**Департамент освіти Вінницької міської ради**

**Міський методичний кабінет**

**Міська альтернативна олімпіада з англійської мови**

**для учнів 7 – х класів**

**2014 – 2015 навчальний рік**

**Усний тур**

1. My family and me

2. My friend (appearance, character)

3. Home duties. Household chores

4. My hobby and hobbies of my family.

5. Health and care.

6. Cinema. Visiting the cinema.

7. Theatre. Visiting the theatre.

8. London sightseeing.

9. Kyiv sightseeing.

10. School life. After school activities.

11. Why do we study English?

12. My last summer holidays.

13. Sports in my life.

14. Food. Favourite dishes and cooking.

15. Shops and shopping.

16. My native town. Its historical places.17. Books in our life.

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**Аудіювання**

**Варіант 1**

**BOYS AND GIRLS**

Boys tend to play outside, in large groups that are hierarchically structured. Their groups have a leader who tells others what to do and how to do it, and resists doing what other boys propose. It is by giving orders that high status is negotiated. Another way boys achieve status is to take centre stage by telling stories and jokes, and by challenging the stories and jokes of others. Boys’ games have winners and losers and elaborate systems of rules that are frequently the subjects of arguments. Finally, boys are frequently heard to boast about their skills, likes and possessions, and argue about who is best at what.

Girls, on the other hand, play in small groups or pairs. The centre of a girl’s social life is her best friend. Within the group, intimacy is key: differentiation is measured by relative closeness. In their most frequent games, such as jump rope and hopscotch, everyone gets a turn. Many of their activities (such as playing with dolls) do not have winners or losers. Although some girls are certainly more skilled than others, girls are expected not to boast about it, or show that they think they are better than the others. Girls don’t give orders: they express their preferences as suggestions, and suggestions are likely to be accepted.

1. **Listen to the text and mark the statements True or False.**
   1. Boys tend to play outside, in small groups that are hierarchically structured.
   2. Boys groups have a leader who tells others what to do and how to do it.
   3. Another way boys achieve status is to take centre stage by telling stories and jokes.
   4. Boys are frequently heard to boast about their skills, likes and possessions, and argue about who is best at what.
   5. Boys’ games have winners and losers and elaborate systems of rules.
   6. The centre of a girl’s social life is her mother.
   7. Many of their activities have winners or losers.
   8. In the most frequent girl’s games, such as jump rope and badminton, everyone gets a turn.
   9. Girls usually play in small groups or pairs.
   10. Girls don’t give orders: they express their preferences as suggestions, and suggestions are likely to be accepted.
2. **Listen to the text and circle the correct option.**

1. Boys tend to play \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, in large groups that are hierarchically structured.

a ) football

b) outside

c) inside

2. The boys groups have a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who tells others what to do and how to do it.

a) trainer

b) leader

c) chief

3. Girls, on the other hand, play in small \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) rooms or classes

b) groups or pairs

c) teams or pairs

4. Boys’ games have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and elaborate systems of rules.

a) losers and chief

b) players and referee

c) winners and losers

5. Boys gain leadership by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a) caring and sharing

b) voting democratically

c) giving orders.

6. Boys often argue about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a) their skill, likes and possessions.

b) who wins and loses.

c) playing with dolls.

7. Girls usually play \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a) in big groups.

b) in twos or not very large groups.

c) chess because they don’t enjoy playing hopscotch or jump rope.

8. Girls \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a) never boast about their skills.

b) do not often boast about their skills.

c) are more skilled than boys.

9. The centre of a girl’s social life is her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a) dearest mother

b) boyfriend

c) best friend

10. Many of girl’s activities (such as playing with dolls) do not have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) winners

b) winners or losers

c) losers

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**Аудіювання**

**Варіант 2**

**My First Movie!**

Story By: Andrew Frinkle

Becky had never been to a movie before. Sure, she’d seen movies at home on the TV or at a friend’s house, but this was different! She was actually going to the theatre to see one. She tried to imagine what it would be like.

Mom said it was a really big screen. Dad said there were lots of speakers all around so the sound surrounded you. She wondered what else she would see and hear there. It sounded fun. She did like movies at home, but would this be better?

It was a long ride to the theatre, or at least it seemed that way. When they pulled up in the parking lot outside, the place seemed so big! There were lots of posters of movies on the walls outside, all surrounded by bright lights. The smell of popcorn came out through the doors, all buttery and nice as they bought their tickets.

Once inside, they stopped at the snack bar for a big bag of popcorn they could share and a large soda with three straws in it. Then they went up a ramp to where a man checked their ticket. Becky could hardly breathe, she was so excited!

They went down a hallway with lots of cool posters and big cardboard advertisements for the newest movies. It was so thrilling. They found their theatre and went in the dark room, going down another short walkway until they saw all of the seats. It was so big inside! There must be hundreds of chairs, she thought.

People gathered in, sitting in rows, munching popcorn and chatting before the movie started. The lights dimmed soon after, and the screen came on. Upcoming movie previews were exciting on such a huge screen! There were a few movies that Becky thought looked like fun.

Wow, Mom sure was right. Then the movie started and the theatre speakers kicked on. Dad had been right, too! Becky could feel the seats vibrate with the noise. It was an amazing experience.

Over an hour later with popcorn gone, soda empty, and the movie over, Becky and her parents left the dark room. It was so bright outside. Becky reluctantly left the theatre, wondering when she’d see it next.

“Well? Did you like it?” Her parents asked as they got back in the car.

“That was awesome. Let’s come here again some time!” Becky grinned.

1. **Listen to the text and mark the statements True or False.**

1. Becky had been to a movie the day before.

2. Becky had seen movies at home on the TV or at a friend’s house.

3. Mom and Dad said it was a really big round screen and there were lots of speakers all around.

4. It was a fast ride to the theatre, or at least it seemed that way.

5. There were lots of posters of movies on the walls outside the theatre.

6. The smell of popcorn and hamburgers came out through the doors.

7. They stopped at the snack bar for a big bag of popcorn and a large juice.

8. Becky could hardly breathe, she was so scared.

9. It was so big inside the dark room and there must be thousands of chairs.

10. Becky could feel the seats vibrate with the noise.

1. **Listen to the text and circle the correct option.**

1. Becky \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to a movie before.

a) had never been

b) had been

c) went

2. Becky had seen movies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or at a friend’s house.

a) at home on TV

b) at home on computer

c) at the cinema

3. There are a really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all around.

a) round screen and lots of visitors

b) big screen and lots of speakers

c) huge screen and lots of lights

4. There were lots \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on the walls outside.

a) of lights

b) of posters of movie stars

c) of posters of movies

5. The smell of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ came out through the doors.

a) popcorn

b) popcorn and hamburgers

c) soup

6. They bought a big bag of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with three straws in it.

a) chips and a large juice

b) rice and large soda

c) popcorn and a large soda

7. Becky could hardly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, she was so excited!

a) breathe

b) speak

c) think

8. They went down a hallway with\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the newest movies.

a) lots of cool posters and big lights

b) big cardboard advertisements and photos

c) lots of cool posters and big cardboard advertisements

9. It was so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ inside!

a) dark

b) big

c) cold

10. Becky and her parents left the dark room \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) when popcorn gone and soda emptied

b) when the movie ended

c) over a half an hour later

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**Аудіювання**

**Варіант 3**

**Wild Grape Jelly**

Story By: Andrew Frinkle

April was walking the dog one day when she noticed some vines hanging along the street. They had dark little fruit hanging from them that looked a lot like grapes, only smaller. It got her curious, so she took a leaf home to check it out. She searched around on the Internet and found some books, and she found out that they were wild grapes.

The next day when she was walking the dog, she tried a few of them. Just to make sure, she only had a couple, and then she waited to make sure she didn’t get sick. They were very tart, not at all like the grapes you buy at the store. They were almost more like blueberries or blackberries. They had good flavor, though, and she didn’t get sick.

April had an idea. She would collect as many as she could, and then make something out of them. It was hard, sweaty work with a bucket tied to her waist. She picked a huge pot full of them and took them home. Then, she rinsed them off and plucked off the stems. She was left with a giant pot full of glistening little grapes.

She decided to start by making juice. She mashed them in the pot with a spoon and a potato masher, warming them on the stove. The juice heated up, killing the germs. The juice bubbled and then cooled. She tried a sip. Wow! That was good, but so tart. She added some sugar to balance it out. That was way better than store-bought juice!

She left some as juice, a small pitcher of it, but it seemed like a waste of fruit. She’d strained out seeds and skins, but there was still a lot left. She got out her mixer, ground up the skins with the juice, and then strained it once more. Now she had a thick sauce, which she added pectin to. Pectin is used to make jams and jellies. This thickened it up enough that it was like blueberry syrup for pancakes, except it was wild grape syrup!

The final leftovers, she strained and pressed one more time. She added even more pectin to thicken it up further. Now she had a few jars of jam. She’d made three different things from free grapes. All it had cost her was time, some sugar, some pectin, and a little electricity!

1. **Listen to the text and mark the statements True or False.**

1. April was walking the dog one day when she noticed some apple trees.

2. She tried a few just to make sure she didn’t get sick.

3. They were almost more like blueberries or blackberries.

4. April decided to start by making juice.

5. This juice was better than store-bought juice!

6. Pectin is used to make jams and jellies.

7. April had one jar of jam.

8. She’d made three different things from free grapes.

9. Pectin thickened it up enough that it was like blueberry syrup for pancakes.

10. It had cost her was time, some salt, some pectin, and a little electricity.

1. **Listen to the text and circle the correct option.**

1. How did April find the grapes?

a) She spotted them when she was walking the dog.

b) Birds were eating them.

c) She saw a TV show about them.

2. Which of these does April NOT do before gathering the grapes?

a) check on the Internet to see what they are

b) eat just a couple to see if she gets sick

c) ask her neighbour

3. What piece of gathering equipment does April use?

a) snips

c) scissors

d) a bucket

4. What does April make from the grapes first?

a) juice

b) jam

c) pudding

5. What ingredient helps thicken the sauce and jam?

a) sugar

b) juice

c) pectin

6. What did she added to balance the juice out?

a) some salt

b) some sugar

c) some cream

7. The juice was better than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ juice.

a) fresh juice

b) store-bought

c) grannies juice

8.What is the pectin used for?

a) to make sauce

b) to make jams and jellies

c) to make pancakes

9. How many things had she made from free grapes?

a) four

b) three

c) five

10. How much had it cost her?

a) All it had cost her was some sugar, some pectin and electricity.

b) All it had cost her was some grapes, some sugar, some pectin.

c) All it had cost her was time, some sugar, some pectin, and a little electricity.

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**Аудіювання**

**Варіант 4**

Thanksgiving Day is a national holiday that Americans celebrate on the fourth Thursday in November. This autumn festival is traditionally celebrated with family and friends over a big meal that takes hours to prepare.

The meal usually includes turkey served along with dishes like cranberries, sweet potatoes, green beans and pumpkin pie. The turkey is usually seasoned and roasted in an oven, but some people fry the bird in oil or cook it on a grill or in a smoker.

The National Turkey Federation estimates that Americans ate forty-six million birds for last year's holiday. The government expects turkey production to increase two percent this year. About two-thirds of the turkeys raised in the United States came from six states: Minnesota, North Carolina, Arkansas, Missouri, Virginia and Indiana.

Turkey is eaten all year, and Americans have been eating more of it over the years, though chicken, beef and pork are still more popular. Federation president Joel Brandenberger says twenty-twelve will not be as profitable for turkey farmers as the last two years were. Feed costs are up while turkey prices are about the same. "Corn is our number one feed ingredient, and the drought has obviously increased the price of corn dramatically and, frankly, the fact that an ever-increasing amount of the corn crop is being diverted to ethanol production also has increased the cost of corn. So that's created some difficulty for the industry this year."

The Pilgrims' feast in sixteen twenty-one is often considered the nation's first Thanksgiving. The Pilgrims were early settlers of Plymouth Colony in what is now Massachusetts. They held a three-day feast to celebrate a good harvest. However, other European settlers in North America also held ceremonies of thanks. These included British colonists in Virginia in sixteen nineteen.

In eighteen sixty-three, during the Civil War, President Abraham Lincoln declared the last Thursday of November as a national day of thanksgiving. In nineteen thirty-nine, as the Great Depression was ending, President Franklin Roosevelt established the holiday on the fourth Thursday. He did not want to shorten the Christmas holiday shopping season in years when November has a fifth Thursday.

The season traditionally begins with a busy shopping day on the Friday after Thanksgiving, although some stores are now opening on the holiday itself.

One of America's founders, Ben Franklin, thought the turkey would better represent the country as its official bird than the bald eagle. But Joel Brandenberger disagrees.

"I think we're better off having the bald eagle on our coins and the Thanksgiving turkey on our dinner table

seasoned – приправлений здобрений

estimates - оцінки

profitable –прибутковий вигідний

diverted - відволікатись

1. **Listen to the text and mark the statements True or False.**
2. This festival is traditionally celebrated with family and friends in the fall over a big meal that takes hours to prepare.
3. Many dishes like cranberries, potatoes, green beans and pumpkin pie are on the festive table.
4. The methods of cooking for festive turkey are basting , grilling , smoking , frying ,
5. Turkey is less popular then other sorts of meat eaten all year.
6. The prices for crops are increasing every year.
7. Feeding problems are connected with the maize using for other aims
8. The Pilgrims' feast in the sixteen century is often considered the nation's first Thanksgiving
9. Depression was ending, President Franklin Roosevelt established the holiday on the last Thursday in November
10. He wanted to make longer the Christmas holiday shopping season in years when November has a fifth Thursday.
11. Thanksgiving turkey is one of the official birds of the American nation.
12. **Listen to the text and circle the correct option.**

1. Thanksgiving Day is a national holiday that Americans celebrate on ………. Thursday in November

a) last b) fourth c) the last d) the fourth

2. The meal usually ………. turkey served along with dishes like cranberries, sweet potatoes, green beans and pumpkin pie

a) enclose b) contents c ) take in d ) span

3. The turkey is usually ………… and roasted in an oven, but some people fry the bird in oil or cook it on a grill or in a smoker.

a) acid b) bitter c) salted d) flavored

4. The government expects turkey production to …….. two percent this year.

a) to up b)to speak c) to discuss d) to make

5. About two-thirds of the turkeys ……….. in the United States came from six states: Minnesota, North Carolina, Arkansas, Missouri, Virginia and Indiana.  
 a) elevated b) grown c) linked d) made

6 .The main food for turkey is ……..

a) maize b) seeds c) bread d) wheat.

7. The Pilgrims' feast in sixteen twenty-one is often considered the ………. first Thanksgiving

a) people b) American c) settler d) forefathers

8. The Pilgrims lived in ………….

a) Missouri b) Virginia c) Minnesota d) Massachusetts.

9. President ……….established the holiday on the fourth Thursday

a) Lincoln b) Bush c) Roosevelt d) Kennedy

10. Thanksgiving turkey is one of the ……… birds of the American nation.  
 a) official b) festival c) national d) better

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**Варіант 5**

People who came to Britain for the first time find some of the customs new and interesting. The English do not shake hands each time when they meet. When you go to a friend’s house for a meal, it is not a custom to say Thank you at the end of the meal as in most European countries. Here you wait until you are leaving to go home and then thank your friends for their invitation.

Very few people even people with quite a lot of money have servants in their homes. It’s very difficult to find a good servant and to find a good servant is even more difficult .They also want too much money for their job. So families do most of the housework themselves and husbands usually work as much as wives .Most of the housework is done on Saturday mornings or afternoons when nobody work.

English people do not talk as much as Europeans do .If you travel by train for an hour, people will not talk to you during the journey. And if you are not silent they will think you are not being polite. This is true about everything. But on the whole the English are very friendly .If you ask them the way to some place they will tell you everything you must know.

In every street in London you will find a policeman. They are always ready to help .When you have a problem, you can ask a policeman and he will do all that he can do. Most of them are tall and good-looking men, but there are also some women .The policemen and policewomen usually walk around the city, but they can have a motorbike or a car if they want to get to some places very fast.

1. **Listen to the text and mark the statements True or False.**

1. Some British customs and traditions are modern and interesting.

2. It is not a custom to say Thank you at the end of the meal and leaving the house.

3. You thank your friends for their invitation coming to them.

4. Having a good servant at home is very difficult

5. All members of the families work about the house.

6 .English people are much resaved

7. People in the British trains do not speak for long hours of the trip.

8. The British policemen are always ready to help.

9. The English people are kind and hospitable.

10. Most of the policemen are male.

1. **Listen to the text and circle the correct option.**

1. What do tourists find strange in Britain?

a) manners b) customs c) traditions

2. When do you usually say thank you if you have a meal at a friend’s house?

a) at the end of the meal b) at the end of the party c) leaving home

3. Do all rich people have servants?

a) yes b) no c) not mentioned

4. Who do most of the work at home?

a) servants b) wives c) families

5. Why do people do most of the housework on Saturdays?

a) they like it b) they are at home c) nobody works

6 .Why mustn’t you talk to people in train?

a) it’s a rule b) it’s a custom c) no need

7. Whom can you ask the way on the street?

a) female b) people c) male

8 .Who must you ask for help if you have a problem in London?

a) men b) women c) policemen

9 .Who works in the police?

a) male b) female c) both

10. Why do the police use cars and motorbikes?

a) for riding b) for learning c) for getting very fast

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**Аудіювання**

**Варіант 6**

**SWEET AND TASTY**

People first made chocolate 3,000 years ago, in Central America and Mexico. They grew cacao trees and used the beans from the trees to make chocolate. The Aztecs used cacao beans as money, because there were no coins or banknotes then. A turkey cost 100 cacao beans.

At first people used chocolate to make a drink. They called the drink *xocolatl*. This means “bitter water” in an Aztec language because cacao beans have a very bitter taste in their own. Later people used chocolate as an ingredient in various dishes. They believed that chocolate was good for you, so they used it to treat some illnesses. They also learnt that chocolate will give you energy if you are tired.

During the 16th century, Spanish people travelled to Mexico and were introduced to chocolate. They took chocolate home and soon people in Europe started to use chocolate, too. At first, only rich people could enjoy chocolate, because it was very expensive.

In about 1690, in England a doctor called Hans Sloane made a new drink with chocolate and milk. This drink was sweet and tasty, so it became very popular.

Today, there are different kinds of chocolate: dark, milk and white. Dark chocolate is better for your heart and helps your blood to move around your body. Now chocolate is one of the most popular foods in the world. There are hundreds of different chocolate bars and sweets. We give chocolate as gifts on special occasions.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

# Aztec – індіанець племені ацтеків

1. **Listen to the text and mark the statements True or False.**
2. Long ago, people used cacao beans as money.
3. Cacao beans have a very sweet taste.
4. Aztecs believed that chocolate was good for you.
5. A turkey cost 1,000 cacao beans.
6. They used chocolate to make clothes.
7. People learnt that you get tired if you drink chocolate.
8. English people took chocolate to Europe.
9. Spanish people took chocolate to Mexico.
10. Milk chocolate is as healthy as dark chocolate.
11. Hans Sloane invented drink with chocolate and milk.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option.**

1. The Aztec word for chocolate means …
2. bitter water
3. sweet water
4. sweet taste
5. People first made chocolate … years ago.
6. 2,000
7. 3,000
8. 300
9. Chocolate first appeared in ….
10. Central America and Mexico
11. Spanish and Mexico
12. England
13. Chocolate comes from the … of the cacao trees.
14. bins
15. fruit
16. beans
17. In Aztec times, they used chocolate to make a …
18. drink
19. sugar
20. present
21. An English … made a new drink with milk and chocolate.
22. cook
23. doctor
24. inventor
25. If you are tired, chocolate gives you …
26. energy
27. health
28. beans
29. Chocolate wasn’t … in the 16th century.
30. rich
31. expensive
32. cheap
33. There are hundreds of different chocolate …and sweets.
34. cafes
35. bars
36. biscuits
37. We give chocolate as … on special occasions.
38. bars
39. meals
40. gifts

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**Аудіювання**

**Варіант 7**

**EATING IN CHINA**

Hi! I’m Lin, I’m eleven and I’m from China. Chinese food is really delicious. We eat a lot of rice, noodles, vegetables and meat. We fry or steam a lot of our food. It is very healthy.

In China, people don’t usually eat with knives and forks. Instead we use chopsticks and we sometimes use spoons.

We usually eat from big serving dishes. We put them in the middle of the table, but we sometimes serve portions of rice in small bowls. In China, we don’t think it is rude to reach across the table to take food from serving dishes.

We do think it is rude to take the last piece of food from a serving dish for yourself. We offer it to another person instead. That is very polite.

When your bowl is empty, someone gives you more food. When you are full, you put your hand over your bowl or leave some food in your bowl. We don’t put our chopsticks on top of our bowls. We put them on the table next to us when we finish eating. We don’t use napkins like people in Britain, but we usually clean our hands with hot towels at the end of the meal.

\_\_\_\_\_

chopstick – палички для їжі (в Китаї)

instead – замість

portion – порція

**I. Listen to the text and mark the statements True or False.**

|  |
| --- |
| 1. Her name is Lin and she is from China. |
| 1. Lin thinks Chinese food is delicious. |
| 1. People in China always use knives and forks to eat. |
| 1. Chinese people fry or steam a lot of their food. 2. They eat a lot of rice, noodles, fish and vegetables. 3. Sometimes they serve portions of rice in small bowls. |
| 1. It’s rude to take the last piece of food from a serving dish. |
| 1. People usually use napkins in China. 2. In China, when your plate is empty, someone will serve you more food. 3. When they are full, they put their hands next to the bowl. |

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option.**

1. Chinese people usually eat with …
2. sticks
3. stickers
4. chopsticks
5. They usually eat from a … in the middle of the table.
6. serving dish
7. bowl
8. knife
9. In China people sometimes use …
10. spoons
11. knives and forks
12. a knife
13. In China, it isn’t rude to … across the table.
14. search
15. reach
16. bring
17. British people use a … at the end of the meal.
18. towel
19. napkin
20. cloth
21. Chinese people clean their hands with a … at the end of the meal.
22. napkin
23. hot towel
24. hot water
25. Chinese people … a lot of their food.
26. cook
27. took
28. fry
29. In a restaurant, you look at a … to choose your food.
30. menu
31. serving dish
32. plate
33. It is … to offer someone else the last piece of food on a serving dish.
34. rich
35. polite
36. cheap
37. When they are full, they put their hands …the bowl.
38. over
39. under
40. next to

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**Варіант 8**

**I LOVE WATER SPORTS!**

Hi! My name’s Ben Kingham and I’m thirteen years old. I love water sports! My mum taught me to swim when I was five years old. Soon I could swim faster and further than her! I also learned to swim underwater and to dive. I swim for my school team. Two weeks ago I was the first in the 100 metres breaststroke in the area championship.

I learned to swim at our local swimming pool, but I prefer swimming in the sea. The water is usually colder, but you can float more easily in the sea. Snorkelling is great if you want to see fish and other sea creatures underwater. I’ve had my snorkel, flippers and mask since my tenth birthday. Whenever we go on holiday I take them with me and spend hours swimming around underwater.

I’d like to go scuba-diving, but I haven’t tried it yet. You can have lessons at the swimming pool, but the lessons have already started this year. Perhaps I’ll try it next year.

Two years ago our family went to the USA for four weeks. While we were there, we went white-water rafting. There were eight people in each raft, including two guides. We all had to work – the hardest part was when we went over the rapids, of course! We all got very wet, but it was really exciting!

Why do I enjoy water sports? I love being in and near water and I also like the excitement.

# breaststroke  - брас (стиль плавання)

# to float - плисти, триматися на воді

# whitewater rafting – веслувальний рафтинг

# rapids – річкові пороги

**I. Listen to the text and mark the statements True or False.**

1. My name’s Ben Kingham and I’m thirteen years old.
2. My mum loves water sports but I don’t.
3. My mum taught me to swim when I was five years old.
4. Soon I could swim faster and longer than my mother.
5. Two weeks ago I was the first in the area championship.
6. I prefer swimming at our local swimming pool, but I also like swimming in the sea.
7. The water is usually warmer in the sea, but you can float more easily.
8. I’d like to go scuba-diving and I have already tried it once.
9. Two years ago our family went to the USA for two weeks.
10. While we were there, we went white-water rafting.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option.**

1. I also learned … .
2. to swim underwater
3. to swim underwater and to dive
4. to swim underwater and to go scuba-diving
5. I swim for my … team.
6. local
7. school
8. swimming club
9. Two weeks ago I was the first in the … metres competitions.
10. 50
11. 100
12. 200
13. … is great if you want to see fish and other sea creatures underwater.
14. swimming
15. surfing
16. snorkelling
17. I’ve had my snorkel, flippers and … since my tenth birthday.
18. mask
19. goggles
20. life-jacket
21. Whenever we go … I spend hours swimming around underwater.
22. to the swimming pool
23. on holiday
24. to the USA
25. I’ll take … lessons at the swimming pool next year.
26. scuba-diving
27. surfing
28. water-ski
29. There were eight people in each raft, including two … .
30. coaches
31. guests
32. guides
33. We all had to work … to go over the rapids.
34. hard
35. fast
36. long
37. I love being in and near water and I also like the … .
38. danger
39. excitement
40. fun

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**Варіант 9**

**The Genie**

A Frenchman, an Englishman and a German were travelling in a boat from France to Australia. Unfortunately, the boat sank but the three men swam to a small island.

There was nobody on the island and the men waited for two months. No boat came to rescue them. They were very unhappy.

“We will have to live here forever”, said the Englishman.

“We will have to eat bananas every day”, said the German.

“We will never see our families again”, said the Frenchman.

One day, while walking along the beach, they found a bottle. They opened the bottle and a genie came out. The genie said, “Thank you for letting me out of the bottle. I was inside for 500 years! Now I am free. I will give each of you only one wish.”

The German said, “I want to be back to Germany at a soccer game, singing songs with friends in the stadium”.

“Poof. Your wish is granted”, said the genie. The German was back in Germany.

The Frenchman said, “I want to be at the dinner table with my family in France, eating cheese”.

“Poof. Your wish is granted”, said the genie. The Frenchman was back in France.

The Englishman just looked at the genie. The genie said, “Hurry up! I want to enjoy my freedom”.

The Englishman thought for a moment and said, “I am rather lonely here. Can you bring back my two friends?”

“Poof”, the German and the Frenchman were back on the island.

*Your wish is granted. - Твоє бажання виконано.*

**I. Listen to the text and mark the statements True or False.**

1. The three men were travelling from France to Australia.

2. There were people on the island.

3. They were happy because the boat came to rescue them.

4.”We’ll have to live here forever”, said the German.

5. The men found a jug on the beach.

6. The genie thanked the men for letting him out.

7. The genie gave each traveller the wish.

8. All the men were back home.

9. The genie hurried up to enjoy his freedom.

10. The Englishman wanted his two friends back.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option.**

1. The men were travelling…

a) in a boat;

b) on a ship;

c) on a liner.

2. The three men swam to a small island because…

a) their boat had sunk;

b) their ship had sunk;

c) their liner had sunk.

3. The men were on the island…

a) for a month;

b) for two months;

c) for three months.

4.”We’ll have to eat bananas every day,” said…

a) the Englishman;

b) the German;

c) the Frenchman.

5. While walking along the beach, the men found…

a) a jug;

b) a bottle;

c) a jar.

6. The genie was inside…

a) for 300 years;

b) for 400 years;

c) for 500 years.

7…. wanted to be back at a soccer game.

1. the German;
2. the Frenchman;
3. the Englishman.

8…. wanted to be at the dinner table with his family.

1. the German;
2. the Frenchman;
3. the Englishman.

9….wanted his friends back to island.

1. the German;
2. the Frenchman;
3. the Englishman.

10…. was rather lonely on the island.

1. the German;
2. the Frenchman;
3. the Englishman.

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**Варіант 10**

**A Good Lesson**

Once a rich Englishwoman called Mrs. Johnson decided to have a birthday party. She invited a lot of guests and a singer. The singer was poor, but he had a very good voice. The singer got to Mrs. Johnson’s house at exactly six o’clock as he had been asked to do, but when he went in, he saw through a door that the dining-room was already full of guests, who were sitting round a big table in the middle of the room.

The guests were eating, joking, laughing and talking loudly. Mrs. Johnson came out to him. He thought she was going to ask him to join them. But she said, “We’re glad, sir, that you have come. You will be singing after dinner. I’ll call you as soon as we’re ready to listen to you. Now will you go into the kitchen and have dinner, too, please?” The singer was very angry, but said nothing. At first he wanted to leave Mrs. Johnson’s house at once, but then he changed his mind and decided to stay and teach her and her rich guests a good lesson. When the singer went into the kitchen, the servants were having dinner, too. He joined them.

After dinner, the singer thanked everybody and said, “Well, now I’m going to sing to you, my good friends”. And he sang them some beautiful songs. Soon Mrs. Johnsons called the singer. “Well, sir, we’re ready”. “Ready?” asked the singer. “What are you ready for?” “To listen to you”, said Mrs. Johnson in an angry voice.

“Listen to me? But I have already sung, and I’m afraid I won’t be able to sing any more tonight”. “Where did you sing?” “In the kitchen. I always sing for those I have dinner with”.

**I. Listen to the text and mark the statements True or False.**

1. Once a rich Englishman decided to have a birthday party.

2. Mrs. Johnson invited a singer.

3. The singer was very famous.

4. Mrs. Johnson asked the singer to join the guests.

5. The man had to sing after dinner.

6. The singer was very angry and left the house.

7. The singer joined the servants in the kitchen.

8. After dinner the singer sang some beautiful songs for the servants.

9. The man sang for Mrs. Johnson’s guests.

10. The singer taught the rich lady a lesson.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option.**

1. Mrs. Johnson decided to have…

a) a birthday party;

b) a dancing party;

c) a singing party.

2. She invited…

a) a dancer;

b) a band;

c) a singer.

3. The singer got to Mrs. Johnson’s house at exactly…

a) 5 o’clock;

b) 6 o’clock;

c) 7 o’clock.

4. The guests were …

a) in the kitchen;

b) in the dining-room;

c) in the hall.

5. The singer was asked to sing…

a) before dinner;

b) during the dinner;

c) after dinner.

6. The singer was very angry because…

a) he had to go to the kitchen for dinner;

b) he had to go home for dinner;

c) he had to sing without dinner.

7. He decided…

a) to leave the house ;

b) to teach Mrs. Johnson a lesson;

c) to join the rich guests.

8. After dinner he sang … some beautiful songs.

a) Mrs. Johnson;

b) the servants;

c) the guests.

9. Mrs. Johnson and her guests were ready…

a) to listen to the singer;

b) to sing some beautiful songs;

c) to joke and talk.

10. The singer said,” I always sing for those…

a) who have money;

b) I have dinner with;

c) who like singing with me.

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**Варіант 11**

**Love and Time**

Once upon a time, there was an island where all the feelings lived: Happiness, Sadness would sink, so all of them built boats and left.

Love was the only one who stayed. Love wanted to stay until the last possible moment.

When the island had almost sunk, Love decided to ask for help.

Richness was passing by Love in a big boat. Love said, “Richness, can you take me with you?” Richness answered, “No, I can’t. There is a lot of gold and silver in my boat. There is no place for you.”

Love decided to ask Madness who was also passing by in a beautiful vessel. “Madness, please help me!” “I can’t help you, Love. You are all wet and could damage my boat!” Madness answered.

Sadness was close by so Love asked, “Sadness, let me go with you”. “Oh, Love, I am so sad that I need to be by myself!”

Happiness passed by Love too, but she was so happy that she did not even hear when Love called her.

Suddenly Love heard voice, “Come with me, Love, I will take you”. It was an elder. So blessed and overjoyed, Love even forgot to ask the elder where he was going. When they arrived to dry land, the elder went his own way.

Realizing how much was she owed to the elder, Love asked Knowledge, another elder, “Who helped me?” “It was the Time”, Knowledge answered. “Time?” asked Love. “But why did Time help me?” Knowledge smiled with deep wisdom and answered, “Because only Time is capable of understanding how valuable Love is”.

Sink (sank, sunk) – потопати

Vessel – корабель

Elder – старець

Сapable of – здатний (до чогось)

**I. Listen to the text and mark the statements True or False.**

1. A lot of people lived on the island.

2. The island was sinking so everyone decided to leave it by boats.

3. Love and Time stayed on the island.

4. Richness was the first whom Love asked for help.

5. Love damaged a beautiful boat of Madness.

6. Sadness asked Love to go with her.

7. Happiness passed by Love too, she wanted to help Love.

8. Love asked Knowledge to save her.

9. Knowledge was smiling with deep wisdom.

10. Only Knowledge knows the true value of love.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option.**

1. A lot of…. lived on the island.

a) elders;

b) feelings;

c) people.

2. Love was the only who…

a) stayed;

b) left;

c) sunk;

3. …was the first passing by Love in a big boat.

a) Happiness;

b) Sadness;

c) Richness;

4. Richness answered: ”There is no… for you”

a) gold and silver;

b) boat;

c) place;

5. Madness was also passing by Love in a… vessel.

a) damaged;

b) last;

c) beautiful;

6. Sadness was the…whom Love asked about help.

a) second;

b) third;

c) fourth;

7. “Come with me, Love I will take you!”, was … voice.

a) feeling’s;

b) an elder’s;

c) Knowledge’s

8. When Love and the elder arrived, the elder went… .

a) away;

b) his own way;

c) to dry land;

9. Love asked… , “Who helped me?”

a) knowledge;

b) time;

c) happiness;

10. Knowledge smiled with … wisdom.

a) happy;

b) sad;

c) deep

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**Варіант 12**

**Discovery of New Zealand**

Traditionally we speak about two ways of New Zealand discovery: a Polynesian and European.

Polynesians came to the islands between 700 and 2000 years ago and became the Aboriginal population of the islands. They had worked out their own culture known as Maori. Maori words are still used in different geographical names as a respect to their culture. Thus, the North Island if often referred to as Aotearoa that means the Land of the Long White Cloud. Sometimes this word is used to denote the whole country.

The European discovery of New Zealand started with the voyage of Abel Tasman the Dutch explorer who first came to the shores of the country in 1642. He took the land he saw for the southern coast of South America.

The first European who landed the islands wash British explorer James Cook He reached the land of modern New Zealand on this ship «Endeavour» on October 8, 1769. Cook and his crew explored and mapped 2,400 miles of New Zealand coastline. It took him 6 months.

Since then New Zealand was open to European invasion. Hunters for whales, traders, sailors, later missioner changed and anglicized the country.

On February 6, 1840 according to the agreement between Maori and the British government the Colony of New Zealand was founded. Okiato was chosen to be the first capital of New Zealand.

**I. Listen to the text and mark the statements True or False.**

1. James Cook was the first European who came close to the islands of New Zealand.
2. Tasman’s ship was called «Endeavor».
3. More than two thousand miles of New Zealand coast were mapped by Cook’s expedition.
4. The Colony of New Zealand appeared in 1840.
5. Dutch were first who settled on the islands of New Zealand.
6. Tasman took New Zealand for Africa.
7. Aotearoa is the Maori word to name New Zealand.
8. The colony of New Zealand was founded in the 17th century.
9. New Zealand was open to European to invasion
10. Okiato was the first capital New Zealand

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option.**

1. The aboriginal people of New Zealand are called… .

A Aoteroa B Zealanders

C Maori D People of White Cloud

1. Cook and his…mapped New Zealand coastline.

A commander B crew

C team D Aborigine

3. The British. … and Maori agreed to found a colony.

A queen B army

C people D government

4. …saw the shore of New Zealand in 17th century.

