**Завдання для ІІ етапу Всеукраїнської олімпіади з англійської мови**

**2021-2022 н.р.**

**8 клас**

**Аудіювання**

**Text: The Perfect Dog**

**New words: volunteer, scraggly, judge**

During summer vacations, I would volunteer at the vet’s, so I’d seen a lot of dogs. Minnie was by far the funniest-looking dog I’d ever seen. Thin curly hair barely covered her sausage-shaped body. Her bugged-out eyes always seemed surprised. And her tail looked like a rat’s tail.

She was brought to the vet to be put to sleep because her owners didn’t want her anymore. I thought Minnie had a sweet personality, though. No one should judge her by her looks, I thought. So the vet spayed her and gave her the necessary shots. Finally, I advertised Minnie in the local paper: “Funny-looking dog, well behaved, needs loving family”.

When a young man called, I warned him that Minnie was strange looking. The boy on the phone told me that his grandfather’s sixteen-year-old dog had just died. They wanted Minnie no matter what. I gave Minnie a good bath and fluffed up what was left of her scraggly hair. Then we waited for them to arrive.

At last, an old car drove up in front of the vet’s. Two kids raced to the door. They scooped Minnie into their arms and rushed her out to their grandfather, who was waiting in the car. I hurried behind them to see his reaction to Minnie.

Inside the car, the grandfather cradled Minnie in his arms and stroked her soft hair. She licked his face. Her rat-tail wagged around so quickly that it looked like it might fly off her body. It was love at first lick.

“She’s perfect!” the old man exclaimed.

I was thankful that Minnie had found the good home that she deserved.

That’s when I saw that the grandfather’s eyes were a milky white color — he was blind.

**Task 1. Mark sentences as true or false.**

1. The teller is a doctor.
2. Minnie had a rather unusual look.
3. Some people wanted the dog to die.
4. The veterinarian gave the dog an injection that killed her.
5. The teller decided to save the dog.
6. There was a protest campaign in the local newspaper.
7. The teller had to make a few phone calls.
8. The young man wanted a particular kind of dog.
9. The dog and her new master liked each other.
10. The old man had some health problems.

**Task 2. Choose the correct variant.**

1. We can come to a conclusion that the teller helped the vet

A. as a part of daily routine; B. on his own initiative;

C. for fun; D. against his will.

1. The dog looked strange because one could easily see her
2. eyes; B. body;
3. tail; D. skin.
4. Minnie’s masters wanted to
5. get rid of her; B. find her a new family;
6. have her treated; D. go to sleep.
7. The dog seemed to have
8. a nice tail; B. nice hair;

 C. a nice character; D. a nice appearance.

1. The vet made all the necessary
2. corrections; B. reflections;

 C. inflections; D. attractions.

1. The teller used the media to address
2. the dog’s masters; B. the public;

C. the vet; D. the dog.

1. The man who called needed a dog
2. to eat somebody; B. to hunt somebody;

 C. to please somebody; D. to find somebody.

1. The dog seemed to get a good … before leaving.
2. caring; B. beating;

 C. piercing; D.sharing.

1. At the vet’s the two boys moved very

А. quickly; B. calmly;

С.confidently; D. indifferently.

1. In the car, Minnie’s tail showed her

 A. readiness to fly; B. wish to escape;

 C. eagerness to eat; D. emotional state.

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**8 клас**

**Читання**

**Text II: Kids need exercise, but what kind?**

Haley Moran-Wollens is not an elite athlete. She is a 13-year-old who, like lots of other teen­agers, wants to be fit. And, like a growing number of teenagers whose parents can afford it, she has a personal trainer.

In her case, the trainer is Rodica Vranceanu, who charges $74 an hour for after school workouts at Radu Physical Center, a gym in Midtown Manhattan.

“I don’t want to be the skinniest”, Haley said. “I just don’t want to work out. But a lot of people do it for nice bodies, even at my age”.

