of the year would it be celebrat­ed?
* With whom would you celebrate this holiday?

**16. If you could be a super-hero, what would your name be?**

• What power or ability would you choose to have?

* Who would you choose to protect?
* From whom/what would you have to save them?

**17. Games and puzzles have been part of human traditions since the beginning of our existence.**

* What is the value, if any, of such traditions? What are your favourite games and why?
* What games and puzzles are indicative of your country and/or culture?
* Are games as important for adults as they are for children? Why or why not?

**18. You have become a famous writer or artist. Whom do you credit as your creative influence?**

* What did this person accomplish in his or her life .that has had such a great impact on you?
* What characteristics do you admire in this per­son and how do you hope to emulate them?
* If you could have dinner with this person, what would you ask him or her? Why?

**19. Many people dream of the perfect home. In your dreams, what type of home would you live in? Why?**

* Describe the architecture, floor plan, decoration and style of your home.
* Where would this home be located? Describe its surroundings.
* What influences your idea of a perfect home?

**20. If you could have any talent that you don't already possess, what would it be?**

• Why is this talent so important for you to have?

* How would you use it?
* What is better: to gain talents through hard work or through natural ability? Why?

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**10 клас**

**LISTENING COMPREHENSION TEST**

**For 10th Form Students**

**Keep On Dancing**

After forty-five minutes of dancing the bell rang. The dancers left the dance floor and slowly headed for the beds in the next room. Fifteen minutes later, the bell rang again and the weary dancers straggled back to the dance floor. All day and all night, the same dancers continued to dance. Weeks passed and they kept on dancing. They were called dance marathons and people were crazy about them in the 1930s. In the longest marathon, the dancing went on for 5,148 hours or nearly 215 days. It was just after the stock market crash of 1929 in the United States. The Great Depression that followed affected everyone, and thousands of people were out of jobs. For some young people, entering a dance marathon was simply a way to earn money for food. As long as they continued to dance, they got food to eat.

The first 500 hours of a dance marathon were the most difficult. Dancers had to get used to sleeping while leaning on their partners. Feet got sore and swollen, and tempers flared as dancers got tired. Three times a day, tables were pulled out onto the dance floor and the dancers ate — while dancing.

For many people, watching a dance marathon was. a cheap form of en­tertainment. At any time of day or night they could go and watch the dancers in the marathon. They yelled and threw money at their favorite dancers to encourage them to keep dancing. Some made bets on who would quit or fall down next.

Dancers in a marathon were pushed to their limits. Without proper sleep, many got sick. When several dancers died from overexertion in а І929 dance marathon, government officials tried unsuccessfully to outlaw marathons. Instead, marathons continued to be popular until the United States entered World War II. The wartime economy brought the country out of the Depression and people finally began to lose interest in dance marathons.

**Завдання І. Прослухайте текст і поставте знак «+» поряд з номерами речень, які відповідають змісту:**

1. Nowadays, people are crazy about dance marathons.
2. In the longest marathon, the dancing went on for nearly seven months.
3. Dance marathons appeared during the Great Depression.
4. Entering a dance marathon was a way to become rich.
5. Professional dancers only had a right to participate in a marathon.
6. Watching a dance marathon was an expensive form of entertainment,
7. Bets were made on who would quit or fall down next.
8. Several dancers died from indigestion in 1929.
9. Government officials outlawed marathons when "the USA entered World Warll.

10. People finally began to lose .interest in dance marathons in the 1990s.

**Завдання 2. Прослухайте текст вдруге і позначте знаком «+» правильний варіант відповіді:**

11. How long did hourly breaks last?

a) Five minutes; b) ten minutes; c) fifteen minutes.

12. When did people become crazy about dance marathons?  
a) In the 1920s; b) in the 1930s; c) in the 1940s.

13. When did the US stock market crash?

a) In 1929; b) in 1930; c) in 2001.

14. How long did the longest dance marathon last?

a) 115 days; b) 215 days; c) 250 days.

15. What did the dancers get as long as they participate in the contest?  
a) Bed and breakfast; b) free meals; c) pocket money.