A Polynesians B Abel Tasman’s e

C James Cook D Maori Navy

5. Aotearoa means the Land of Long White…. ,

A Rabbit B Road

C Cloud D River

6. Polynesians came to New Zealand… .

A a century ago B in the 17th century

C more than 700 years ago C more than 2000 years ago

7. Abel Tasman was… .

A German B American

C Dutch D British

8. Okiato was the first New Zealand

A president B capital

C colony D port

9. The European reached the land of modern New Zealand on the ship… .

A « Saint Maria» B Zodiac

C «Endeavour» D Black Scorpions

10. … was chosen to be the first capital of New Zealand

A Wellington B Christchurch

C Auckland D Okiato

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**Варіант 13**

**Aesop**

Aesop lived in Greece more than two thousand years ago. He was the servant of a rich man.

He made up little stories about man and animals and told them to his friends, Each story had a moral.

Everybody liked hearing the stories he told. A little story with a moral is called a fable.

Mothers and fathers told Aesop’s stories to their children. Travelers heard the fables in Greece and told them in other countries.

From the 15th century Aesop’s fables were translated into French, English and German.

In Russia, they were translated during the time of Peter the great.

Aesop became famous all over the world and his fables are still told today they draw people’s attention to what is bad and help people became better.

**I. Listen to the text and mark the statements True or False.**

1. Aesop lived in France.
2. He was a rich man.
3. He lived more than two thousand years ago.
4. His stories had a moral.
5. Mother and fathers told Aesop’s stories to their children.
6. Aesop told his own stories in other countries.
7. Aesop’s fables were translated.
8. In Russia they were not translated.
9. His fables are still told today.
10. They help people to become better.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option.**

1. Aesop lived in…more than two thousand years ago
2. Great Britain C. Germany
3. France D. Greece
4. He was the…of a rich man
5. friend C. agent
6. servant D. manager
7. He made up…about man and animals and told then to his friends Each story
8. articles C. little stories
9. poems D. Novels
10. A little story with a moral is called…

A. text C. information

B. volume D. Fable

5. Mothers and fathers told Aesop’s stories to their children

A. children C. relatives

B. parents D. mates

6. …heard the fables in Greece and told them in others countries

A. merchants C. sailors

B. travelers D. people

7. From … Aesop’s fables were translated into French, English and German

A. the ages C. the 15th century

B. the 17th century D. Middle Ages

8. Russia, they were translated during the time of …

A. revolution C. Henry VIII

B. Peter the Great C. Elizabeth

9. Aesop became famous … and his fables are still told today

A. all over the world C. in the village

B. in the town D. in the suburb

10. They draw people’s attention to what is bad and help people become …

A. intelligent C. merry

B. clever D. better

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**Варіант 14**

**At College**

College gets nicer, I like the girls and the teachers and the classes and the campus and the things we eat. We have ice-cream twice a week.

The trouble with the college is that you are expected to know such a lot of things you’ve never learned. It’s very embarrassing at times. I made an awful mistake the first day.

Somebody mentioned **Maurice Maeterlinck**, and I asked if she was a freshman. The joke has gone all over the college.

But now when the girls talk about the things that I never heard of, I never heard of, I just keep still and look them up in the encyclopedia. And anyway, I’m just as bright in class as any of the others, and brighter that some of them!

I have a new unbreakable rule: never to study at night, no matter how many tests are coming in the morning. Instead, I read just plain books - I have to, you know, because there are eighteen blank years behind me.

I never read «David Copperfield», or «Cinderella», or **«Ivanhoe»,** or **«**Alice in Wonderland**»**, or «Robinson Crusoe» or «Jane Eyre». I didn’t know that Henry the Eighth was married more than once or that Shelley was a poet. I didn’t know that people used to be monkeys, or that **George Eliot** was a lady. I had never seen a picture of « Mona Liza» and (it’s true but you won’t believe it) I had never heard of Sherlock Holmes.

Now I know all these things and a lot of other besides…

(*after Jean Webster*)

**Maurice Maeterlinck** – Mopic Метерлінк ( бельгійський письменник, автор п’єси «Синій птах»)

«**Ivanhoe**»- «Айвенго» (історичний роман В.Скотта)

**George Eliot –** Джордж Еліот (англійська романістка, справжнє ім’я Мері Енн Еванс)

**I. Listen to the text and mark the statements True or False.**

* 1. The author was fond of her college life.
  2. She never uses encyclopedia.
  3. The author thinks that she is a clever girl.
  4. Henry VIII was an author of popular novels.
  5. The narrator read many different books.
  6. The narrator learns nothing unexpected or new at college.
  7. The narrator learned that Sherlock Holmes used to be a monkey!
  8. She was fond of reading at night.
  9. She was embarrassed at her ignorance.
  10. She mentioned many famous writers.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option.**

1. When the girl didn’t know anything, she … the encyclopedia .

a) asked b) consulted

c) wrote d) threw away

2. The girls thinks that her previous life was … .

a) exciting b) informative

c) lacking education d) progressive

3. The girl thought that Maeterlinck was a … .

a) student b) lady

c) writer d) professor

4. … was a famous English poet.

a) Cinderella b) Henry VIII

c) Jane Eyre d) Shelley

5. When the narrator didn’t know anything, she … the encyclopedia..

a) asked b) consulted

c) wrote d) threw away

6. The narrator thought that her mistake was … .

a) little b) terrible

c) funny d) unpleasant

7. The … was that she had to be prepared to study at college.

a) good luck b) problem

c) fortune d) entertainment

8. The narrator thought that George Eliot was … .

a) a gentleman b) a painter

c) a student d) a kind

9. The narrator was embarrassed at …

a) her clothes b) her poor marks

c) her friends d) he ignorance

10. The narrator had an unbreakable rule …

a) never to study at night b) to read at night

c) to study at night d) to read interesting books

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**Варіант 15**

**ON A RAINY DAY**

The weather was bad yesterday. It began to rain early in the morning. We had five umbrellas at home, but when I wanted to take one, I saw they were all broken. I decided to take all umbrellas to the umbrella-maker. So I took them there and said, “I’ll be back for my umbrellas on my way in the evening.”

In the afternoon I went to have lunch. I entered the café, sat down at the table and began to eat. After a few minutes a young lady came in and sat down at the table. I finished my lunch, got up and took her umbrella by mistake. But she said, “This isn’t your umbrella. It’s mine.” I saw my mistake and said, “Oh, excuse me. It’s yours, of course. I’m very sorry.” “That’s all right,” she answered laughing.

In the evening I went to the umbrella-maker and took all my five umbrellas. Then I bought a newspaper and got on a bus. The young lady was on that bus, too. She looked at my five umbrellas and said, “Not a bad day for you, eh?”

**I. Listen to the text and mark the statements True or False.**

1. The weather wasn’t bad yesterday.
2. The family had five umbrellas at home.
3. Only the man’s umbrella was broken.
4. The man decided to take his umbrella to the umbrella-maker.
5. He had his lunch at the café with his friend.
6. The young lady had five umbrellas with her, too.
7. The man took the lady’s umbrella by mistake.
8. The umbrellas were ready in the afternoon.
9. The young lady bought the same newspaper and got on a bus.
10. The man met a young lady on his way home.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option.**

1. It began to \_\_\_\_\_ early in the morning.
2. snow
3. rain
4. blow
5. We had some umbrellas at home, but when I wanted to take one, I saw \_\_\_\_\_ were all broken.
6. them
7. it
8. they
9. I decided to take all umbrellas to the \_\_\_\_\_.
10. umbrella-maker
11. café
12. young lady
13. In the afternoon I went to have \_\_\_\_\_.
14. lunch
15. dinner
16. a cup of coffee
17. I entered the café, sat down at the table and began to eat.
18. restaurant
19. coffee
20. cafe
21. After a few minutes \_\_\_\_\_ came in and sat down at the table.
22. my friend
23. a young lady
24. an old lady
25. I saw \_\_\_\_\_ and said, “Oh, excuse me. I’m very sorry.”
26. my friend
27. her mistake
28. my mistake
29. In the evening I went to the umbrella-maker and took all my \_\_\_\_\_ umbrellas.
30. two
31. four
32. five
33. Then I bought a newspaper and got on \_\_\_\_\_.
34. a taxi
35. a bus
36. a car
37. She looked at my umbrellas and said, “Not a \_\_\_\_\_ day for you, eh?”
38. bad
39. good
40. interesting

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**Варіант 16**

**A PICNIC IN THE COUNTRY**

A week ago the Smith family went for a picnic in the country. It was early spring, so they thought it was too cold to go to the seaside. Mrs. Smith packed a large basket of food and David put it in the back of the car.

They sat off early in the morning and drove about 30 miles into the country until they came to the woods. The sun was shining brightly and the ground was dry. Susan put the blanket on the ground, so that they could sit on the grass. David took the food out of the car. Mr. Smith made a fire and Mrs. Smith made tea. “Isn’t it beautiful here?” said Mrs. Smith. “It’s very quiet and green”. David had a kite, and soon he was running across the grass with it. “Be careful,” shouted his mother, but it was too late! David fell over the basket of food and everything fell out. “Look!” cried Susan. “There are ants in the food!” Yes, there were. There were hundreds of them. The blanket was on the ants’ nest.

**I. Listen to the text and mark the statements True or False.**

1. A week ago the Smith family went for a picnic in the country.
2. It was too late to go to the seaside.
3. It was in summer.
4. Mrs. Smith packed a large basket of food and David put it into the fridge.
5. The sun was shining brightly and the ground was dry.
6. Mrs. Smith took the food out of the car.
7. It wasn’t beautiful there.
8. Soon Susan was running across the grass.
9. David fell over the basket of food and everything fell out.
10. There were some ants on the blanket.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option.**

1. A week ago the Smith family went for a picnic in the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. town
3. country
4. garden
5. Mrs. Smith packed a \_\_\_\_\_ of food and David put it in the back of the car.
6. luggage
7. suitcase
8. large basket
9. They sat off early in the morning and drove about \_\_\_\_\_ miles.
10. thirteen
11. hundred
12. thirty
13. Susan put the blanket on the ground, so that they could \_\_\_\_\_ on the grass.
14. sit
15. sleep
16. run
17. Mr. Smith made a \_\_\_\_\_ and Mrs. Smith made tea.
18. cake
19. fire
20. coffee
21. “It’s very quiet and \_\_\_\_\_”.
22. green
23. grate
24. blue
25. David had a \_\_\_\_\_ to play.
26. a) bike
27. b) ball
28. c) kite
29. “Be \_\_\_\_\_,” shouted his mother.
30. attentive
31. careful
32. active
33. There were \_\_\_\_\_ in the food.
34. ants
35. bees
36. grass
37. The blanket was on the \_\_\_\_\_.
38. tree
39. birds’ nest
40. ants’ nest

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**Аудіювання**

**Варіант 17**

**COMPUTERS**

Almost every home, office or school has a computer of some kind these days. Many people feel that these machines are now essential part of our lives.

One of the main advantages is the time can be saved by using a computer. This is especially beneficial in the workplace where employers can do their work faster than in the past. In addition to this, computers can be educational and fun. From a very young age children can gain basic computer skills through programs that allow them to learn, draw and play. In today’s technological world this knowledge can only help them in the future.

However, there are various negative aspects in using computers. The computers can do many tasks more efficiently than humans. This has led to high unemployment in many countries. What is more, computers can actually cause health problems. Endless hours in front of a screen can cause eye strain and headaches which have serious side effects.

To sum up, it seems that computers are a useful addition to our fast-moving world or high technology. However, it must be remembered that they are here to serve us – not to replace us.

**I. Listen to the text and mark the statements True or False.**

1. Almost every home, office or school has a computer.
2. These machines are not important in our lives now.
3. An employer can save the time using a computer.
4. Computers can’t be educational and fun.
5. Children can gain basic computer skills through computer programs.
6. Nowadays computer knowledge can help children in the future.
7. Using computers don’t have any negative aspects.
8. We strain our eyes sitting endless hours in front of a screen.
9. Computers must replace us.
10. Computers must serve us.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option.**

1. Almost every home, office or school has … of some kind these days.
2. a computer
3. the Internet;
4. a phone.
5. People feel that these machines are ….. part of our lives.
6. the main;
7. not essential
8. essential.
9. The time can be … by using a computer.
10. lost;
11. saved;
12. important.
13. Employers can do their work … .
14. faster;
15. slower;
16. more expensive.
17. Computers can be … .
18. only educational;
19. boring
20. educational and fun.
21. … can learn, draw and play.
22. teenagers;
23. children
24. adults
25. There are … aspects in using computers.
26. only negative;
27. negative;
28. only positive
29. This has led to … in many countries.
30. high employment;
31. high education
32. high unemployment.
33. Computers are … to our fast-moving world or high technology.
34. a useful addition;
35. not a useful addition
36. an addition.
37. They are here … .
38. to replace us;
39. to serve us;
40. to save us.

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**Варіант 18**

**He Was Afraid**

A nervous man who lived in one of the suburbs of London was on his way home from the railway station. The road was dark and lonely. He heard footsteps behind him and had an uncomfortable feeling that he was being followed. He increased his speed. The footsteps quickened accordingly. The man became frightened and darted down a lane. The footsteps still pursued him. In desperation he vaulted over a fence and, rushing into a churchyard threw himself panting on one of the graves.

“If he follows me here," he thought fearfully, “there can be no doubt as to his intentions.” That one behind was following, he was already scrambling over the fence. Visions of highwaymen, maniacs and the like flashed through the frightened man’s brain. Quivering with fear he arose and faced his pursuer.

“What do you w-w-want?” he demanded, “wh-wh-why are you following me?"

“I say," asked the stranger, mopping his brow, “do you always go home like this? Or are you giving yourself a special treat tonight? I’m going up to Mr. Brown’s, and the man at the station told me to follow you, as you lived next door. Excuse my asking you, but is there much more to do before we get there?”

**I. Listen to the text and mark the statements True or False.**

1. A nervous man lived in England
2. 2.The road was unclear and empty
3. He misheard someone's steps
4. The footsteps became faster and faster
5. The man became scared
6. The man jumped through the fence
7. The man saw ghosts and maniacs
8. The man wasn't afraid at all
9. The stranger wanted to know where Mr Brown lives
10. Mr Brown lives in the neighbourhood near the man.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option.**

1. Where did the nervous man live?
2. in the country near London
3. near railway station in London
4. far from London
5. What was the road?
6. uncrowded
7. noisy and dark
8. full of people
9. What did the man hear behind him?
10. someone running behind him
11. something unusual behind him
12. someone going quickly behind him
13. How did the man feel after having heard the footsteps?
14. he was afraid of it
15. he felt worrying
16. he didn't frightened
17. What were the man's actions after getting frightened
18. he darted to the place where were many graves
19. he rushed into a church chapel
20. he run to the church
21. How did the man feel when he faced the pursuer?
22. quivering with excitement
23. trembling with fear
24. quivering with worrying
25. What visions did the man see?
26. ghosts and highwaymen
27. maniacs and monsters
28. different dangerous people
29. What did a stranger ask a man about?
    1. about way to the station
    2. about road to his place of living
    3. about special treating towards him
30. Why did a stranger pursue a man?
31. because he wanted to go to Mr. Brown’s station
32. because he wanted to know whether Mr. Brown is his neighbour
33. because he wanted to get to Mr. Brown’s house
34. Say which of the following proverbs makes the best ending of the story
    1. He laughs best who laughs last
    2. There is no smoke without fire
    3. All is well that ends well

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**Варіант 19**

**The First Flying Machine**

to escape – (тут) врятуватися

to drag – тягти

to sew - шити

The first “flying machine” went up into the air on June 4, 1783, in the little town in France. The “flying machine” was a big bag made of cloth and paper by two brothers, Etienne and Joseph Montgolfier. The brothers got the bag off the ground by filling it with hot air from a smoky fire. To most people’s surprise, the bag floated up about 1, 800 meters into the sky! The bag of air looked like a big ball, so people called it a balloon, which means something like “big ball” in French.

Next, the Montgolfier brother wanted to make a balloon that could carry a person into the sky. However, the king of France said no. He thought it was too dangerous. So the Montgolfier brothers asked if they could send some animals up in a balloon. The king said yes. On September 19, 1783, the brothers sent up a balloon from the courtyard of the king’s palace. A duck, a rooster, and a sheep rode in a large basket at the bottom of the balloon.

A big crowd of people watched the balloon rise into the air. It went up to about 500 meters before it started to come down. The balloon landed in some trees near the palace. The basket broke open, but all three animals escaped in good condition.

The animals’ flight proved that a person could safely go up in a balloon, so the Montgolfier brothers made a new balloon that could carry two people. It was the biggest balloon they have ever made. A platform hung around the bottom or “neck” of the balloon. The two people could stand on this platform. Inside the neck was an iron pot to hold a fire. Hot air from the fire would keep the balloon flying.

A young French scientist and his friend asked to go up in the balloon. The king said yes. On November 21, 1783, a crowd gathered in a little park outside Paris to watch the two men go up in the balloon. The men stepped onto the platform, and the big balloon slowly filled with hot air. Then something terrible happened! A strong wind pushed the half-filled balloon over and dragged it along the ground. The two men were not hurt, but the balloon was torn.

The Montgolfier brothers did not give up. They soon found someone to sew up the balloon and tried again to send up. This time there was no problem. This time the balloon rose up in the air with two men on the platform.

Soon, however, the two men had work to do. The fire in the iron pot was burning tiny holes in the sides of the balloon. To prevent the balloon from burning up, the men let the air in the balloon start to cool. The balloon slowly sank back toward the ground and landed in Paris. They had stayed in the air for almost 25 minutes in the first “flying machine” – a hot air balloon.

**I. Listen to the text and mark the statements True or False.**

1. The first flying machine was invented in France.
2. The balloon went up to about 2000 meters.
3. It was called a balloon because it looked like a big ball.
4. The Montgolfier brothers wanted to make a balloon that could carry an animal into the sky.
5. Three animals went up into the air.
6. The first time the balloon landed in the trees.
7. The animals’ flight proved that a person could safely go up in a balloon.
8. The second time four men went up in the air.
9. After the balloon was torn the Montgolfier brothers found someone to sew up the balloon.
10. To prevent the balloon from burning up, the men let the air in the balloon start to cool.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option.**

1. The first flying machine went up in the air in…..
2. 1783
3. 1683
4. 1773
5. The first flying machine was invented by …………
6. two sisters
7. a brother and a sister
8. two brothers
9. The first time the balloon landed …………
10. in the water
11. in the trees
12. on top pf the houses
13. All the animals in the basket …………..
14. were killed
15. escaped in good condition
16. were injured
17. To go up in the sky the balloon was filled with ……………..
18. hot air
19. cool air
20. hot water
21. For the second flight the Montgolfier brothers …………….
22. used the torn balloon
23. bought a new balloon
24. sewed the torn balloon
25. The platform for the balloon was so small that …………..
26. only two people could stand on it
27. only three people could stand on it
28. only five people could stand on it
29. The two men in the balloon were the first people to see ………….
30. Paris from high in the sky
31. Earth from high in the sky
32. The king’s palace from high in the sky
33. The balloon with the man landed in …………….
34. Paris
35. Italy
36. Berlin
37. They stayed in the air for ………….
38. 30 minutes
39. 20 minutes
40. 25 minutes

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**Варіант 20**

There are certain people who always like to take their vacations in the same place. They return from a vacation and ask themselves, “When can I go back there again?” There are other people who like to go to many places. They like to do many different things on their vacations. When they return from a vacation, they ask themselves, “Where can I go next?”

My parents are perfect example of the first kind of people. They always like to go to the lake in the mountains where they went on their honeymoon. They bought a vacation cabin there several years after they married. They have gone there two or three times a year for over twenty-five years. My parents made friends with the people who also own cabins there. They enjoy getting together with them. Both my parents enjoy sailing and swimming and my father likes to go fishing. My parents enjoy variety, but they say they can get variety by going to their cabin at different times of the year. They particularly like to go there in the autumn when the leaves are beautiful.

I am an example of a person who likes to go to different places for her vacation. When I was a child, I went to my parents’ cabin, but when I got older, I wanted to travel to many different places. I spent a lot of time and money learning how to ski, so I wanted to travel to places where I could ski, such as Switzerland. I was interested in visiting historic places, so I went to Angkor Wat in Cambodia even though it was difficult to get there. I would like to go to Egypt because I want to see the pyramids and to Rome to see the Coliseum.

Although I enjoy going to familiar places, I find that going to strange places is more exciting. The world is so huge and exciting that I don’t want to go to the same place twice. Still, I understand my parents’ point of view. They believe that you can never get to know a place too well.

**I. Listen to the text and mark the statements True or False.**

1. The text mainly tells about traveling to different places.
2. The parents like to spend their holidays in the same city.
3. They have got married recently.
4. The action takes place in the cabin in the mountains.
5. The parents have gone to their cottage two or three times a year for over twenty-five years.
6. Both of the parents enjoy sailing.
7. The author of the text is a man.
8. The author of the text is an experienced traveler.
9. The world is a small place to live in.
10. You can never get to know a place too well.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option.**

1. It may be understood from the text that the parents always spend their vacation:

1. in different places;
2. in many places;
3. in the same place;
4. in popular places.

2. The parents prefer:

1. fishing to climbing;
2. climbing to sailing;
3. sailing to swimming;
4. swimming to climbing.

3. One can make a conclusion that the parents are:

1. successful people;
2. friendly people;
3. talented people;
4. cruel people.

4. The parents’ favorite season was:

1. spring;
2. summer;
3. autumn;
4. winter.

5. The cabin was bought:

1. after the marriage;
2. after the divorce;
3. before the marriage;
4. before the divorce.

6. The author of the passage states that the parents like:

1. variety meat;
2. variety shows;
3. variety;
4. variety store.

7. The dream of the author is:

1. to visit Cambodia and Egypt;
2. to visit Egypt and Italy;
3. to visit Italy and Switzerland;
4. to visit Switzerland and Cambodia.

8. A lot of money was spent learning how to:

1. sky;
2. skate;
3. skid
4. ski.

9. The pyramids in Egypt were visited:

1. by many tourists;
2. by no one;
3. by the parents;
4. by the author.

10. The author of the passage:

1. refuses to give the parents’ opinion;
2. shares the parents’ opinion;
3. rejects the parents’ opinion;
4. grasps the meaning of the parents’ opinion.

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**Варіант 21**

**The Amish**

The Amish people are a religious group who came to America from Switzerland and South Germany in the 18th century. They have become very famous by keeping old traditions and refusing to accept new ways of life.

The men wear black hats and have beards, but not moustaches. They all wear homemade clothes, which are blue, green, purple, brown and black in colour. No bright colours are allowed. For this reason they are known as 'Plain People'. The women do not wear any kind of jewellery.

The Amish people do not use electricity. In 1919 Amish leaders decided not to connect to electric power lines. They thought that it wouldn't keep their life simple. Now they have no television, radio, or refrigerators. No telephones. No cars. They drive horses and buggies. They use gas and gas lamps light their homes. The Amish are excellent farmers, but they often refuse to use modern farm machinery.

Children go to Amish one-room schools and learn reading, writing, arithmetic and religion. Before and after classes they help their parents to milk cows, gather eggs, feed domestic animals and do gardening. An Amish family usually has between eight and twelve children. Home-produced food is important in supporting large families. Amish culture is unique in American society.

**I. Listen to the text and mark the statements True or False.**

1. The Amish people came to America from Switzerland and South Germany in the 19th century.

2. They have become very famous by refusing to accept new ways of life.

3. The men wear black hats and have beards and moustaches.

4. They all wear homemade clothes, which are blue, green, purple, brown and black in colour.

5. Bright colours are allowed.

6. The women wear a lot of jewellery.

7. The Amish people do not use electricity.

8. In 1919 Amish leaders decided to connect to electric power lines.

9. Children go to Amish one-room schools and learn reading, writing, arithmetic and religion.

10. Amish culture is unique in American society.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option.**

1. The Amish people are a religious group who came to America from …..

a) Sweden and South Germany.

b) Switzerland and South Germany.

c) Switzerland and South America.

2. They have become very famous …………..

a) by refusing old traditions.

b) accepting new ways of life.

c) by keeping old traditions.

3. The men wear black hats ………………..

a) have beards, but not moustaches.

b) have beards and moustaches.

c) have moustaches, but not beards.

4. The Amish are known as …………………….

a) “Black People”.

b) “Bright People”.

c) “Plain People.”

5. ………….Amish leaders decided not to connect to electric power lines.

a) In 1919 b) In 1999 c) In 2009

6. They thought that it wouldn't keep their life …………..

a) more difficult. b) simple. c) easier.

7. They ……………….light their homes.

a) don’t use gas and gas lamps

b) use gas and gas lamps

c) use electric lamps

8. Children go to ……….. schools.

a) Amish primary

b) Amish secondary

c) Amish one-room

9) ……..classes they help their parents.

a) Before

b) After

c) Before and after

10) An Amish family usually has between ……….. children.

a) eight and twelve

b) eight and ten

c) ten and twelve

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**Варіант 22**

**Basketball**

Basketball is played on a court with a large orange ball. There are five players in the team. Each team moves the ball across the court by bouncing it. Players can also throw, or pass, the ball to each other. They then try to shoot the ball into the basket, or hoop, to score a point. The team with the most points wins.

This game was introduced during the winter of 1891-1892 by James Naismith, a college instructor in Springfield. He wanted to give some exercises for the students between the end of the football season and the beginning of the baseball season. He placed fruit baskets on the walls at the opposite ends of the gymnasium.

James Naismith organized nine-men teams which played with a ball used for football. Each team tried to throw the ball into the other team’s basket and keep that team from throwing the ball into their basket.

Since then many changes have been introduced into the rules, but the game itself is the same.

Then soldiers brought the game from Canada to the Philippines in 1900 and to Europe during World War I, and it became popular in the world. It is interesting that at first basketball was an indoor game, and in America it is still played indoors. But almost in all other countries it is an outdoor game.

**I. Listen to the text and mark the statements True or False.**

1. Basketball is played on a court with a large orange ball.

2. There are nine players in the team.

3. Each team moves the ball across the court by bouncing it.

4. The team with the most points wins.

5. James Naismith organized five-men teams which played with a ball used for football.

6. Basketball was introduced during the winter of 1891-1892 by a Canadian soldier.

7. Each team tried to throw the ball into the other team’s basket.

8. Canadian soldiers brought the game to Europe during World War I.

9. At first basketball was an outdoor game, and in America it is still played outdoors.

10. Almost in all countries it is an indoor game.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option.**

1. Basketball is played on a court with …

a) a small orange ball.

b) a large orange ball.

c) a ball used for football.

2. There are …players in the team.

a) five

b) seven

c) nine

3. Each team moves the ball across the court …

a) by passing it.

b) by throwing it.

c) by bouncing it.

4. James Naismith was …

a) a Canadian soldier.

b) a college instructor.

c) a football player.

5. James Naismith wanted to give some exercises for the students …

a) between the end of the baseball season and the beginning of the football season.

b) between the beginning of the football season and the end of the baseball season.

c) between the end of the football season and the beginning of the baseball season.

6. He placed … on the walls at the opposite ends of the gymnasium.

a) baskets

b) boxes

c) rings

7. James Naismith organized …teams.

a) five-men

b) seven- men

c) nine-men

8. James Naismith organized teams which played with a ball used for …

a) baseball

b) football

c) basketball

9. Each team tried to keep the other team …

a) from throwing the ball into their basket.

b) from bouncing the ball across the court.

c) from passing the ball to each other.

10. The soldiers brought the game from Canada to the Philippines …

a) in 1900.

b) during World War I.

c) during World War II.

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**Варіант 23**

**Who Needs a Clean House?**

My neighbours, Mr and Mrs Smith, both hated housework. They were very untidy people who never put things away in their places. When they went to bed, for example, they always left their clothes in a mess on the floor. Their kitchen was in great disorder, too. Even though they had a dishwasher. They always left the dirty dishes in the kitchen sink, and only did the washing up when there was not a single plate in the house. It was just the same with their clothes. They never put them into the washing machine until there was nothing else left to wear. Their living room didn’t look better! There was thick dust on every piece of furniture and the carpets hadn’t been cleaned for weeks. And the bathroom!

So the day came when Mr. Smith couldn’t find one of his socks and Mrs. Smith couldn’t see her face in the bathroom mirror. They looked around and decided that it was time to get the house cleaned. And they found Marie, a foreign student at a local university who needed some extra money.

Marie came to their house and worked all day long. She washed, dried and ironed all the clothes and put them away where they belonged – into the wardrobe and chest of drawers. She swept the floor with a large broom. She took a wet cloth and wiped the dust off the furniture, and polished it until it was shining. She cleaned all the carpets with a vacuum cleaner. In the kitchen, the floors were too dirty to wash with a mop, so Marie got on her hands and knees and scrubbed the dirt off with a scrubbing brush. Finally, she made the beds. Now the house looked spotless.

When Mr. and Mrs. Smith came home that evening, everything was clean, neat and tidy. ”Well, what do you think?” Mrs. Smith asked her husband. “It looks very nice, “he said. “But how are we ever going to find anything?”

**I. Listen to the text and mark the statements True or False.**

1. Mr and Mrs Smith both hated housework.
2. They were very tidy people who always put their things away in their places.
3. When they went to bed they always left their clothes in a wardrobe.
4. Their kitchen was in great disorder.
5. They did the washing up when there was not a single plate in the house.
6. They put their clothes into the washing machine when there was nothing else left to wear.
7. But they cleaned their carpets every week.
8. One day they asked their neighbour to help them to clean their house.
9. Marie cleaned their house and it looked spotless.
10. When Mr. and Mrs. Smith came home that evening, everything was clean, neat and tidy.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option.**

1. Mr and Mrs Smith were my…

A. neighbours B. relatives C. friends

2. They were very…people.

A. tidy

B. untidy

C. busy

3. They …. put things away in their places.

A. always

B. never

C. sometimes

4. Their living room looked….

A. spotless

B. in great disorder

C. very comfortable

5. So the day came when Mr. Smith couldn’t find …

A. one of his shirt

B. his scarf

C. one of his socks

6. They found Marie, a foreign student at a local university who….

A. decided to help them

B. was their neighbour

C. needed some extra money

7. Marie came to their house and worked …...

A. an hour

B. three hours

C. all day long

8. She washed, dried and ironed all the clothes and put them away where they belonged – into ….

A. the wardrobe

B. chest of drawers

C. the wardrobe and chest of drawers.

9. She cleaned all the carpets with a……..

A. broom

B. wet duster

C. vacuum cleaner

10. When Mr. and Mrs. Smith came home that evening Mrs. Smith said…

A. “Thank you, Marie”

B. “But how are we ever going to find anything?”

C. “Oh, it looks spotless!”

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**Варіант 24**

Two days before our cruise started I had already packed my suitcase. I could hardly sleep the night before, but at last the morning came. Just before I left the house, I received the card from my cousin wishing me a good trip. Then I took my suitcase and went, with my mother, to the school where we had to meet the rest of our party.

The coaches which were to take us to the sea port were already waiting at the school. The teachers who were coming with us were checking our names on lists and handing out lables for our luggage.

When we got to our ship, steamship Devona, everyone looked at her with excitement, we couldn’t wait to get on board. After the ship’s officers had checked our passports, we were shown to our cabins. There were 15 bunks (beds) in each of them. The bunks were in threes. I slept in the top one.

We unpacked our things and went on deck to watch the ship sailing away from the port.

The first day on the ship was very interesting. Everyone wanted to explore the ship. It was quite big and had a marvellous swimming pool. Later we were allowed to go on the captain’s bridge.

Every morning we had the lectures or films about the next port we were to call at. Then we wrote down what we had done on the previous day in a diary. There was a prize for the best one at the end of a trip. We also had two lessons in the morning (History and Geography) and in the afternoon we played games or went swimming.

Nearly every night there was dancing. We had to go to bed at 10 and get up at 8.

There were many shore excursions at the four ports which the ship visited.

What I liked about Stockholm were its modern roads. Three days were spent in Petersburgh. Russian children had been invited to come on board the ship and we were impressed by how good their English was. The next port of call was Helsinki. I loved the cobbled streets and the fish market.

**I. Listen to the text and mark the statements True or False.**

1. The children got a lot of useful information.
2. They liked St. Petersburgh’s roads.
3. Every night there was singing.
4. The children had a lot of trips.
5. The pupils needn’t any documents to get on the ship.
6. Ship’s officers were polite.
7. The best one will be awarded a prize at the end of the trip.
8. The children got up late.
9. The travellers visited only big cities.
10. The pupils met children of different nationalities.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1 What was started two days before the author had packed his suitcase?

1. travelling c) voyage
2. cruise d) trip

2 What did the author receive from his cousin?

1. letter c) article
2. card d) story

3 What did the author take to school?

1. luggage c) bag
2. coat d) suitcase

4 How did the children get to the sea port?

1. by cars c) by coaches
2. by buses d) by trams

5 What were the teachers doing when the children gathered together?

1. checking c) listening
2. writing d) speaking

6 What feelings did the children experience looking at the ship?

1. delightful c) hate
2. excitement d) fear

7 What were the children done after the ship’s officers had checked passports?

1. run to their cabins c) thrown to their cabins
2. gone to their cabins d) shown to their cabins

8 What were in threes?

1. bunks c) tables
2. chairs d) sofas

9 Where did they go to watch the ship sailing away from the port?

1. bunk c) cabin
2. street d) deck

10 Where were the children allowed to go on?

1. bridge c) luggage
2. car d) port

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**Варіант 25**

**In a Small Town**

Toscanini was a great musician. He lived in America. One day he came to a very little town. He was walking along the street when he saw a piece of paper in one of the windows. He read:

MRS.SMITH.MUSIC LESSONS.

TWO DOLLARS A LESSON.

Then Toscanini heard the music. Somebody was playing Tchaikovsky.

“Mrs. Smith is playing,” he thought, “She isn’t a very good musician. She doesn’t play Tchaikovsky well. I must show her how to play it.”

He went up to the door of the house and rang. The music stopped and soon a woman opened the door.

“Are you Mrs. Smith?” asked Toscanini. “My name is Toscanini and I want to show you how to play Tchaikovsky.”

Mrs. Smith was very glad to meet the great musician. She asked him to come in. Toscanini played Tchaikovsky for her and went away.

A year later Toscanini visited the same town again. When he went up to the house where he had played Tchaikovsky the year before he again saw a piece of paper. Now it read.

MRS.SMITH. (TOSCANINI’S PUPIL)

MUSIC LESSONS.

FOUR DOLLARS A LESSON.

**I. Listen to the text and mark the statements True or False.**

1. Toscanini came to a very little town.
2. He liked how Mrs. Smith was playing.
3. He wanted to play the piano for her.
4. Tchaikovsky visited Mrs. Smith one day.
5. Mrs. Smith was a teacher of music.
6. Mrs. Smith was very glad to meet the great musician.
7. A great musician lived in England.
8. Wnen the music stopped a man opened the door.
9. A year later Toscanini visited the same town again.
10. “Mrs. Smith is playing,” he thought, “she is a very good musician”.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. Toscanini lived in…
   1. England
   2. America
   3. Africa
   4. Scotland
2. Where did he walk one day?
   1. along the street
   2. downtown
   3. in the yard
   4. in the park
3. One day he came…
   1. to a village
   2. to a big city
   3. to a small country
   4. to a little town
4. Toscanini was a great …
   1. musician
   2. surgeon
   3. mechanic
   4. teacher
5. What did he want to show Mrs. Smith ?
   1. how to play
   2. how to work
   3. what to do
   4. how to meet the great musician
6. What did he see in one of the windows?
   1. a woman
   2. a man
   3. a piece of paper
   4. a violin
7. Toscanini played Tchaikovsky for …
   1. teacher
   2. Mrs. Smith
   3. students
   4. citizens
8. How much did the lessons cost at first?
   1. one dollar
   2. two dollars
   3. tree dollars
   4. four dollars
9. What was Mrs Smith reaction when she saw Toscanini?