Though personal training is by no means the norm for American children, a small but growing number of their parents are paying the membership fees to private gyms for aerobics, weight lifting, and body-molding activities once considered for adults only.

At the Spectrum Club in Valencia, California, children aged 13 to 17 can become Teen Fitmembers.

“They tend to go for the stationary bicycles and weights”, says Cindy Breakfield, sports manager, who added that personal trainers were available for the younger set.

The East coast Athletic Club in Port Washington, N.Y., has a program called Excel, which offers personal training at $45 an hour to children aged 12 to 17, says Christopher Patti, the fitness director.

Some health experts hail the trend, saying that too many children do not get enough exercise.But others disagree.

“It’s a sad precedent”, said Richard Killingsworth, a scientist at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta. “We are teaching a behavior that it’s O.K. to be sedentary all day except for the one-hour exercise class. In the past decade, our children have lost the idea of what it is to enjoy being young and physically active”.

**Task 1. Choose the correct variant.**

1. 1. Haley Moran-Wollens can be characterized as…

**A.**a girl that wants to be in good shape; **B.** a competitive athlete;

**C.** a girl with little money; **D.** a personal trainer working with

 teenagers.

1. 2. Personal training for … is becoming more popular in America.
2. retirees; **B.** adults;

**C.** teenagers; **D.** small children.

1. 3. Using personal trainers might seem

**A.**fairly expensive **B.** quite boring;

**C.** pretty useless; **D.** mostly useless.

1. 4. The article states that a lot of teenagers try to

**A.**just lose weight; **B.** look nice;

**C.** be strong; **D.** kill free time.

1. 5. All of the following are physical fitness centers in the article EXCEPT…

**A.**Excel; **B.** Eastcoast Athletic Club;

**C.** Spectrum Club; **D.** Radu Physical Center.

1. 6. The article implies that most of the US schoolchildren

**A.**use personal fitness trainers; **B.** use traditional sport activities;

**C.** never take up sports; **D.** look like adults.

7**.**  One can conclude that

**A.**adults tend to look like teenagers; **B.** more teenagers quit difficult sports;

**C.** sports become younger; **D.** fitness activities are concentrated in

 one area.

1. 8. The idea of personal training for schoolchildren faces

**A.**ultimate support and understanding; **B.** absolute resistance;

**C.** both approval and disapproval; **D.** none of the above.

1. 9. According to Richard Killingsworth, personal trainers for teenagers are…

**A.**a good way for teenagers to stay fit.; **B** not normal for all American children;

**C.** too expensive for all families; **D** allowing teens to be inactive.

1. 10. In the last paragraph, the word “sedentary” most probably means:

A.energetic; **B.**hard-working;

**C.** unhappy; **D.** inactive.

**9 клас**

**Аудіювання**

**(From “The Hazards of the Couch" by Ronnie Caryn Rabin, *The New York Times,* 2018.)**

*Sedentary* - сидячий

Many of us sit in front of a computer for eight hours a day, and then go home and head for the couch to surf the Web or watch television, exchanging one seat and screen for another. Even if we try to squeeze in an hour at the gym, is it enough to counteract all that motionless sitting?

A mounting body of evidence suggests not.

Increasingly, research is focusing not on how much exercise people get, but how much of their time is spent in sedentary activity, and the harm that does.

The latest findings, published this week in The Journal of the American College of Cardiology, indicate the amount of leisure time spent sitting in front of a screen can have such an overwhelming, seemingly irreparable impact on one’s health that physical activity doesn’t produce much benefit.

The study followed 4,512 middle-aged Scottish men for a little more than four years on average. It found that those who said they spent two or more leisure hours a day sitting in front of a screen were at double the risk of a heart attack or other cardiac event compared with those who watched less. Those who spent four or more hours of recreational time in front of a screen were 50 per cent more likely to die of any cause. It didn’t matter whether the men were physically active for several hours a week — exercise didn’t mitigate the risk associated with the high amount of sedentary screen time.