1. When could people watch the dancers in the marathon? -a) At any time of day or night; b) in the evening; c) at night.
2. What did spectators throw at their favorite dancers?

a) Some food; b) some towels; c) some money.

18. Why did several dancers die?

a) They got poisoned; b) they got exhausted; c) they got bribed.

19. Did the government ban dance marathons?

a) Yes, it did; b) no, it did not; c) it failed.

20. Why did people finally begin to lose interest in dance marathons?

1. The USA entered World War II; b) people became fed up with them; c)the marathons were outlawed.

**READING COMPREHENSION TEST**

**For 10th Form Students**

**Sutter's Ill-kept Secret**

Marshall couldn't wait to talk to his boss. He had ridden as fast as he could to get back to the fort. His clothes were soaked through from the heavy rain.

"I need to see you — alone", he said to Mr. Sutter, barely disguising his excitement. "Can we talk in your office?"

John Sutter was surprised to see Marshall. Only yesterday he had sent food and equipment up to the mill, and now here was Marshall back again. He couldn't

imagine what Marshall wanted. Something serious must have happened up at the mill. Sutter escorted Marshall to his office and closed the door behind them. "Is I lie door locked?" Marshall asked nervously.

Sutter knew that Marshall was a strange man, but the question surprised him. "No", Sutter replied, "but 1 can lock it if you wish".

When he was certain no one could see them, Marshall pulled from his pocket a white cotton rag with something in it. When he opened it, a small quantity of bright metal particles fell out.

"I think I might have found gold up by the mill", Marshall said to Sutter as

he handed him the specimens.

Sutter should have been elated by the discovery of gold, but he wasn't. He must have realized even then that the gold was going to bring lots of problems.

When gold was discovered at the mill in 1848, Sutler had been in California for Only ten years. California was a territory of Mexico at that time, and Sutter had given up his Swiss citizenship to become a Mexican citizen. His farm in northern California covered 50,000 acres and he had large numbers of sheep, cattle, and horses. He had become an important landowner in California, and he might even have become an important political figure — if the gold hadn't been discovered. But the discovery of gold turned everything around. What should have ' been a blessing turned out to be a disaster for Sutter.

Just nine days after gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill, California became part of the United States. For Sutter, the timing couldn't have been worse. Sud­denly his ownership of the land in California was in question. And as the news Of gold spread across the country, streams of people hurried to California in search of wealth. Many just moved onto Sutter's land and claimed it as their own. Without a police force to keep people off his land, Sutter's only recourse was to go to court. But that was an expensive and time-consuming process. By 1852,

Sutter was bankrupt.

Even with the advantage of hindsight, it's hard to know .what Sutter could have done. Maybe he should have kept the discovery of gold a secret. But like most of us, Sutter couldn't resist spreading good news.

1. **Choose the best answer**

1. Marshall wanted to see his boss ...

a) in private; b) in his cabinet; c) in public.

2. Only yesterday John Sutter sent...

1. equipment to the mill; b) food and equipment down to the mill; c)supplies up to the mill;

3. The discovery of gold made the boss

a) happy; b) sad c) angry.

4. California belonged ...

a) to the USA in 1849; b) to Mexico in 1849; c) to Panama in 1849.

5. Sutter was...

a) Mexican by origin; b) Swiss by origin c) Californian by origin. .

6. He might have become ...

a) a landlord; b) a politician c) a millionaire.

7. Sutter's ownership of the land in California was

a) demanded; b) suspected c) disputed.

8. The newcomers claimed...

a) they had inherited Sutter's land; b) they had legal rights for the land; c) they had bought his land.

9. By 18 52 Sutter was...

a) penniless; b) penny-pinching; c) penny-wise.

10. People like telling each other..

a) bad news; b) fast news; c) good news.