A) she was shocked

B) she was glad

C) she was impressed

D) she was disappointed

1. What was the price for Mrs. Smith’s lessons at the end?
   1. one dollar
   2. two dollars
   3. tree dollars
   4. four dollars

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**Варіант 26**

In 1608 an Englishman whose name was Thomas Coryate visited Italy. He liked the country and noted down every interesting thing he found. But there was one thing which he found more interesting than the others. In his diary Thomas wrote, “When the Italians eat meat, they use small forks. They don’t eat with hands because, as they say , do not always have clean hands”.

Before leaving for England, Thomas Coryate bought a few forks.

At home Thomas gave a dinner party to show the invention to his friends. When the servant brought the steak, he took out a fork and began to eat like they did in Italy.

Everybody looked at him in surprise. When he told his friends what it was, they all wanted to take a good look at the strange thing. All his friends said that the Italians were very strange people because the fork was very inconvenient.

Thomas Coryate tried to prove the opposite. He said it was not nice to eat with one’s fingers because they were not always clean.

Everybody got angry at that. Did Mr. Coryate think that people in England always had dirty hands? And weren’t the ten fingers they had enough for them?

Thomas Coryate wanted to show that it was very easy to use the fork. But the first piece of meat he took with the fork fell to the floor. His friends began to laugh and he had to take the fork away.

Only fifty years later people in England began to use forks.

**I. Listen to the text and mark the statements True or False.**

1. In 1618 an Englishman whose name was Thomas Coryate visited Italy.
2. There was one thing which he found more interesting than the others.
3. He said it was not nice to eat with one’s fingers because they were not always clean.
4. They eat with the hands because, as they say, do not always have clean hands.
5. Everybody got happy at that.
6. Only seventy years later people in England began to use forks.
7. When the servant brought the steak, he took out a knife and began to eat like they did in Italy.
8. Before leaving for England, Thomas Coryate bought a few forks.
9. His friends began to laugh and he had to take the fork away.
10. The first piece of meat he took with the fork fell to the floor.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. What country did the Englishman visit?

A) Spain

B) Germany

C) Italy

D) Greece

2. When did the Englishman visit another country?

A) in 1608

B) in 1806

C) in 1609

D) in 1618

3. Why did the Italians eat with the forks?

1. because the fork was very convenient.
2. they found it more interesting
3. because the hands were not always clean
4. because it was nice

4. What did he give at home to show the invention of the Italians?

A) a birthday party

B) a dinner party

C) a performance

D) a conference

1. Why did his friends begin to laugh?

A) because he had dirty hands

B) because the forks were dirty

C) because the forks looked strange

D) because a piece of meat fell to the floor

1. When did people in England begin to use forks?
   1. 1658
   2. 1623
   3. 1736
   4. 1700
2. Before leaving for England, Thomas Coryate bought …
3. A few forks
4. Many forks
5. Some forks
6. A couple of forks
7. Why did Thomas invite his friends?
8. To show the invention
9. To eat steak
10. To speak about Italians
11. To see his friends
12. What was the reaction of his friends at the party?
13. They were surprised.
14. They were interested in the invention.
15. They laughed at him.
16. They were angry.
17. All his friends said that the Italians were very strange people because…

A) they ate meat with their fingers.

B) the fork looked strange.

C) they didn’t wash their hands.

D) the fork was very inconvenient.

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**Варіант 27**

**GOOD ADVICE**

Once a farmer went to the nearest town to sell some butter and eggs there. It didn't take him long to sell his goods. After he had sold all the butter and eggs he decided to go tothe inn to have his dinner there.

On coming to the inn he sat down at a table, called a waiter and ordered his dinner. Then he looked around and saw a group of people who were speaking about the local lawyer.

"The lawyer is very clever and always gives good advice to his clients", said one of the men.

After dinner the fanner went to the lawyer and asked to give him some advice. The lawyer asked the farmer what advice he needed.

"You can give me any advice you like", answered the farmer.

The lawyer smiled, took a piece of paper, wrote a few words and gave it to the farmer. The farmer took the paper and without reading it left the law­yer's office.

Late in the evening the farmer returned home. His wife asked him to gather in the hay. But the farmer was very tired and was about to go to bed. He didn't know what to do. Then he remembered that he had the lawyer's advice in his pocket. He took the paper out and read the following words: "Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today".

Then the farmer left the house to gather in the hay. He worked for some hours and at last the hay was gathered in.

At night there was a storm and the farmer was very glad that he had followed the lawyer's advice and that his hay was not ruined.

*Vocabulary*

* an inn – готель
* a lawyer – адвокат
* hay – сіно
* storm – буря
* to ruin – руйнувати, занапащати

**I. Listen to the text and mark the statements True or False.**

1. Once a farmer went to the nearest village to sell some butter and eggs there.

2. It took him long to sell his goods.

3. After he had sold all the butter and eggs he decided to go to the cafe to have his dinner there.

4. Then he looked around and saw some students who were speaking about the local lawyer.

5. The lawyer was very clever and always gives good advice to his clients.

6. After dinner the farmer went to the lawyer and asked to give him some newspapers.

7. The lawyer smiled, took a piece of paper, wrote a few words and gave it to the farmer.

8. The farmer took the paper, read it carefully and left the lawyer’s office.

9. Early in the evening the famer returned home.

10. The farmer was very happy and was about to go to bed.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

**Task II.**

*Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to each question*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Once a farmer went to the nearest town... . | |
| A to meet, his best friend C to sell, some butter and eggs there | B to go on excursion  D to visit the art gallery |
| 2. Then he decided to go .... to have his dinner there | |
| A to the inn  C to the café | B to the restaurant  D to the pub |
| 3. The farmer saw a group of people who were speaking about | |
| A the local librarian  C the local lion | B the local liar  D the local lawyer |
| 4. The lawyer was ... and always gives good advice to his clients. | |
| A very clean  C very clever | B intelligent  D very clear |
| 5. After dinner the farmer ... . | |
| A went to the cinema  C went to see his friend | B went to the lawyer  D sold his goods |
| 6. The lawyer took a piece of paper, wrote … and gave it to the farmer. | |
| A a few notes  C a few sentences | B a few words  D a quotation |
| 7. … the farmer returned home. | |
| A In the afternoon  C At night | B Late in the morning  D Late in the evening |
| 8. His wife asked him to gather … . | |
| A in the hay  C fruit | B in the harvest  D vegetables |
| 9. But the farmer was … and was about to go to bed. | |
| A very tired  C very excited | B very sleepy  D very angry |
| 10. Then he remembered that he had the lawyer’s advice … . | |
| A on the table  C in his right hand | B in the bag  D in his pocket |

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**Варіант 28**

**THE SHIRT**

Many, many years ago there lived a king. He was very rich and he had everything he wanted. His country was strong and famous, but the king was not happy. So one day he went to a wise old man and asked him how to become happy. The wise man lis­tened to him and then said, "There is very little hap­piness in this world, but I know the way to find it".

"Show me the way to find it, then", said the king.

"It's very easy", answered the old man. "You have only to put on the shirt of a happy man".

The king thanked the old man and began to look for a happy man. He visited most of the capitals of the world. He met kings, barons and other aristo­crats, but they were not happy.

At last he came back to his own country. One day he saw a poor farmer working in a field. He was singing and there was a happy look on his face. The king went up to the fanner and said, "My good man, are you happy?" "Very happy", answered the farm­er. "Well, then", said the king, "sell me your shirt"

"My shirt?" said the fanner in surprise. "I haven't got a shirt. I hope to buy a shirt soon, but I am happy".

*Vocabulary*

* wise – мудрий
* to put on - одягати
* barons - барони

**I. Listen to the text and mark the statements True or False.**

1.Many, many years ago there lived a queen.

2.He was very rich and he had everything he wanted.

3.His country was poor.

4.The king was not happy.

5.So one day he went to a wise young man.

6.The wise man didn't want to Listen to him.

7.The king thanked the old man and began to look for a happy man,

8.He visited most of the continents of the world.

9.The king could meet lots of happy people there.  
10. One day he saw a rich farmer working in a field.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1.Who lived many, many years ago? | |
| A a doctor  C a king | B a painter  D a farmer |
| 2.Was the king rich or poor? | |
| A He was very rich  C He was poor | B He was not very rich  D He was not very poor |
| 3.Was the king unhappy or happy? | |
| A He was very happy  C He was still happy | B The king was not happy  D He felt upset. |
| 4.Where did he go one day? | |
| A He went home  C He went to look for a happy man. | B He went to the church  D He went to a wise old man. |
| 5.What did he ask the wise old man? | |
| A He asked for charity  C He asked to show him the way to find happiness | B He asked to find out a happy man  D He asked to help him |
| 6.What did the wise old man advise him to do? | |
| A The wise old man advised the king to put on the shirt of a happy man  B The wise old man advised the king to go for a walk  C The wise old man advised the king to divide his kingdom  D The wise old man advised the king to put on the shirt of a rich man. | |
| 7.Who did the king begin to look for? | |
| A The king began to look for a beautiful princess  C The king began to look for a happy child. | B The king began to look for a happy man  D The king began to look for another king |
| 8.What was the farmer doing in the field? | |
| A He was working in the field  C He was dancing in the field. | B He was singing in the field  D He was looking for happiness in the field |
| 9.What did the king ask him? | |
| A The king asked the farmer the way to tile nearest wood  B The king asked the farmer to sell him Ids house  C The king asked the farmer to sell him his shirt  D The king asked the farmer to sing his beautiful songs | |
| 10.What does the word "a shirt" mean? | |
| A A piece of clothing that you wear on your head  B A type of shoe that covers your whole foot and the lower part of your leg  C A piece of clothing with long sleeves that is worn over your clothes to keep you warm  D A piece of clothing that covers the upper part of your body and your arms | |

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**Варіант 29**

**Michael Jordan**

Michael Jordan became one of the most exciting players in the National Basketball Association. Jordan is 198 centimetres tall. He played guard and forward for the Chicago Bulls in the 1980s and 1990s. His spectacular shooting, especially his leaping shots near the basket, thrilled fans throughout the world. Jordan became one of the highest-scoring players in basketball history.

Michael Jordan was born in New York. While he was a freshman at the University of North Carolina, he made the winning shot in the championship game of the 1982 basketball tournament. He joined the bulls in 1984.

Jordan played on the United States teams that won first place in Men’s basketball at the 1984 and 1992 Summer Olympic Games. He was named the NBA’s Most Valuable Player five times during 11 years.

In 1993, Jordan retired from basketball. He decided to play professional baseball. In March 1995, he returned to the Bulls, and retired from basketball again in 1999.

**I. Listen to the text and mark the statements True or False.**

1. The text is about one of the best players of baseball, Michael Jackson.
2. He is a very tall man.
3. He was admired all over the world for his leaping shots.
4. Michael was born in 1955 in New York.
5. He went to the University of Chicago.
6. He even started to play professional baseball.
7. Jordan tried to retire from basketball twice.
8. He played for Chicago Bulls.
9. Jordan became one of the highest-jumping players in basketball history.
10. He was named the most handsome player five times.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. Michael Jordon was ……………… player.
2. hockey
3. basketball
4. baseball
5. volleyball
6. He played for ……… .
7. Red Bulls
8. Strong Bulls
9. Chicago Bulls
10. Blue Bulls
11. Michael Jordan was born in …….. in New York.
12. 1955
13. 1988
14. 1965
15. 1999
16. He was admired all over the world for his ……….. .
17. Stature
18. Education
19. Manners
20. Leaping shots
21. He went to the University of …………………. .
22. New York
23. London
24. Chicago
25. North Carolina
26. He was named the NBA’s Most Valuable Player ……………………. Times during 11 years.
27. Five
28. Eleven
29. Eight
30. Ten
31. Jordan was the……………… player in basketball history.
32. Tallest
33. Fattest
34. Higher-scoring
35. Higher-jumping
36. Jordan tried to retire from basketball ………………….. .
37. Once
38. Twice
39. Three times
40. Four times
41. He joined the Bulls in …………………….. .
42. 1984
43. 1990
44. 1995
45. 1982
46. Jordan decided to be the professional ……………….. .
47. Doctor
48. Teacher
49. Baseball player
50. Football player

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**Варіант 30**

How many tablets do you take? We all take tablets for headaches and other illnesses. But are they really necessary? The big drug companies make the drugs and tablets that we buy to fight our health problems. But could it be possible that many of these drugs and tablets are only good for the bank balances of the drug companies and that there are better ways for us to get over our health problems? According to some experts, we should use the power of our minds.

Since the 1950s there have been experiments using placebos. Placebos are tablets which do not have an effect on the body, so they shouldn't be able to make us better. In the experiments some patients in the group receive real drugs for a health problem, while others receive the placebo. No one knows who has the real drug or who has theplacebo. In a significant number of these experiments the patients who haven't receivedthe real drug get better! People think this is perhaps because they are thinking positively and believe they will get better **-** so they do!

So, can we 'think' ourselves better? Perhaps the big drugs companies shouldstart worrying!

**I. Listen to the text and mark the statements True or False.**

1. The text suggests that the drug companies sell drugs that are too expensive.
2. In the text you can read how the big drug companies help people.
3. It is possible that we could live without drugs.
4. People need different sorts of drugs.
5. Placebos are tablets for a headache.
6. Placebos should not be able to cure health problems.
7. In the experiments patients know if they do not receive the real drugs.
8. Patients know that it is possible they have not received the real drugs.
9. According to the article, some people can get better if they believe they will.
10. Some people get better because they stop taking drugs.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. The big … companies make the drugs and tablets.
2. perfumers
3. drug
4. food
5. Since the … there have been experiments in using drugs.
6. 1950s
7. 1960s
8. 1970s
9. Placebos are … which do not have an effect on the body.
10. drops
11. injections
12. tablets
13. Placebos shoud not be able to make us …
14. better
15. happier
16. cleverer
17. In the experiments some …in the group receive real drugs.
18. doctors
19. animals
20. patients
21. In the experiments people … who has the real drug.
22. do not know
23. want to know
24. know
25. The patients who have not received the … get better.
26. sweets
27. real drugs
28. presents
29. People think this is because they are thinking … .
30. positively
31. negatively
32. calmly
33. People … they will get better.
34. know
35. believe
36. are sure
37. This text is about …
38. experiments
39. drug companies
40. scientists

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**Варіант 31**

In recent years there have been many predictions about what our houses will be like in the future. Some experts think we will all live in boxes; others think we may actually live on the moon or another planet! Two things are clear. We will use power from the sun, wind or sea and computers will control everything in our lives and especially in our homes.

Every house will have devices to change energy from natural sources into power, and we'll build houses that can use this power efficiently. Computers will open and close doors to allow people to come in and out and they will make sure the house and the people in it are safe. They will switch on the lights when we go into different rooms or switch on gadgets when we ask them to. They will know when the fridge is empty and order food automatically. They will even tell us who has visited the house while we were out and at what times!

Rooms will be smaller than today but furniture like beds, tables and chairs will come out of the floors and walls when we want to use them. Again, the computer will do this for us.

Some experts predict that computers will control the entire world in the future, so perhaps they might decide to shut us in our little boxes forever! There's a thought.

**I. Listen to the text and mark the statements True or False.**

1. We may live on the moon in the future.

2. Our energy will come from oil.

3. We will use power from the sun, wind or sea.

4. Our houses will have no doors.

5. Computers will open and close doors to allow people to come in.

6. We will order our shopping on the computer.

7. People will control everything in their lives and especially in their homes.

8. Rooms will be smaller than today.

9. We will sleep on the floors.

10. But computers will not control the entire world in the future.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. Some experts think we will all live in … .

a) capsules

b) boxes

c) houses

2. We will use power from the sun, … or … .

a) wind or sea

b) space or water

c) sea or another planet

3. Every … will have devices to change energy.

a) spaceship

b) car

c) house

4. We'll … houses that can use this power efficiently.

a) build

b) rebuild

c) paint

5. The house and the … in it are safe.

a) people

b) animals

c) things

6. They will know when the … is empty and order food automatically.

a) bag

b) fridge

c) box

7. …will even tell us who has visited the house while we were out.

a) neighbours

b) friends

c) computers

8. Rooms will be smaller than today but furniture like … and …will come out of the floors.

a) tables and chairs

b) pictures and lamps

c) television sets and computers

9. The computer will do this work for … .

a) people

b) teachers

c) astronauts

10. This text is about … .

a) life

b) progress

c) space

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**Варіант 32**

**Busy Roads**

Drivers in the UK are very angry at the moment! This is because they are soon going to have to pay more to use the roads.

In the UK, as in many countries, there are more cars on the roads every day and this is causing problems. People want to live in the country and travel to work in the towns and cities but the result is busier roads and more traffic jams.

One way to help the problem is for drivers to pay for the different roads they drive on. For example, a driver on a motorway will pay more than a driver on a country lane. But drivers are not happy. One driver, Harry Smith, says, "We have to use these roads to get to work. The trains and buses aren't very good so we don't have a choice. We have to drive. We already pay a lot for petrol. The government just wants more!"

Busy roads are definitely a problem but drivers certainly don't think that this idea is the answer.

**I. Listen to the text and mark the statements True or False.**

1. Cars are going to be more expensive.

2. Drivers in the UK are very kind at the moment.

3. More people are using country roads.

4. A lot of people travel a long way to work.

5. Drivers’ problem is paying for using the different roads.

6. People want to live in the towns and cities and travel to work in the country.

7. One way to help the problem is to repair the different roads they drive on.

8. The government is going to increase the price of petrol.

9. Dirty roads are definitely a problem.

10. Drivers certainly know how to decide this problem.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. Drivers in the UK are very … at the moment .

a) kind

b) angry

c) reserved

2. This is because they have to … more.

a) clean

b) travel

c) pay

3. In … there are more cars on the roads every day.

a) Canada

b) the USA

c) the UK

4. People want to live in the … and travel to work in the towns.

a) deserts

b) country

c) capital city

5. A driver on a motorway … a driver on a country lane.

a) will pay more than

b) will not pay more than

c) will pay like

6. They have to use these roads to get to … .

a) work

b) parents

c) their places

7. The … and … aren't very good so we don't have a choice.

a) helicopters and buses

b) trains and motorcycles

c) trains and buses

8.We already pay a lot for ….

a) petrol.

b) communication

c) service

9.The government is going to … .

a) speak with all drivers

b) increase the price of petrol

c) help the drivers

10. … roads are definitely a problem.

a) narrow

b) busy

c) bad

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**Варіант 33**

**MARCO POLO**

Marco Polo is famous for his journeys across Asia. He was one of the first Europeans to travel in Mongolia and China. He wrote a famous book called 'The Travels'.

He was born in Venice, Italy in 1254. In 1272, when he was only 17 years old, he travelled to Asia with his father and uncle. The journey was very long. They visited a lot of places and saw wonderful things: eye glasses, ice-cream, spaghetti and the riches of Asia.

After three years they entered China through the Great Wall. In 1275 Kublai Khon, the Emperor of China, met the visitors at his Summer Palace in the capital of China at Xanadu. The palace was very beautiful. There were a lot of gold things and silk curtains. The Emperor gave a big banquet. There were more than a thousand people in the palace. On the emperor's birthday 5,000 soldiers rode through the city to the palace on elephants. Marco Polo visited some huge markets, where merchants from all over the world bought and sold all kinds of things. He was happy to see one of the greatest cities of the thirteenth century and spent 18 years in China.

When he returned to Italy in 1295, he became a popular storyteller. People came to his home to hear stories about his journeys in the East. Many of them did not believe him. When he was dying, he said: 'I haven't told half of what I saw, because no one can believe it.'

**І. Listen to the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**

1. Marco Polo is famous for his journeys across America.

2. He was one of the last Europeans to travel in America and China .

3. He wrote a famous book called 'The Countries'.

4. Marco Polo was born in Venice, Italy in 1254.

5. He was only 17 years old, he travelled to Asia.

6. The journey was very short.

7. The Emperor of China, met the visitors at his Palace in the capital of China .

8. The Emperor gave a big banquet.

9. Marco Polo visited some huge markets .

10. When he was dying, he said: 'I haven't told half of what I saw, because no one can believe it.'

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. Marco Polo was one of the first Europeans to travel in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A ) Mongolia and China B) America and China C ) Italy and Mongolia

2. His famous book was called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A) 'The Travels' B) 'The Countries' C ) ‘ My Journeys’

3. Marco Polo was born in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) Italy in 1254 B) Italy in 1354 C) Spain 1257

4. He travelled to Asia with his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A ) friends B) aunt and father C) father and uncle

5. After\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they entered China through the Great Wall.

A) three years B) two years C) a year

6. The Emperor of China, met the visitors at his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Palace .

A ) Spring B) Summer C) Winter

7. There were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Palace .

A ) a lot of gold things B) a lot of silver things C) wonderful things: eye glasses, ice-cream

8. On the emperor's birthday soldiers rode through the city to the palace \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) on elephants B) on horses C) on donkeys

9.Marco Polo spent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years in China.

A) 8 years B) 28C)18

10. People came to his home to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about his journeys in the East.

A ) Sing songs B) tell tales C) hear stories

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**Варіант 34**

**The Edinburgh Festival**

The post war years have seen a great growth in the number of art festivals in Britain and other European countries. Among them the Edinburgh International Festival is one of the best known events of its kind in the world. This is not surprising. Everything in the arts, if it is the first class, becomes an Edinburgh Festival attraction. On most evenings during the festival there are as many as six events to choose from on the official program: symphony concerts, ballets, plays, recitals all given by the finest artists of the world .The idea of the festival originated in first post-war years. Many towns lay in ruins. The founders of the festival had a lot of difficulties to face. One of them was that Scotland and its capital Edinburgh had never previously known. This festival started in 1947. It was a great success and has been held annually ever since. The festival is quite international in its character giving as a rule a varied representation of artistic production from a number of countries .Over the past few years it has had a definite theme that is the work of one or two composers was studied in depth. In 1962 the theme of the festival was the music of the famous composer Dmitri Shostakovich. A great number of this works ranging from symphonies and operatic excerpts to string quartets, song and piano pieces were performed by leading artists. In recent years about 90 thousand people visited Edinburgh every year during the 3 weeks at the end of August and early September. One of the reasons of the festival success is that it is easy for the visitors to make their arrangements since festival programs are published as early as March. The booking opens soon afterwards, at the beginning of April. The festival has done a great deal in the development of arts in Scotland. In addition to estab­lishing the Scottish Festival Chorus, it helped to develop the Scottish National Orchestra.

**І. Listen to the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**

1. Edinburgh is the capital of Northern Ireland.2. The Festival started before the second World War.  
3. The Festival takes place in early spring.   
4. The festival lasts three weeks.  
5. Only British artists take part in the Festival.   
6. The Festival has always been very successful.  
7. At one of the Festivals music by D. Shostakovich was the theme.  
8. Mainly symphonies are performed at the Festival.  
9. Every year about 80.000 people visit Edinburgh during the Festival.  
10. The Festival has done much in the development of National art.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. The post war years have seen a great growth in the number of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_in Britain and other European countries.

a) art festivals b) sport festivals c) cooking festivals

2. The Edinburgh International Festival is one of the best known events of its kind in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a) the world b ) the United Kingdom c) Scotland

3. There are as many as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to choose from on the official program during the festival.

a) seven events b) six events c) sixty events

4. The idea of the festival originated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a ) in first post-war years b) during war c) before the war

5. It was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to organize the festival.

a) easy b) interesting c) difficult

6. This festival started in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) 1945 b) 1947 c) 1957

7. The artistic production from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is represented at the festival.

a) a number of countries b) the UK c) Scotland

8. The festival lasts \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) a week b) three weeks c) two weeks

9. The booking opens at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a) the beginning of April b) the end of April c) the beginning of August

10. The festival was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for the development of arts in Scotland.

a) not important b) important c) famous

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**Варіант 35**

**A Story**

One day some Americans were having dinner at a hotel in London. When fish was put on the table one of them, a young man, said: "Let's examine the fish carefully, perhaps we'll find a diamond in it." Everybody began to laugh, but an old man said quietly: "Yes, I'm sure we have all heard stories like that. Let me tell you what happened to me once."

"When I was a young man,' he began, "I worked for a big company in New York; and I was sent to England to do some work there. I was in love with a beautiful girl, and before I left for England, we decided that we would get married when I returned home.

I stayed in England for two months. I sent letters and postcards to the girl almost every day, but after the first two weeks I didn't receive any answers. But I didn't think anything was the matter, and before I left for home, I bought a beautiful diamond ring for her.

On the ship one morning, a telegram was brought to me. It was from a friend in New York, who told me that the girl had changed her mind and was going to get married to another man. I was so angry that I threw the diamond ring into the sea.

My friend came to the port to meet me, and he invited me to dinner. While we were sitting down at the table and I was eating fish, I suddenly felt something hard in my mouth. What do you think it was?"

"The diamond!" all the Americans cried.

"No", the old man answered, "It was the fish bone."

**I. Listen to the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**

1. One day some Americans were having supper at a hotel .

2. The hotel was in Paris.

3. They were going to eat meat.

4. One of them told what had happened to him.

5. When he was a young man he worked for a small company in New York.

6. He was sent to France.

7. He wanted to get married.

8. He stayed in England for two months.

9. The girl was going to get married to the man too.

10. He gave the diamond ring to the girl.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1) Where were the Americans having dinner one day?

A. on board a ship.

B. at the hotel.

C. at a party.

D. in a café.

2) What did the young man hope to find in the fish?

A. a watch.

B. a ring.

C. some money.

D. a diamond .

3) Where was the young man sent to work?

A. to England.

B. to London.

C. to New York.

D. to Canada.

4) When had the young people decided to marry?

A. when he returned home.

B. During the journey.

C. Before he left home.

D. On the way back home.

5) What did the young man buy for his girl?

A. A beautiful dress.

B. A fur coat.

C. A gold watch.

D. A diamond ring.

6) Why didn't the girl answer his letters?

A. She was very ill.

B. She wanted to join him.

C. She wanted to marry another man.

D. She was angry with him.

7) How did the young man react to his friend's news?

A. He was very happy.

B. He was very lonely.

C. He was very angry.

D. He was very unhappy.

8) What did the young man do with the present?

A. He gave it to another girl.

B. He threw it into the sea.

C. He sold it.

D. He lost it in the street.

9) What did the friends have for dinner when they met again?

A. They had soup.

B. They had pudding.

C. They had meat.

D. They had fish.

10) What did the young man feel hard in his mouth?

A. A fruit stone

B. A fish bone

C. A meat bone

D. A ring.

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**Варіант 36**

**TRANSPORT**

Modern life is impossible without travelling. Thousands of people travel every day either on business or for pleasure. They can travel by air, by rail, by sea or by road. Of course, travelling by air is the fastest and the most convenient way, but it is the most expensive too. Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages. You can see much more interesting places of the country you are travelling through. Modern trains have very comfortable seats. There are also sleeping cars and dining cars which make even the longest journey enjoyable. Speed, comfort and safety are the main advantages of trains and planes. That is why many people prefer them to all other means. Travelling by sea is popular mostly for pleasure trips. On board large ships and small river boats people can visit foreign countries and different places of interest within their own country. It is very pleasant to see the rise and fall of the waves, to feel the fresh sea wind blowing and hear the cry of the seagulls. Trips on the Volga, the Dnieper, the Yenisei, the Black Sea are very popular today. Many people like to travel by car. It is interesting too, because you can stop when and where you like, you do not have to buy tickets or carry your suitcases. A very popular method of travelling is hiking. It is travelling on foot. Walking tours are very interesting. Hitch-hiking is a very popular method of travelling among young people. But it is not so popular in our country as abroad. The Black Sea is one of the most wonderful places which attracts holiday-makers all over the world. There are many rest-homes, sanatoriums and tourist camps there. But it is also possible to rent a room or a furnished house for a couple of weeks there. Sometimes we place ourselves in a tent on the sea shore enjoying fresh air and the sun all day long.

**I. Listen to the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**

1. Modern life is possible without travelling.

2. Travelling by air is the most expensive.

3. Speed, comfort and safety are the main advantages of trains and planes.

4. Sleeping cars and dining cars make a long trip very enjoyable.

5. People like travelling by sea because it is pleasant to see the rise and fall of the waves and to feel the fresh sea wind blowing.

6. If you don’t want to carry your suitcases, travelling by car is for you.

7. Walking tours are the most difficult way of travelling.

8. Hitch-hiking is a very popular method of travelling among old people.

9. The Sea of Azov is one of the most wonderful places which attracts holiday-makers all over the world.

10. Sometimes we place ourselves in a tent on the sea shore enjoying sand and heat all day long.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. … of people travel every day either on business or for pleasure.

a) Hundreds; b) Thousands; c) Millions.

2. Travelling by air is the … and the most … way.

a) fastest, difficult; b) easiest, comfortable; c) fastest, convenient.

3. Modern trains have very comfortable ….

a) seats b) sits; c) sleeping bags.

4. Travelling by sea is popular mostly for … trips.

a) pleasure; b) business; c) family.

5. When you travel by sea you can enjoy the fresh air and the cry of ….

a) pigeons; b) pelicans; c) seagulls.

6. … is a very popular method of travelling among young people.

a) Hiking; b) Hitch-hiking; c) Camping.

7. Hitch-hiking is very popular …

a) in our country; b) abroad; c) aboard.

8. The Black Sea is one of the most … places which attracts holiday-makers all over the world.

a) wonderful; b) beautiful; c) comfortable.

9. It is also possible to rent a room or a furnished house for a couple of … there.

a) months; b) days; c) weeks.

10. Some people like to stay … on the sea shore.

a) in a hotel; b) in a rest-home; c) in a tent.

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**Варіант 37**

**SPORTS AND OTHER GAMES**

In their free time children enjoy doing a lot of things. They can take up collecting something or take up a sport. They also play a lot of games, both indoor and outdoor ones. Nowadays there are a lot of good sports grounds in our yards. They are great for different games, such as tag and hopscotch. Children also play different games with a ball, including football itself. Some children take up one particular sport. They usually join a sport club and have serious training sessions at least twice a week. They also take part in competitions. Indoor sports include swimming, badminton, table tennis and fencing. Outdoor sports are football, athletics, cycling and boating. Two years ago I took up swimming. I go to the swimming pool three times a week and take it seriously. I don’t think I’ll be a famous champion. I do it for my health and character. I want to be a soldier and to act for the military in high school. I think doing a sport helps young people to develop their character. We take part in different competitions, sometimes we go there by train or by bus. I always try to do my best and help my team. I don’t think I am a great sport fan, but some of my friends are. They go to football matches and take it seriously. They support different teams and sometimes have heated arguments about them. There are even fans who fight, I don’t like it. I am happy none of my friends is like that. One of my favourite lessons is P.E. Our class has P.E. lessons 2 times a week. At our P.E. lessons we play volleyball, run and jump. Playing volleyball is my favourite activity. To sum up, sport means a lot in our life. It helps us relax, makes our bodies and minds stronger. I can’t imagine my life without it. I think it’s impossible to live without a sport.

**I. Listen to the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**

1. Children enjoy doing a lot of things.

2. Nowadays there are a few good sports grounds in our yards.

3. Children take up all kinds of sports.

4. Indoor sports include swimming, badminton, table tennis and fencing.

5. I think I’ll be a famous champion.

6. I go to the swimming four times a week.

7. I go to a swimming pool for my health.

8. I like when fans fight.

9. Playing volleyball is my favourite activity.

10. Sport makes us stronger.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. Children can … a sport.

a) take up; b) go in for; c) take down.

2. Children also play different games with a ball, including … itself.

a) basketball; b) volleyball; c) football.

3. … sports are football, athletics, cycling and boating.

a) Indoor; b) outdoor; c) favourite.

4. … years ago I took up swimming.

a) Three; b) Two; c) Five.

5. I don’t think I’ll be a famous ….

a) champion; b) sportsman; c) athlete.

6. I want to be a soldier and to act for the military in ….

a) military school; b) high school; c) secondary school.

7. At our PE lessons we play …, run and jump.

a) volleyball; b) basketball; c) football.

8. … of my friends like to fight.

a) Some; b) One; c) None.

9. Sometimes we go to the competitions by … or by ….

a) car, bus; b) train, bus; c) bus, plane.

10. I always try to … my best and help my team.

a) do; b) make; c) have.

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**Варіант 38**

**THE STORY OF MY TROUBLES**

From my childhood I was an easily taught and obedient boy. My kindness was so noticeable that my friends made fun of me. I was especially fond of animals and had a great number of pets. With these I spent most of my time, and never was so happy as when feeding and playing with them. My character did not change much when I grew up.

I married early, and was happy to find in my wife a character very much like my own. Seeing my love for pets she never lost a chance of getting the most pleasant animals. We had birds, gold-fish, a fine dog, rabbits, a small monkey, and a cat.

This cat was a remarkably large and beautiful animal, quite black and surprisingly clever. In speaking of his cleverness, my wife, who was a superstitious woman, often mentioned the old popular belief, which considered all black cats to be in disguise.

Pluto - this was the cat’s name - was my favourite pet and playmate. I alone fed him, and he followed me everywhere about the house. It was even with difficulty that I could prevent him following me through the streets.

Our friendship lasted for several years, during which my character (I blush to confess it) had changed for the worse. I became day by day more moody and irritable. It often happened that I hurt the feelings of others.

My pets, of course, could feel the change in my character. In fact, I began to treat them cruelly. As for Pluto, I held back from cruelty as I did treat cruelly the rabbits, the monkey, or even the dog when they came in my way. But my illness took hold of me and at last even Pluto ,who was now becoming old, began to feel the effects of my temper.

**I. Listen to the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**

1. From my childhood I was an easily taught and obedient boy.

2. My character changed much when I grew up.

3. I married early, and was upset to find in my wife a character very much like my own.

4. My cat was little, beautiful and black.

5. The cat’s name was Plato.

6. I and my wife fed it together.

7. In time my character changed for the worse.

8. My pets couldn’t feel the changes in my character.

9. I was cruel only to my rabbit.

10. My cat began to feel my temper.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. I was so …, that my friends made fun of me.

a) kind; b) obedient; c) clever.

2. Alost all my time I spend with….

a) family; b) cat; c) animals.

3. I married …, and was happy to find in my wife a character very much like my own.

a) late; b) early; c) at twenty.

4. We had birds, gold-fish, a fine …, rabbits, a small monkey, and a cat.

a) dog; b) hamster; c) parrot.

5. My cat’s name was …

a) Plato; b) Pluto; c) Pluto.

6. Our friendship lasted for … years.

a) several; b) seven; c) many.

7. Day by day I … more moody and irritable.

a) become; b) was becoming; c) became.

8. It … happened that I hurt someone’s feelings.

a) sometimes; b) usually; c) often.

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**Варіант 39**

**Baseball**

Baseball is a sport that is so popular in the United States that it is often called the national pastime. Every spring and summer, millions of people throughout the country play this exciting “bat and ball” game. Millions also watch baseball games and closely follow the progress of their favourite teams and players.

A baseball game is played on a large field between two teams of 9 or 10 players each. The teams take turns at bat (on offense) and in the field (on defense). A player of the team in the field, called the pitcher, throws a baseball towards a player of a team at bat, called the batter. The batter tries to hit the ball with a bat and drive it out of the reach of the players in the field. By hitting the ball, and in other ways, players can advance around the four bases that lie on the field. A player who does so scores a run for his team. The team that scores the most runs wins the game.