The study is not the first to suggest that sedentary activities like television viewing may be harmful. A last year study found that men who spent more than 23 hours a week watching TV and sitting in their cars were more likely to die of heart disease than those who sat for 11 hours a week or less, even if they exercised. And a 2017 study reported that young children who watch one and a half to five and a half hours of TV a day have higher blood pressure than those who watch less than half an hour, even if they are thin and physically active.

Another small study found that when overweight adults cut their TV time in half, they burned more calories than those who watched five hours or more a day. Children whose TV time is cut tended to eat less, but that wasn't true for adults. And the light activities adults filled their time with, like reading and playing board games, actually burned more calories than watching TV.

In both the United States and Britain, people are spending three to four hours a day on average watching television, said the study's author, Dr. Emmanuel Stamatakis, of the department of epidemiology and public health at University College London.

“This is excessive,” he said. “It is more than 20 per cent of total waking time for most people.” And, he added, “it’s 100 per cent discretionary".

**TASK 1. Write TRUE if the statement is true and FALSE if it is false.**

1. People who spend most of their free time watching TV have a low risk for developing health problems.
2. According to the author, the results of the study were unique and previously unknown.
3. Squeezing in an hour at the gym can counteract the effect of motionless sitting.
4. Children who watch a lot of television may have high blood pressure, even if they are thin and active.
5. If you cut your TV watching time in half, you burn more calories than someone who does not.
6. Other casual activities, like reading books, are just as damaging as watching TV.
7. In the US and Britain, people spent 30 minutes on average watching TV.
8. Adults who watch less TV eat less.
9. Eating a healthy diet can counteract the effects of a sedentary life.
10. Spending two or more leisure hours in front of a screen doubles one’s risk of a heart attack.

**TASK 2. Choose the correct letter: A, B, C, or D.**

1.This text describes an article recently written in which publication?

1. The Journal of the American Medical Association.
2. The British Journal of Health Sciences.
3. The National Cardiology and Pulmonology Newspaper.
4. The Journal of the American College of Cardiology.

2.Which nationality is not mentioned in the text?

1. Irish.
2. Scottish.
3. American.
4. British.

3.The study followed how many men?

1. 2.215.
2. 4.512.
3. 400.
4. 4.000.

4.The Author of the study works in which department?

1. Cardiology and Pulmonology.
2. Epidemiology and Public Health.
3. Education and Psychology.
4. Landscape and Architecture.

5.Which activity burns the most calories?

1. Playing a board game.
2. Watching TV.
3. Watching a computer.
4. Sitting in the car.

6. Participants in the study, who watched TV four or more hours a day:

1. Received a reward of 50 dollars.
2. Had a high blood pressure.
3. Were more likely to develop heart problems.
4. Were more likely to die of any cause.

7.An exercise regime had which effect on the blood pressure of sedentary people:

1. None.
2. It reversed heart disease.
3. It made their conditions worse.
4. It made them more likely to eat.

8.According to the article, time spent in front of the television is:

1. Mandatory for all Americans and British.
2. Discretionary for everyone.
3. Well-spent.
4. A healthy alternative to board games.

9.The article associates all of the following with watching too much television, except:

1. Heart disease.
2. Burning fewer calories.
3. Over-eating.
4. High blood pressure.

10.Children who watch more TV:

1. Have more free time.
2. Eat less.
3. Have high blood pressure.
4. Exercise more.

**9 клас**

**Читання**

**TEXT 3: From «Native Americans» on Nativeamericans.com, 2006.**

Native Americans are peoples who occupied North America before the arrival of the Euro­peans in the 15th century. They have long been known as Indians because of the belief pre­valent at the time of Columbus that the Americas were the outer reaches of the Indies (hence the name ‘East Indies’). Most scholars agree that Native Americans came into the Western Hemisphere from Asia via the Bering Strait in a series of migrations. From Alaska they spread east and south.