**WRITING COMPREHENSION TEST**

**For 10th Form Students**

**Directions:**

**In this test you will select from three writing tasks. Choose the one that you feel you are most capable to write about. You will then begin writing your essay on the pages pro­vided. When you are finished close your papers, lay down your pen and wait for us to collect your test materials**

1. A new book, "The World without Us" by Alan Weisman, gives an idea of what the Earth would be like once humans are gone. Some suggest that the Earth would be a better and cleaner place without us. Do you agree with this statement? What significant contributions have humans made to the Earth? What negative influences have humans had on our planet?

You would like to begin a new after-school club at your school; it can be any activity of interest to you. Which activity will you choose? Who will the club appeal to most? What steps will you take to get other students interested in your new club and make it successful and enjoyable for all? How will you ensure that this club will continue once you leave school?

3. Some people claim that libraries with paperback books are becoming obsolete with the developments in electronic media. Do you agree? What role will libraries play in your future and that of your peers? Can anything be done to keep libraries from becoming a thing of the past? Do you think there is any difference in information coming from the printed pages of a book rather than a computer screen?

**SPEAKING COMPREHENSION TEST**

**For 10th Form Students**

**Directions:**

**In this test you will select three task slips from those  
before you. After selecting three, choose the one you  
feel you are most capable to speak about and return  
the other two to the table face down. Then take about a minute to collect your thoughts before you begin to speak on the topic. You may refer to the topic as need.  
ed. Take a deep breath and begin**

1. Most people in Ukraine have a mobile phone, and it  
has changed the way people communicate.

* Do you think it's necessary for children to have mo­bile phones? Why or why not?
* What feature would be most attractive to you on a mobile phone?
* What services on mobile phones do you think are most useful? Which are least useful?

2. Having goals in life is important because it keeps you  
focused and allows you to set priorities.

* What are some goals you have set for yourself?
* Have you made steps towards accomplishing these goals?
* What are some obstacles you have faced and over­come while trying to reach your goals?

3. Traditions allow us to maintain a quasi-connection  
to our ancestors.

* What traditions do you have in your family?
* From where/whom do they originate?
* Do you think that you will continue these traditions, or start new ones?

4. Tell about your favourite city or place that you have  
travelled to.

* What is it about this place that makes it significant to you?
* Describe this place and its points of interest.
* What suggestions would you have for other people who wish to travel to this location?

5. Some would say it's almost impossible to be true friends  
with people from different generations. Do you agree?

* What are the advantages and disadvantages of these types of relationships?
* What does society think about such relationships?
* Do you have any close friends from a different gen­eration?

6. Imagine the world 100 years from now.

• Of all the problems facing the world today, which  
ones will we have solved?

* How will everyday Ufe have changed?
* How will Ukraine have changed during this time?

7. Unlike family members, we can choose our friends.

* What is the most important quality a friend should have?
* When has a friend of yours demonstrated that quaUty to you?
* What qualities do you think your friends see in you?

8. Let's imagine that many people have fallen ill in the city where you live due to the high number of cars in  
town that are creating air pollution.

* What would you suggest be done about this prob­lem?
* How do you think people of your town will respond to limitations on car use?
* How practical do you think bicycle riding is as an alternative to car driving in Ukraine?

9. The invention of the wheel has changed the course of human progress.

* What do you think are the three most influential inventions of the last 100 years?
* Why do you think these inventions are so signifi­cant?
* What are some qualities that might be common to all inventors?

10. People say that "classics" are books that people can relate to throughout the ages. Tell about a book you  
have read that you feel is a classic.

* Briefly explain the book's main elements (plot, genre, etc.).
* In what ways were you influenced or affected by the book?
* Why and how do you think the book would appeal to a broader audience?

11. In English there is a saying, "The apple doesn't fall far from the tree," which means that children are not  
very different from their parents. Speak about the ways in which you are similar to and different from your parents  
or other relatives.

* Are you or your siblings more like one parent than the other?
* Do you believe that the environment or genetic make-up determines a child's character?
* Give examples from your experiences.

12. Imagine that aliens have landed on Earth and wish to interact with humans. Explain to the aliens some general rales of etiquette for our planet and, in particular, for Ukraine.