Basically, baseball matches the skills of the pitcher against those of the batter. A good pitcher can throw a variety of pitches. But fielders and base runners also play key roles in the game. Many experts believe that a batter’s job of hitting a ball thrown by a major league pitcher is the hardest thing to do in any sport. The ball reaches the batter in a fraction of a second and it may move in any way. Even so, batters are able to follow the flight of the ball.

Many people play baseball on the informal basis. They get together with their friends, choose up the sides, and play a ball game. But millions of people also play baseball on formal, organized basis. They join teams that belong to a league and play regularly scheduled games against other teams.

**I. Listen to the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**

1. Baseball is a sport that is so popular in Great Britain that it is often called the national pastime.
2. Every winter and autumn millions of people throughout the country play baseball.
3. A baseball game is played on a large field between two teams of 8 or 11 players each.
4. The teams take turns at bat and in the field.
5. A player of the team in the field, called the batter, throws a baseball towards a player of a team at bat, called the pitcher.
6. The team that scores the most runs wins the game.
7. A good batter can throw a variety of pitches.
8. The ball reaches the batter in a fraction of a minute.
9. Batters are able to follow the flight of the ball.
10. Many people play baseball on the informal basis.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. Baseball is a sport that is popular in …

a) Great Britain

1. Australia
2. The United States
3. A baseball game is played on a large … between two teams of 9 or 10 players each.
   1. field
   2. stadium
   3. court
4. The … take turns at bat (on offense) and in the field (on defense).
   1. teams
   2. groups of people
   3. collectives
5. Players can advance around the … that lie on the field.
   1. two bases
   2. four bases
   3. six bases
6. The team that scores the most runs …
   1. wins the game
   2. loses the game
   3. gains the victory
7. A good pitcher can throw …
   1. different pitches
   2. a lot of pitches
   3. a variety of pitches
8. Batters are able to follow the flight of …
   1. the ball
   2. the puck
   3. the bat
9. Many people play baseball on …
   1. the informal basis
   2. the formal basis
   3. the well- organized basis
10. People play baseball together …
    1. with their friends
    2. with their family
    3. with other sportsmen
11. Teams play regularly and belong …
    1. to a league
    2. to a group
    3. to a society

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**Варіант 40**

**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*

**I. Listen to the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**

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.
11. **II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

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

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**Варіант 41**

**A SAD STORY**

Three men came to New York for a holiday. They came to a very large hotel and took a room there. Their room was on the forty-fifth floor.

In the evening the three men went to the theatre and came back to the hotel very late.

‘I am very sorry,’ said the hotel clerk, ‘but our lifts are not working. If you do not want to walk up to your room, you will have to sleep in the hall.’

‘No, no,’ said one of the three men, ‘no, thank you. We do not want to sleep in the hall. We shall walk up to our room.’

Then he turned to his two friends and said: ‘It is not easy to walk up to the forty-fifth floor, but I think I know how to make it easier. I shall tell you some jokes. Then you, Andy, will sing us some songs. Then you, Peter, will tell us some interesting stories. That will pass the time.’

So they began to walk up to their room. Tom told them many jokes. Andy sang some songs. At last they came to the thirty-fourth floor. They were very tired.

‘Well,’ said Tom, ‘now it is your turn, Peter. Tell us a long and interesting story with a sad ending.’

‘I shall tell you a story’, said Peter. ‘It is not long, but it is sad enough: we left the key to our room in the hall.’

**I. Listen to the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**

1. Three men came to New York for a holiday.  
2. Their room was on the fifty-fifth floor.  
3. In the evening the three men went to the theatre.

4. When they came back they found out they had left the key.

5. The men decided to go back to the theatre.

6. On the way to their room one of them told stories.

7. Another man danced.

8. It was an easy walk up.

9. Peter was asked to tell them a story with a positive end.

10. The main idea of Peter’s story was: “We won’t be able to open our room”

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ men came to New York.

A. 2 C. 4

B. 3 D. 5

2. Their room was on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ floor.

A. 54th C. 55th

B. 45th D. 15th

3. The three men enjoyed a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the evening.

A. piece of artwork C. match

B. performance D. race

4. When they came back \_\_\_\_.

A. the hotel door was locked C. the lifts were not working’

B. the hotel door was broken D. they found out they had to walk for a long time

5. The man decided to\_\_\_\_.

A. go back to the theatre C. sleep in their room

B. sleep in the hall D. give a hard time to the hotel clerk

6. On the way to their room one of them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. told stories C. cried

B. fell down D. fell asleep

7. Another man \_\_\_\_.

A. danced C. sang

B. laughed D. played a ball

8. It was a(n) \_\_\_\_ walk up.

A. hard C. easy

B. simple D. effortless

9. Peter was asked to tell them a story with a \_\_\_\_\_ end.

A. cheerless C. cheery

B. positive D. joyful

10. The main idea of Peter’s story was:

A. ‘I don’t want to go with you’ C. It is not easy to walk up to the forty-fifth floor  
B. ‘My story is not very long’ D. ‘We won’t be able to open our room’

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**Варіант 42**

**He Knows Everything**

Two men were travelling in a very wild part of America. They saw no modern houses and no traces of civilization for many days. What they saw was only a few huts made of grass or tent where Indians lived. One day they met an old Indian who was a hunter. He was very clever and knew everything about the forest and the animals living in it and many other things. He could also speak English quite well.

“Can you tell us what the weather will be like during the next few days?” one of the two travelers asked him.

“Oh, yes,” he answered. “Rain is coming and wind. Then there will be snow for a day or two but then the sunshine will come again and the weather will be fine”.

These old Indians seem to know more about Nature than we do with all our science,” said the man to his friend. Then he turned to the old Indian.

“Tell me, he asked, how do you know all that?”

The Indian answered. “I heard it over the radio.”

1. **Listen to the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**
2. Two men were travelling in a very wild part of India.
3. They saw modern houses all over the place.
4. They met an old Indian.
5. The Indian could speak English well.
6. The Indian told them everything about the weather.
7. The old Indian was a traveler.
8. He heard the forecast over the radio.
9. He knew everything about the ocean.
10. Three men were very surprised.
11. The old Indian was very clever.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. Two men were travelling \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. in America
3. in India
4. in Africa
5. The old Indian was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. a fisher
7. a hunter
8. a sailor
9. He knew everything about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. history
11. forest and animals
12. the weather
13. The travellers were surprised because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
14. the Indian seemed to know everything about the weather
15. the Indian spoke an unknown language
16. the Indian sang a strange song
17. The Indian knew the weather forecast because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
18. he read it in the newspaper
19. he heard it over the radio
20. his friend told him
21. Two men saw no modern houses for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
22. an hour
23. many days
24. some months
25. The Indian could speak English \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
26. quite well
27. very slowly
28. with a help of a dictionary
29. He was very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
30. odd
31. clever
32. sly
33. These old Indians seem to know everything about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
34. money
35. ghosts
36. nature
37. They saw only a few huts made of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
38. leaves
39. grass
40. wood

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**Варіант 43**

**The Two Travellers**

The two travellers, who were good friends, came to a village in the evening and wanted to stay there for the night. There was a house for travellers in the village. But there was an old custom: travellers may sleep in that house but they must not snore.

“We’ll kill the man who snores,” said the chief of the village.

The travellers agreed. They had a good supper there, and then went to sleep. Suddenly one of the travellers began to snore. The other traveller wanted to save him and began to sing. He sang very well. Nobody heard the snoring, they listened to the song. All those nights one traveller snored, the other sang.

In the morning the chief gave them a small bag of money for good singing. The travellers left the village but on the road they began to quarrel.

“Let’s divide the money,” said the first traveller. “I think I should have the bigger part. You sang all the night because I snored”.

“But the chief could kill you, because you are snoring. I saved you. I must have the bigger part”. They and quarrelled and could not decide anything.

1. **Listen to the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**
2. The two travellers were brothers.
3. They wanted to stay there for the night.
4. There were no houses ti live for travellers.
5. Travellers may sleep but they must not snore.
6. They will kill the man who snores.
7. Suddenly one of the travellers began to sing.
8. All those nights one travellers snored, the other sang.
9. In the evening the chief gave them a small bag of money for good singing.
10. On the road they began to quarrel.
11. They were quarrelling all the time and could not decide anything.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. The two travellers were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. brothers
3. friends
4. neighbours
5. But there was an old \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. custom
7. house
8. tree
9. They must \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but they must not snore.
10. sing
11. sleep
12. walk
13. They had a good supper there and then went \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
14. to walk
15. to sleep
16. to bed
17. The other traveller wanted to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him.
18. save
19. help
20. support
21. The chief gave them a small \_\_\_\_\_\_ of money.
22. bag
23. pack
24. packet
25. On the road they began to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
26. sing
27. Run
28. Quarrel
29. “Let’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the money,” said the first traveller.
30. divide
31. steal
32. take
33. “I must have the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ part”, said the first traveller.
34. smaller
35. bigger
36. nicer
37. They quarrelled and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ could not decide anything.
38. sang
39. talked
40. quarrelled

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**Варіант 44**

**Economy Wasted Trip**

An Englishman who was in France wanted to go back to England by sea. But he had very little money. He had so little money that he could pay only for the ticket. As he knew that the trip would last only two days, he decided not to eat during these days.

As he took a ticket and got on the ship the next morning, he tried not to hear the bell for breakfast. When dinner time came, he was very hungry, but he didn’t go to the dining-room. In the evening he was still more hungry, but when the waiter came to invite him to have supper, the Englishman said that he was ill.

The next day the Englishman was half-dead and couldn’t stand the hunger any longer. “I shall go and eat if they kick me out into the sea”, said he to himself. So he went to the ship dining-room and had his dinner. In the evening he had supper but was very much afraid of his future because he didn’t pay for the meals. At last he addressed the waiter and said: “Bring me the bill please”. – “What bill?” – asked the waiter. – “For the supper and dinner I had in my dining-room”. – “Don’t trouble, Sir. You paid for your meals when you bought the ticket”.

**I. Listen to the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**

1. An Englishman who was in France, wanted to go to Italy by sea.
2. He had so little money that he couldn’t pay for one ticket.
3. A trip would last only three days.
4. He got on the sea the next morning.
5. He was hungry, so he went to the dining-room.
6. The waiter came to invite him to have dinner.
7. The Englishman said that he wasn’t hungry.
8. He was much afraid of his future.
9. He addressed the policeman for the bill.
10. The waiter said that he had paid for his meals already.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. An Englishman who was in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Italy
3. France
4. Ukraine
5. He had very little \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. air
7. money
8. meals
9. He got on a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the next morning.
10. ship
11. horse
12. bike
13. In the evening he was still more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
14. angry
15. lazy
16. hungry
17. The next day the Englishman was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
18. rich
19. half-dead
20. angry
21. He went to the dining-room and had his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
22. breakfast
23. meals
24. dinner
25. He was very much afraid of his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
26. supper
27. future
28. trip
29. At last he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the waiter.
30. addressed
31. believed
32. saw
33. The Englishman wanted to have a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
34. dinner
35. bill
36. meals
37. “You paid for your meals when you bought the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.
38. book
39. bill
40. ticket

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**Варіант 45**

**The Silver Thimble**

Kate woke up one morning with the feeling that something special was going to happen. Then she remembered. It was Saturday and Aunt Dot and Uncle Ned were coming for the week-end.

Kate's mother began to make Uncle Ned's favourite fruit cake. Kate and her father were going to meet the train at the station.

When Kate's father was putting on his shirt, one of the buttons jumped off and rolled across the floor. Daddy asked Mummy to sew it on again.

'I must have my thimble,' she said. 'I can't sew without it. Bring it for me, Kate'.

Daddy stood quite still while Mummy sewed the button on his shirt. After that Kate and her father left the house and went to the station. When they came back with Uncle Ned and Aunt Dot, Mummy had coffee ready for them and the fruit cake in the oven was beginning to smell nice.

'I've dropped my silver thimble somewhere,' said Mummy. 'Will you try to find it for me, my dear?'

Kate looked for the thimble everywhere but she couldn't find it.

'Never mind! I shall find it when I sweep, I'm sure,' said Mummy.

She opened the oven door to have a look at the cake. It was good. Uncle Ned had one big piece and then he had another and then he said he could eat the third. He pulled the plate with the cake towards him and began to cut a piece. Half-way through, the knife stuck.

'What's this?' He poked in the cake with the knife and something tinkled down on the plate. It was Mummy's silver thimble!

'Well,' said Uncle Ned, 'I've had cherry cake and coffee cake and apple cake, but this is the first time I've ever had thimble cake!'

**Vocabulary:**

a thimble - наперсток

to stick (stuck, stuck) - вставляти, застрягати

to poke - протикати, штрикати

to tinkle - дзвеніти

**I. Listen to the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**

1. Kate's aunt and uncle were coming for the week-end.

2. Kate's mother was going to meet the guests at the station.

3. Aunt Dot's favourite cake was fruit cake.

4. One of the buttons jumped off Daddy's coat.

5. Mummy asked Kate to bring the silver thimble to sew.

6. Mummy decided to sweep to find the thimble.

7. The knife stuck when Uncle Ned began to cut a piece of cake.

8. When Uncle Ned poked in the cake with the knife something tinkled down on the plate.

9. Uncle Ned has had only one kind of cake.

10. The cake turned out to be with a surprise.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. What guests did Kate's family expect to come for the week-end?

a) Kate's friends

b) Kate's grandparents

c) Uncle Ned and Aunt Dot

2. Where was Kate's family going to meet their guests?

a) At the bus station.

b) At the tram station.

c) At the train station.

3. When did father's button jump off?

a) When he was waking up.

b) When he was putting on his shirt.

c) When he was putting on his skirt.

4. What was Uncle Ned's favourite cake?

a) fruit cake

b) coffee cake

c) thimble cake

5. What was the matter with the thimble?

a) Mother had forgotten it somewhere.

b) Mother had dropped it somewhere.

c) Mother had thrown it.

6. Why did Kate's mother need the silver thimble?

a) She wanted to embroider.

b) She wanted to sew the button on.

c) She wanted to knit.

7. What did Kate's mother ask to find?

a) the thimble

b) the needle

c) the cakes

8. How many pieces of cake did Uncle Ned eat?

a) two pieces b) one piece c) three pieces

9. What tinkled down on the plate?

a) the knife

b) the thimble

c) the teaspoon

10. What was the cake with?

a) with cream b) with honey c) with a surprise

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**Варіант 46**

**Embroidery**

Embroidery is an old Ukrainian tradition. It is a creative work. The Ukrainian women are very good at it. There are very different variants of ornaments, clothes and house decorations.

There is a legend about the black embroidered blouses. When the Turks attacked Ukraine near the river Zbruch they killed all the men. There were only girls in the villages. They couldn’t marry. It was a great sorrow. They embroidered blouses in black threads and wore them. After that the seven generations of the girls dressed black embroidered blouses. They even married in them.

Ukrainians like to embroider towels and put them on the wall. It is an old custom. In the past old houses were decorated with towels. A house without a towel was like a family without children. A towel was a face of a house and of a hostess. It was used in everyday life: when the child was born, when the guests came, when somebody left home or got married. Bread and salt on the Ukrainian towel showed great hospitality of the Ukrainian people.

Towels were used for decorating the houses. The ornaments and colours of towels were different in different regions. A lot of songs about a towel have been composed in Ukraine.

**Vocabulary:**

creative – творчий;

sorrow – горе, смуток;

thread – нитка;

generation – покоління;

custom – звичай;

hostess – хазяйка;

hospitality – гостинність

**I. Listen to the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**

1. Embroidery is a custom that is widely spread all over the world.
2. All people in Ukraine are good at embroidering.
3. The old legend tells about the times of the Turkish invasion.
4. Many people were killed in the struggle for free life.
5. It was a great sorrow for everyone.
6. According to the legend the Ukrainian women embroidered blouses only in black threads.
7. All the girls who embroidered the blouses in black were killed.
8. The seven generations of the girls wore black embroidered blouses because they could not marry.
9. In the past all houses in Ukraine were decorated with embroideries.
10. The embroidered towel was a mirror of the beauty of the hostess in the house.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. Embroidery is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ukrainian tradition.

a) a new;

b) a modern;

c) an old

2. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ variants of ornaments.

a) great many;

b) various;

c) thousands

3. There is a legend about the embroidered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) blouses;

b) dresses;

c) towels

4. The legend tells about the attacks of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the Ukrainian villages.

a) the Poles;

b) the Turks;

c) the Tatars

5. Once many men were killed in the village near the river \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) Dnipro;

b) Zbruch;

c) Buh

6. After that the girls in that village couldn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) work in the fields;

b) embroider;

c) get married

7. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ generations of the girls embroidered in black threads after that.

a) six; b) seven; c) nine

8. In the past all Ukrainian houses were decorated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) embroidered dresses;

b) embroidered towels;

c) embroidered blouses

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_ on the towel showed hospitality of Ukrainian people.

a) Bread and sugar;

b) Salt and pepper;

c) Bread and salt

10. People in Ukraine know many \_\_\_\_\_\_ about the Ukrainian towel.

a) legends; b) songs; c) customs

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**Аудіювання**

**Варіант 47**

**Ordinary Aspirin is Truly a Wonder Drug**

Aspirin is the most popular drug in the world today. Many people take aspirin when they have a headache. It is effective in relieving other pains too.

Americans swallow 15,000 tons of aspirin, one of the safest and most effective drugs invented by man, every year. Its bad effects are relatively mild, and it is cheap.

For millions of people suffering from arthritis, it is the only thing that works. Aspirin, in short, is truly the 20th century wonder drug. It is also the second largest suicide drug and it is the leading cause of poisoning among children. Its side effects, although relatively mild, are largely recognized among users.

Although aspirin was first sold by a German company in 1899, it has been around much longer than that. Hippocrates, in ancient Greece, understood the medical value of the leaves and tree bark which today are known to contain salicylates, the chemical in aspirin. During the 19th century, there was a great deal of experimentation in Europe with this chemical, and it led to the introduction of aspirin. By 1915, aspirin tablets were available in the United States.

A small quantity of aspirin relieves pain and inflammation. It also reduces fever by interfering with some of the body's reactions. Specifically, aspirin seems to slow down the formation of the acids involved in pain and the complex chemical reactions that cause fever. The chemistry of these acids is not fully understood, but the slowing effect of aspirin is well known.

Aspirin is very irritating to the stomach lining and many aspirin takers complain about upset stomachs. There is aright way and a wrong way to take aspirin. The best way is to chew the tablets before swallowing them with water, but few people can stand the bitter taste. Some people suggest crushing the tablets in milk or orange juice and drinking that.

**Vocabulary:**

arthritis–артрит

relieving - полегшення

suicide - самогубство

poisoning – отруєння

side effects – побічні ефекти

salicylates– саліцилати

available - доступний

quantity - кількість

inflammation – запалення

irritating - дратівливий

stomach lining – слизова оболонка шлунка

**I. Listen to the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**

1. Aspirin is one of the safest drugs invented by man.
2. This articlestates that aspirin is a pain reliever that works for arthritis and headaches.
3. Aspirin is the leading cause of poisoning among children.
4. The side effects of aspirin are quite serious.
5. The chemical in aspirin has been used for less than 100 years.
6. The ancient Greeks understood the value of salicylates.
7. Aspirin interferes with some of the body’s reactions.
8. Aspirin speeds up the formation of acids that cause pain.
9. Scientists do not completely understand how aspirin works.
10. You should swallow aspirin tablets whole.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. This article discusses…

a) only the good things about aspirin.

b) only the bad things about aspirin.

c) both the good and bad things about aspirin.

2. The side effects of aspirin are…

a) serious

b) mild

c) none

3. The information in the article shows that …

а) aspirin can be dangerous

b) aspirin is always safe

c) aspirin is both safe and dangerous

4. Aspirin tablets were available in the United States in…

a) 1950

b) 1915

c) 1899

5. Salicylates are the …

a) leaves and tree bark

b) the chemical in aspirin

c) aspirin tablets

6. Aspirin can cause…

a) an upset stomach

b) pain and inflammation

c) the formation of the acids involved in a fever

7. Aspirin seems to \_\_\_ the reactions that \_\_\_\_ fever

a) speed up a)cause

b) slow down b)stop

c) stop c)understand

8. The best way to take aspirin is to…

a) swallow the tablets

b) crush the tablets

c) chew the tablets

9. The author of this article seems to be…

a) more in favour of aspirin

b) more against the use of aspirin

c) not interested in aspirin

10. A good title for this article would be…

a) Aspirin: The Most Popular Medicine in the World

b) Why I Take Aspirin

c) The Side Effects of Aspirin

d) The History of Aspirin

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**Варіант 48**

**ALI BABA AND FORTY THIEVES**

Ali Baba was such a poor man that he had only one shoe for his two feet and even mice in his house were hungry.

One day his wife said, “We have no food in the house, no rice, no potatoes. Go and collect leaves in the forest so that I can make a soup.”

Ali was a lazy man. He looked for leaves for about ten minutes and then he climbed a tree to sleep. He was afraid of wolves. When he woke up he was surprised to see forty thieves on forty horses. They stopped in front of the big rock.

“Open, Sesame!” shouted the leader. A door in the rock opened. The thieves carried sacks full of gold into the cave. When they had finished, the leader shouted, “Close, Sesame!” and the door closed. As soon as the thieves had disappeared, Ali Baba jumped down from the tree and said, “Open, Sesame” and went into the cave.

There were shelves all around the walls. The shelves were full of sacks which were full of gold. Ali took a sack home with him.

One of the thieves saw Ali’s footprints on the sand. He followed them to Ali’s home. He took out his knife and made a cross on the door.

“Now I shall know which house it is”, he said. He rode off to get the other thieves but Ali had seen the thief.

He and his wife took the brooms and swept away the footprints. Then he made crosses on every door in the street. But they never found Ali – or the gold. And Ali and his wife lived happily ever after.

**thieves –** крадії

**a cave** - печера

**a sack**- мішок

**sand** - пісок

**I. Listen to the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**

1. Ali Baba hadn’t shoes for his two feet.
2. His wife was going to make some soup from the leaves.
3. In 10 minutes Ali brought the leaves to his wife.
4. Forty thieves were surprised to see a man in the tree.
5. The thieves’ sacks were full of gold and silver.
6. Ali opened the cave saying, “Open, Sesame”.
7. Ali Baba went into the cave when the thieves had disappeared.
8. Ali Baba was lazy and he didn’t take a sack of gold home.
9. Ali was found because of his footprints on the sand.
10. The thieves didn’t find Ali and his wife because they saw crosses on each door in the street.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. Ali Baba was…
2. stupid and lazy;
3. poor and lazy;
4. stupid and poor
5. His wife wanted to make…
6. some soup from potatoes;
7. some soup from leaves;
8. some soup from rice
9. Ali Baba climbed a tree…
10. to see forty thieves;
11. to sleep;
12. to collect leaves
13. Ali was afraid of…
14. his wife;
15. wolves;
16. thieves
17. The cave was opened with…
18. the key;
19. the words;
20. the action
21. The leader of the thieves shouted to open the cave. . .
22. “Sesame, open!”;
23. “ Open, Sesame”;
24. “Don’t close, Sesame!’
25. The thieves …
26. carried sacks full of gold into the cave;
27. carried sacks full of gold out of the cave;
28. didn’t find sacks full of gold
29. There was … in each sack.
30. much rice;
31. many leaves;
32. much gold
33. … made a cross on the door with the knife.
34. The leader of the thieves;
35. One of the thieves;
36. Ali Baba
37. At the end of the story the thieves …
38. found Ali and his wife;
39. found Ali but didn’t find their gold;
40. found neither Ali nor gold

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**Варіант 49**

**Making the Team**

It has been my lifelong dream to play on the middle school softball team. I began playing softball when I was in the second grade. My older brother taught me to play. He is three years older than 1 am. He practices with me every afternoon and always attends my games with my parents.

This year, I started sixth grade. The middle school softball team tryouts were announced last month. Every day since the announcement, my brother has helped me prepare for the team tryouts. The tryouts were held last Saturday morning. Twenty-three students from my grade tried out for the team. The team only has spaces for five sixth grade students. I know I worked as hard as I could to prepare for the tryouts. I felt like I had done a good job at the tryouts, but I was still nervous on Saturday night and Sunday morning, waiting for the team list to be posted. On Sunday afternoon, my parents took me to the school to see who had made the team. 1 was so happy when I saw my name on the list. It is so exciting to be a part of the team.

When we left the school, my parents said we should go out for pizza. It would just be a little family celebration in my honor. They called my brother, and he met us at the restaurant. He walked in with a big smile on his face. He was really proud of me. My parents were very proud too, although they warned me about keeping my grades up and making sure I did all my homework every day. They do not need to worry about those things. I’ll work very hard to stay on the team.

*To announce - оголошувати*

**I. Listen to the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**

1. The girl began playing softball when she was in the second grade.
2. Her older brother is four years older than she is.
3. He practices with her every afternoon but never attends her games.
4. The tryouts were held last Saturday morning.
5. Twenty-three students from the sixth grade tried out for the team.
6. I was happy on Saturday night and Sunday morning, waiting for the team list to be posted.
7. She was so nervous when she saw her name on the list.
8. They went out for pizza to the nearest café.
9. Her sister was very proud of her.
10. She will work very hard to stay on the team.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. This student is in the … grade.
2. seventh
3. fourth
4. sixth
5. The first paragraph mainly discusses ….
6. eating pizza
7. playing softball
8. doing homework
9. Which of the following best describes how the girl felt when she saw her name on the list?
10. nervous
11. happy
12. angry
13. Which of the following is true?
14. Her father taught her to play softball.
15. She has played softball since she was two.
16. Her older brother taught her to play softball.
17. The girl learned to play softball ….
18. in the sixth grade
19. in the second grade
20. in the fifth grade
21. The word warned means ….
22. to notify in advance
23. shouted
24. celebrated
25. The girl is in the sixth grade. What grade is her brother probably in?
26. second grade
27. middle school
28. ninth grade
29. It has been her lifelong dream to play on the middle school … team.
30. basketball
31. softball
32. football
33. Her … taught her to play softball.
34. older brother
35. younger brother
36. father
37. The team only has spaces for … sixth grade students.
38. ten
39. eight
40. five

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**Варіант 50**

**Dissapointed Hopes**

One summer day a group of tourists was having dinner at a hotel in a small town not far from London. When fish was served, a young tourist said for fun:” Let’s examine the fish carefully, perhaps we’ll find a diamond in it”. Everybody laughed, but an old man said quietly: “Please, don’t laugh. I’m sure you’ve heard many stories like that. But let me tell you what happened to me when I was young’.

“When I was a young man”, he began, “I worked for a big company in New York. One day I was sent to London to do some work there. I was engaged to a beautiful girl, and before I left for England, we decided that we would get married when I returned home.

I stayed in England for two months. I sent letters and postcards to the girl almost every day, but after the first two weeks I didn’t receive any answer. Nevertheless, I didn’t pay much attention to it, and before I left home I had bought a beautiful diamond ring for her.

Next day I bought a ticket for the ship to New York. I was so happy dreaming of our meeting. But on board the ship I was brought a telegram. It was from my friend in New York, who told me that the girl had changed her mind and was going to get married to another man. I was so upset that I threw the diamond ring into the sea.

At the port I was met by my friend and he invited me to dinner. While we were sitting at the restaurant and eating fish, I suddenly felt something hard in my mouth. What do you think it was”?

“The diamond!” all the tourists cried.

“No”, the old man answered, “It was a fish bone”.

*To be engaged - бути зарученим*

**I. Listen to the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**

1. One summer day tourists were having dinner in a big town far from London.
2. Fish and meat were served.
3. Perhaps they would find a precious stone.
4. There were many stories like that.
5. The old man worked for a company in a big city.
6. He was sent to New York.
7. They would get married when the old man returned to England.
8. He didn’t receive any answer.
9. The old man bought a ticket for the train.
10. He suddenly felt ill.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. Where were the tourists having dinner one day?
2. on board the ship
3. at the hotel
4. in a café
5. at the port
6. What did the young man hope to find in the fish>
7. a ring
8. a diamond
9. a dollar
10. a watch
11. Where did the old man work when he was young?
12. in London
13. in New York
14. in England
15. in a small town not far from London
16. How much time did he stay in England?
17. for two weeks
18. for two months
19. for two days
20. for two years
21. What did the old man send?
22. parcels
23. greetings
24. letters
25. telegrams
26. What did he buy for the girl as a present?
27. sweets
28. flowers
29. a diamond ring
30. a perfume
31. Who told the man that his girl had changed her mind?
32. his father
33. his friend
34. her friend
35. her boyfriend
36. What did the old man do with the diamond ring?
37. he presented it to another girl
38. he had lost it
39. he threw it into the sea
40. it was given back to the shop assistant
41. Where was the old man met by his friend?
42. at the café
43. at the port
44. at the restaurant
45. at the railway station
46. What did he find in his fish?
47. a fish bone
48. a diamond ring
49. a cherry stone

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**Варіант 51**

**Vicky Samson**

Today Vicky Samson came from school at 4 o’clock. She watched TV for half an hour. Then she did her homework. She’s working hard at the moment, because she has got her exam soon. After dinner, while she was helping with the washing up, she talked to her parents about a problem she had been having at school.

It was a normal day, but it was a kind of day that makes Vicky and her parents happy. “I can’t believe it”, says Vicky. “Four months ago I was living in a cardboard box under a railway bridge in London”.

Last October Vicky ran away from home. How did it all start? “I hated school. We always had so much work to do and I didn’t see the point of it all. My mum didn’t understand me. We only spoke to each other when we were arguing. One day I just could not stand it any more”.

On that October day Vicky didn’t go to school. She went to the station and caught the train to London. At first it was really fantastic. There were all the bright lights, theatres, shops and some really interesting people. I had to sleep on the streets, but I didn’t mind. I was free – no school, no homework, no parents. But soon there was no food and no money either. Vicky was cold, hungry and miserable, but she survived until one night about a week before Christmas. I was walking down the street, when I looked at someone’s front window. There was a girl there, just like me. She was decorating a Christmas tree, I thought. If I was at home, I’d be decorating our tree now. Then I couldn’t help it. I just sat down on the pavement and cried. Luckily for Vicky, the man who lived at the house, Mr. Robinson, came home while she was sitting there, he took Vicky into the house and Mrs. Robinson gave her something to eat. They were so kind. I told them my whole story. They offered to pay for my ticket home, but I didn’t want that. I thought my parents would be angry.

But the next day she was back home. While Vicky was in their house, Mrs. Robinson went next door and telephoned the police in Birmingham. Three hours later Vicky’s father arrived to take her home.

“It was the best Christmas present I’d ever had”, said Mrs. Samson.

**I. Listen to the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**

1. Today Vicky came home at 5 o’clock.
2. She doesn’t work hard at the moment, because she’s got exams soon.
3. She had a problem at school.
4. Two months ago she was living in a cardboard box.
5. Vicky ran away from home last autumn.
6. At first it wasn’t exciting in London, because there were no big shop, lights, interesting people.
7. Vicky was cold, hungry and miserable in London.
8. Soon Vicky had much food.
9. Mrs. Robinson gave Vicky some bread and butter and they bought her a ticket to her place.
10. The next day Vicky came back with the ticket they bought her.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. Who had a lot of problems?
2. Vicky Robinson;
3. Vicky Samson;
4. Mrs. Robinson.
5. How many months ago was Vicky living in a cardboard box?
6. 2 months;
7. 4 months;
8. 1 month.
9. How did Vicky start her escape?
10. She hated school;
11. She became ill;
12. She wanted to travel.
13. How did Vicky get to London?
14. By bus;
15. By train;
16. By car.
17. How did she live in London?
18. She lived in her friend’s house;
19. She had to sleep in the streets;
20. She lived at her job.
21. Who took Vicky to the house?
22. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson;
23. Mr. and Mrs. Samson;
24. A girl who was decorating a Christmas tree.
25. Where did Mrs. Robinson call to?
26. To London;
27. To Liverpool;
28. To Birmingham.
29. How did the Robinsons help Vicky?
30. They gave her some money;
31. They gave her a warm coat;
32. They called the police.
33. Who arrived to take Vicky home?
34. Her mother;
35. Her father;
36. Her parents.
37. Who got the best present?
38. Vicky’s mother;
39. Vicky;
40. Vicky’s father.

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**Варіант 52**

**A Detective Story**

Yesterday, on Friday, January 13th, there was a terrible snow storm and the wind was blowing. As a result, the electricity was cut in the village. At 5:30 Nancy Gordon, the maid, entered the sitting room and found Mrs Janet Smith lying in a pool of blood next to the sofa. She immediately took her mobile phone and called the police. Inspector Japp and two detectives arrived ten minutes later and started looking for clues. They discovered a broken cup of tea under the coffee-table, a carving-knife covered in blood behind the TV set, and a small piece of paper in Mrs Smith’s hand where the words “can’t leave her” could only be read.

The three policemen narrowed down the suspects to four people: Paul Smith, the victim’s husband, their daughter Jenny, their maid Nancy Gordon and their gardener Steven Baker. Inspector Japp questioned them by turns in the study.

Jenny, who is an accountant in a big firm, declared she was in her bedroom finishing a report for the following week. She had to light some candles because it was already dark and she couldn’t see what she was doing. She added she hadn’t heard anything.

Paul Smith claimed he was in the library watching a football match on TV. He didn’t want to miss it because his favourite team was playing. He didn’t hear anything because he had turned up the volume.

Nancy Gordon explained she had prepared a cup of tea for Mrs Smith at 5:00 and had brought it to the sitting room where Mrs Smith was reading a letter. Then she had gone back to the kitchen because she had to do the washing up since the dishwasher didn’t work and she wanted to leave everything in order before the weekend. When she went back to the sitting room to fetch the tea cup, she discovered Mrs Smith’s body but she didn’t touch anything.

Steven Baker told the police he was working in the greenhouse: because of the awful weather, he couldn’t do anything else. He didn’t see anything because of all the snow that was falling. Besides he didn’t spend much time in the house.

Inspector Japp, after hearing the four suspects, arrested Paul Smith.

**I. Listen to the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**

1. Mrs Smith was poisoned with arsenic.
2. A gun was discovered in the room.
3. Her husband was in the garden.
4. Mrs Smith died between 5:00 and 5:30.
5. A terrible snow storm was raging.
6. Nancy Gordon was hovering the floor.
7. Two policemen investigated the crime.
8. Paul Smith was watching a football match on TV.
9. The gardener was in the greenhouse.
10. The weather was bad.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. Why was the electricity cut in the village?
2. There was a terrible earthquake;
3. There was a terrible snow storm;
4. It was raining heavily.
5. What was Nancy Gordon?
6. a policewoman;
7. a gardener;
8. a maid.
9. When did the policemen come?
10. Ten minutes later;
11. An hour later;
12. Twenty minutes later.
13. How many people were suspected?
14. Two;
15. Three;
16. One.
17. Where did the inspector question the suspected?
18. In the study;
19. In the sitting room;
20. In the kitchen.
21. What was Jenny doing?
22. She was sweeping the floor;
23. She was sleeping in the bedroom;
24. She was finishing her report.
25. Where was Paul Smith?
26. He was in the library;
27. He was in the kitchen;
28. He was in the bedroom.
29. What was Nancy Gordon busy with?
30. She was reading a letter;
31. She was watching football;
32. She was preparing tea for Mrs. Smith.
33. Why did Nancy come back to the kitchen?
34. To cook dinner;
35. To wash up;
36. To eat.
37. Where was Steven Baker?
38. He was in the greenhouse;
39. He was in the sitting room;
40. He was in the study.

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**Варіант 53**

**At McDonald’s**

McDonald‘s is a joint Ukrainian-Canadian restaurant. It was opened in Kyiv on the 24th of January, 1997.