The several waves of migration are said to account for the many native linguistic fami­lies while the common origin is used to explain the physical characteristics that Native Ame­ricans have in common (though with considerable variation): Mongoloid features, coarse, straight black hair, dark eyes, sparse body hair, and a skin color ranging from yellow-brown to reddish brown. Many scholars accept evidence of Native American existence in the Ame­ricas back more than 25,000 years. In pre-Columbian times (prior to 1492) the Native Ame­rican population of the area north of Mexico is estimated to have been between one and two million.

There is no part of the world with as many distinctly different native languages as the Western Hemisphere. Although most of the Native American languages that were spoken at the time of the European arrival in the New World in the late 15th century have become extinct, many of them are still in use today.

**TASK 1. Choose the correct letter A, B, C, or D**

1.**After migrating across the Bering Strait to Alaska, the Native Americans ... east and south**.

1. looked
2. moved
3. encouraged
4. hunted

2.**All of the following statements about Native Americans are true EXCEPT that ...**

1. their languages are extremely diverse.
2. they have a common appearance.
3. they arrived in the Americas prior to the year 1500.
4. most of the Native American languages are still spoken today.

3.**Why were the Americas called the ‘East Indies’ by Columbus?**

1. It was thought that the Americas were actually part of the Indies.
2. According to Columbus, the Native Americans looked like Indians from India.
3. The East Indies are located in the Pacific Ocean.
4. The land and resources of the New World were very similar to that of the Indies.

4.**Which of the following is NOT a feature of a Native American?**

1. dark eyes
2. curly hair
3. coarse hair
4. Asian-looking features

5.**Why do Native Americans look so similar, yet speak so many different distinct languages?**

1. They were trying to establish new societies in the New World.
2. Each tribe invented a new language before arriving in Alaska.

Шіі

1. Migrants crossed the Bering Strait at the same time and then spread over the continent.
2. They all migrated from Asia, but at different times.

**Аудіювання**

**10 клас**

**Text**

The term “artificial intelligence” was first used by Professor John McCarthy in 1956. However,

the idea of creating “thinking machines” appears over and over again throughout history. In the 3rd century ВС, a Chinese engineer called Mo Ti made mechanical birds, dragons and soldiers and much later, in 18th century Europe, the nobility was delighted by mechanical figures which moved by clockwork. It seemed that making machines that moved and looked like human beings was easy: the difficult part would be to create a machine that could think like a human being.

When computers appeared in the 1950s, many people thought that it would not be long before

these impressive machines started talking, thinking for themselves and taking over the world. People predicted all kinds of things, from robot servants to computerized houses. None of it happened.

Despite the billions of dollars and years of research given to developing artificial intelligence, computers are still unable to hold a normal conversation with a human being. In fact, although computers today can process information thousands of times faster than they could fifty years ago, they are only two or three times better at using human language than they were back then.

In addition, the huge increase in computer use has proved that today’s computers, with their windows, mice, icons and commands, do not operate in the same way as the human brain. If this were not true, there would be no need for the thousands of tech support staff employed by call centres.

The trouble is that, even though computers can turn speech into text, recognize objects by using

cameras, search through endless amounts of data and even use robot mechanisms to move like human beings, they are unable to put all these abilities together and actually think and function like human beings. One of the reasons for this is that scientists still do not know much about how the human brain works, so it is impossible to program computers to copy the brain’s processes.

As for language, there is not much hope of computers ever being able to chat with human beings. Human language is complex and does not follow clear enough rules for computers to understand. A machine may be able to work out the grammar of a sentence, but it still cannot understand its meaning. It looks like the science fiction fans who dream of robots which look and act just like us had better keep on dreaming.