* How do people here generally form friendships md/or relationships? Describe the process.
* How would you treat a friend differently from a colleague, acquaintance, or neighbor?
* What types of interactions, relationships and/or friendships do you attempt to avoid?

13. Vegetarianism is promoted for its health benefits, for environmental reasons, and to prevent animal cru-  
гку.

* Which of these reasons do you relate to the most?
* If you were a vegetarian, what dishes would you miss the most?
* Are there any social situations where it would be awkward for you to be a vegetarian?

14. It is often said that, "The world is getting small-en"

* How has technology made the world smaller?
* What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a more connected world?
* Does it make sense to say that 'The world is getting bigger'? Explain.

15. Studies show that aerobic exercises (running, swimming, etc.) increase blood flow to the brain and can improve memory, problem solving, and other mental functions.

* In what kinds of physical activities do you partici­pate?
* What other benefits does regular exercise have?
* Do you think that the smartest people are also the most physically fit? Explain.

16. Many pupils dream of travelling to other countries. Let's imagine that you have to choose one country, not your  
native country, where you will go to live for a long time.

• Which country would you choose? Why?

* What would be the worst part about living there? The best?
* How would you deal with the problem of being far from your native land?

17. People sometimes wish that they had been born in another time and place. They would like the chance to  
observe both life and themselves through a different lens.

* Where would you like to live? In what time period? Explain.
* What things would you try to do?
* What would you miss most about your current life?

18. Many people believe that by driving cars they produce emissions that help contribute to the earth's growing

environmental problems. They have stopped driving started using public transportation like busses and metro.

* Do you believe that small measures like these effective?
* What measures can be taken to help lower emissions and clean up the environment?
* If emissions continue to rise and the environment gets worse, what will some consequences be?

19. Thanks to your excellent marks in English class, you have been awarded a trip to any English-speaking  
country in the world. Which country will you choose? Why?

* Describe the places in this country that you visit.
* What lessons do you anticipate learning on j trip?
* What will you miss most about your native cc try?

20. Smoking is a growing problem in your town; n women, and even children as young as fourteen smoke  
cigarettes. You realize that their smoke can make you others ill. You and your friends decide to start a camp;  
against smoking.

* How can you convince your fellow townspeople to stop smoking?
* What can be done to prevent pupils and children from starting to smoke?
* How does smoking affect our world?

Аудіювання кожне правильно виконане завдання – 2 б., максимум – 40 б.

Читання, говоріння та письмо – максимум – 30 б.

За виправлення знімається 50% вартості правильно виконаного завдання.

**Завдання І етапу Всеукраїнської олімпіади з англійської мови**

**2013-2014 навчальний рік**

**11 клас**

**LISTENING COMPREHENSION TEST**

**For 11th Form Students**

**Show Me the Way to Go Home**

Unexpected numbers of young adults are living with their parents. This fact is becoming abundantly familiar as American parents are forced to make room for their adult children. There is a naive notion that children grow up and leave home when they are 18, and the truth is far from that. Today, 59 *%* of men and 47% of women between 18 and 24 depend on their parents for housing in this or that way and this is part of a major shift in the middle class.

Analysts cite a variety of reasons for this return to the nest. The marriage age is rising, a condition that makes home and its amenities particularly attractive to young people. A high divorce rate and a declining remarriage rate are sending economically pressed and emotionally battered survivors back to parental shelters.

For some, the expense of an away-from-home college has become so exorbitant that many students now attend local schools. Even after graduation young people find their wings clipped by skyrocketing housing costs.

Sharing the family home requires adjustments for all. There are the hassles over bathrooms, telephones, and privacy. Some families, however, manage the delicate balancing act.

Still, most psychologists feel lengthy homecomings are a mistake. Offspring, struggling to establish separate identities, can wind up with a sense of inadequacy, defeat, and failure. And aging parents who should be enjoying some financial and personal freedom, find themselves bogged down with responsibilities. Living with children of any age involves compromise and obligation, factors that can be detrimental to some aspects of well-being. All children, even adult children, require accommodation and create stress.

Brief visits, however, can work beneficially. They may make parents and their children much closer to each other without being a burden for either part.