Coming into the restaurant hall you go to the main counter, get the illustrated menu card and a girl (or a young man) recommends you dishes, beverages, milk cocktails and dessert. You make your choice, pay the money, take the tray with your dishes, beverages, dessert and occupy a vacant table. The service is quick and excellent. The quality is first class!

For a snack you can have single or double hamburger made from beef, pickled cucumbers and brown onions, single or double cheeseburger also made from beef, cheese and pickled cucumbers.

For a drink you can order cool beverages – ―Coca-Cola, Coca-Cola Light, Sprite and Fanta. There are milk cocktails with chocolate, strawberry and vanilla syrup. If you like you can have dinner of ―Big Mac, fried crisp potatoes and cool beverage.

For dessert you can take ―Sunday. It‘s a soft ice-cream with hot chocolate, hot caramel or cool strawberry syrup. There is also tea and apple pies. Welcome to

McDonald‘s!

Vocabulary

Beverage – напій ,

quality – якість,

pickled cucumbers –мариновані огірки,

**I. Listen to the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**

1. McDonald‘s is a joint Ukrainian-Canadian restaurant.
2. It was opened in Kyiv on the 24th of August, 1997.
3. Coming into the restaurant hall you go to the main counter.
4. You make your choice, pay the money, take the tray with your dishes, beverages, dessert and dance.
5. The service is quick and bad.
6. The quality is first-class!
7. For a snack you can have single or double hamburger made from beef, pickled cucumbers and brown onions.
8. For a drink you can order cool beverages Coca-Cola, Coca-Cola Light , Sprite and Fanta.
9. If you like you can have dinner of ―Big Mac, fried crisp potatoes and cool beverage.
10. For dessert you can take ―Sunday.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. McDonald‘s is a…

1. joint Ukrainian-Canadian restaurant;
2. joint Ukrainian-English restaurant;
3. joint Ukrainian-Canadian café;
4. joint Ukrainian-American restaurant.

2. McDonald‘s was opened… .

1. in Kyiv on the 24th of August, 1997;
2. in Kyiv on the 24th of January, 1997;
3. in Kharkiv on the 24th of January , 1997;
4. in Kyiv on the 24th of January, 1979.

3. Coming into the restaurant hall you go to the main counter, get the … .

1. illustrated bill;
2. illustrated menu-card;
3. illustrated album;
4. illustrated post-card.

4. You take the tray with your… .

1. plates , cups, glasses;
2. dessert ,drinks;
3. dishes, beverages, dessert;
4. your money.

5. The … is quick and excellent.

1. food;
2. meal;
3. service;
4. menu.

6. The … is first-class!

1. service;
2. menu;
3. tray;
4. quality.

7. For a snack you can have… .

1. single or double hamburger made from beef, pickled cucumbers and brown onions;
2. milk cocktails with chocolate, strawberry and vanilla syrup;
3. Coca-Cola, Coca-Cola Light , Sprite and Fanta;
4. soft ice-cream with hot chocolate, hot caramel or cool strawberry syrup.

8. For a drink you can order …beverages.

1. hot;
2. sweet;
3. sour;
4. cool.

9. There are milk cocktails with… .

1. chocolate, strawberry and vanilla syrup;
2. chocolate , cherry and vanilla syrup;
3. chocolate, strawberry and vanilla cheese;
4. chocolate, strawberry and apple.

10. Sunday is… .

1. chocolate, strawberry and vanilla syrup;
2. tea and apple pies;
3. soft ice-cream with hot chocolate, hot caramel or cool strawberry syrup;
4. soft ice-cream with chocolate, caramel or strawberry syrup.

**Департамент освіти Вінницької міської ради**

**Міський методичний кабінет**

**Міська альтернативна олімпіада з англійської мови**

**для учнів 7 – х класів**

**2014 – 2015 навчальний рік**

**Аудіювання**

**Варіант 54**

**Talking About Penguins**by Guy Belleranti

Penguins are one of the world’s most interesting birds. They **waddle** when they walk, and have **flippers** instead of wings. The bones in a penguin’s flippers are heavier and stronger than those in the wings of a flying bird. This helps the penguin “fly” through the water.

The penguin’s black back and white front has an important function, **to camouflage** in the water. Penguins **blend in** with the sea from above and with the sky from below. This makes it harder for birds, leopard seals, sea lions and sharks to see them.

Many people think all penguins live in the cold and ice of Antarctica. However, only 6 of the 17 species or types of penguins live in Antarctica. The others live in parts of New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and South America and on the Falkland and Galapagos Islands.

Let’s talk about two of the penguin species – the Emperor penguin of Antarctica and the Galapagos penguin of the Galapagos Islands.

The Emperor penguin is the world’s largest penguin. A mother Emperor penguin lays only one egg at a time. After the mother Emperor penguin lays the egg she travels to open sea to feed on fish, **squid** and **krill**. The father stays behind with the egg. He keeps it warm and protected by balancing it on his feet and covering it with feathered skin. The mother returns two months later, **regurgitates** food for the newly chick, then stays with it while the father goes out to sea to feed.

The Galapagos penguin lives in an area much warmer than Antarctica. The Galapagos Islands are on the Equator, 600 miles west of the South American country of Ecuador. This is as far north as any penguin lives in the wild. The Galapagos penguin is one of the smallest and also one of the most endangered of all penguins. It shares the Galapagos Islands with many other unusual animals including the giant Galapagos tortoise. Instead of having to stay warm the Galapagos penguin must find ways to stay cool. The best way is to spend the heat of day in cool water currents hunting small fish and krill. When a Galapagos penguin does get out of the water it often spreads its flippers to cool off.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| to waddle – хода перевальцем | to blend in – змішатися |
| flippers – ласти | squid and krill – кальмари й криль |
| to camouflage – маскуватися | to regurgitate – відригувати |

**I. Listen to the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**

1. The bones in a penguin’s flippers are more solid than those in the bird`s wings.
2. The penguin’s white back and black front has an important function to camouflage in the water.
3. Many people think all penguins live in the cold and ice of Antarctica.
4. The Emperor penguin is the largest penguin in Antarctica.
5. A mother Emperor penguin lays two or three eggs at a time.
6. The father stays behind with the egg and hatches the chick.
7. The mother returns two months later, spits up food that has been partly digested.
8. The Galapagos Islands are on the Equator, 600 miles east of the South American country of Ecuador.
9. The Galapagos penguin is one of the smallest and also one of the most endangered of all penguins.
10. The best way is to spend the heat of day in cool leaves of bushes hunting insects.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. Most wild penguins live...
   1. in South Africa
   2. near the North Pole
   3. in the Southern Hemisphere
   4. near the Equator
2. Where is the mother penguin during hatching time?
   1. The mother lays another egg.
   2. The mother leaves them for one month.
   3. The mother goes hunting for food.
   4. The mother is looking for water.
3. How are a penguin's flipper bones different from the bones in other birds' wings?
4. A penguin's flipper bones are more thick to help it fly better.
5. A penguin's flipper bones are more dense to help it swim better.
6. A penguin's flipper bones are more solid to help it walk better.
7. A penguin's flipper bones are more tight to help it hunt better.
8. A sea lion might have a hard time seeing a penguin swimming in the water. Why?
   1. Sea lions can`t see the colour black well because it blends in with the snow and ice.

b. When the sea lion looks up, the penguin's white belly blends in with the bright colour of the sky.

c. Penguins swim very fast and they look like a streak zooming through the water.

d. A penguin becomes invisible when it swims in cold water.

1. What two things does a Galapagos penguin do to cool off when it is too warm?
   1. It swims in warm water currents and waves its wings.
   2. It swims in warm water currents and spreads its wings.
   3. It swims in cold water currents and spreads its wings.
   4. It swims in cold water currents and “flies” through the water.
2. How many species of penguins live in Antarctica?
   1. Only three of the 17 species or types of penguins live in Antarctica.
   2. Only seven of the 17 species or types of penguins live in Antarctica.
   3. Only sixteen of the 17 species or types of penguins live in Antarctica.
   4. Only six of the 17 species or types of penguins live in Antarctica.
3. How does the father protect the newly chick?
   1. The father protects the newly chick by keeping it under its flippers.
   2. The father protects the newly chick by keeping it steady so it does not fall.
   3. The father protects the newly chick by keeping it in the feathered nest.
   4. The father protects the newly chick by holding it in its flippers.
4. What is the father`s skin on its feet covered with?
5. The father`s skin on its feet is covered with feathers.
6. The father`s skin on its feet is covered with wool.
7. The father`s skin on its feet is covered with hair.
8. The father`s skin on its feet is bare.
9. What helps the Galapagos penguin to survive there?
10. They survive there because of appropriate nature.
11. They survive there because there are no wild animals.
12. They survive there because there are no people.
13. They survive there because of cold water currents.
14. On the Galapagos Islands there are many unusual animals except two that you have known. What are they?
    1. The penguin shares the islands with many unusual animals including the iguana.
    2. It shares the Galapagos Islands with many unusual animals including the tortoise.
    3. The penguin shares the islands with many unusual animals including the sea lion.
    4. The penguin shares the islands with many unusual animals including the whale.

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**Аудіювання**

**Варіант 55**

**MAGICIAN OF THE SEA**

by Kelly Hashway

Octopuses are extremely intelligent. They can learn new things just like humans. They’ve even learned a few tricks to get them out of **sticky** situations. If an octopus **is threatened by a predator**, such as a shark or bird, it can use some pretty incredible skills to get away. Octopuses don’t have teeth or sharp claws to defend themselves. Instead, they use more clever ways to fool their attackers. Octopuses like to hide themselves in the sand on the bottom of the ocean floor. The octopus is like a chameleon because it can change the colour of its skin to match the sand in less than a minute.

Some octopuses like to stay in more shallow water where there are rocks and coral. Because octopuses are invertebrates, meaning they don’t have **backbones**, they can squeeze themselves into small spaces between the rocks to get out of reach of their predators. Another way an octopus can hide is by **shooting ink**. An octopus uses a part of its body called a siphon to shoot ink into the water. The ink forms a cloud that hides the octopus. By the time the ink clears and the predator can see again, the octopus has swum away or hidden. It’s very much like a magician with three hearts doing **a vanishing act.**

If you think that’s a neat trick, then you’ll love what else these creatures have up their sleeves. If an octopus is being attacked, it can actually make itself look like a sea snake. It will **bury** itself in the sand, keeping two arms visible. It will change the colour of those arms to match a sea snake. If an octopus is in trouble, it can break off one of its arms. The arms will then change colours to distract the predator while the octopus swims away to safety. And the octopus’s arm will grow back.

The blue-ringed octopus is tiny; it could fit in the palm of your hand. But it is very poisonous and can kill predators much larger than itself, including humans.

So the next time you see an octopus in the aquarium or while you’re scuba diving, remember that inside that oversized head is a very large brain, making them a clever addition to the sea.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| sticky – липкий | shooting ink – стрілянина чорнилом |
| is threatened by a predator-знаходитьсяпідзагрозоюхижака | a vanishing act – дія зникнення |
| backbones – хребет | to bury – заривати |

**I. Listen to the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**

1. An octopus is a creature that has three hearts, eight arms, and one huge brain.
2. Octopuses are extremely tricky and do actions similar to human.
3. Octopuses like to hide fish in the sand on the bottom of the ocean floor.
4. They change their colour, or camouflage, it happens in less than a minute.
5. Octopuses shoot ink because of change the colour of another fish.
6. It’s very much like a magician doing a vanishing act.
7. If an octopus is being attacked, it can actually make itself look like a sea plant.
8. If an octopus is in trouble, it can bite off one of its arms.
9. The black-ringed octopus is tiny; it could fit in the palm of your hand.
10. One kind of the octopuses is very poisonous and can kill predators much larger than itself, including humans.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

* 1. What is not a way an octopus defends itself?

1. Changes colour of its skin.
2. Shoots a cloud of ink.
3. Bites off arms and grow them back.
4. Buries in sand and look like sea snake.
   1. How are an octopus and a chameleon alike?
5. They both like to hide on the ocean floor.
6. They can both change the colour of their skin.
7. They are both invertebrates.
8. They both use their arms to kill predators.
   1. Explain how shooting ink helps an octopus to escape from predators.
9. The shooting ink gets into the body of the predator and it becomes paralyzed.
10. The ink forms a cloud that hides the octopus.
11. The predator breathes the shooting ink and then dies.
12. The shooting ink gets into the eyes of the predator and it becomes blind.
    1. What happens to an octopus if it loses one of its eight arms?
13. It will grow a new one.
14. It will die.
15. It is no longer poisonous.
16. It can swim faster.
    1. What is the author's purpose for writing this article?
17. To explain how octopuses eat, live, and play.
18. To show how dangerous octopuses are.
19. To describe the physical characteristics of octopuses.
20. To explain how octopuses protect themselves.
    1. What does the word “invertebrate” mean?
21. An animal without feelings.
22. An animal without bones.
23. An animal without fingers.
24. An animal without a backbone.
    1. Why is the octopus like a magician?
25. It’s very much like a magician having a magic wand.
26. It’s very much like a magician having an invisible coat.
27. It’s very much like a magician doing a vanishing act.
28. It’s very much like a magician doing a magic act.
    1. If an octopus is threatened by a predator, it cannot use …
29. sand to bury in and look like sea snake.
30. some pretty incredible skills to get away.
31. teeth or sharp claws to defend itself.
32. the shooting ink to escape from predators.
    1. An octopus uses a part of its body called … to shoot ink into the water.
33. a saxophone;
34. a cell phone;
35. a siphon;
36. a microphone;
    1. Some octopuses like to stay in more shallow water where …
37. there are rocks and stones.
38. there are rocks and coral.
39. there are rocks and seaweed.
40. there are seaweed and coral.

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**Аудіювання**

**Варіант 56**

**Achoo!**

by Cynthia Sherwood

Achoo! We all sneeze sometimes. Sneezing is a reflex that your body does automatically. That means you cannot make yourself sneeze or stop one once it has started. When you sneeze, your body is trying **to get rid of** bad things in your nose, such as bacteria. You have extra germs when you have a cold, so you sneeze a lot more. You might also sneeze when you smell pepper!

Inside your nose, there are hundreds of tiny hairs. These hairs filter the air you breathe. Sometimes dust and **pollen** find their way through these hairs and **bother** your **nasal passages**. The nerves in **the lining** of your nose tell your brain that something is **invading** your body.

Your brain, lungs, nose, mouth, and the muscles of your upper body work together **to blow away** the invaders with a sneeze. When you sneeze, germs from your nose get blown into the air. Using a tissue or “sneezing into your sleeve” captures most of these germs. It is very important to wash your hands after you sneeze into them, especially during cold and flu season. If you’re feeling unwell, **avoid** crowded places like school, work, and shopping malls to prevent spreading the virus to others.

Do you ever sneeze when you walk into bright sunlight? Some people say that happens to them often. Scientists believe the UV rays of the sun **irritate** the nose lining of these people so they sneeze.

If someone nearby sneezes, remember to tell them “Be well!” or “Be healthy!”In Turkey, after a person sneezes, it is proper to say 'Live long'. In Ukraine people believe that the words they have said before sneezing always come true. Japanese have a myth about a fact when every time you go ahh-chooo, someone somewhere is thinking of you. If someone nearby sneezes, remember to tell them “Gesundheit!” That is a funny-looking word which is pronounced “gezz-oont-hite.” It is the German word that wishes someone good health after sneezing.

Saying "God bless you" after someone sneezes is a common act of politeness. However, this gesture has much darker origins. Some 1,500 years ago, it was believed that the soul leaves its body **temporarily** during a sneeze for the devil to fill in. So, a “bless you” served to safeguard the sneezer’s soul.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| to get rid of – щоб позбутися від | invading – вторгнення |
| pollen – пилок | to blow away – щобздути |
| to bother nasal passages –турбуватиносовіпроходи | to avoid – уникнути |
| the lining – підкладка | to irritate – подразнювати |

**I. Listen to the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**

1. Sneezing means you can make yourself sneeze or stop one automatically.
2. Inside your nose, there are hundreds of tiny hairs.
3. The nerves in the lining of your nose tell your brain that something is breaking your body.
4. Your brain, lungs, nose and the tongue work together to blow away the invaders with a sneeze.
5. It is very important to wash your face and hands after you sneeze into them.
6. If you’re feeling unwell, avoid crowded places like school, work, and shopping malls to prevent spreading the virus to others.
7. Some people often sneeze when they walk into bright sunlight.
8. In Turkey, after a person sneezes, it is proper to say 'Live a healthy life'.
9. In Ukraine people believe that the words they have said before sneezing always come true.
10. Japanese have a myth about a fact when every time you go ahh-chooo, someone somewhere is saying thank you.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. When you sneeze, your body is trying to get rid of bad things in your nose, except of …
2. bacteria.
3. extra germs when you have a cold.
4. hundreds of tiny hairs.
5. pepper when you smell it.
6. Inside your nose, there are hundreds of tiny hairs which …
7. filter the air you breathe.
8. do not let you breathe.
9. grow very fast.
10. do not let you smell.
11. When you sneeze, you can use a tissue or “sneezing into your sleeve” that …
12. protects you from the germs.
13. captures most of the germs.
14. cleans you from the germs.
15. keeps you from the germs.
16. In Ukraine people believe that the words they have said before sneezing …
17. are not heard by people.
18. are very important for them.
19. always come true.
20. always bring a problem.
21. Which parts of your body work together when you sneeze?
22. Your brain, lungs, nose, tongue, and upper body muscles work together when you sneeze.
23. Your brain, lungs, nose, mouth, and upper body muscles work together when you sneeze.
24. Your brain, lungs, nose, eyes, and upper body muscles work together when you sneeze.
25. Your brain, lungs, nose, ears, and upper body muscles work together when you sneeze.
26. What does the German word Gesundheit mean?
27. I wish you good health.
28. I wish you God's blessings.
29. I wish you a good day.
30. I wish you would stop sneezing.
31. Why do people sneeze when they walk into bright sunlight?
32. The UV rays of the sun irritate the eyes of people, causing them to sneeze.
33. The UV rays of the sun irritate the nose lining of people, causing them to sneeze.
34. The UV rays of the sun irritate the mouth of people, causing them to sneeze.
35. The UV rays of the sun irritate the body of people, causing them to sneeze.
36. Which item is not a reason people sneeze.
37. The body is trying to get rid of germs or bacteria.
38. The sun's UV rays irritate the inside of the nose lining.
39. Dust or pollen gets through the hairs in your nose.
40. Dust or pollen gets through the hairs in your mouth.
41. Saying "God bless you" after someone sneezes is…
42. a common act of tolerance.
43. a common act of care.
44. a common act of gratitude.
45. a common act of politeness.
46. It was believed that the soul leaves its body temporarily during a sneeze for…
47. the happiness to fill in.
48. the devil to fill in.
49. another soul to fill in.
50. the health to fill in.

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**Аудіювання**

**Варіант 57**

**A FUNNY THING HAPPENED TO ME**

A funny thing happened to me last Saturday. I’d gone to London to do some shopping. I wanted to get some Christmas presents, and I needed to find some books for my course at university (you see, I’m a student). I caught an early train to London, so by early afternoon I’d bought everything that I wanted. Anyway, I’m not very fond of London, all the noise and traffic, and I’d made some arrangements for that evening. So, I took a taxi to Waterloo station. I can’t really afford taxis, but I wanted to get the 4.30 train. Unfortunately, the taxi got stuck in a traffic jam, and by the time I got to Waterloo, the train had just gone. I had to wait an hour for the next one. I bought an evening newspaper, the “ Standard” , and wandered over to the station buffet. At that time of day it’s nearly empty, so I bought a coffee and a packet of chocolate biscuits. I’m very fond of chocolate biscuits. There were plenty of empty tables and I found one near the window. I sat down and began doing the crossword. I always enjoy doing crossword-puzzles.

After a couple of minutes a man sat down opposite me. There was nothing special about him, expect that he was short. In fact he looked like a typical city businessman ( you know, dark suit and brief case). I didn’t say anything and I carried on with my crossword. Suddenly he reached across the table, opened my packet of biscuits, took one, dipped it into his coffee and popped it into his mouth. I couldn’t believe my eyes!

Moreover, I was too shocked to say anything. Anyway, I didn’t want to make a fuss, so I decided to ignore the fact. I always avoid trouble if I can. I just took a biscuit myself and went back to my crossword. When the man took a second biscuit, I didn’t look up and I didn’t make a sound.

I pretended to be very interested in the puzzle. After a couple of minutes, I casually put out my hand, took the last biscuits and glanced at the man. He was staring at me furiously, nervously put the biscuit in my mouth, and decided to leave the buffet. I was ready to get up and go when the man suddenly pushed back his chair, stood up and hurried out of the buffet. I felt very relieved and decided to wait two or three minutes before going myself.

Finally, I finished my coffee, folded my newspaper and stood up. And there, on the table, where my newspaper had been, was my packet of biscuits. The newspaper covered it!

**I. Listen to the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**

1. Funny things have never happened to the man.

2. He had bought everything that he wanted by early afternoon.

3. The man wanted to live in a big city.

4. He was hot – tempered.

5. He was been waiting for the next train for three hours.

6. His friend sat down opposite him after a couple of minute.

7. In fact a strange man looked like a typical nobleman.

8. The author always avoids trouble if he can.

9. The packets of biscuits were covered by the magazine.

10. He used to eat the expense of another.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. Why did a young man go to London?

a) He wanted to buy some Christmas presents and some books for his course at college.

b) He wanted to buy a packet of chocolate biscuits for Christmas.

c) he’d made some arrangements for that evening.

2. How did he get to London?

a) He took a taxi.

b) he caught an early train.

c) He went on foot.

3. Why didn’t he like London?

a) He didn’t like London because of the noise and traffic.

b) He didn’t like London because the service in London’s buffets was bad.

c) He didn’t like London because Londoners are not very polite.

4. Why didn’t he manage to get 4.30 train?

a) He was going crossword – puzzles and missed the train.

b) The taxi got stuck in a traffic jam.

c) He decided to go for a walk.

5. How did he decide to spend an hour?

a) he decided to have a bite in the station café and to do the jigsaw- puzzles.

b) He decided to do some shopping.

c) He decided to read a newspaper.

6. What did he buy in the buffet?

a) He bought a tea and a packet of chocolate biscuits.

b) He bought a coffee and a packet of biscuits.

c) He bought a packet of chocolate biscuits.

7. Where did he sit down and began doing crossword-puzzle?

a) He sat down near the window.

b) He sat down near the door.

c) He sat down opposite a man.

8. How did the man in the buffet look like?

a) He looked like a typical citizen.

b) He looked like a typical farmer.

c) He looked like a typical city businessman.

9. What shocked the man?

a) His packet of biscuits disappeared.

b) A man sat down opposite him although there were a lot of empty tables.

c) The man in a dark suit opened his packet of biscuits.

10. Who ate the last chocolate biscuit?

a) The student ate the last biscuit.

b) The man in a dark suit ate it. c) Nobody ate the last biscuit.

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**Аудіювання**

**Варіант 58**

**LEGENDS about vikings**

The legend about the right hand which we can see on the Irish coat of arms is said to have come in the following way.

The Vikings from Scandinavia on their way to Greenland in the 8th-10th centuries stopped over in Ireland to fill their boats with food and water. Once on returning home two Viking chiefs decided that one of them would become the king of Ireland. As the Vikings did not fight among themselves, it was decided that the first one to touch the Irish soil would become the King. They set off in their big boats, the race between the two big boats was very even and each crew did everything to win the race. When they were quite close to the shore Hereon O’Neil (that was the name of the Viking chief that later became the King) cut off his right hand and threw it on the land. It is due to this that the red right hand has been a part of the coat of arms of Ireland ever since.

Numerous legends are connected with St. Patrick who was known for his wonderful power. Perhaps the best known legend is that he cleared Ireland of snakes. The story goes that one old snake-the king of snakes-resisted him; so he made a box and invited the snake to enter it. The snake refused saying it was too small; but St. Patrick said it was large enough to be comfortable. At last the snake got into the box to prove that it was too small. At that moment St. Patrick shut the box and threw it into the sea. The other snakes jumped into the water after their king and drowned.

Well, the fact remains that there are no snakes in Ireland and probably there never were, but the legend lives in the folklore of the Irish.

**I. Listen to the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**

1. One of the Irish legends says how the hand appeared on the Irish coat of arms.

2. The Vikings from Scandinavia on their way to America stopped over in Ireland.

3. Two chiefs arranged to fight to choose the future king of Ireland.

4. St. Patrick is described as a mighty person in many Irish legends.

5. St. Patrick invited the snake into the box to prove that it was large enough to be comfortable.

6. We can see the red snake on the Irish flag.

7. When Vikings were ready to step on the shore one of the chiefs cut off his hand and threw it on the land.

8. The other snakes jumped into the water and swam to another island with their king.

9. Vikings tried to win the race setting off in their big boats.

10. The legend says that one old snake agreed to enter the box made by St. Patrick.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. As the Vikings did not fight among themselves, it was decided to organize … to choose the future king of Ireland.

a) the boat race

b) the concert

c) the fishing competition

2. To become the King , Heremon O’Neil …

a) cut off his right hand

b) cleared Ireland of snakes

c) cut off his rival’s hand

3. Numerous legends are connected with St. Patrick who was known for…

a) he was a king of Ireland

b) his wonderful power

c) his nice boat

4. The old snake got into the box to prove that…

a) he was smarter than others snakes

b) the king of snakes can swim

c) it was too small

5. The Vikings on their way to Greenland stopped over Ireland…

a) to fill their boats with food and water

b) to fill their boats with boxes

c) to drown the snakes

6. The red right hand is a part of the coat of arms of Ireland because…

a) it is a symbol of friendship

b) future king cut off his hand

c) St. Patrick drowned the snakes with his right hand

7. St. Patrick cleared the country of snakes after he…

a) invited the old snake to the boat

b) drowned the king of snakes

c) sent the box with snakes away

8. The story goes that one old snake…

a) made a box and invited everybody to enter it

b) disagreed to enter the box

c) asked St. Patrick to make a box

9. After the snake got into the box…

a) St. Patrick cut off his right hand

b) St. Patrick shut the box and threw into the sea

c) the other snakes jumped into the water

10. Once on returning home…

a) two Vikings decided to take part in the boat race

b) the Vikings decided to fill their boats with water and food

c) the Viking chiefs agreed to govern the country together

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**Аудіювання**

**Варіант 59**

**ONE DAY OF MY LIFE**

When I was about 12-years-old, my older brother, James, smuggled a BB gun into the house.

I’m not quite sure where he got it. This was in 1938, during the Great Depression. He must have bartered for it with one of his friends.

Having any form of weaponry in our home was strictly taboo.

James brought me to his room and took the BB gun out of a shoebox in his closet. I was immediately enamored. He let me touch it and walk with it around the room. I fingered the trigger.

“Can I shoot it, James?” I asked, hopefully.

“No way,” James said, taking it from me and putting it back into its covert spot.

I forgot about it for a while, but one day, when no one was home, I went into James' closet and took it out.

For some unknown reason, I went to the front window of the second floor in our row house. I cracked the window open. I pointed the gun outside and shot. I quickly shut the window and peaked outside.

In a matter of seconds, old Mr. Schlosberg came out of his grocery store. He looked back at his store window. He looked up the street. He looked down the street. Then he looked straight across to our house. He could tell from the trajectory just where that shot had come from. He knew someone in our house was the culprit.

I ran back to James' room to return the gun and then sat downstairs, waiting nervously for someone to get home. Thankfully, James made it home before Mother or Father.

As he stepped through the door, I could hear old Mr. Schlosberg call his name.

“James, James,” he called. “Come here, son.”

I crept to look out the door and saw Mr. Schlosberg pointing feverishly at our house (up to the second floor window!) and then at his shop window. James ran back across the street and into the living room. I had retreated into the kitchen.

“Alma!” he screamed. “Get out here! You cracked Mr. Schlosberg’s window with my BB gun!”

“Oh, please, James,” I begged. “Don’t let him tell Mother. She will whip my bottom real good!”

James sighed. He wiped my tears and went back across the street to Mr. Schlosberg’s.

I don’t know what James said to that man, but there was never a mention of the incident again. I didn't know how I got out of it, but I got out of it, and that was all that mattered to me then. I was too self-absorbed to realize what a great brother I had.

Years later, I found out James had used the money he got from his newspaper route to pay for Mr. Schlosberg’s cracked window. He only got one cent for every paper he delivered. He managed to pay the debt off just before he went off to fight in World War II.

Since that day, I have never touched a gun, a BB gun, a water gun, a real gun, or any other type.

**I. Listen to the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**

1. This was in 1739, during the Great Depression.
2. I asked, hopefully. “Can I shoot it, James?”
3. I pointed the gun outside and ran away.
4. Thankfully, James made it home before Uncle or Aunt.
5. As he stepped through the door, I could hear old Mr. Schlosberg call his name.
6. James ran back across the street and into the bedroom.
7. She will whip my bottom real good!
8. I was too self-absorbed to realize what a bad brother I had.
9. Since that day, I have never touched a water gun.

10. I’m not quite sure where he got it.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. When I was about\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, my older brother, James, smuggled a BB gun into the house

a) 14-years old

b) 13-years old

c) 12-years old

2. James brought me to his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and took the BB gun out of a shoebox in his closet.

1. room
2. roof
3. bathroom

3. “Can I shoot it, James?” I asked,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. happily
2. angrily
3. hopefully

4. In a matter of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, old Mr. Schlosberg came out of his grocery store.

1. seconds
2. hours
3. days

5. I ran back to James' room to return the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-and then sat downstairs.

1. gun
2. window
3. house

6. I don’t know what James said to that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. man
2. lady
3. gun

7. I pointed the gun \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and shot.

1. in the room
2. inside
3. outside

8. He wiped my tears and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_across the street to Mr. Schlosberg’s.

1. swam
2. went back
3. ran away

9. I had kitchen retreated into the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. bathroom
2. street
3. bedroom

10. He only got one cent for every paper he\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) wrote

b) delivered

c) read

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**Аудіювання**

**Варіант 60**

**Eating out in Ukraine**

Ukrainians like going on picnics in summer and in spring. They can choose some nice place in the forest and enjoy the fresh air and scenic views. People take sandwiches, crisps, fruit, cakes and drinks. And, of course, it is a ritual to cook the shashlyk (barbecue). But a sudden downpour can spoil the meal. So, if you have a dacha, it’s better to organize everything there.

Ukrainians don’t often visit restaurants because of the high prices, so then eat there on special occasions only. Some places have their own specialty like French or Indian cuisine, while others focus on the traditional Ukrainian menu.

Fast food restaurants are popular with young people as the atmosphere is informal, the service is quick and the prices are reasonable. Food includes hamburgers, pizzas, salads, french fries and fizzy drinks. Some people, however, find places like “McDonalds” too noisy and the food too greasy.

There are a lot of cafes and restaurants with national Ukrainian cuisine.

Their names are easy to remember. “Velyka lozhka”, “Puzata khata”, “Domashnya kukhnya”. They serve dishes that you normally eat at home: borsch, fried fish, chops, holubtsi (cabbage rolls), potato, buckwheat porridge, mlyntsi (pancakes) and varenyky stiffed with cottage cheese or cabbage. As these places are not very expensive many people visit them for a lunch break.

*a scenic view – мальовничий краєвид*

*a downpour – злива*

*a cuisine – (національна) кухня*

*an occasion – подія*

*reasonable – недорогий*

*cottage cheese – сир*

*buckwheat porridge – гречана каша*

**I. Listen to the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**

1. The shashlyk is a very traditional food on picnics.

2. Ukrainians can enjoy the fresh air in the forest.

3. Our picnic can be spoilt by the rain.

4. Ukrainians often visit restaurants on different occasions.

5. Only young people can attend fast food restaurant.

6. Foreign cuisine is very popular in Ukraine nowadays.

7. Prices are very cheap in fast food restaurants.

8. “McDonalds” are visited by people of all ages.

9. The dishes in national Ukrainian restaurants are very tasty.

10. “Velyka Lozhka” and “Puzata Khata” are the restaurants with European cuisine.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. Ukrainians like going on picnics in …

a) summer; b) winter; c) autumn.

2. They can enjoy … in the forest.

a) beautiful landscapes; b) scenic views; c) different mushrooms.

3. It’s a ritual to cook …

a) sandwiches; b) cakes; c) the shashlyk.

4. It’s better to go to… on picnics

a) dacha; b) the forest; c) a garden.

5. Ukrainians visit restaurants

a) usually; b) very often; c) on special occasions only.

6. The prices in fast food restaurants are …

a) high; b) reasonable; c) low.

7. Fast food includes…

a) hamburgers and French fries; b) salads and rice; c) pizzas and vegetables.

8. Some people think that “McDonalds” is…

a) too noisy; b) comfortable; c) quiet.

9. There are a lot of cafes and restaurants with….

a) Ukrainian cuisine; b) Japanese cuisine; c) European cuisine.

10. Borshch, holubtsi and pancakes are served in…

a) Russia; b) Ukraine; c) Europe.

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**Аудіювання**

**Варіант 61**

**Theatres in Britain**

Theatres are much the same in London as anywhere else; the chief theatres, music-halls are in the West End. If you are staying in London for a few days, you’ll have no difficulty in finding somewhere to spend an enjoyable evening. You’ll find opera, ballet, comedy and variety show. The best seats at the theatres are those in the stalls, the circle and the upper circle. Then comes the pit, and last of all the gallery, where the seats are cheapest. Boxes are the most expensive. Most theatres have good orchestras with popular conductors. There you can get the best of everything – an excellent orchestra, famous conductors and a well-dressed audience. As a rule, the plays are perfectly staged – costumes, dresses, scenery, everything is done magnificently. It is necessary to choose a good play and then you can enjoy from the moment the curtain goes up to the end of the last act.

The most famous theatre in England is The Royal Shakespeare Theatre, native place of W. Shakespeare. Here you can see his works performed by the Royal Shakespeare Company.

*magnificent – чудовий to stage a play – ставити п’єсу*

*royal – королівський a box – ложа*

*variety show – вар’єте stalls – партер*

**I. Listen to the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**

1. London’s theatres don’t differ from others all over the world.

2. The best seats at theatres are in the boxes.

3. Most theatres have bad orchestras.

4. You can enjoy an amusing play.

5. The most famous theatre in England is the Royal Shakespeare Theatre.

6. You can’t see Shakespeare’s works performed by the Royal Shakespeare Company.

7. If you are in London for a few days, you’ll find a place to spend an enjoyable evening.

8. There is always the pit in the theatre.

9. The audience in the theatres is well-dressed.

10. Costumes, dresses and scenery in the play are not prepared in the best way.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. London chief theatres and music halls are in…

a) the East End; b) The West End.

2. Staying in London for a few days you’ll…

a) go anywhere you like; b) be at home; c) be able to go shopping only.

3. The best seats at the theatres are…

a) in the pit; b) in the stalls; c) in the gallery.

4. …. are the most expensive.

a) boxes; b) seats in the gallery; c) seats in the pit.

5. Most theatres have orchestras with popular…

a) musicians; b) singers; c) conductors.

6. The audience in the theatres is…

a) well-dressed; b) disciplined; c) polite.

7. As a rule, the plays are …

a) interesting; b) badly-staged; c) perfectly-staged.

8. It is necessary to choose …

a) a good play; b) an excellent orchestra; c) a polite audience.

9. The Royal Shakespeare theatre is the most famous in…

a) the United Kingdom; b) England; c) the West End.

10. Theatres are … in London as anywhere else.

a) much the same; b) different c) always expensive.

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**Варіант 62**

**Visiting the Doctor’s Office**

If a person suffers from some diseases or feels unwell, he makes an appointment with the doctor. Doctors treat patients. A patient needs the doctor’s medical help if he has a sore throat, a headache, toothache, stomachache or something else. First of all it is necessary to turn to the physician.