**Task 1. Mark the sentences as true or false.**

1. It is not very difficult to create a human-looking machine.

2. Mechanical birds and soldiers appeared in 18th century Europe.

3. In the 1950s people believed that robots would take over the world.

4. According to the text a lot of money has been spent in vain so far.

5. Artificial intelligence cannot ensure chattering to human beings yet.

6. Modern computers are based on the same principles as the human brain.

7. Today computers cannot think for themselves.

8. The greatest success has been increasing the speed of processing information.

9. Abilities to walk and talk are successfully imitated by modern computers.

10. Dreams of science fiction fans have been realized.

**Task 2. Choose the correct variant.**

11. According to the text, people have been trying to create thinking machines …

A. since the third century ВС.

B. since the 1950s.

C. since the 18th century.

D. since history began.

12. In the 18th century, mechanical figures….

A. were operated by engines.

B. amused wealthy people.

C. were difficult to make.

D. could be used as clocks.

13. People expected computers to be able to talk because …

A. they were very expensive.

B. they were impressed by computers.

C. they were afraid of silent mechanical servants.

D. they believed in computerized houses.

14. Fifty years ago, computers were ….

A.thousands of times worse at using human language.

B. two or three times slower at processing information

C.thousands of times slower at processing information.

D. two or three times worse at understanding human language.

15. We need technical support staff because …

A. today’s computers have icons and mice.

B. so many people use computers these days.

C. computers and people do not work in the same way.

D. we have so many call centres these days.

16. Computers cannot think like human beings because ….

A. scientists can’t program them to do so.

B. we do not know enough about the human brain.

C. computers can’t copy human thought processes.

D. computers do not have robot mechanisms.

17. Computers cannot use human language because ….

A. they do not understand different grammar structures.

B. humans speak with different accents.

C. they cannot work out what sentences mean.

D. humans don’t want to chat with computers.

18. What was NOT mentioned about computers is that they …

A. can look for specific information.

B. can turn a written text into speech.

C. can use optical recognition.

D. can process data fast.

19. We cannot use computers to …

A. model human thinking processes.

B. create moving machines.

C. translate separate words.

D. find specific information.

20. According to the text, the ability of computers to talk is …

A. quite possible.

B. rather doubtful.

C. taken for granted.

D. never spoken about.

**10 клас**

**Читання**

**Text**

Given the choice, most people would prefer not to climb alive volcano. But for Hazel Rymer, it’s all in a day’s work, and she loves her job.

Studying volcanoes is a demanding profession. Hazel Rymer frequently has to struggle through

rainforests, climb to the top of mountains, then climb 200 meters into the crater of active volcanoes. But the 38-year-old volcanologist does her best to make it sound less alarming than it is. “Driving to work is riskier”, she insists. “And the deepest I go into the crater of a volcano is about 300 meters. I generally just scramble down then scramble back up again”, she adds, trying to make it all sound as ordinary as taking the dog for a walk.

Hazel has been studying volcanoes for a long time, so it’s not surprising she is used to the danger. Her interest in volcanoes began while she was learning Latin at school. A teacher gave her a book about Pompeii. “I remember reading about the eruption of Vesuvius and the destruction of the city”, she explains. The thought of all those Pompeians just frozen in time had quite an effect on me. Twenty years later, this fascination is still strong. “I suppose you sense that volcanoes have this dangerous beauty, and that never leaves you”, she smiles. “I still get excited when I approach one I haven’t encountered before”.

Nowadays, volcanoes are getting more and more unpredictable. There have been many changes

in sea level caused by global warming and melting icecaps. These have resulted in some dormant volcanoes erupting, so studying them is more hazardous than ever before. Hazel seems unconcerned.

“I don’t take any unnecessary risks and I don’t try to make situations dangerous”, she says. “If

things happen, they happen”. However, she has had some frightening moments. Her worst experience was on the slopes of Mount Etna in Sicily. While she was taking measurements on the edge of the lava flow, she was slowly surrounded by lava. “I had a choice of walking 10 hours to get around the lava flow or just walking across it”, she explains. She chose to pick a path across the cooler rocks in the lava stream. “I guess it was 50 meters. The flow was 1,000°C, so if you hesitated your boots would begin to melt. It was scary, but it really was a practical decision — there wasn’t time to do anything else”.