**Task 1.** For each of the questions 1 — 10 decide which of the statements are true or false on the basis of what is stated or implied in what you have heard and put a «+ » if a statement is true and a «-»,if a statement is false next to the corresponding number on your answer sheet.

Remember: you are NOT allowed to take notes at ANY time when the text is being read to you.

1.I caving home after school used to be a tradition in the US.

2. Children do not want to leave their parents' houses.

3.There is a variety of choices for children to make.

4.Students nowadays have fewer options for studying than before.

5.More females than males depend on their parents for housing.

6.Living with adult children is relaxing in most cases.

7.When adult children return home, it is them who need to get used to their parents' way of life.

8.Most parents expect their lives will change for the better without their children living with them.

9.Living with parents may be psychologically harmful.

10.There seems to be no possible way to handle the problem today.

**Task 2**. For each of the questions 11—20 decide which of the answers (a, b), c) or d) best complete the statements on the basis of what is stated or implied in what you have heard and mark the corresponding letter with a «+» on your answer sheet.

11. The situation described is something:

a) not very well known; b) not very much waited for; c) not very embarrassing; d) not very naive.

12. It can be inferred from the text that:

the life of the middle class has changed;

middle class people have to work in two shifts;

middle class students majorin housing;

middle class houses are different from what they used to be.

13. You may be most likely expected to live with your parents if you are: -

a) 21; b) 28; c) 42; d) 81. . '

14. Americans today tend to get married:

a) earlier than before; b) at the same age as before; c) later than before; d) only after being forced to.

15. The text states that the cost of housing:

a) is slowly getting more expensive; b) remains the same; b) is going down a bit; d) is increasing at a high speed.

16. It is implied in the text that:

a) most families feel comfortable when living together; b) a few families are able to find a compromise;

c) there is no problem with personal space; d) no efforts to solve the problem are made.

17. Living in the parents' house may produce a negative effect on children's:

a) self-esteem; b) selfishness; c) attitude to parents; d) intentions to get married.

18. In the families where parents and adult children live together, it is more likely to find the atmosphere of:

a) friendliness; b) hopefulness; c) nervousness; d) ruthlessness.

19. According to the text, parents believe that they must:

a) provide their children with a place to live; b) improve their children's well-being;

c) enjoy their children; d) establish children's identities.

20. One can make a conclusion that parents and children in America are tradi­tionally:

a) very close; b) a bit distant from each other; c) glad to visit each other; d) a burden for each other.

**READING COMPREHENSION TEST**

**For 11th Form Students**

***My Native City***

I live in Kharkiv, the first capital of Ukraine. I'm proud of my city and I love it very much. That's why when my friends from different places come to see me, I always try to show them our city and tell them about all the sightseeing and interesting places. The truth is that Kharkiv is not much of a tourist city, and cannot compote with such leaders of world tourism as Venice, Rome or St. Petersburg. However all guests and visitors who come to our city on business trip say that like it here. They admit that the city has beautiful parks, squares and so it has a lot of greenery.

The population of Kharkiv is more than 1.5 million people. It's, of course, much younger, than Kyiv. It was founded in 1654 as a fortress in order to protect the southern border of Russian state. The fortress of Kharkiv became the centre of defensive system. The fortress stood on the juncture of the Lopan and the Kharkiv rivers. The fortress was impregnable. It was surrounded by oak walls with 10 watch towers. There were also earthworks and a moat with a stockade. The city probably takes its name after the Kharkiv river, which was deep and full-flowing.

From the very beginning Kharkiv had an advantageous geographical position. It helped Kharkiv to become a centre of trade and crafts in Southern Russia.

Now Kharkiv is the largest scientific, cultural, industrial and trade center of Ukraine. At the same time Kharkiv carefully preserves its past - the stone chronicle of Kharkiv streets and squares. The most interesting historical places have been preserved in the central part of the city. The Pokrovsky Cathedral is the oldest city building. 11 was built in 1689. It's a typical Ukrainian three-domed church. No1 far from it there stands Uspensky Cathedral, which was constructed in 1777. Its iconostasis was designed by Bartholomew Rastrelli. Near the cathedral there is the Boll Tower, which was built in 1844. This is the highest building of Kharkiv rising 89,50 meters tall. The Bell Tower has a chiming clock which sound is heard every hour over the city.