The doctor will examine you carefully: feel your pulse, sound your chest, heart and lungs, test your blood pressure. For you, as a patient it’s very important to follow his directions.

There are a lot of hospitals and clinics in our city. Experienced doctors and nurses work there day and night to help sick people. In many cases they save their lives. Every day surgeons make operations.

I want to tell you about the accident which happened to my grandfather. He is sixty-seven years old. For the last five years he has had problems with the heart. But one day he felt very bad and we immediately called for the ambulance. It arrived very quickly and took my granddad to a hospital. As the heart doctor told us later, granddad had a heart attack. It was very dangerous for his life. He was staying there for one month and the doctors treated him in a professional way. Now my granddad feels well.

**I. Listen to the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**

1. If a person feels well, he makes an appointment with the doctor.

2. Doctors treat everybody.

3. First of all it is necessary to turn to a surgeon.

4. When you see a doctor he examines you carefully.

5. Doctors and nurses work in the hospital days and nights.

6. Surgeons make operations very often, but not every day.

7. It’s very important to follow doctor’s directions.

8. The granddad was fifty-seven years old.

9. He had a heart attack.

10. The granddad was staying in a hospital for two months.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. Doctors treat … people.

a) healthy; b) sick; c) kind-hearted.

2. First of all it is necessary to turn to the …

a) surgeon; b) ear doctor; c) physician.

3. It’s very … to follow the doctor’s directions.

a) important; b) impossible; c) impracticable.

4. … doctors work in hospitals.

a) expert; b) expensive; c) experienced.

5. There are a lot of hospitals in …

a) Ukraine; b) the world; c) our city.

6. In many cases the patients …

a) are treated; b) die; c) feels ill for a long time.

7. One day … happened to my grandfather.

a) a situation; b) an amputation; c) an accident.

8. The … doctor said that our grandfather had a heart attack.

a) heart; b) eye; c) ear.

9. There are a lot of hospitals and … in our city.

a) cafes; b) clinics; c) emergencies.

10. Now the granddad …

a) feels well; b) is dead; c) is in the hospital.

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**Варіант 63**

**ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL**

One afternoon some friends of Susan and Derek's telephoned them and invited them for a walk in the evening. They had not seen one another for a long time but Susan had bought tickets for the theatre for that evening. She and Derek wanted to see the play very much because several different people had recommended it to them. However they agreed to meet their friends before the theatre. They all met early in the evening, went into the park, sat down on a bench and talked for an hour. When Susan got up she could not find her handbag. She was very sorry because there was a lot of money in it. But she and Derek decided to go to the theatre and forget about it for a few hours. Then suddenly Susan remembered that the theatre tickets had been in the handbag too. So they could not see the play which had already started by this time. Derek had some money, so they went to a cafe to have supper and later went to the nearest police station. Perhaps they would know something about the handbag. To their surprise Susan's bag was there with everything in it. A child had picked it up in the park and the child's parents had taken it to the police station.

The friends went straight to the theatre and, with the money they thought they had lost, bought excellent seats for all the performances of that month.

**I. Listen to the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**

1. Susan and Derek's friends telephoned them and invited them to go the theatre.
2. Susan had bought tickets for the theatre.
3. They agreed to meet their friend at the theatre.
4. Susan, Derek and their friend had a good time sitting on a bench and talking for an hour.
5. Susan and Derek were very sorry when they couldn't find Susan's handbag with a lot of money and theatre tickets in it.
6. After supper at a cafe they went to the theatre.
7. Susan's bag with everything in it was at a police station.
8. The child's parents took the bag to the police station.
9. The friends didn't want to go to the theatre and came back home.
10. They bought excellent seats for all performance of that month.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. Some friends of Susan and Derek's telephoned them

a) one morning;

b) one afternoon;

c) one evening.

2) Their friends invited them

a) to go to the theatre;

b) to go for a walk;

c) to sit on a bench.

3) Susan and Derek wanted to see the play very much

a) because several different people had recommended it to them;

b) because their friends had seen it before;

c) because they had excellent seats.

4) However they agreed to meet their friends

a) before the theatre in the park;

b) after the theatre in the park;  
c) in the evening at a café.

5)They sat down on a bench and talked   
a) for two hours;  
b) for an hour;

c) for half an hour;  
6)When Susan got up, she couldn't find  
 a) her handbag;  
 b) her handkerchief;  
 c) her belt.  
7) After talking in the park  
 a) Susan and Derek went to the theatre;

b) Susan and their friends went to the cafe;   
c) Susan couldn't find her handbag.

8) Susan and Derek decided to go to the theatre and forget about the lost for a few hours

a) but Susan recognized the child's parents;

b) but Susan found her handbag on the bench;

c) but Susan remembered that the theatre tickets had been in the handbag.

9) To their surprise Susan's bag was

a) at the child's house with everything in it;

b) at the police station with their keys;

c) at the police station with everything in it.

10) The friends went straight to the theatre and

a) bought excellent seats for all the performances of that month;

b) bought a lot of toys for the child;

c) bought excellent seats for all the performances of that year.

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**Варіант 64**

**A GOOD DOCTOR**

At one of the hospitals in a certain town there worked two young doctors. Let‘s call them Dr. P. and Dr. Q. They were very good friends and always discussed how to treat their patients. Their approach to the problem was quite different, though they had studied under the same professors.

Dr. P. was for a thorough investigation of the patients‘ health and condition, for a set of thorough analyses before the patient‘s illness could be diagnosed. As for Dr. Q., he said that a thorough investigation and sets of analyses were important, but could sometimes be wrong, and it was just as important for a doctor to use his talent, experience and intuition when diagnosing a patient‘s illness, all the more so, since there was no time for a thorough investigation and analyses – something had to be done quickly to save the patient‘s life.

One day a worker was brought to the hospital. He had suddenly fallen ill and fallen seriously ill. The doctors examined the man but couldn‘t diagnose his illness for sure. It was clear that the man was suffering greatly. But what did he suffer from? – That was the question. Dr. P. ordered a thorough investigation of the patient, but when Dr. Q. examined him, he thought that the man must be operated at once. It seemed to him he knew the man‘s illness. But how could the man be operated on before all the analyses were made, before one knew for sure what was wrong with him?

Later that night the man‘s condition became much worse, and he nearly died. It was Dr. Q. and the nurse on duty, who were with him all the time, who managed to save the man‘s life.

Next day, when the results of the analyses came, it became clear that an operation was absolutely necessary, and that valuable time had been lost.

After an operation the man felt better and was later able to go to his work at the plant. Nothing terrible had happened. The man was well again.

*thorough investigation – повне обстеження*

**I. Listen to the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**

1) At one of the hospitals in a certain village there worked two young doctors.

2) Their approach to the problem of treatment was different because they had studied under the different professors.

3) Dr. P. was for a thorough investigation of the patients‘ health and condition.

4) Dr. Q. said that it was important for a doctor to use his talent, experience and intuition.

5) One day a girl was brought to the hospital.

6) The doctors couldn‘t diagnose the patient‘s illness for sure.

7) Dr. P. ordered a thorough investigation of the patient.

8) At night the man‘s condition became better.

9) Dr. P. and the nurse managed to save the man‘s life.

10) After the operation the man felt better and was able to go to work at the plant.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1) At one of the hospitals in a certain town there worked…

a) two old doctors;

b) two young doctors;

c) two professors.

2) They always discussed how…

a) to take medicines;

b) to make an operation;

c) to treat patients.

3) Dr. P. was for a thorough investigation of the patients‘…

a) living conditions;

b) health and condition;

c) purse.

4) One day a worker who … was brought to the hospital.

a) had fallen down from the high house;

b) had suddenly fallen ill;

c) had cut his finger.

5) The doctors examined the man…

a) but couldn‘t diagnose his illness for sure;

b) and decided to make an operation;

c) and began to quarrel.

6)Who offered the operation for the patient

a) Dr.Q

b)Dr. D

c) Nobody

7) Later that night…

a) the patient‘s condition became much better;

b) the patient was operated on;

c) the man‘s condition became much worse.

8) … managed to save the man‘s life.

a) Dr. P. and Dr. Q.;

b) Dr. Q. and the nurse on duty;

c) Dr. P. and the nurse on duty.

9) When the results of the analyses came, it became clear that…

a) an operation was absolutely necessary;

b) an operation was not necessary;

c) the man could go home.

10) After an operation the man…

a) died;

b) felt worse and was staying in the hospital ;

c) felt better and was later able to go to his work at the plant.

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**Варіант 65**

**A STORY ABOUT FORKS**

In 1608 an Englishman whose name was Thomas Coryate visited Italy. He liked the country and noted down every interesting thing he found. But there was one thing which he found more interesting than the others. In his diary Thomas wrote, "When the Italians eat meat, they use small forks. They do not eat with hands because, as they say, people do not always have clean hands." Before leaving for England, Thomas Coryate bought a few forks. At home Thomas gave a dinner party to show the invention to his friends. When the servants brought the steak, he took out a fork and began to eat like they did in Italy.

Everybody looked at him in surprise. When he told his friends what it was, they all wanted to take a good look at the strange thing. All his friends said that the Italians were very strange people because the fork was very inconvenient. Thomas Coryate tried to prove the opposite. He said it was not nice to eat meat with one's fingers because they were not always clean. Everybody got angry at that. Did Mr Coryate think that people in England always had dirty hands? And weren't the ten fingers we had enough for us? Thomas Coryate wanted to show that it was very easy to use the fork. But the first piece of meat he took with the fork fell to the floor. His friends began to laugh and he had to take the fork away.

Only fifty years later people in England began to use forks.

**I. Listen to the text and mark the statements True or False.**

1. Thomas Coryate didn’t like the country he was visiting.
2. He visited Spain in 1608.
3. Coryate brought forks to England, because he wanted to make his friends surprised.
4. At the dinner party Thomas used a fork, but nobody noticed it.
5. Englishmen thought that the forks were very inconvenient.
6. Thomas Coryate tried to prove that it was not nice to eat meat with one's dirty fingers.
7. Englishmen became ashamed of eating meat with their hands.
8. The first try to show how to use the fork failed.
9. Coryate’s friends didn’t laugh at him.
10. People in England began to use forks only five years later.

**II.Listen to the text and circle the correct option.**

1. Thomas Coryate visited Italy in …
2. 1658;
3. 1608;
4. 1856.
5. Why did Mr Coryate bring forks to England?
6. He wanted to make his friends surprised.
7. He believed it was not nice to eat meat with fingers.
8. Forks were beautiful.
9. Thomas bought a few forks
10. a few forks;
11. a fork;
12. a bag of forks.
13. Englishmen\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eating meat with their hands.
14. became ashamed of;
15. were proud of;
16. didn’t understand why they were.
17. Why did everybody look at Thomas when he began to eat like the Italians?
18. They believed that were bad manners.
19. Nobody ate meat with hands in England.
20. Nobody had seen a fork before.
21. Coryate's friends...
22. began to eat meat with forks at once.
23. didn't like the forks.
24. didn't pay any attention to the forks.
25. The first try to show Englishmen how to use the fork \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
26. failed;
27. was successful;
28. was incredible.
29. Why did the first piece of meat fall to the floor when Thomas took it with the fork?
30. The fork was very inconvenient to use.
31. The steak was too tough.
32. Thomas was not used to eating with a fork.
33. When did people in England begin to use forks?
34. In 1658;
35. In 1568;
36. In 1856.
37. Thomas Coryate was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
38. an Englishman;
39. an Italian;
40. a Frenchman.

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**Аудіювання**

**Варіант 66**

**THE DERBY**

The British were the first people to write down standard rules for a lot of sports, even in sports like tennis which was invented by the French, or golf which was probably played in Holland, before becoming a national sport in Scotland.

As the rules of lots of different sports spread all over the world, so did the language of sport. In the world of horse-racing, words like groom and lad and steeplechase spread to other countries; so too did the word "Derby". The word came to mean an important race, usually between horses. One of the most famous horse races in Ireland is called the *Irish Sweeps Derby*, and one of the most famous American races is called the *Kentucky Derby*; and the word is used for other sports too, for important matches between two rival teams. In England, the "Manchester Derby" is a football match between Manchester United and Manchester City.    Today the Derby has the reputation of being the world's most famous classic horse race. It is certainly the oldest and one of the biggest. Some years, over 600 horses are entered for the race; however only about 25 of them will actually take part in the great race on Derby day at the beginning of June. Very soon, the Derby became the most popular horse race in England - even in Europe. People could easily drive out in their carriages from London to watch the big race. In 1788, the Prince of Wales came to watch the race for the first time, and by the year 1800 start of the 19th century the Derby had become an important date in the annual social and sporting calendar.

The Derby was one of the first sporting events to be shown on television. In 1932, long before public TV broadcasts began; the race was shown on closed circuit television to a select audience in the Metropole Cinema, in London. Then, in 1946, it was one of the first sports events to be broadcast on BBC television.  
While some people just watch it for the thrill of the race, a lot more watch it for the money. Betting (putting money) on horses is a very popular activity in Britain, and the Derby is the second biggest race of the year, in terms of money. Some professional gamblers bet sums of money greater than £10,000!

**I.**  **Listen to the text and mark the statements True or False.**

1. Derby was born during a dinner party in the year 1779.

2. The British were the first people to write down standard rules for a lot of sports.

3. Tennis was invented by the Italians.

4. Golf is a national sport in Scotland.

5. The word "Derby" means an important race between dogs.

6. The most famous horse races in Ireland are called the Kentucky Derby.

7. "Manchester Derby" is a football match between Manchester United and Manchester City.

8. Today the Derby has the reputation of being the world's most famous classic motor race.

9. 600 horses take part in the great race on Derby day at the beginning of July.

10. In the 19th century the Derby had become an important date in sporting calendar.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option.**

1 Therewere the first people to write down standard rules for a lot of sports.

a) American;

b) British;

c) French.

2. Golf is a national sport in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) Scotland;

b) Britain;

c) Holland.

3. Derby" means an important race, usually between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) dogs;

b) horses;

c) aristocrats.

4. The most famous horse races in Ireland are called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Irish Derby;

b) Manchester Derby;

c) Kentucky Derby.

5. The "Manchester Derby" is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Football team;

b) football match;

c) horse races.

6. The great race on Derby day is at the beginning of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) June;

b) July;

c) January.

7. In \_\_\_\_ it was one of the first sports events to be broadcast on BBC television.

a) 1946;

b) 1932;

c) 1788.

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money on horses is a very popular activity in Britain.

a) betting;

b) making;

c) having.

9. The Derby is the most famous classic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) car racing;

b) motor racing;

c) horse racing.

10. Who came to watch the race for the first time in 1788?

a) the Prince of Wales;

b) the Queen Elisabeth;

c) the Prince Harry.

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**Аудіювання**

**Варіант 67**

**Treating the Sick**

Dianne Grey 34-year-old was a successful doctor in the south of England, but for the last eight months she has been living in Angola, working for an organization called Doctors without Frontiers that gives emergency health care in several African countries.

Dianne was a general practitioner in Horsham, Surrey. She had a good career ahead of her and a comfortable life, but she began to find her job rather boring. She says, “I was treating patients with routine medical problems – colds, sore throat and so on and I felt a need to do something more important.”

The organization she works for has been sending medical teams and equipment to Angola since 1986. Different armies have been fighting each other in the area for years and health care became worse. Outside the cities there aren’t enough hospitals, clinics, doctors, nurses and many diseases have become a big problem.

At first Dianne was shocked, but she began working hard to make the conditions better there. During the time in Angola, she has treated thousands of patients and has been training local people as health care workers.

“Working here has been a very important experience,” she says. “I have never felt so useful before. It’s so great to know that we have been helping people who really need it.” She will leave Angola next month, but she has already decided to return to Africa as soon as possible.

**I. Listen to the text and mark these statements True or False:**

1. Dianne Grey was a successful actress.
2. She began to find her job rather boring.
3. “I was treating people with routine medical problems.”
4. She is 24.
5. Dianne lived in Scotland.
6. Different armies have been fighting each other in Angola.
7. She will leave Angola next month.
8. She doesn’t want to return.
9. Dianne worked as a general practitioner.
10. Angola is situated in South America.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. Dianne works for an organization called …

a) Doctors from England;

b) Doctors without Frontiers;

c) Doctors for Africa;

1. Horsham is …
   1. a country in Africa;
   2. a town in Angola;
   3. a town in Surrey;
2. Dianne had …
   1. a good career;
   2. a bad career;
   3. a difficult career;
3. Dianne felt a need to do ...
   1. something more important;
   2. something less important;
   3. something easier;
4. The organization has been sending doctors to Angola since …
   1. 1896;
   2. 1986;
   3. 1968;
5. The main problem in Angola is …
   1. food provision;
   2. health care;
   3. water provision;
6. At first Dianne was …
   1. shocked;
   2. surprised;
   3. angry;
7. Some local people were trained as …
   1. teachers;
   2. soldiers;
   3. health care workers;
8. Diane Grey was treating …
   1. the sick;
   2. the poor;
   3. the wounded;

10. The woman describes her experience in Angola as …

a) useful;

b) necessary;

c) important.

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**Аудіювання**

**Варіант 68**

**At a Border Station**

One man was going to France on a business trip. He went to the booking office to book a seat for the train to Paris. There were trains daily and the man booked a seat for the morning train.

Next morning the man arrived at the station and got into the train. Soon the train was off. It ran according to the timetable and some hours later stopped at a French border station.

The man together with the other passengers who were going abroad, went out as he had to register his ticket and passport. Then he filled in the declaration and gave it to the customs officer.

Some minutes later the customs officer allowed the passengers to take their seats in a train and said that he would inspect their luggage.

The man went into his compartment, opened his suitcases, took many boxes of cigarettes out of them and started putting all of them in his pockets. But there were too many boxes. When all his pockets were full of cigarette boxes, he turned to another passenger who was sitting at the window at the same compartment.

“Will you please take some of these boxes and put them into your pockets?” he asked him.

‘Why don’t you leave them in your suitcase?” asked the man.

“Because I don’t want to pay duty on them”.

“All right”, said the passenger at the window. “Give them to me. But I must tell you that I won’t return them to you”.

“Why?”

“Because I’m a French customs officer”.

**I. Listen to the text and mark these statements True or False:**

1. One man was going to France on a business trip.

2. He wanted to book a seat for the train.

3. The trains for Paris were at the timetable every day.

4. Next morning the man arrived at the station but missed the train.

5. The train stopped at a border station and the man went out to register his ticket and passport.

6. He came back to his compartment to hide the boxes of cigarettes.

7. He tried to put the boxes of cigarettes in the packets.

8. The man didn’t want to pay duty on the cigarettes.

9. The passenger at the window helped him to hide the boxes of cigarettes.

10. The passenger at the window was an English customs officer.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. One man was going to France:

A )on a travel trip;

B) on an excursion;

C) on a business trip;

D) for a tour.

2. The man wanted to book a seat to go to:

A) London; B) Paris; C) Prague; D) Berlin.

3. Where did the train stop:

A) At the railway station;

B) at the border station;

C) at the police station;

D) at the fire station.

4. What did the man have to do at the customs?:

A) to show his luggage;

B) to register his passport and ticket;

C) to throw his things away;

D) to pay duty.

5. What did the man have in his suitcase?:

A) many boxes of cigarettes;

B) many boxes of perfume;

C) some boxes of jewelry;

D) many bottles of wine.

6. Where did the man put his cigarettes?

A) Into his suitcase; B) into a safe; C) into his pockets; D) on the table.

7. Whom did the man ask to take the rest of the cigarettes?:

A)a conductor; B) a woman;

C) an officer; D) another passenger near the window.

8. Why did not the man leave the cigarettes in the suitcase?:

A) because they were too expensive;

B) because he did not want to pay duty;

C) because somebody could steal them;

D) because he wanted to present them to the customer.

9. What did the passenger do with the cigarettes?

A) he did not return them; B) he threw them away;

C) he smelled them; D) he returned them to the man.

10. Who was the passenger?:

A) a thief; B) a policeman;

C) an officer; D) a customs officer.

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**Аудіювання**

**Варіант 69**

**Russian cuisine**

There have always been two types of Russian cuisine – on the one hand, the aristocratic, rich style and on the other hand – a peasant, simple, every-day style. Russian people loved chicken. Veal was not eaten. Russian kitchens only boiled and steamed food. Food was never heated in fat (butter).

During the times of the Rus, many different kinds of bread, cake and pirogs were baked and filled with things which were in the house, farm, garden, field or forest: chicken, vegetables, fruit, berries or mushrooms. The rivers were full of fish, so pirogs filled with all types of fish were very common. Chicken pirogs were eaten on public holidays. Meat was eaten boiled and on special occasions at the end of the meal. There was no shortage of soup, especially vegetable soup: borsh, stchi – a soup made from marinated cabbage. Other favourite was the famous Russian kasha.

The cuisine of the aristocracy preferred the blinse cakes (pancakes) with different kinds of fillings. In the times of Catherine II it became fashionable to serve French and Russian meals at receptions, followed by delicious desserts and exotic fruit. The evening meal at the tsarist court had 80 courses for each person. There were hot broths, marinated chicken, rabbit, sausages, pirogues, salads, oysters, blinses and sweets.

It is very important for the Russian hospitability to set a rich table. Blinses are still popular – both by themselves or filled with meat, fish, sour cream. Originally, they symbolized the sun. Nowadays you can see lots of courses at family dinners, friendly parties or at the communal kitchens. So when foreigners come to Russia they can’t believe their eyes: “What? You can do all that at home?”

*Cuisine – кухня*

*Peasant – селянин*

*Veal – телятина*

*tsaristcourt – царський двір*

*hospitability – гостинність*

*broth – бульйон*

*fillings - начинки*

**I. Listen to the text and mark these statements True or False:**

1. There were two types of Russian cuisine: peasant and foreign.

2. Beef was not eaten.

3. The food in Russia was fried and roasted.

4. Meat was not eaten at peasant families.

5. In Rus people baked pirogs and cakes.

6. There were different kinds of soups in Rus.

7. Kasha was popular with the aristocracy.

8. The peasants liked blinse cakes very much.

9. There were French meals, desserts and exotic fruit at the tzarist court.

10. It is very important for Russian people to serve a lot of meals and courses.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. The Russian cuisine is divided into:

1. The working kitchen;
2. the military;
3. the peasant;
4. the aristocratic;
5. the tsarist.

2.Russian food was only:

1. baked; B) fried; C) roasted; D) boiled.

3.Russian peasants baked:

1. cookies; B) biscuits; C) pirogs; D) pies.

4.Meat among peasants was eaten boiled:

A) every day;

B) on great holidays;

C) never eaten;

D) on special occasions.

5.What was the favourite dish of Russian peasants?

A) kasha; B) pancakes; C) chicken; D) fish.

6.What is “schi”?

1. A vegetable soup;
2. a chicken soup;
3. a fish soup;
4. a soup from cabbage.

7.What was the favourite dish of the Russian aristocracy?

1. kasha; B) pirogs; C) pancakes; D) desserts.

8.What did blinses symbolize?

1. The moon; B) the sun; C) the stars; D) the hospitability.

9.What is very important for the Russian hospitability?

1. To have many guests;
2. to have many drinks;
3. to lay the rich table;
4. to have many presents.

10.Why are foreigners so surprised when coming to Russia because there are many:

1. drinks; B) meals; C) foreigners; D) souveniors.

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**Варіант 70**

**How Umbrella Appeared**

We can often hear our relatives say: «It is going to rain, take an umbrella with you». Umbrella is a usual thing nowadays, but what do we know about its history?

People began to use umbrellas long time ago. In ancient Egypt pharaohs used umbrellas. The first umbrellas were different from what we have today. They were very heavy, that's why only rich people could afford them. Usually umbrellas were carried by slaves behind rich people of ancient Rome and Greece. Later umbrellas appeared in China. People used them to protect themselves against hot rays of the sun. But umbrellas were not so widely spread until the 18th century.

Imagine grey rainy autumn day in London, 1750. It was raining hard and there were few people in the streets, but those few were very surprised to see a tall man walking along the street and carrying a strange object over his head. It was a stick with an oiled canvas hemisphere which looked like a mushroom. The name of the man was David Hanway. On and on, taking no care of funny looks, he appeared in the streets of London with a «mushroom» in his hands, which couldn't fold.

Only in 1852 another English inventor Fox created an umbrella which we call the grandfather of today's ones. Light and comfortable, it has become a devoted friend of people all over the world.

**I. Listen to the text and mark these statements True or False:**

1. People began to use umbrellas long time ago.
2. The first umbrellas appeared in China
3. They were light.
4. Rich people carried umbrellas behind their slaves.
5. People needed umbrellas to protect themselves against the rain.
6. Later in France David Hanway invented umbrella which looked like a cup.
7. Modern umbrella was invented by American inventor Fox.
8. Umbrellas were spread before the 18th century.
9. The first umbrellas were very comfortable.
10. The 17th century is the time when people began to use umbrellas.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. People began to use umbrellas … ago.
2. long time
3. recent time
4. very long time
5. In … pharaohs used umbrellas.
6. Egypt
7. China
8. Rome
9. The first umbrellas were ….
10. light
11. very heavy
12. heavy
13. …. could afford the umbrellas.
14. everybody
15. rich people
16. poor people
17. Later umbrellas appeared in ….
18. China
19. Rome
20. Greece
21. People needed umbrellas to protect themselves against ….
22. the snow
23. the sun
24. the rain.

7. Umbrellas were widely spread …

1. before the 18th century
2. until the 18th century
3. until the 17th century

8. Later … David Hanway invented umbrella.

1. in France
2. in London
3. in Rome

9. David Hanway invented umbrella which looked like….

1. a cup
2. a mushroom
3. a plate

10. Modern umbrella was invented… inventor Fox.

1. by American
2. by Italian
3. by English

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**Аудіювання**

**Варіант 71**

**Tea**

Today the British drink more tea than any other nation – on average 1650 cups of the tea a year. They drink it in bed in the morning, round the fire on winter afternoons and out in the garden on sunny summer days.

What exactly is tea? Basically it’s a drink made from dried leaves of a plant that only grows in hot countries. The British first heard of tea in 1598, and first tasted it in about 1650.

We like to begin every morning with tea. We drink a few cups of tea during the day. But only 300 years ago most people in Europe didn’t know anything about tea.

This is a story of an English sailor who brought home some tealeaves as a present for his mother. She told her friends about the present and asked them to dinner to try “tea”. When her friends came, the old woman brought in a dish and put it on the table. There were brown leaves on it. They were boiled. The guests began to eat those boiled leaves. Of course, nobody liked them.

At that moment the sailor came in. He looked at the table, smiled and said, “Mother, what have you done with those tea leaves?”

“I’ve boiled them as you told me to do”.

“And what have you done with the water?”

“I threw it away, of course”.

“Now you may throw away the leaves, too”, said her son.

Perhaps, this story never took place, but it shows that people in England at that time knew very little about tea.

The Chinese were the first people in the world to grow tea. More than 2000 years ago Chinese people knew about tea and liked it.

Nowadays most people in the world like tea very much.

**I. Listen to the text and mark these statements True or False:**

1. The British drink tea all year round.

2. The British first tasted tea in the 17th century.

3. Tea is a drink made from dried fruit.

4. An English actor brought home some tealeaves as a present for his mother.

5. The woman invited her friends.

6. The old woman boiled the leaves and threw the water away.

7. The guests liked to eat those boiled leaves.

8. The sailor was fond of his mother’s idea.

9. This story never took place.

10. Nowadays most people in the world prefer coffee to tea.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. Tea is grown … .

a) in the North;

b) in the South;

c) in the Far East.

2. The British … cups of tea a year.

a) 1650;

b) 165;

c) 16500.

3. The British first heard of tea in …

a) 1500

b) 1598

c) 1200

4. An Englishman brought tea-leaves as a present for … .

a) his wife;

b) his mother;

c) his friend.

5. The guests tried …

a) “tea”

b) “coffee”

c) “ice-cream”

6. The old woman served for her guests … .

a) tea-leaves;

b) tea with lemon;

c) tea with milk.

7. There were … leaves on the table.

a) green

b) dried

c) brown

8. The sailor said to … the leaves.

a) throw away

b) eat

c) boil

9. … drink more tea than any other nation.

a) the French;

b) the Chinese;

c) the British.

10. The first people to grow tea were … .

a) the British;

b) the French;

c) the Chinese

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**Варіант 72**

**A Dutchman**

A Dutchman, who had arrived at a small Italian town and was staying with his wife at the best hotel there, went out sightseeing alone in the evening. It was late and the small street into which he had turned after crossing a well-lighted square seemed dark and lonely. Suddenly he heard footsteps approaching him from behind. He turned his head and saw a man who quickly passed by, pushing him slightly with his shoulder. The man was nearly out of sight when the Dutchman, putting his hand into his pocket, found that his watch was gone. He decided to follow the man and force him to return the watch.

The Italian, however, did not understand Dutch and the Dutchman could not say a word of Italian as this was his first visit to Italy. But the Dutchman, showing his first and pointing to the watch-pocket of the Italian, made himself so well understood that the man gave up his watch.

On his return to the hotel the Dutchman told his wife what had happened to him in the street. He was, however, struck with astonishment when his wife, with a laugh, pointed to his own watch which he had left on the dressing table. He took the other watch from his pocket and at once realized that by mistake he had robbed the Italian who was very probably only enjoying an evening walk.

The next morning Dutchman went to the police to explain the business. He found that the man had already been there and told the police that while having his usual walk in the evening he had been attacked by a foreigner and had been forced to give up his watch.

**I. Listen to the text and mark these statements True or False:**

1. The Dutchman was going to travel to a small Italian town.
2. He was visiting the sights all day long.
3. His wife stayed at the hotel alone.
4. It was only possible to reach the small street after crossing a square.
5. The street was dark and he couldn`t see a man who quickly passed by.
6. The Italian had robbed his watch.
7. The Dutchman stopped the Italian and told him to give his watch back.
8. The Italian gave up his watch himself.
9. His wife noticed that he had got two watches.
10. The Dutchman apologized for his mistake at the police office.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. The Dutchman went out sightseeing …

a) without his wife

b) with his wife

c) with his friend

2. The small street was …

a) well-lighted

b) dark

c) crowded

3. Suddenly he heard footsteps … from behind.

a) drawing nearer

b) going away

c) disappearing

4. A man who passed by … the Dutchman lightly …

a) pushed … with his hand.

b) jogged … with his shoulder.

c) pushed … with his foot.

5. The Dutchman found …

a) that his watch disappeared

b) his watch in the pocket

c) that the man was gone

6. The Dutchman couldn`t …

a) understand Italian

b) speak Dutch

c) make himself understandable to the Italian

7. He forced the Italian …

a) to give his watch to him

b) to show his watch to him

c) to take his watch out of the pocket

8. At the hotel his wife pointed to …

a) his own watch left in the dressing-table

b) his watch left by him on the dressing-table

c) his own watch which he left at the dressing-table

9. He understood that …

a) the Italian had been robbed by him by mistake

b) by mistake the Italian was enjoying an evening walk

c) the Italian robbed him during his evening walk

10. The next morning the Dutchman …

a) found the Italian at the police station

b) found the man there

c) found that the man had already told the police about his unfortunate adventure

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**Варіант 73**

**The Great Fire of London**

London of the middle of the 17th century was a city of narrow, dirty streets. Indeed, the streets were so narrow that it was often possible for a person at a window on one side of the street to shake hands with a neighbour on the other side. There was little light and air. Rubbish lay piled up in dark corners. It is no wonder that epidemics were common.

The greatest epidemic of the plague broke out in 1665.

It was a sad time for London. The streets were empty, shops were closed and there were few boats on the Thames. Every house in which there were sick people was shut up, and no one was allowed to go in or out, and the door of the house was marked with a red cross.

The following year the Great Fire took place. It broke out late on a Saturday night in a street not far from London Bridge. The summer had been dry, a hot east wind blew and the fire spread quickly. This is what we read in the diary of John Evelyn, who saw the terrible fire with his own eyes. The Thames was covered with boats full of people. On the other side one could see carts carrying out the saved goods out into the fields and people putting up tents. At night the fire could be seen ten miles away.

The fire burned for five days and destroyed the greater part of the city. But it did the city good, as it cleared away the old wooden houses and dirty, narrow streets.

A monument near London Bridge still marks the spot where the fire broke out. Sir Christopher Wren, the famous architect of that day, took part in rebuilding the city.

**I. Listen to the text and mark these statements True or False:**

1. London of the middle of the 17th century was a city of wide, dirty streets.

2. There was little light and air.

3. Epidemics were common.

4. The greatest epidemic of the plague broke out in 1655.

5. The streets were empty and the shops were closed.

6. The Great Fire broke out late on a Sunday night in a street not far from London Bridge.

7. The summer was dry.

8. John Evelyn described the terrible fire in his diary.

9. At night the fire could be seen ten miles away.

10. The fire burned for four days and destroyed the greater part of the city.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. London of the middle of … was a city of narrow, dirty streets.

* + 1. the 16th century

b) the 17th century

c) the 18th century

2. The greatest epidemic of the plague broke out in …

* + 1. 1655
    2. 1665
    3. 1765

3. The door of the house was marked with …

a) a black cross

b) a black spot

c) a red cross

4. … the Great Fire took place.

a) The following year

b) Two years later

c) Three years later

5. The Great Fire broke out late on a … night in a street not far from London Bridge.

a) Sunday

b) Saturday

c) Thursday

6. On the other side one could see … carrying out the saved goods out into the fields.

a) people

b) horses

c) carts

7. At night the fire could be seen … miles away.

a) five

b) ten

c) twenty

8. The fire burned for … days and destroyed the greater part of the city.

a) five

b) four

c) three

9. The fire cleared away the … houses and dirty, narrow streets.

a) old brick

b) new wooden

c) old wooden

10. Sir Christopher Wren, the … of that day, took part in rebuilding the city.

a) famous architect

b) old architect

c) famous builder

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**Варіант 74**

**Heidi**

Heidi was climbing up a steep path to her grandfather’s cottage. He lived in the mountains of Switzerland and had goats. Her Aunt Jane was with her. Heidi had been looked after by Aunt Jane since she was a baby. But now Aunt Jane had a new job in a big city called Frankfurt. She wanted Heidi’s grandfather to look after the child.

Heidi didn’t know it, but her grandfather was an old man who only came down from the mountain to sell cheese. Everyone called him Alm-Uncle, because he lived on the Alm mountain. At last they reached his cottage. The Alm-Uncle was sitting outside on a bench. He hadn’t seen Heidi for years, and what did he know about little girls? But Heidi was a bright, cheerful child and his heart softened.

The cottage was small but cosy. The only furniture was a table and a chair, and Grandfather’s bed. In a corner a ladder stood. Then it was time to eat. Supper was a large chunk of cheese, a thick slice of bread and a cup of fresh goat’s milk. Everything tasted delicious.

That night Heidi lay in her soft bed listening happily to the wind. Soon she was fast asleep, dreaming of goats and mountains.

**I. Listen to the text and mark these statements True or False:**

1) Heidi went to her grandfather.

2) Her Aunt Betty was with her.

3) Heidi had been looked after by Aunt Jane since she was a baby.

4) Aunt Jane had a new job in a big city.

5) Aunt Jane wanted Heidi’s grandfather to look after the child.

6) Heidi’s grandfather was a young man.

7) He hasn’t seen Heidi for a year.

8) There were a lot of furniture in the cottage.

9) In a corner stood a ladder.