And what about the future? “I haven’t been to the volcanoes in Indonesia yet. And I would love to spend some time working in the Antarctic”, she says. “I would also like to know why quiet lava flows erupt from some volcanoes and why other volcanoes go bang”. In other words, Hazel Rymer won’t be exchanging her volcanoes for the relative safety of driving to work just yet.

**Choose the correct variant.**

1. Given the choice, most people would prefer not to:

A. climb alive volcano;

B. descend a live volcano;

C. mount a live volcano;

D. ascend alive volcano.

2. Studying volcanoes is a … profession.

A. challenging;

B. frustrating;

C. rigorous;

D. solemn.

3. The word “scramble” in line 8 most probably means:

A. jumble;

B. rush;

C. mess up;

D. mix up.

4. It may be inferred that Hazel Rymer got interested in volcanoes while she was:

A. teaching;

B. working;

C. educating;

D. studying.

5. Nowadays, volcanoes are getting more and more:

A. regular;

B. volatile;

C. explosive;

D. humdrum.

6. The word “dormant” in line 20 most probably means:

A. undeveloped;

B. active;

C. hidden;

D. sleeping.

7. One can make a conclusion that Hazel Rymer will:

A. substitute volcanoes;

B. explore volcanoes;

C. operate volcanoes;

D. pursuit volcanoes

 **11 КЛАС**

**АУДІЮВАННЯ.**

**TEXT: From «Marie Smith», Feb 7, 2008,** The Economist.

Glossary:

 afar — здалека

spruce — хвойнедерево

remnant — відбиток, залишок

halibut — палтус

Beyond the town of Cordova, on Prince William Sound in south-eastern Alaska, the Cop­per River delta branches out in silt and swamp into the gulf. Marie Smith, growing up there, knew there was a particular word in Eyak, her language, for the silky, gummy mud that squished between her toes. The driftwood she found on the shore, acquired a different name if it had a proper shape and was not a broken, tangled mass. If she got lost among the flat, winding creeks her panicky thoughts were not of north, south, east or west, but of ‘upri­ver,’ ‘downstream,’ and the tribes, Eskimo and Tlingit, who lived on other side. And if they asked her name it was not Marie but rather an Eyak word meaning ‘a sound that calls peo­ple from afar.’

Up river out of town stretched the taiga, rising steadily to the Chugach Mountains and covered with black spruce. The spruce was an Eyak dictionary in itself, from lisp, the neat, conical tree, to its wiry root, useful for baskets; from, its blue-green, flattened needles, which could be brewed for beer or tea, to its resin, from which came pitch to make canoes watertight. The Eyak were fishermen who, thousands of years before, were thought to ha­ve crossed the Bering Strait in their boats. Marie’s father still fished for a living, as did most of the men in Cordova. While the neighboring Athapaskan tribes, who had crossed the strait on snowshoes, had dozens of terms for the condition of ice and snow, Eyak vocabulary was rich with particular words for black abalone, red abalone, ribbon weed and tubular kelp, drag nets and dipping nets and different sizes of rope. One word, demexch, meant a soft and treacherous spot in the ice over a body of water: a bad place to walk on, but possibly a good one to squat beside with a fishing line or a spear.

This universe of words and observations was already fading when Marie was young. In 1933 there were 38 Eyak-speakers left, and white people with their grim faces and intrusi­ve microphones, as they always appeared to her, were already coming to sweep up the remnants of the language. At home her mother donned a kushsl, or apron, to make cakes in a round mixing bowl; but at school ‘barbarous’ Eyak was forbidden. It went unheard, too, in the salmon factory where Marie worked after fourth grade, canning in industrial quantities the noble fish her people had hunted with respect, naming not only every part of it but the separate stems and shoots of the red salmonberries they ate with the dried roe.