Uspensky Cathedral now is known as the organ music hall. The concerts of classical music and performances of folk groups take place there. The third and the most famous church in Kharkiv is Blagoveshchensky Cathedral. It's the greatest temple in East Ukraine.

City's main square is Svobody Square. It's the largest square in Ukraine and one of the largest in Europe. A lot of concerts, festivals, fairs, meetings and public events take place there. The central part of the square is occupied by the State Industry building of Derzgprom. It was built in 1925 1928 to become the first high-rise building in the country. To the left of Dcrzgprom, is the building of Kharkiv National University named after V. Karazin. It was founded in 1805, a monument to the university founder V. Karasin is in front of the university. An eight-story building of the hotel Kharkiv also faces Svobody Square. ' -

The most popular resting place is Shevchenko garden. It's the oldest green area in the city centre. It was planted in 1804, there is a monument to Taras Shevchonko, which became a symbol of Kharkiv, and a colour and music fountain in the middle of the garden.

The central path of the garden is a beautiful chestnut-tree alley leading from Taras Shevchonko Monument to the University. There are also gigantic oaks which are over 200 years old in the garden. The most popular place among young Kharkivites is the Zoo. It was found­ed in 1895 and has already celebrated its centenary. There are about 5 thousand animals represented 340 species of mammals, reptiles, birds and fishes from all continents.

Not far from Shevchenko Garden there is an astronomical observa­tory founded in 1808. For many years observatory was headed by aca­demic Barabashov. Near Shevchenko garden there is also the Opera and Ballet Theatre. Opposite the Theatre there is the Mirror Stream fountain, which was built in 1947 in honor of the victory in World War II.

Another famous park in Kharkiv is Gorky Park. It's famous for Children's Railroad. The Small Southern is near 4 kilometers long and connects Gorky Park with Forest Park. Front May till November youngrailroad enthusiasts come here to get knowledge and practical skills in this industry. They drive locomotives, work as train attendant, switch­men, and yard masters.

It turns out that there are sights worth to look at in Kharkiv. Our city is especially beautiful in spring when all parks and gardens are in blossom. We invite everyoneto find an opportunity to go sightseeing around Kharkiv.

**Comprehension**

**I. Complete the definitions with the words from the box**.

Tower, moat, stockade, craft, earthword

1. A bank of earth made as a mean of defence is an .
2. An activity involving a special skill at making things with your hands is a .
3. A high structure which may stand by itself or may form the part of a church or a castle is a .
4. A deep wide ditch usually filled with water, round a castle or a for­tress is a .
5. A fence made of upright logs fixed close together in the ground usually for defence is a

**II. Agree or disagree with statements**.

1. Kharkiv is the first capital of Ukraine.
2. It's as old as Kyiv.
3. Kharkiv is a modern city, you can hardly find there any old buildings.
4. The population of Kharkiv is over 5.0 million.
5. Kharkiv stands on the banks of the Kharkiv river.
6. The Kharkiv was deep and full-flowing in the 17th century.
7. Kharkiv was founded as the summer residence of Russian Tsar.
8. City's Main square is Svobody Square.
9. Kharkiv State University, Hotel Kharkiv and Derzgprom are situ­ated on Svobody Square.
10. The monument to Karazin is the symbol of Kharkiv.
11. Blagoveshchensky Cathedral is the only church in our city.
12. The oldest park in Kharkiv is Gorkiy Park.
13. Nearly all historical places are in the central part of Kharkiv.