10) Heidi was happy to stay in the soft bed.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1) This is a story about a little girl called ..

a) Heidi

b) Pam

c) Juliet

2) She ….. a steep path to her grandfather’s cottage.

a) is climbing up

b) was climbing up

c) have been climbing up

3) He lived in the…..

a) city

b) mountains of Switzerland

c) in Australia

4) ….. Aunt Jane was with her.

a) her

b) his

c) their

5) Her grandfather’s name was….

a) Tom

b) Sam

c) Alm-Uncle

6) He was an old man who only came down from the…….

a) ship

b) mountain

c) ladder.

7) Heidi was a ….. child .

a) bright

b) sad

c) happy

8) The cottage was…..

a) small

b) comfortable

c) small but cosy

9) Heidi ate a….

a) chunk of cheese

b) piece of cake

c) slice of toast

10) Heidi lay in her soft bed ….. happily to the wind.

a) listening

b) to listen

c) was listening

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**Варіант 75**

**Tea-Leaves**

Many, many years ago tea was unknown in European countries. Many people didn’t even know the word “tea”, though drinking tea was very popular in the East.

Once a young sailor came back from India. He was the only son of an old woman and every time he returned to Great Britain from a far-away country he brought his mother a gift. Of course, he tried to bring her something unusual, that she could show to her friends.

This time he brought her a box of tea. The old woman didn’t know anything about tea, but she liked the smell, and invited all her friends to come and try it.

When her guests arrived, she invited them to the dining table. The old woman treated them to cakes, fruit and tea-leaves.

When the sailor entered the room and saw a big plate filled with the tea-leaves, he understood everything. He smiled when he saw his mother’s friends eating tea-leaves with butter and salt. They pretended they liked it, but it was clear they didn’t enjoy eating the leaves. “Where is the tea, mother?” - the sailor asked. His mother pointed to the plate in the middle of the table. “No, this is only the leaves of the tea”, the sailor said. “I threw the water away, of course”.

**I. Listen to the text and mark these statements True or False:**

1. Tea was well-known in European countries many years ago.

2. Eating tea-leaves was very popular in the East.

3. An old woman had two sons.

4. A sailor brought a box of tea from Japan.

5. A young sailor always brought her mother a present from a far away country.

6. The sailor’s mother knew that tea was a drink.

7. The old woman liked the smell of the tea-leaves.

8. The old woman treated her guests to fruit, cakes and a new drink.

9. The woman’s friends enjoyed eating tea-leaves.

10. The sailor smiled when he saw his mother’s mistake.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. Tea was known in…

a. Europe

b. the East

c. America

2. Tea is a…

a. dish

b. vegetable

c. drink

3. In Europe tea was…

a. popular

b. unknown

c. famous

4.A young sailor came back from …

a. India

b. China

c. Japan

5. The sailor’s mother lived in…

a. Ireland

b. Britain

c. France

6. The mother enjoyed the… of the tea-leaves.

a. smell

b. taste

c. look

7. The guests wanted to show that they… the dish.

a. enjoyed

b. hated

c. didn’t like

8. The mother threw the water…

a. out

b. into

c. away

9.The mother made a…

a. mistake

b. Fortune

c. surprise

10. The young man…

a. smiled

b. was angry

c. was disappointed

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**Варіант 76**

**Looking for a Right Colour**

A few months ago my family and I moved into a new house. We left our small apartment and moved into a lovely big house just outside the city. We took all our old furniture to the new house, but we also needed a lot of new things. We wanted to paint and decorate many of the rooms too.

For weeks I went to the department stores and paint shops almost every day. I looked at curtains and carpets, at wallpaper and paint. Soon our house began to look like a beautiful home. But I had a problem with the bathroom.

I needed a shower curtain for the bath. I wanted one exactly the same colour as the walls. But I couldn’t find one that was just the right blue. Luckily, my toothbrush was the same colour blue that I needed for the curtain. So l took it with me in my handbag when I went shopping. In each shop I showed my toothbrush to the shop assistant, “Have you got a shower curtain exactly this colour?” But none of the shops had a curtain just that blue.

“I’m sorry,” I said. “It’s not the right colour.”

Finally the shop assistant looked at me angrily and said:

“Madam, why don’t you buy a new toothbrush?”

**I. Listen to the text and mark these statements True or False:**

1. The family decided to move into a new big house in the suburb of the city.
2. They only needed to buy a new car.
3. Many of the rooms needed decorating and painting.
4. Soon everything in the house looked OK except the bathroom.
5. The lady wanted her shower curtain to be different in colour from the walls of the bathroom, but matching them in colour.
6. The lady put her toothbrush in the pocket of her coat when she went shopping.
7. None of the shops seemed to have shower curtains of this colour.
8. The lady showed a picture of her bathroom in every shop.
9. Once a shop assistant got angry with the lady.
10. The shop assistant couldn’t understand why the lady didn’t want to buy a new toothbrush.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. The family moved into a new house …
2. some months ago;
3. a few days ago;
4. a few years ago
5. The new house was …
6. in the centre of the city;
7. outside the city;
8. in the old district of the city
9. They ...
10. lefttheiroldfurnitureintheoldflatandtookonlysomenewthingswiththem;
11. took all their old furniture to the new house and bought some new carpets;
12. decided to take all their old furniture to the new house and bought a lot of new things they needed
13. The woman went shopping ...
14. every day;
15. twice a week;
16. after her work
17. The house began to look like a beautiful home because …
18. the new furniture was very nice;
19. the wallpaper was charming;
20. the hostess was a woman of taste
21. But there was a problem with ...
22. the wallpaper;
23. the paint;
24. the bathroom
25. She needed a shower curtain for the bath. exactly the same …
26. height of the walls;
27. colour of the walls;
28. size as the window
29. The woman took the toothbrush with her in the handbag because…
30. it was the same colour blue that she needed for the curtain;
31. she wanted to buy a new toothbrush but of the same colour;
32. she wanted to throw it away
33. In different shops she showed her toothbrush to the shop assistant and asked
34. if they had the toothbrush of the same colour ;
35. to show what other toothbrush they had;
36. if they had a shower curtain exactly the same colour
37. Finally the shop assistant looked at the woman angrily and …
38. sold her another toothbrush ;
39. showed her a blue curtain;
40. offered her to buy a new tooth brush

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Варіант 77

Christopher Columbus

In the 15th century people knew only three continents: Europe, Asia and Africa. They knew nothing about such a big continent as America.

The man who was thought to be the discoverer of America was born in 1451 in Italy. His name was Christopher Columbus. He became a sailor at an early age. Knowing that the Earth was round, he decided to reach India by sailing to the west. It was very difficult for him to organise his expedition as nobody wanted to help him. Many years after when he was an old man the Spanish government gave him some money for his expedition. He was able to set sale only in 1492, on August 3.

The voyage was very dangerous and difficult. His men insisted on returning home, but Columbus did everything he could to make them continue their westward voyage. On October 12, his ships reached land. When they landed they saw strange trees and flowers. Men and women with olive-coloured skin gathered around them and looked at them with great surprise. It was one of the Bahama Islands. But Christopher Columbus thought it was one of the islands, which lie off the coast of Asia and called it San Salvador.

Columbus’ second voyage to America took place in 1493. This time he discovered some other islands of the West Indies and made some settlements there.

On the third voyage he came to South America.

In 1502, he made his last voyage. This time he coasted along the shores of Central America. In 1506, he died in Spain being sure that he had reached Asia and knowing nothing of his great discovery of the New World.

**I. Listen to the text and mark these statements True or False:**

1. In the 15th century people knew only three continents: Europe, Asia and Africa.
2. Christopher Columbus was the man who was thought to be the discoverer of Italy.
3. He became a sailor when he was very young.
4. He didn’t know that the Earth was round.
5. It was difficult to organise the expedition as nobody wanted to help him
6. Many years after he got the money for his expedition from the British government.
7. The voyage was hard and not safe.
8. When they reached the shore they saw a lot of men and women with flowers.
9. Columbus made three voyages to different parts of America.
10. To his last days he didn’t know that he had discovered the New World.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. In the 15th century people ....
2. didn’t know anything about Australia
3. knew nothing about Africa
4. knew about such a big continent as America
5. Christopher Columbus was ....
6. not from America
7. from Asia
8. African
9. Wishing to reach India Columbus sailed to the west because ....
10. he knew that India was in the west
11. 'he became a sailor at an early age
12. he knew that the Earth was round
13. The voyage was ... .
14. not safe
15. enjoyable
16. dangerous
17. When Columbus reached the land his men saw ... .
18. strange people
19. people with white-coloured skin
20. people with yellowish skin
21. Columbus’ last voyage was his ... voyage,
    1. fourth
    2. third
    3. fifth
22. It was not an easy thing for Columbus to make a voyage because ....
23. he sailed to the west
24. he did not have anybody’s assistance
25. people knew only three continents
26. Columbus’ men....
27. were eager to come back
28. wanted to continue their way
29. wished to sail on
30. “When they landed, they saw ....
31. strange trees and flowers
32. men and women with olive-coloured skin
33. strange animals
34. When Columbus made his fourth voyage he was ....

a) 51 b) 61 c) 41

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Варіант 78

Robinson Crusoe

Robinson Crusoe lived in the city of York. When he was a small boy, he wanted to go to the sea. But he could do it only when he was eighteen. He had a friend whose father was the captain of a ship. The captain took the two boys on his ship when it went to London. That was Robinson’s first voyage. After that Crusoe made three or four voyages over the sea. Now he was a sailor and liked his work very much.

One day when the ship was at the sea, a great storm came on them. The ship broke and the crew moved forward in a small boat.

The high waves picked their boat up and threw it on large stones. All the people were drowned. Robinson could swim well, so he stayed in the water for a long time. The waves carried him to the shore. It turned out that he was on an island. It was not large. Robinson went along the shore. He wanted to see somebody from the ship. But there were no people there. It was evening already and Robinson wanted to sleep. He was afraid to sleep in the open place, so he got on a tree and slept there.

When he woke up, it was morning. The storm was over. The sea was low and Robinson saw the ship. One part of it was over the water. It was not very far from the shore. Robinson swam to the ship and got on it. He saw many useful things there.

Robinson found some wood and some tools and began to make a raft. When the raft was ready, Robinson put it on the water. Then he took two large boxes and put things, which he found on the ship into them. There were tools, guns, powder and a lot of other things. He put the boxes on the raft and sailed to the shore. Now he had guns and powder and could get some food. With the tools he could make a house.

Robinson sailed to the ship every day and brought to the island all the things that he could find there. During one of his visits to the ship he found a dog and two cats there. He took them to the island too. Now he had good friends with him. He was on the island for ten days already when another storm came. After it was over Robinson could not see his ship again. It had been broken to pieces.

**I. Listen to the text and mark these statements True or False:**

1. Robinson Crusoe’s dream was to become a sailor.
2. His first voyage was to York.
3. After that Crusoe became the captain of a ship.
4. One day when the ship was at the sea, it started to rain heavily.
5. The ship broke and the crew was drowned.
6. Robinson was saved because the waves carried him to the shore.
7. He spent his first night on the tree.
8. Robinson swam to the ship to get money.
9. During one of his visits to the ship he found a dog and a cat there
10. He was on the island for ten days when he was rescued.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. Robinson wanted to go to the sea ... .
2. since childhood
3. when he was 18
4. when he lived in the city
5. when the ship went to London
6. ... was the captain of the ship.
7. His father’s friend
8. His father
9. His friend’s father
10. His friend
11. Robinson went along the shore because ....
12. he wanted to meet some people
13. he was not alone
14. he was drowned
15. a great storm came
16. What is wrong? When he woke up ... .
17. he saw his ship
18. it was not night
19. all the ship was over the water
20. the sea was quiet
21. For getting food Robinson needed ... .
22. tools
23. guns and powder
24. some wood
25. two large boxes
26. To make a house Robinson needed ... .
27. guns
28. some food
29. tools
30. powder
31. When Robinson went to the sea for the first time he was ... .
32. 18 years old
33. 8 years old
34. a small boy
35. 28 years old
36. Robinson got on the island during his ... voyage.
37. first
38. fifth
39. second
40. tenth
41. On the island Robinson ... .
42. was alone
43. saw some other people
44. saw the crew
45. saw some people from the ship
46. The ship broke to pieces on the ... day.
47. second
48. eighth
49. fifth
50. eleventh

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Варіант 79

**The Sweetest Meet in the World**

Once upon a time the snake was the king over all the animals. One day he was very hungry, but he did not want to eat his usual food. He decided that he would like to eat the sweetest meat in the world. So he told his servant, the mosquito, to bite all the animals and find which was the most delicious of all.

The mosquito wanted to please the king. He went to the forests and jungles, and bit the bears and the monkeys, the foxes and the tigers. He went to the grasslands and tasted the gazelles and zebras. He tasted the lions and wolves and rabbits. He tasted all the animals, but could not find the meat to please his king. Then he saw a human baby.

The baby was sleeping in the shade of a tree and his mother was cooking food nearby, the mosquito flew down, sat on the baby's arm and took a small bite. 'How delicious!' cried the mosquito, 'this is what the king wants!' And he flew away quickly to take the good news to the snake. He did not see that a swallow was flying after him. After some time the mosquito came to the large tree where the snake made his home. "Oh, my King," he said, "I tasted all the animals in the world. I know which is the I sweetest meat of ail. It's the meat of..."

Just then, the swallow flew down and bit the mosquito's tongue. "... bzzz, bzzz," continued the mosquito because now he could not speak. This made the snake very angry. How did he know the most delicious meat? The mosquito could not say it. The snake wanted to catch the swallow, but the bird was very quick. The snake could only bite a piece out of his tail before he flew away.

From that time on the mosquito can only say 'bzzz', and the snake and the swallow hate each other.

When a swallow flies, we can see the V in its tail made by the snake. And we remember the day when the swallow saved the human babies. When a swallow makes a nest in your home, you are very lucky indeed.

**I. Listen to the text and mark these statements True or False:**

1. Once upon a time the lion was the king over all the animals.
2. The king decided that he would like to eat the tastiest meat in the world.
3. The king told his servant to beat all the animals.
4. The mosquito wanted to please the king.
5. The servant saw a human baby.
6. The mosquito flew down, sat on the baby's arm and kissed the baby.
7. The servant found out whose meat was the sweetest.
8. The sparrow flew down and bit the mosquito's tongue.
9. The king wanted to catch the swallow, but the bird was very quick.
10. When a swallow flies, we can see the Y in its tail made by the snake.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. Once upon a time the … was the king over all the animals.
2. lion
3. tiger
4. snake
5. One day the king was very hungry, but he did not want to eat his … food.
6. usual b) everyday c) unusual
7. The king decided that he would like to eat the …meat in the world.
8. tastiest b) nicest c) sweetest
9. The king told his servant, the …, to bite all the animals.
10. grasshopper b) fly c) mosquito
11. The servant went to the forests and …, and bit every animal.
12. rivers b) jungles c) fields
13. The servant saw a … baby.
14. human b) lion c) sparrow
15. The servant flew away quickly to take the good news to the … .
16. swallow b) snake c) lion
17. The king wanted to catch the …, but the bird was very quick.
18. sparrow b) bird c) swallow
19. The snake and the swallow … each other.
20. like b) hate c) love
21. When a swallow flies, we can see the … in its tail made by the snake.
22. V b) W c) Y

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Варіант 80

**The Lady who Lives on a Plane**

Joanne Ussery is 54. She is a big favourite with her two grandsons because she lives on a jet plane. Her home is a Boeing 727, so a visit to grandma is very special.

Joanne’s front door is at the top of the plane’s steps, but you don’t need a ticket or a passport when you visit. There are three bedrooms, a living-room, a modern kitchen, and a luxury bathroom. The bathroom is in the cockpit, with the bath under the windows. Next to this is Joanne’s bedroom in the first class section of the plane. Then there’s the living-room with four emergency exit doors, which she opens on summer evenings. On the wall there’s a photo of the plane flying for Continental Airlines from Florida to the Caribbean. There are also four toilets, all with No Smoking signs.

‘The plane is 27 years old and it’s the best home in the world’, says Joanne. ‘It has all the things you want in a home: a telephone, air conditioning, a cooker, a washing machine, even a dishwasher. It’s always very warm, even in winter, and it’s very big, 42 metres long. My grandchildren love running up and down. And my friends love parties here, but there aren’t any flight attendants to serve them their drinks!’

The plane cost Joanne just $2,000. ‘Next time,’ she says, ‘I want a Boeing 747, not a 727, because they have an upstairs and a downstairs, and I want to go upstairs to bed!’

**Luxury** - розкішний

**Cockpit** – кабіна пілота

**I. Listen to the text and mark these statements True or False:**

1.Joanne loves her home.

2. Joanne is a big favourite with her grandsons.

3. She lives on a Boeing 737.

4. You need a ticket when you visit her.

5. The bathroom is next to the living-room.

6. Joanne sometimes opens the emergency exit doors.

7. There is a photo of the plane in the living-room.

8. It’s very warm in summer because she doesn’t have air conditioning.

9. Her friends love her parties because flight attendants serve the drinks.

10. She doesn’t want to buy another plane.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option.**

1. Joanne Ussery has got two … .

a) granddaughters b) grandsons c) children

2. Joanne lives on a ….

a) train b) roof c) jet plane

3. You can visit Joanne without … .

a) a passport b) some money c) an invitation

4. There is a …. in the cockpit.

a) bedroom b) bathroom c) kitchen

5. Joanne opens four emergency exit doors on summer … .

a) mornings b) afternoons c) evenings

6. There are No Smoking signs in the … .

a) kitchen b) hall c) toilets

7. This plane is …. years old.

a) 27 b) 37 c) 47

8. Joanne has got everything she … at home.

a) buys b) wants c) likes

9. Her grandchildren …. to spend time on the plane.

a) hate b) detest c) love

10. In the nearest future Joanne wants to have another … .

a) car b) ship c) plane

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**Аудіювання**

Варіант 81

**Food around the World**

For 99% of human history, people took their food from the world around them. They ate all that they could find, and then moved on. Then about 10,000 years ago, or for 1% of human history, people learned to farm the land and control their environment.

The kind of food we eat depends on which part of the world we live in, or which part of our country we live in. For example, in the south of China people eat rice, but in the north they eat noodles. In Scandinavia they eat a lot of herrings, and the Portuguese love sardines. But in central Europe, away from the sea, people don’t eat so much fish, they eat more meat and sausages. In Germany and Poland there are hundreds of different kinds of sausages.

In North America, Australia and Europe there are two or more courses to every meal and people eat with knives and forks.

In China there is only one course, all the food is together on the table, and they eat with chopsticks.

In parts of India and the Middle East people use their fingers and bread to pick up the food.

Nowadays it is possible to transport food easily from one part of the world to the other. We can eat what we like, when we like, at any time of the year. Our bananas come from the Caribbean or Africa; our rice comes from India or the USA; our strawberries come from Chile or Spain. Food is very big business. But people in poor countries are still hungry, and people in rich countries eat too much.

**Herrings** – оселедець

**Chopstick**s – палички для їжі

**I. Listen to the text and mark these statements True or False:**

1.People almost always took their food from the world surrounding them.

2. People started to farm the land about 20,000 years ago.

3. People can’t control their environment.

4. Our eating habits depend on which part of the world we live in.

5. People eat a lot of herrings in China.

6. The population of Europe traditionally uses knives and forks to eat with.

7. There are two courses in China.

8. In Australia people pick up the food with the help of their fingers.

9. It’s impossible to transport food.

10. There are still problems with the food in poor countries.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option.**

1. People usually ate all food that they could … .

a) buy b) find c) hide

2. People learned to control their environment for … of human history.

a) 1% b)2% c) 10%

3. In the South of China people eat … .

a) rice b) noodles c) curry

4. People love eating sardines in … .

a) Italy b) Mexico c) Portugal

5. In central Europe people like eating ... .

a) meat b) fish c) cheese

6. There are two … to every meal.

a) desserts b) courses c) drinks

7. In China people usually eat with … .

a) forks b) spoons c) chopsticks

8. … come from Caribbean.

a) fish b) oranges c) bananas

9. Strawberries come from … .

a) Spain b) Egypt c) England

10. Nowadays food is big … .

a) problem b) surprise c) business

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Варіант 82

**Oliver Twist**

The air grew colder. The rain was still coming down. The grass was wet. But still Oliver lay unconscious on the spot where Sikes had left him.

At last a low cry of pain broke through the morning air - Oliver had come to himself. He was so weak he could scarcely sit. Then he looked around. The idea came to him that if he didn’t get somebody to help him he would die; so- with one terrible effort he rose to his feet and started to walk. Then he saw a house not far in front of him. He knocked at the door and fell down on the ground before it.

At this time the people who had taken part in last night’s hunt were sitting before the fire, drinking tea. Mr. Giles was telling in detail the story of the night’s adventure.

“It was about half past two when I suddenly woke up and heard a strange noise,” said Mr. Giles. “I took a loaded pistol and went to Brittles’ room,” continued Mr. Giles , “And then we took a lantern and went downstairs.”

Mr. Giles had just got up from his seat to illustrate with the help of suitable gestures what had happened then, when he suddenly jumped up and next almost fell back into his chair. The rest of the company screamed or shouted.

“That was a knock,” said Mr. Giles. “Open the door, somebody.”

Nobody moved.

“It’s a strange thing, a knock at the door at this time in the morning,” said Mr. Giles turning from one pale face to another and himself looking very pale, “but the door must be opened.”

The whole company, including the two women who were afraid to be left behind, directed themselves to the entrance. They saw nothing more terrible than little Oliver lying on the ground with eyes closed and blood running onto the ground from his wound.

“A boy!” exclaimed Mr.Giles. “A wounded boy! Drag him into the room. Quickly!” He bent over Oliver and helped to carry him upstairs. There was in his movements a softness like that of a woman.

**Unconscious-** без свідомості

**Wound** -рана

**I. Listen to the text and mark these statements True or False:**

1. It was a cold and rainy day.

2. Oliver lay unconscious in his bedroom.

3. He was too weak to sit.

4. He couldn’t gather all his strength and sit up.

5. Oliver saw a building in front of the forest.

6. The story of the night’s hunt was told in detail by Mrs. Gile.

7. The company shouted when they heard another knock at the door.

8. The faces of all people were pale.

9. The whole company couldn’t manage to open the door.

10. Oliver was wounded.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option.**

1. The grass on the ground was … .

a) green b) cut c) wet

2. Later a low cry of … broke through the morning air.

a) crow b) owl c) pain

3. Oliver understood if he didn’t get any person to help him he would … .

a) dance b) die c) perish

4. He reached the house and he … .

a) opened the door b) knocked at the window c) knocked at the door

5. At the same time people were sitting near the fire in the room, drinking … .

a) tea b) coffee c) juice

6. Mr. Giles took a … during his night’s adventure.

a) frying pan b) lantern c) candle

7. Mr. Giles tried to illustrate the events with the help of suitable … .

a) gestures b) signs c) pictures

8. It’s a strange thing, a knock at the door at this time in the … .

a) morning b) evening c) night

9. The whole company saw a little … .

a) creature b) girl c) boy

10. There was in Mr. Giles’ movements a … like that of a woman.

a) cruelty b) softness c) kindness

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Варіант 83

**PINOCCHIO**

Once there was an old woodcarver called Gepetto who longed to have a child of his own. So he decided to make a puppet that would be just like a real boy. “I shall call him Pinocchio”, said Gepetto as he began to carve the wood. A moment later, he had a surprise. As soon as Gepetto carved Pinocchio’s mouth, the cheeky little puppet stuck out his tongue and laughed at him! Gepetto’s surprises were not over. As he put the finishing touches to Pinocchio, the puppet kicked the old man and ran right out of the door. “Come back!” cried Gepetto. But Pinocchio ran on down the street – right into the arms of a policeman! Passers-by stopped and gathered around. “Let him go!” they pleaded. So the policeman let Pinocchio go and arrested Gepetto instead! As soon as the old man had been taken away, Pinocchio returned home. Now he could do just as he liked! As he lay down on the bed to rest, he heard a tiny voice nearby. ‘I am the talking cricket,” it said .”Be careful!”.

**I. Listen to the text and mark these statements True or False:**

1. Once there was an old carver called Gepetto.

2. Gepetto longed to have a big house.

3. He decided to make a puppet.

4. As soon as Gepetto carved Pinocchio’s mouth, the cheeky little puppet stuck out his tongue and laughed at girl!

5. Gepetto was very glad!

6. The puppet kicked the old man and ran right out of the door. “

7. Pinicchio ran on down the street – right into the arms of a policeman!

8. Gepetto didn’t want the wooden boy to come back.

9. As he lay down on the bed to rest, he heard a loud voice.

10. Pinocchio heard voice of a big frog.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option.**

1. Once there was an old ……. called Gepetto.
2. carpenter
3. doctor
4. carver
5. So he decided to make a puppet that would be just like a …...
6. real girl
7. real boy
8. real monster.
9. Gepetto made a puppet out of ….
10. wood
11. glass
12. silver
13. As soon as Gepetto carved Pinocchio’s mouth, the cheeky little puppet …..
14. ran away
15. jumped
16. went for a walk.
17. But Pinocchio ran on down the street – right into the arms of a ……!
18. Gepetto
19. policeman
20. milkman
21. So the policeman let Pinocchio go and ……. instead.
22. arrested Pinocchio
23. arrested Gepetto
24. gathered the crowd
25. Pinocchio returned ……

a) to the hut

b) to his father

c) home

8. Pinocchio was very…..

a) naughty

b) merry

c) shy

9. As he lay down on the bed to rest, he ……

a) went asleep

b) heard a tiny voice

c) heard a loud cry.

10. The talking cricket…….

a) hit Pinocchio

b) wanted Pinocchio to be careful

c) was afraid of Pinocchio

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Варіант 84

**Robin Hood**

The story of Robin Hood, the most popular English folk hero of all times, has reached every corner of the Earth. There are many versions of this well-known tale which is about 600 years old. Everybody knows Robin’s friends (Little John, Brother Tuck, Will Scarlet), and the famous Sherwood Forest - Robin Hood’s home and the place where many of his adventures took place. In other countries there are similar stories, such as William Tell in Switzerland, El Cid in Spain or Janosik in Poland, but only Robin Hood has become an ‘international’ hero.

Today, the legend of Robin Hood has turned Nottinghamshire into a large tourist attraction. In the centre of Nottingham there is Nottingham Castle. Parts of it still recall the time of Robin Hood. Sherwood forest has an excellent visitor’s centre with an attractive display and shop, and some very pleasant walks in the nearby forest. Edwinstowe church, in which, according to tradition, Robin Hood and Lady Marion were married, is one of the visitors’ favourite sites.

**I. Listen to the text and mark these statements True or False:**

1. The story of Robin Hood, the most popular English story.

2. Robin Hood friends are: the Little Red Riding Hood and Peter Pen.

3. The tale about Robin Hood is about 560 years old.

4. Sherwood Forest - Robin Hood’s home and the place where many of his adventures took place.

5. William Tell is an international hero in England.

6. Nottinghamshire is a large tourist attraction.

7. In the centre of Nottingham there is Nottingham Castle.

8. Sherwood forest has an excellent visitor’s centre with an attractive park.

9. Robin Hood and his wife Marion were married in London.

10. Robin Hood robbed poor people.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option.**

1. Robin Hood is the famous ……

a) English writer

b) English hero

c) English scientist

2. The tale of Robin Hood is a about ……

a) 2000 years old

b) 600 years old

c) 340 years old.

3. The Tale about Robin Hood has …….

a) 1 version

b) 7 versions

c) 4 versions.

4. …… - Robin Hood’s home and the place where many of his adventures took place.

a) The White House

b) skating ring

c) Sherwood Forest

5. Robin Hood has become an ‘international’

a) hero

b) soldier

c) manager

6. The legend of Robin Hood has turned Nottinghamshire into a large ……. attraction.

a) historical

b) tourist

c) business

7. …….. of Nottingham there is Nottingham Castle.

a) in the centre

b) in the middle

c) in front of

8. Sherwood forest has……

a) a small shop

b) an attractive display and shop

c) a modern shopping centre

9. Robin Hood and Lady Marion were married in a…..

a) village church

b) town church

c) Edwinstowe church

10. Robin Hood was a brave……

a) robber who robbed the rich and gave money to the poor

b) soldier who was killed at the war

c) builder who worked very hard

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Варіант 85

**Trip by Plane**

An American farmer wanted to make an air trip. There was an airport close to his farm. So one morning he came there to ask if he could make an air trip.

"You see," he said to one of the pilots, "I have never flown before, but I would like to." The pilot told him that the price of the trip was 10 dollars for a ten-minute trip. "Oh, it's a dollar a minute," the farmer said. "Can't you reduce the price?" The pilot thought for a minute and then said, "I won't take any money if you don't say a word during the whole trip." The farmer agreed.

"By the way," said the pilot, "you may take your wife too." The farmer was happy.

The next day at three o'clock the farmer and his wife arrived at the airport. Soon they were up in the air. The plane flew at a high speed, it went up and down very quickly, but since the passengers didn't say a word.

"You are brave people," said the pilot. "I thought you would be afraid to fly."

“Well,” said the farmer, “I am glad, I will not have to pay for the trip, as I didn’t have to say a word, but I wanted to speak to you when my wife fell out of the plane”

**I. Listen to the text and mark these statements True or False:**

1. The farmer didn't like the price of the trip.

2. It was a trip on the ship.

3. The farmer decided to take his wife because it could make the price of the trip less.

4. The price was 10 dollars for each minute.

5. The farmer was happy to take his wife for a trip.

6. They went by sea.

7. The next day at five o'clock the farmer and his wife arrived at the airport

8. The plane flew at a high speed, it went up and down very quickly, but since the passengers didn't say a word.

9. The passengers kept silent when they were in the air.

10. The farmer's wife was quite well after the trip.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option.**

1. The farmer wanted to make a…….

a) sea trip

b) air trip

c) trip on foot.

2. The trip was…..

a) chip

b) expensive

c) exciting.

3. the price of a trip was…..

a) $10

b) $ 100

c) $ 65

4. The pilot agreed to…..

a) change the price of the trip   
b) take them home

c) let them go

5. ……. joined the farmer.   
a) mother

b) sister

c) wife

6. The plane flow …….

a) slowly

b) quickly

c) was late

7. The passengers spoke

a) much during the trip

b) kept silence

c) were afraid of the trip

8. The farmer ……. for the trip?

a) paid

b) was late

c) didn’t pay

9. Farmer’s wife……

a) fell out of the plane

b) fell out of the car

c) broke her leg in the air

10. The farmer ……his wife

a) loved

b) hated

c) hit

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Варіант 86

**A Welsh holiday**

Every year, in August, there is a national Eisteddfod in Wales. What is an Eisteddfod? It is a meeting of Welshmen interested in a Welsh poetry, Welsh songs and music. One year it is in a town in North Wales, the next year it is in a town in South Wales. It lasts for a week. At about 10,000 and 15,000 people come to an Eisteddfod every day. Some want to listen to the poems; some want to listen to the singing; and some want just to meet their friends and talk in Welsh. The Welsh people from many countries come back to Wales for the National Eisteddfod.

You won’t hear much English at an Eisteddfod.

There are competitions at an Eisteddfod, too; for the best Welsh poem and song of the year, and for the best singers. The competitions are organized by the Druids. The Druids wear long clothes. Their leader is always a poet.

About a hundred years ago, some Welsh people became very interested in the old traditions and ceremonies at the Eisteddfod. Welsh traditions are very old, and the Welsh people are very proud of them.

**I. Listen to the text and mark these statements True or False:**

1. An Eisteddfod is a National Sport Competition.
2. It takes place every year in October.
3. One year it is in a town in North Wales.
4. The next year it is in a town in South England.
5. It lasts for a week.
6. Some want just to play and dance and talk in Welsh.
7. You will hear much English at an Eisteddfod.
8. The competitions at an Eisteddfod are for the best Scottish poem and song of the year.
9. The competitions are organized by the Druids.

10)Their leader is always a writer.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option.**

1. What is an Eisteddfod?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. a city; | 1. a meeting; | 1. a part of Britain; |

1. Where does an Eisteddfod take place?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. in London; | 1. in Scotland; | 1. in Wales; |

1. How long does it last?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. two days; | 1. for a week; | 1. three months; |

1. What language do the visitors of Eisteddfod speak much?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. English; | 1. Welsh; | 1. Scottish; |

1. What are there competitions at an Eisteddfod for?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. for the best poem; | 1. for the best song; | 1. for the best runner; |

1. Who organizes an Eisteddfod?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. the Druids; | 1. the composers; | 1. the singers; |

1. What do the Druids wear?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. old clothes; | 1. long clothes; | 1. modern clothes; |

1. Who is the leader of Druids?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. a musician; | 1. a singer; | 1. a poet; |

1. Who became interested in the old traditions and ceremonies at an Eisteddfod?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Welsh people; | 1. Englishmen; | 1. the Druids; |

1. What are the Welsh people proud of?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Welsh songs; | 1. Welsh poems; | 1. Welsh traditions. |
|  |  |  |

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Варіант 87

**A Story of a Real Friend**

Many years ago a rich man named Llewellyn lived in the mountains of Wales. He had a little son two years old, whom he loved very dearly. Gelert, a large hound, was always near the boy. He was ready to protect him at any moment.

One morning, as Llewellyn prepared to go hunting, Gelert could not be found, and Llewellyn had to go without him. That day the hunt was not good because his favorite hound was absent. When Llewellyn came back home late in the afternoon, Gelert came running to meet him. There was blood on his muzzle and head. Llewellyn hurried to the room where the child slept. The child could not be seen in the room. The bed, chairs and tables were overturned. Here and there he could see blood on the floor. Llewellyn turned to Gelert and said, “You have killed my child!” So he killed the dog. But a few minutes later he found his son in his overturned bed. He was all right. Then he saw the body of a large grey wolf lying in a dark corner of the room.

Then Llewellyn understood everything. Gelert had killed the wolf before it attacked the child. Llewellyn laid a great stone in his yard as a monument to his hound Gelert.

hound – мисливський собака

muzzle – морда (собаки)

**I. Listen to the text and mark these statements True or False:**

1. Many years ago a poor man named Llewellyn lived in the mountains of Wales.
2. He had a little son two years old.
3. Gelert, a large hound, was always near the boy.
4. One morning Llewellyn prepared to go working.
5. That day the hunt was not good because he wasn’t well.
6. Llewellyn came back home late in the afternoon.
7. His little son came running to meet him.
8. Llewellyn hurried to the garden where the child slept.
9. Here and there he could see blood on the floor.

10) Then he saw the body of a large grey wolf lying in a dark corner of the room.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option.**

1. Many years ago a rich man named Llewellyn lived ………………. .

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. in the mountains of Wales; | 1. in the mountains of England; | 1. in the center of Wales; |

1. He had a little …………….. two years old.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. daughter; | 1. dog; | 1. son; |

1. Gelert, …………… , was always near the boy.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. a large hound; | 1. a large cat; | 1. a little horse; |

1. One morning, as Llewellyn prepared to go hunting , ………… could not be found.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. his son; | 1. his goat; | 1. Gelert; |

1. That day the ………….. was not good.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. hunt; | 1. weather; | 1. work; |

1. Llewellyn came back home …………….. .

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. late at night; | 1. late in the afternoon; | 1. early in the morning; |

1. There was blood on …………….. .

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. the door; | 1. Gelert’s muzzle; | 1. Gelert’s bone; |

1. He ……………… the dog.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. killed; | 1. feed; | 1. sold; |

1. Then he saw the body of a large grey wolf lying in …………… .

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. the garden; | 1. a dark cupboard; | 1. a dark corner of the room; |

1. Llewellyn laid a great stone in his yard as a monument to …………………… .

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. his little son; | 1. his hound Gelert; | 1. his favorite horse |

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Варіант 88

**THE BLIND MAN AND THE GREAT ARTIST**

Every day in one of the streets of Vienna you could see a blind man playing the violin. His dog sat near him with a cap in his mouth. People, who were passing them, dropped coins into the cap.