As the spoken language died, so did the stories of tricky Creator-Raven and the magi­cal loon, of giant animals and tiny homunculi with fish-spears no bigger than a matchstick. People forgot why ‘hat’ was the same word as ‘hammer’, or why the word for a leaf was also the word for a feather, as though trees and birds shared one organic life. They lost the sense that grouped apples, beads and pills together as round, foreign, possibly deceiving things. They neglected the superstitions that kept fish and animals separate, and would not let fish-skin and animal hide be sewn in the same coat; and they could not remember exact­ly why they built little wooden huts over gravestones, as if to give more comfortable shel­ter to the dead.

Mrs. Smith herself seemed cavalier about the language for a time. She married a white man, William Smith, and brought up nine children, telling them odd Eyak words but finding they were not interested. Eyak became a language for talking either to herself, or to God. Only when her last surviving older sister died, in the 1990s, did she realise that she was the last of the line. From that moment she became an activist, a tiny figure with a determi­ned jaw and a colourful beaded hat, campaigning to stop clear-cutting in the forest (where Eyak split-log lodges decayed among the blueberries) and to get Eyak bones decently bu­ried. She was the chief of her nation, as well as its only full-blooded member.

She drank too much, but gave it up; she smoked too much, coughing her way through interviews in a room full of statuettes of the Pillsbury Doughboy, in which she said her spi­rit would live when she was dead. Most outsiders were told to buzz off. But one scholar, Michael Krauss of the University of Alaska at Fairbanks, showed such love for Eyak, pain­stakingly recording its every suffix and prefix and glottal stop and nasalization, that she worked happily with him to compile a grammar and a dictionary; and Elizabeth Kolbert of the New Yorker was allowed to talk when she brought fresh halibut as a tribute. Without those two visitors, almost nothing would have been known of her.

As a child she had longed to be a pilot, flying boat-planes between the islands of the Sound. An impossible dream, she was told, because she was a girl. As an old woman, she said she believed that Eyak might be resurrected in the future. Just as impossible, scoffed the experts: in an age where perhaps half the planet’s languages will disappear over the next century, killed by urban migration or the Internet or the triumphal march of English, Eyak has no chance. For Mrs. Smith, however, the death of Eyak meant the not-to-be-imagined disappearance of the world.

**TEST 1.**

**Write TRUE if the statement is true and FALSE if it is false.**

1. The Eyak lived in south-western Alaska.
2. Marie’s father worked as a fisherman.
3. In 1933, there were only forty-eight Eyak speakers left.
4. After fifth grade, Marie started working in a salmon-canning factory.
5. In Eyak, the word for leaf is the same as the word for feather.
6. In Eyak superstition, small wooden huts were built over the graves of the dead.
7. At her death, Marie Smith was the only remaining full-blooded member of her tribe.
8. Marie believed that her spirit would continue living in statues of the Pillsbury Doughboy.
9. Michael Krauss was allowed to visit Marie because he brought her fresh halibut.

10. Over the next century, perhaps a quarter of the world’s languages will disappear.

**TEST 2.**

**Choose the correct letter A, B,** C, **or D.**

1.Marie’s Eyak name means ...

1. ‘the girl who runs east and west.’
2. 'lost amongst the creeks.’
3. ‘a sound that calls people from afar.’
4. ‘a movement upstream.’

2.The Eyak used the needles of the black spruce tree to ...

1. make tar to cover the outside of their boats.
2. weave baskets.
3. brew beer and tea.
4. sew fishing nets.

3.The Eyak tribe came to Alaska ...

1. to find good fishing.
2. by crossing the Bering Strait in boats.
3. with the Eskimo people.
4. by walking across the Bering Strait in snowshoes.

4.Based on their languages, we know that the most important thing to Eyak people was...

1. apples and beads.
2. snow and ice.
3. fish and rope.
4. leaves and feathers.

5.As a child, Marie thought that white people had ... faces.

1. intrusive
2. grim
3. smiling
4. barbarous

6.As the Eyak language died, which of the following was NOT forgotten?

1. The story of the Creator-Raven.
2. Why the word for hat is the same as hammer.
3. Why every part of every fish had a name.
4. The superstition that kept fish and animals separate.