**III.** **1. Answer the following questions,**

1. What is the population of Kharkiv?
2. When was it founded?
3. How did the city get its name?
4. Why was Kharkiv founded?
5. Why was Kharkiv fortress impregnable?
6. What is Kharkiv famous for?
7. What are the most famous churches in our city?
8. What is the oldest building?
9. What is the highest building?
10. Where is Organ Hall situated?
11. What is the main square of the city?
12. What is situated on Svobody square?
13. Who founded Kharkiv University?
14. What is Shevchenko Park famous for?
15. How old is the Zoo?
16. How long is Children's Railroad?
17. What other parks are there in the city?

**2. Complete the sentences.**

1. I'm proud my native city.
2. Kharkiv cannot compete such leaders of world tourism as

Venice, Rome or St. Petersburg.

1. It was founded 1654 a fortress.
2. The fortress was surrounded oak walls.
3. The sound of clock of Uspensky Cathedral is heard the city.
4. The monument University founder Karazin is the

University.

1. There is a colour and music fountain of the garden.
2. There is Mirror Stream Fountain the Opera Theatre.
3. Gorkiy Park is famous the Children's Railroad.

**WRITING COMPREHENSION TEST**

**For 11th Form Students**

**Directions:**

**In this test you will select from three writing tasks. Choose the one that you feel you are most capable to write about. You will then begin writing your essay on the pages pro­vided. When you are finished close your papers, lay down your pen and wait for us to collect your test materials**

1. It has been said that, "Not everything that is learned is contained in books." Compare and contrast knowl­edge gained from experience with knowledge gained from books. In your opinion, which source is more important? Why? When in your life did you learn something from experience that was extremely valuable?
2. Music is an important and popular form of artistic expression. Every culture has its own musical traditions. Many musical ideas and rhythms have been exchanged between cultures over the centuries. However, we are now living in a global era. Many of these traditions have been lost, and the world listens to much of the same music. What are the positive and negative aspects of this development? Do you think there is more or less diversity in a global musical culture? Do you think it is better that different cultures listen to the same music and adopt similar styles, or should they preserve their traditions? What do you think has changed about Ukraine's musical culture under the influence of these global musical trends?

3. Imagine that a new regulation has been passed stating that all future Olympic Games must be held in developing nations in order to promote economic develop­ment and stimulate discussion on the topic of poverty. How will this change the image of the Olympic Games? What benefits might the countries experience from hosting the games? In your opinion, are the Olympics only a sporting event or can they be a venue for addressing social issues, and why?

**SPEAKING COMPREHENSION TEST**

**For 11th Form Students**

**Directions:**

**In this test you will select three task slips from those before you. After selecting three, choose the one you feel you are most capable to speak about and return the other two to the table face down. Then take about a minute to collect your thoughts before you begin to speak on the topic. You may refer to the topic as need­ed. Take a deep breath and begin**

1. A well known proverb states: "When in Rome, do as the Romans do." What does this mean?  
Do you agree or disagree?

* What does this statement say about cultural sensitivity?
* When travelling in countries with different customs is this an important rule?
* What suggestions would you give to a foreigner travelling in your coun­try?

2. In our global community, immigration is an important topic of discussion.

* Why do people immigrate to other countries?
* List advantages and disadvantages of immigration for the people and coun­tries involved?
* How can immigrants adapt to their new country and culture?

3. What are some common occupations in your country? Which occupa­tions do you think are most respected by society and why?

* Which jobs are most common for men and for women?
* When you were a child, what kind of job did you want?
* Does it differ from the career you want to pursue now?

4. A foreign visitor has only one day to spend it in your country. Where should this traveller go? What one place  
should they see?

* What makes this place the most significant in your country?
* Give them directions on how to get there from the airport.
* What should they do and how should they act while in this place?

5. Many years ago, pupils graduating secondary schools were expected to know the basics of Latin, Greek and French. Yet today, many students leave school without knowing the basics of one foreign language.

* Which system of education do you prefer, the old or current?
* Is it important to learn a foreign language in school? Why?
* How could learning Latin, ancient Greek or other dead languages, help you in life?

6. In most American schools, students may begin to choose their classes after the tenth form. However, this  
means that many students may elect to take a photogra­phy class rather than Physics.

• What do you think about this system? Is it healthy for the pupils' minds? *.*

*•* Do students who choose not" to learn Physics have a disadvantage in the world? Explain.

•If you could choose to take certain courses, which would you choose and why?

7. Today, many people claim that even a simple pencil drawing is art. But had you lived 500 years ago, they would have told you that only the works of seriously trained painters, sculptors and architects are eligible to re­ceive the title of 'art.'

• In your opinion, what is the truest form of art? Why?

* How does art affect personally you? How does art make you feel?
* What is your favorite work of art? Artist? Why?

8. Given a chance to have any job in the world, what would you choose and why?

• What allure does this job hold for you?

•What changes would you make in your realm of influence? Why?

•How could you use this job to make the world a better place?

9. Exercise creates stronger, happier, and smarter people.

* Do you agree with this statement? Why or why not?
* Explain how you would improve physical education classes at your school.
* What are some ways to keep a healthy lifestyle? What are some bad habits to avoid?

10. You have the opportunity to raise money for a char­ity.

* Which cause do you choose and why?
* How do you intend to raise funds and generate sup­port within your community?
* What possible challenges do you think you may en­counter in your quest?

11. The invention of the Internet is one of the most revo­lutionary inventions of the past century.

* How has the Internet impacted your life?
* How has it impacted the lives of the people around you?
* What do you think life would be like without the Internet?

12. Adults and teenagers often misunder­stand each other.

* Do you think it's more difficult to be an adult or a teenager?
* What difficult decisions do teenagers face today? Adults?

• What similarities and differences do adults and teenagers have?

13. Often in Ukraine many generations of the same family live together in one house.

* What does this mean for the lives of the different family members?
* What roles do the different family members have?
* What is your own family like?

14. Imagine you woke up invis­ible.

* Where would you go and what would you do?
* What things would you do that are usually forbidden?

• How do other people's perceptions of us influence our actions?

15. Imagine there has been a cataclysmic world event, and the climate of Ukraine has suddenly become tropical.

* Describe the climate in Ukraine and the lifestyle of its inhabitants before the event.
* How would life change if the weather were tropical?
* What would you do in order to survive and be suc­cessful in that new environment?

. 16. Imagine you have won two million dollars, but you aren't allowed to spend the money on yourself.

* Describe how you would spend the money.
* After telling your loved ones about the situation how would your relationships change?
* Do you believe your own life would be improved by such an experience? Explain.

17. Your parents have decided to send you off to a prestigious boarding school.

* Give some reasons why this might be a good or bad idea.
* Are you mature enough to Uve on your own? Why or why not?
* How would a year at boarding school change your life?

18. In the United States the legal driving age is sixteen years old, and most young people drive regularly.

• How would having your own means of transporta­tion affect your lifestyle?

• What are some of the positives and negatives associated with teen driving?

• How would the ability to drive influence your relationship with your parents?

19. It is now clear that the world is getting warmer. Do you think this is a natural change or due to human activity?

•What would a warmer world be like? How might Ukraine be affected by global warming?

* How do you think countries can coop­erate and address the issue of global warm­ing?
* What can individuals do to improve their environment and reduce their waste?

20. Although humans have been flying in space for more than 50 years, we have not travelled very far from our planet.

•Do you think the destiny of human­ kind lies on earth or in space? Explain your opinion.

•Would you go into space if someone invited you? Why or why not?

•Do you think there is life on other planets? Why do you think so?

21. Many countries are now passing very strict laws against smoking.

* Do people have the right to smoke wherever they want? Why or why not?
* Do you think that governments should be able to control where people smoke? Explain.
* Does Ukraine have such laws? If so, should the laws be more or less strict?

22. Herbert Spencer once said, "The great aim of education is not knowledge but action."

* How do you interpret this statement?
* Do you agree that the purpose of education is to help make the world better?
* Do you think that knowledge itself has value? Ex­plain your answer.

Аудіювання

кожне правильно виконане завдання – 2 б., максимум – 40 б.

Читання – 1б., максимум – 44б.

Говоріння та письмо – максимум – 30 б.

За виправлення знімається 50% вартості правильно виконаного завдання.