7.Marie realized that she and her language were important only ...

1. when her older sister died.
2. after her children told her they did not want to learn Eyak.
3. because of the visitors that came.
4. when she became chief of the Eyak nation.

8.In her old age, which of these things did Marie NOT do?

1. become an activist for the proper burial of Eyak bones
2. fight against clear-cutting in forests
3. help create an Eyak dictionary
4. become a designer of colorful, beaded, Eyak hats

9.Marie was told it was impossible to become a pilot because ...

1. all Eyak people are fishermen.
2. she was a girl.
3. no one spoke the Eyak language.
4. her English was not very good.

10.The reason for the Eyak language’s disappearance is that...

1. Marie died.
2. it was considered to be ‘barbarous.’
3. English speakers forbade the language from schools.
4. All of the above.

**11 Клас**

**Читання**

**TEXT :From «The Fire Element», from** [**www.spiritsingles.com/astrology**](http://www.spiritsingles.com/astrology)

**Glossary:** Aries - Стрілець Sagittarius - Овен haste - необачність, нерозважливість

The first element is Fire, represented by the signs Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius. For these people, the first reaction to everything is a physical one. They are the ones most likely to «shoot first and ask questions later». Before they assess the practicality of their actions, be­fore considering the emotional consequences, and before intellectual perceptions have a chance to impose control, Fire sign people need to do something. The moment their inte­rest is aroused, they charge into battle unarmed. In their haste to do something important details may be forgotten or disregarded. They can be unmindful of how their careless ac­tions may hurt or infringe on the rights of others. The positive side of their animated natu­res is that fire signs possess great courage. They are willing to take chances and do things others would not attempt. Their accomplishments can be legendary if they learn to chan­nel their energy constructively into worthwhile endeavors and develop the patience to comple­te the projects they initiate. Fire sign people are the most physically active. Aries likes to be active simply as a release of energy. Leo wants to get around in order to enjoy the at­tention and sociable companionship of others. Sagittarius loves the freedom that comes from being physically independent.

**Choose the correct letter A, B,** C, **or D.**

1. People who are born under the Fire element are known to respond with ...
2. their minds
3. their bodies
4. emotions
5. practical thinking
6. The phrase «shoot first and ask questions later» means ...
7. to be good at sports
8. to ask questions
9. to be impulsive
10. to be very practical
11. When Fire Signs are intrigued, they ...
12. accomplish great things.
13. pay close attention to details.
14. put others feelings first.
15. react without thinking.
16. All of these favorable characteristics are about Fire element people EXCEPT:
17. they are brave
18. they try things some people may not undertake
19. they are energetic
20. they are patient
21. Which sign of the Fire Element gets pleasure from camaraderie and being the focus of others?
22. Sagittarius
23. Leo
24. Aries
25. None of these

**Завдання для писемного мовлення.**

**11 form.**

An international magazine is running a writing competition. The subject: What makes your country special. You have decided to enter the competition. Write an article and:

* say why your country is special,
* write about the food in your country,
* mention one or more of the most beautiful or interesting places in your country.

Write your article in at least 150 words and in an appropriate style.

**10 form.**

A local ecological group has recently held a demonstration outside a local shopping centre to protest against the excessive use of plastic bags. Write an article for your school website and:

* describe the course of events during the demonstration,
* recommend measures that the shopping centre should take regarding the plastic bags.

Write your article in at least 150 words.

**9 form.**

You have just returned from a package holiday which didn`t meet your expectations. Write a letter to a travel agency responsible for the arrangements of your package holiday and:

* explain what the reasons of your disappointment are;
* recommend measures that the travel agency should take in order to improve its service.

Write your article in at least 150 words. Do not write your own name, any dates, addresses or other personal information.

**8 form.**

 Describe your perfect day, including location and weather. What activities did you do? With whom did you spend it? How that day was different than any other day? Do you think it’s possible to have a perfect day? Why?