One day, when the weather was very cold, the man was playing for a long time, but nobody wanted to give him anything. The poor man thought he would have to go to bed without supper. He was so tired and so weak that he stopped playing.

At the moment a young man came up to him and asked him: «Why have you stopped playing?» The blind man said: «I have played for two hours but nobody gave me anything.» «Give me your violin. I shall help you», said the man.

And with these words he began to play. He played so well that people began to gather and soon there was a big crowd. Everybody was eager to listen to the fine music and thank the young man for the pleasure.

Soon the cap was full of money.

«I don't know how to thank you», said the blind man. «Who are you?»

«I am Paganini», was the answer.

**I. Listen to the text and mark these statements True or False.**

1. Every day in one of the pubs of Vienna you could see a blind man playing the violin
2. His dog sat near him with a bone in his mouth.
3. One day, when the weather was fine, the man was playing for a long time.
4. The poor man thought he would have to go to bed without dinner.
5. The blind man said: «I have played for two hours but nobody gave me anything.»
6. «Give me your violin. I shall help you», said the man.
7. With these words he began to play.
8. Everybody was eager to thank the young man for the lesson.
9. He played so well that people began to gather and soon there was a big crowd.
10. Soon the cap was full money.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option.**

1. Every day in one of the streets of Vienna you could see a blind man

a. playing football b. playing the guitar c. playing the violin

2. His dog sat near him with

a. a cap in his mouth b. a bone in his mouth c. a ball

3. People, who were passing them

a. dropped coins into the cap

b. gave them some food

c. fed the dog

4. One day the weather was

a. warm and sunny b. very cold c. rainy

5. One day, when the weather was cold, the man was playing

a. for a short time b. for two hours c. for a long time

6. He was ..... that he stopped playing.

a. so tired and so weak

b. so glad and so happy

c. so tired and so cold

7. At that moment .... came up to him.

a. an old man b. a young man c. a young girl

8. And with these words he began

a. to sing b. to play c. to dance

9. He played so well that people

a. began to gather

b. began to applaud to him

c. began to thank him

10. Everybody .... to listen to the fine music.

a. wanted

b. was tired

c. wished

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**Аудіювання**

Варіант 89

**THE BRIDGE**

Peter's parents died when he was a child of 5. He was brought up by his grandmother who took great care of the child and did her best to make him happy. But the boy was very shy and sad.

One day he took his bicycle and went for a ride. Suddenly he saw another cyclist in the distance. Soon he could see that the cyclist was a young girl. As soon as the girl noticed Peter she increased her speed as she didn't want Peter to catch up with her. Suddenly Peter remembered that a few yards ahead of them there was no road as the bridge across the river was under repairs. Peter realized that the girl would run a terrible risk if she tried to cross the bridge. He cried out to her to stop, but it was too late. The girl had reached the bridge and at once Peter saw her lose balance and fall into the water together with her bicycle. When Peter rode up he saw the girl holding on to a board standing in the water. He jumped into the water as he wanted to help the girl. The current under the bridge was very strong and Peter had to swim against it. At last he swam up to the board and saw the girl's frightened eyes looking at him with hope. «Can you swim?» asked Peter but the girl shook her head.

Peter ordered the girl to hold on to his neck and they both started for the bank. It was very difficult for Peter to swim. When they reached the bank, Peter was so tired that he could hardly breathe. When he came to himself he saw the girl looking at him with admiration.

«You are a real hero», she said. «You are the bravest boy I've ever met», and she smiled. And it was at that moment that Peter felt a great confidence in himself. He was afraid of nothing now; he was able to overcome any difficulty.

**I. Listen to the text and mark these statements True or False.**

**1**. Peter's parents died when he was ten.

**2.** He was brought up by his aunt.

**3.** The boy was very shy and timid.

**4.** One day he took his horse and went for a ride.

**5.** Suddenly he saw another car in the distance.

**6.** Soon he could see that the cyclist was a young girl.

**7.** Peter hesitated a little and jumped into the water.

**8.** It was very difficult for the boy to swim.

**9.** Peter saw the girl lose her balance.

**10.** The girl said that he was a real sportsman.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option.**

**1**. Why did the girl increase her speed?

a) she didn’t want Peter to see her;

b) she didn’t want Peter to follow her;

c) she didn’t want Peter to catch up with her.

**2**. What did Peter suddenly remember?

a) that the bridge was under the repair;

b) there was no bridge;

c) the bridge was broken.

**3.** What would happen to the girl?

a) she would run a terrible risk;

b) she would be in danger;

c) she would be in trouble.

**4.** What did Peter cry out?

a) to stop; b) to listen; c) to speak.

**5**. What did the girl reach?

a) the bridge; b) the forest; c) the road.

**6.** He saw the girl holding on to a board standing in

a) the water; b) the hole; c) the mud.

**7.** Without hesitation he jumped

a) into the water; b) into the mud; c) into the snow.

**8**. He wanted to

a) help the girl; b) see the girl; c) catch the girl.

**9.** The current under the bridge was

a) very strong; b) very quiet; c) very quick.

**10.** Peter had to swim

a) along the current;

b) against the current;

c) with the current.

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**Аудіювання**

Варіант 90

**Rice**

The lives of many people around the world depend on rice. For more than half the people in the world today there’s nothing that is more important than rice. These people live in Asia, in countries such as Indonesia, Japan and Korea.

Rice is a very old food. The people of the South-East Asia began to grow it about 5,500 years ago. In Spain, people began growing rice in the eighth or ninth century.

Today there are more than 7,000 different kinds of rice in the world, but the three main types are short, medium and long-grained.

In India they used long-grained basmati rice which smells delicious. The Chinese prefer medium-grained rice because it sticks together and is easier to pick up with chopsticks. In Asia people prefer white rice, while in Europe and America brown rice is very popular for a healthy diet.

Rice is not just a food. It can be used to make flour, noodles, wine, vinegar and even paper. The parts we do not eat become animal food.

All in all, rice is not as plain and simple as it seems. It has a rich history, many uses and it is a very important food for many people.

1. **Listen to the text and mark these statements True or False:**

1. For most people in the world today there’s nothing more important than rice.

2. These people live in Japan and America.

3. Rice is a new food.

4. The people of the South-West Asia started to grow it about 5,500 years ago.

5. In Spain people began growing rice in the fifth century.

6. There are more than 7,000 different kinds of rice in the world.

7. In India basmati rice is used.

8. In China they prefer medium-grained rice.

9. For a healthy diet brown rice is very popular.

10. Rice is just a food.

1. **Listen to the text and circle the correct option:**

1. Rice is the main food for people in…

a) Korea and Australia.

b) Japan and Korea.

c) Asia, Indonesia, Japan, Korea.

d) Europe.

2. The people of …were the first to grow rice.

a) the South-East Asia

b) the South-West Asia

c) the North-East Asia

d) Indonesia

3. There are more than… different kinds of rice in the world.

a) 5,000

b) 7,000

c) 1,000

d) 6,000

4. The main types of rice are…

a) short and long.

b) medium and long-grained.

c) short, medium and long-grained.

d) white and brown.

5. Basmati rice…

a) is long-grained and brown.

b) is medium and white.

c) long-grained and smells delicious

d) short-grained

6. The Chinese like medium-grained rice because…

a) it’s nice.

b) it sticks together and is easier to pick up with chopsticks.

c) it’s delicious.

d) it’s easy to cook

7. In Asia people prefer…

a) white rice.

b) brown rice.

c) short rice.

d) long-grained brown rice.

8. Rice can be used to make…

a) only food.

b) flour and noodles.

c) wine and vinegar.

d) flour, noodles, wine, vinegar and paper.

9. In Spain people began growing rice in…

a) the fifth century.

b) the fifth or sixth century.

c) the eighth or ninth century.

d) the ninth or tenth century.

10. There’s nothing more important than rice for…

a) more than half the people in the world.

b) less than half the people in the world.

c) all people in the world.

d) the third part of the people in the world.

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Варіант 91

In 1985 there was a terrible famine in African country of Sudan. Richard Curtis, a British comedy writer, and his friend Alexander Mendis saw the news reports and wanted to make a difference. They began a charity called Comic Relief, with the help of charity worker Jane Tewson.

In 1988, the charity had the idea of selling red plastic noses to raise money. It was a huge success, and selling red noses became a regular part of the charity’s fundraising efforts. They also encouraged people around Britain to organize sponsored events – the funnier the better. The money helped projects all over Africa and in the UK too.

In 1997, BBC television supported Comic Relief with whole afternoon and evening of special TV programmes, calling it Red Nose Day.

People around Britain organized fundraising events around the same time and sent their money to Red Nose Day. In total, the event raised over 27 million pounds for charity.

Since it began, Comic Relief has raised more than 600 million pounds, thanks to generosity of the British public and the help of the celebrities who take park. The charity produces books, CDs and other items to help raise money. In 2001, JK Rowling wrote two books for Comic Relief based on her famous Harry Potter novels, and all the money from the sales went to the charity.

Relief - допомога

Famine - голод

Charity – благочинність

1. **Listen to the text and mark these statements True or False:**
2. In 1985 there was a terrible hurricane in Africa.
3. Richard Curtis, an American writer, wanted to help people in Africa.
4. The men started a charity called Comic Relief.
5. The charity had the idea of selling red paper noses to raise money.
6. They also asked people to organize different sponsored events – the more serious the better.
7. The raised money helped projects in Africa and in the UK.
8. BBC radio supported Comic Relief with special radio programmes.
9. Since it began, Comic Relief has raised more than 500 million pounds.
10. The British public and the celebrities took part in the charity events.
11. JK Rowling wrote two books for Comic Relief, and all the money from the sales went to the charity.
12. **Listen to the text and circle the correct option:**

1. Curtis and Mendis started Comic Relief because

a) they knew a lot of people in TV.

b) Jane Tewson asked them to.

c) it was easy for them to raise money.

d) they wanted to help people in Sudan.

2. They sold red plastic noses to raise money for people

a) in Africa and the UK.

b) in poor countries around the world.

c) all around Britain.

d) in Africa and Latin America.

3. What was different about Red Nose Day in 1997?

a) Some famous people took part.

b) Red Nose Day was on TV.

c) The BBC organized fundraising events.

d) People bought red noses.

4. The author JK Rowling helped Comic Relief by

a) donating money she made from Harry Potter.

b) making a Harry Potter CD.

c) wearing a red nose on TV.

d) writing two special books for the charity.

5. They encouraged people around Britain to organize sponsored events –

a) the more serious the better.

b) the funnier the better.

c) the greater the better.

d) the richer the better.

6. The charity had the idea of selling red noses to raise money in…

a) 1986

b) 1987

c) 1988

d) 1998

7. The BBC organized fundraising events with…

a) afternoon special TV programmes.

b) morning TV programmes.

c) evening TV programmes.

d) afternoon and evening special TV programmes.

8. People around…organized charity events.

a) Britain

b) America

c) Africa

d) Australia

9. In total, Red Nose Day raised over… for charity.

a) 26 million pounds

b) 27 million dollars

c) 27 million pounds

d) 500 million pounds

10. The charity produces…to help raise money.

a) newspapers

b) magazines

c) books, CDs

d) newspapers and magazines

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**Аудіювання**

Варіант 92

**An Expensive Horseshoe**

The English king Richard the Lion Heart was a strong man. He was very proud of his strength and often liked to show people how strong he was.

Once he was riding on horseback in the countryside and suddenly noticed that his horse had lost one of its shoes. He was not far from a little village and soon he found a blacksmith.

'Give me a good horseshoe,' he said. The blacksmith chose a horseshoe and gave it to him. Richard took it and broke it in two.

'This horseshoe isn't good enough,' he said, 'give me a better one.' The blacksmith gave him another but Richard broke it again.

The blacksmith was surprised but did not say a word. He found a third horseshoe and gave it to the king. At last Richard was satisfied and ordered to shoe his horse.

When the work was done, Richard offered the man a coin. The man took the coin, put it between his fingers and broke it in two. Now it was Richard's turn to be surprised. The king gave a larger coin then. The man broke it again. Richard smiled and gave a gold coin to the man.

'Your horseshoes are rather expensive, my friend, but I’m glad to have met a man who is as strong as I am. I should like to have you in my army.'

The blacksmith joined Richard's army and fought side by side with the king in many battles.

***Vocabulary:***

blacksmith – коваль;

side by side – пліч-о-пліч

1. **Listen to the text and mark these statements True or False:**
2. The German king Richard the Lion Heart was a strong man.
3. The king was riding on horseback in the town.
4. The king found a blacksmith in the village.
5. The king asked the blacksmith to shoe his horse.
6. Richard was satisfied only when he was given a third horseshoe.
7. First Richard gave a gold coin to the man for his work.
8. The blacksmith was satisfied when he was given a gold coin.
9. The king wasn't glad to have met a man who was as strong as he was.
10. The blacksmith was asked to join Richard's army.
11. The blacksmith fought side by side with the king in many battles.
12. **Listen to the text and circle the correct option:**

1. What is the text about?

a) the horse that had lost one of its shoes.

b) the blacksmith who tried to shoe the horse.

c) the blacksmith who was as strong as Richard the Lion Heart.

2. Who was Richard the Lion Heart?

a) a farmer;

b) a king;

c) a blacksmith.

3. Where did the king find the blacksmith?

a) in a small town;

b) in a large village;

c) in a little village.

4. Why did the king come to the village?

a) Because he wanted to have a rest.

b) Because he wanted to find a blacksmith.

c) Because he wanted to buy a new horse there.

5. Why did the king break some horseshoes?

a) Because he didn't like them.

b) Because he wanted to show how strong he was.

c) Because he didn't want to pay for them.

6. What did the king offer the blacksmith for his work?

a) a dollar;

b) a coin;

c) a medal.

7. Why was the king surprised?

a) Because the blacksmith did his work very quickly.

b) Because the horseshoes were gold.

c) Because the blacksmith broke coins every time the king gave them to him.

8. When was the blacksmith satisfied?

a) when he was given a coin;

b) when he was thanked;

c) when he was given a gold coin.

9. Why did the king want to have the blacksmith in his army?

a) Because the blacksmith was as strong as the king was.

b) Because the blacksmith was a good soldier.

c) Because the blacksmith wanted to defend the king in the battles.

10. How did the blacksmith fight in the king’s army?

a) he defended the king in the battles;

b) he fought side by side with the king;

c) he fought in some battles.

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Варіант 93

**How the Painter Rembrandt Was Discovered**

In a museum of Holland you can see a pair of wooden shoes with funny little figures of animals on them. Those drawings helped to discover the great painter Rembrandt.

When he was still a boy, Rembrandt wanted to become a painter and travel in foreign countries. One day at school, instead of listening to the teacher, he was drawing pigs and chickens on the wooden shoes of the pupil sitting next to him. Seeing this, the teacher got angry with him and said he would tell his mother.

In the afternoon Rembrandt was sitting on top of a hill quite near his house, watching the traffic in the street. When he saw his teacher coming towards his father's house, he was sure that the teacher had come to speak to his parents. His father called him and the young Rembrandt saw his teacher with one of the wooden shoes in his hand. All eyes were turned on him as he came near. To his great surprise, his mother spoke to him kindly, saying, "Do you really want to be a painter, my child?" The boy couldn't believe his ears; his heart was full of happiness.

His teacher told him that he liked his excellent drawings and wanted him to study painting with a famous artist in the town.

Later Rembrandt painted wonderful pictures, but he died a poor man.

1. **Listen to the text and mark these statements True or False:**
2. In a museum of Holland you can see a pair of leather shoes.
3. Rembrandt wanted to travel in foreign countries.
4. At the lesson Rembrandt was listening to the teacher very attentively.
5. The teacher got angry with Rembrandt and said he would tell his mother.
6. In the afternoon the boy was sitting quite far from his house.
7. Rembrandt saw his teacher with a pair of shoes in his hand.
8. All eyes were turned on him as he came near
9. Rembrandt’s mother spoke to him kindly.
10. "Do you really want to be a sculptor, my child?" asked the mother.
11. Rembrandt painted wonderful pictures and was very rich when he died.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option:**

1. What can you see in a museum in Holland?

a) a pair of wooden shoes; c) a wooden shoe;

b) a pair of wooden boots; d) a pair of leather shoes.

2. What is drawn on them?

a) little figures of animals; c) little figures of birds;

b) little figures of children; d) little figures of fish.

3. What helped to discover the painter?

a) the animals; c) his parents;

b) the drawings; d) the shoes.

4. What was Rembrandt doing at the lesson one day?

a) was listening to the teacher; c) was drawing pigs;

b) was reading; d) was writing a letter to his friend.

5. Where was the boy sitting in the afternoon?

a) in the park; c) in the tree;

b) on the top of the roof of the house d) on the top of a hill.

6. What was he doing there?

a) watching people in the street;

b) watching the traffic in the street;

c) watching birds in the trees;

d) reading.

7. Whom did he see coming towards his father's house?

a) his neighbour; c) his friend;

b) his aunt; d) his teacher.

8. Why had the teacher come to his parents?

a) to speak to his parents;

b) to order a pair of painted shoes;

c) to return one of the wooden shoes;

d) to drink some tea.

9. What did Rembrandt want to be?

a) a painter; c) a shoe-maker;

b) a teacher; d) an actor.

10. Who wanted Rembrandt to study painting with a famous artist?

a) his father; c) his teacher;

b) his mother; d) his uncle.

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Варіант 94

**A Film Star**

Pauline wanted to be a film star. When she was twelve, she said to her parents” I want to be a film star”

But it was not easy. She got into films – not as a star – she became an “extra” – one of the people in the crowd. No director asked her to be a star; the telephone never rang for her to offer a big part. One evening the man at the agency called her up and said, “There is a film for you tomorrow, Pauline” , Come by eight o’clock. You are a telephonist.”

Pauline came to the studio by a quarter to eight. She had to wait three hours before they came to the scene where she was in. The assistant director showed her where to sit – there were two other girls with her.

“Ok, Ben” said the director” Are you ready?”

“Yes, M.K”said the assistant.

It was very short: the star, a famous American actor, came to the girls and stopped in front of where Pauline was sitting. Mr. K . did not like it. ’’That’s bad’’ he said,”Very bad. Put some dialogue in there”

The two men talked for a moment and then Mr. K. said “Hey, you at the end of the row there”

Pauline Jumped.

“Me?’ she asked.

“Yes, you. I want a line from you here. I want you to look at Harry when he comes in and say’ Mr. Marlowe, there is a call for you! Can you do that?”

Pauline said she could, and they ran the scene through. This time Mr. K was very pleased, and the star smiled at her. ”That’s great” Mr. K said, coming over to Pauline.

“What’s your name?”

“Pauline Grant”

“I like that, Pauline”, Mr. K said “Thanks”

Pauline was very happy that evening.

Some weeks later she bought two tickets for her premiere and went to see her film with her boyfriend Michael.

Before the film started she saw Mr. K, only a few feet away from her. It was a great film but there was no Pauline in it. Her scene together with many other unimportant scenes had been cut out.

1. **Listen to the text and mark these statements True or False:**
2. Pauline wanted to be a film star.
3. When she was seventeen, she told her parents about her wish.
4. She became an actress.
5. The director telephoned and offered her a big part.
6. She had to wait for three hours before they came to her scene.
7. The star was a famous British actor.
8. Pauline had to say a few words.
9. The director liked the way she did it.
10. Some weeks later she bought two tickets for the premiere.
11. Pauline’s scene was cut out of the film.
12. **Listen to the text and circle the correct option:**

1. Pauline wanted to be

a) a film star

b) an artist

c)a celebrity

2. She got into films

a) as an extra

b) as a star

c) as a producer

3. One evening…at the agency called her.

a) a producer

b) a director

c) a man

4. Pauline came to

a) the set

b) the studio

c)the cinema

5. Pauline played the part of

a) a telephonist

b) a pianist

c) a famous actor

6. She had to wait for…….before they came to her scene

a) three hours

b) five hours

c) the whole day

7. The star was a ……actor.

a) English

b)British

c)American

8. Pauline had to say

a) a dialogue

b) a few words

c) a role

9. Pauline was ….that evening

a) sad

b) happy

c) excited

10. Pauline invited her

a) parents

b) boyfriend

c) friend

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Варіант 95

**WHICH IS BETTER?**

There was once a man who had three sons, and all of them loved the same girl. Each of them asked the girl the same question, "Will you marry me?" All of them were clever, handsome and strong. The girl liked each of the three young men very much and could not decide which of them was the best.

One day the father of the three brothers said, "Here is some money for you. You will go on a long travel. While you are traveling, you must look for a very, very useful thing. When you find it, you will buy it and bring it home." The three brothers traveled for a very long time, and they bought three very useful things.

The first young man bought a magic carpet. On it he could fly to any place in no time. The second brother bought a magic looking glass. When he looked into it, he could see anyone and everything that he wanted to see. The third bought a magic lemon. The juice of that lemon could make a dying man or woman well again.

The three brothers came together and showed their things to one another. Then one of them said, "We are far from our home and from our dear girl. Let us look into the looking-glass and see her."

The second brother took out his looking glass, and they all looked into it. They saw that the girl was very ill. Then the first brother asked the other brothers to sit down on his carpet, and all of them were at the girl's house in no time. The third brother cut his lemon and gave the juice to the girl. The girl drank it, and she was well again. The young men were very happy. "Now which of us will you marry?" they asked the girl. "I thank you all, my dear friends", answered the girl. "One of the brothers saw me in his looking-glass, and that helped to save my life. His looking-glass is a very useful thing, and he will have it forever. Another brother brought all three of you here on his carpet, and that helped to save me, too. It is also a very useful thing, and he will have it forever. And one of you gave me the lemon juice, and now I am well again. But he has no lemon now. He gave all he had to save me. I will be his wife." And the other brothers said, "Yes, the girl is right."

1. **Listen to the text and mark these statements True or False:**

1. The girl liked her brother.

2. Each brother had to buy something useful.

3. The sons bought three useful things.

4. The first son got a magic carpet.

5. The looking glass was big and nice.

6. The third brother bought a magic lemon.

7. The carpet could fly into space.

8. Each brother didn’t want the other brothers to see the thing he had bought.

9. The brothers decided to fly home and save the girl.

10. The girl liked the looking glass best of all

**II.   Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. Three sons loved

a) the same girl

b) their father

c) to ask questions

2. The brothers were…

a) handsome, clever and weak

b) strong, intelligent and good looking

c) handsome, clever and weak

3. The brothers…

a) left for a long travel

b) spent much money traveling for a long time

c) went to look for a magic lemon

4. They showed each other the thing they had bought…

a) at home

b) being far from home

c) in the girl’s house

5. The sons brought home…

a) a carpet, a looking glass and a fruit

b) a lemon, a carpet and glasses

c) a looking glass, a carpet and lemons

6. A carpet could…

a) take anyone to any place very quickly

b) make a room more personal

c) could fly to a far away country in two days

7. The juice of the lemon could…

a) make dead any man or woman

b) be drunk with tea

c) make very ill person well again

8. The brothers looked into the looking glass and saw that…

a) the girl was drinking lemon juice

b) the girl was dead

c) the girl was sick

9. The young men were happy to see…

a) their father who was well again

b) the things they had bought

c) the girl who was not ill

10. The girl decided to marry the young man who…

a) hadn’t left any magic thing for himself

b) had seen her ill in his looking glass

c) had let the brothers get home on his carpet

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**Аудіювання**

Варіант 96

**The Wind and the Sun**

High up in the sky, there was Wind and Sun.

Both boasted that they were stronger than the other.

Powerful Wind said. "Look, when I blow hard, the trees and houses fly away. Everything on earth can be destroyed in just minutes." The warm sun spoke up. "You can't say you're strong just because you destroy everything like that."

"What? Then what is strong? You're just saying that because you can't make wind." Wind and Sun continued to argue about who was stronger.

Right then, a man was passing by.

Sun made a suggestion to Wind.

"Fine. Let's make a bet and see who can make that man take off his coat."

"What? Coat? Ha ha ha. What a joke. It's just a coat. I'll make him take it off."

Wind sneered at Sun's suggestion and blew on the man.

A cold wind blew where the man was walking.

"Oh, it's so windy all of a sudden. My coat will go flying away."

The man buttoned up his coat even more.

Wind blew harder. But the more and more he blew, the man tightened up his coat even more.

Wind finally gave up. "Shall I try?" Sun began to shine on the man.

"Oh, why is it so hot? It was so windy just a minute ago, now it's so hot."

"Gee, I can't stand it anymore. I'll have to take off my coat."

The man took off his coat and walked on. Wind was surprised. "See, blowing a strong wind isn't being strong.""Being strong is to be strong with your brains. Do you understand?" Wind blushed at what the sun said.

**I.**    **Listen to the text and mark these statements True or False:**

1.     High on in the sky, there was Wind and Sun.

2.    Both boasted that they were stronger than the other.

3.    Powerful Wind said: "Look, when I blue hard, the trees and houses fly away.

4.    Everything on earth can be destroyed in just hours."

5.    "You can't say you're strong just because you destroy everything like that."

6.    "What? Then what is strong? You're just crying that because you can't make wind.

7.    Wind and Sun continued to speak about who was stronger.

8.    Right then, a woman was passing by.

9.    Sun made a question to Wind.

10.  "Fine. Let's make a bet and see who can make that man take off his coat."

**II.   Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1.    High up in the sky, there was Wind and…...

a) moon

b) sun

c) star

2.    Both ……that they were stronger than the other.

a)  boasted

b) pride

c)   boosted

3.    …Wind said. "Look, when I blow hard, the trees and houses fly away.

a)  strong

b) heavy

c) powerful

4.    Everything on earth can be destroyed in just minutes." The warm sun spoke up. "You can't say you're strong just because you destroy …… like that."

a)        all

b) everything

c) everybody

5.   "What? Then what is strong? You're just saying that because you can't make……."

a)         wind

b) son

c) sun

6.    ……  continued to argue about who was stronger.

a) Wind and Star

b) Wind and Sun

c) Man and Sun

7.    Right……, a man was passing by.

a)         then

b) now

c) there

8.    Sun made a suggestion to Wind.

a) information

b) instruction

c) suggestion

9.    "Fine. Let's make a bet and see who can make that man take off his coat."

a)  bet

b) pawn

c) hypothecate

10.   Wind…….  at Sun's suggestion and blew on the man.

a)  jeer

b) mock at

c) sneered

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**Варіант 97**

Henry works in an office in town. He wants to live to be a hundred, so health is very important to him. He gets up at five o'clock in the morning and does exercises for 30 minutes. For breakfast, he eats salad and a raw egg with garlic and chili pepper. It tastes disgusting but he thinks it's good for him. Then he runs for an hour in the park even if the weather is bad. He never goes to work by bus or by train and he thinks that cars are very dangerous. At the office, he washes his hands 10 times a day. His lunch is 15 sunflower seeds and one onion. He is sure that the lunch which the firm gives isn't good for him. After work, he hurries home to water the plants. He has tens of plants because they clean the air. In the evening, he never watches television because it's bad for his eyes. On Monday, he goes to a yoga class and on Thursday he goes to a vegetarian cookery class. He rarely goes to the cinema or to the theatre — there are too many germs. In summer, he sleeps in a tent in the garden. At the weekend, he goes camping in the country. But he never sits in the sun. On the first day of every month, he goes to the doctor's just to make sure that he isn't ill. After all, he doesn't want to find himself in hospital.

1. **Listen to the text and mark these statements is True or False:**

1. Henry usually watches TV in the evening.

2. He doesn’t wash his hands.

3. On the first day of every month Henry goes to the cinema.

4. He eats salad and a raw egg with garlic and chili pepper in the morning.

5. He goes to a yoga class on Monday.

6. Henry goes to work on foot.

7. On Monday he goes to a vegetarian cookery class.

8. Henry sleeps in a tent in the garden in summer.

9. Henry runs for an hour in the park every morning.

10. He usually eats a piece of a cake with tea or coffee in the evening.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. The best heading to the text is:

a) A hospital

b) Healthy Henry

c) My best friend

2. Henry has many … because they clean the air.

a) trees

b) plants

c) flowers

3. He eats … and one onion for lunch.

a)15 sunflower seeds

b) 15 pumpkin seeds

c) nuts

4. Henry runs for … in the park.

a) two hours

b) three hours

c) an hour

5. He never … to work by bus.

a) goes

b) went

c) go

6. Henry eats salad and a raw egg with garlic and chili pepper …

a) for lunch

b) for dinner

c) for breakfast

7. He goes to the doctor's just to make sure that he … .

a) isn’t ill

b) is ill

c) is smart

8. Henry does exercises for …

a) 30 minutes

b) 40 minutes

c) 20 minutes

9. After work, he hurries home to …

a) water the plants

b) watch TV

c) read last news

10. Health is very … for Henry.

a) useful

b) important

c) interesting

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**Варіант 98**

**The Two Angels**

An old angel and a young one decided to go around the Earth to see how people lived there.

In the evening they reached a house where a rich man lived. He hardly wanted to let them in, but eventually agreed. He gave the angels a tiny piece of bread and some water. They slept in the cellar without beds where it was terribly cold. Before they left in the morning the old angel had noticed a hole in the wall and had repaired it. The younger asked him, “Why have you done so?”

He answered,

“Things are not always what they seem to be. ”

Next evening they knocked at a poor man’s door. He kindly let them in, shared all his meals with them and asked the angels to stay for the night. The angels slept in beds and the poor man with his family slept on the floor. When morning came, the young angel was awoken with the sound of bitter crying. While they were sleeping, the only cow died and now they didn’t have anything to get food and money from. The young angel got very angry and asked the older, “ Why have you let their cow die?! At the selfish rich man’s house, where they had everything, you have even repaired the wall! And here, where people were so poor but honest and kind, why couldn’t you save the cow?! ”

The old angel answered, “Things are not always what they seem to be. When we were at the rich man’s house, I noticed a large piece of gold in the wall. I repaired the wall so they would never find that piece of gold. Here, during the night, the Angel of Death came to take away the woman, the poor man’s wife. But I made a bargain with that angel and gave him the cow instead. This means that you should never jump to conclusions because things are not always what they seem to be. Sometimes bad things are not so bad as they seem.”

1. **Listen to the text and mark these statements is True or False:**

1. The rich man was very glad to see the angels and willingly let them in.

2. The young angel proved that things were not always what they seemed to be.

3. The poor man offered the two angels to share all his meals with him.

4. The poor man’s cow didn’t die.

5. The young angel said that it hadn’t been fair to let the poor man’s cow die.

6. The old angel repaired the wall at the rich man’s house.

7. It was the old angel who noticed a large piece of gold in the wall.

8. The Angel of Death came to the rich man’s house.

9. The cow died instead of the poor man’s wife.

10. Sometimes it turns out that bad things are good ones.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. Why did the two angels decide to go around the Earth?

a) to see how well-to-do and poor people live on Earth ;

b) to see how people live there;

c) to provide assistance to people on Earth.

2. What did the old angel repair?

a) a hollow;

b) a picture;

c) a cellar.

3. Where did the angels and the poor man’s family sleep?

a) the angels slept in beds; the poor man’s family stayed in the kitchen ;

b) the angels and the poor man’s family spent the night in the cellar without beds;

c) the angels slept in beds; the poor man’s family slept on the floor.

4. What sound was the young angel awoken with?

a) with the sound of cocks;

b) with the sound of bitter sobbing;

c) with the sound of conversation.

5. When did the young angel get very annoyed?

a) when the old angel repaired a hole in the rich man’s house;

b) when the rich man asked them to sleep in the cellar without beds;

c) when the poor man’s cow wasn’t saved by the old angel.

6. How can you characterize the poor man?

a) agreeable and hard-working;

b) kind-hearted and honest;

c) understanding and loving.

7. How can you characterize the rich man?

a) selfish and greedy;

b) selfish and pessimistic;

c) bossy and determined.

8. Why did the Angel of Death come to the poor man’s house?

a) to take away the hostess;

b) to take away the man;

c) ) to take away the cattle.

9. What did the old angel have with the Angel of Death?

a) a conclusion;

b) a bargain;

c) an argument.

10. Why shouldn’t you jump to conclusions?

a) because horrible things are always bad ones;

b) because bad and good things happen in our life;

c) because things are not always what they seem to be .

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**Варіант 99**

**Swift and His Servant**

Jonathan Swift, a famous English writer, was one day travelling on horseback with a servant. The weather was bad; it was raining and the roads were muddy. In the evening the two men came to an inn. Before going to bed, Swift told his servant to clean his boots as they were dirty. But the servant was very lazy and did not do what his master had said.

The next morning when Swift saw the dirty boots, he asked the servant why he had not executed the order. ”The roads are muddy. What is the use of cleaning the boots now? They will soon be dirty again,” the servant answered.

Swift didn’t say anything and soon told the servant to get ready because they would start at once. But the servant looked very displeased and said that he had not eaten his breakfast yet.

Swift answered that they would go without any breakfast.

”What is the use of eating now? You will be hungry again”, he said.

1. **Listen to the text and mark the statements True or False.**
2. Jonathan Swift was a famous American writer.
3. The roads were muddy because of the rain.
4. Jonathan’s boots were dirty.
5. The servant followed the master’s order.
6. In the morning Swift noticed that his servant had not executed the order.
7. The servant was a really hard-working man.
8. Jonathan’s friend noticed that the boots would be dirty again.
9. The next morning Swift wanted to continue their travelling.
10. The servant was angry because he had not eaten his dinner yet.
11. Swift taught his servant a lesson.

**II. Listen to the text and circle the correct option**

1. The writer and his servant were most likely travelling somewhere....

A. in the wood

B. in the countryside

C. in the city

D. in the space

1. The servant seemed to dislike ...

A. his master

B. work

C. cleaning shoes

D. bad weather

1. Swift seemed to ...

A. be very angry

B. be quite indifferent

C. be pleased

D. be relaxed

1. The travel was to resume ...

A. shortly

B. after breakfast

C. after the rain stopped

D. after the shoes had been polished

1. The servant was possibly very ...

A. happy

B. quiet

C. hungry

D. cheerful

1. Swift was not going to \_\_\_\_\_.
2. have his shoes cleaned
3. keep the servant any longer
4. have any meal
5. leave the inn that day
6. Jonathan Swift was one day travelling…
7. on horseback
8. on foot
9. by train
10. by plane
11. In the evening the two men came to…
12. the restaurant
13. the inn
14. the hotel
15. the cafe
16. Swift answered that they would go without any…
17. lunch
18. dinner
19. supper
20. breakfast
21. The writer was a really… man.
22. attentive
23. careless
24. kind
25. wise

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Варіант 100

**The Trick That Failed**

Twin brothers Freddie and Felix often played tricks at school. One day they decided to try to cheat on a French exam. Freddie was very good at learning languages and was always the best student in both Spanish and French. Felix, however, excelled in mathematics. He was not interested in languages at all. When Felix discovered that he had to take an exam in French, he asked his brother for help. The day of Felix’s test, they met in the boys’ restroom during lunch and switched clothes. Freddie went to his brother’s French class and took the test for him. Meanwhile, Felix followed Freddie’s timetable. After school, the twins laughed about their trick and headed home. As they entered the house, their mother called them into the kitchen. She was furious! She had received a phone call from the school principal. The French teacher found out about the trick! “How did he know?” cried Felix. “Easily”, replied his mother. “Everyone at school knows that one obvious difference between you and your brother is that you are right-handed and Freddie is left-handed. While the French teacher was grading the tests, he noticed that the check marks on the test were done by a left-handed person”. Felix and Freddie got into a lot of trouble that day, but they learned a valuable lesson – and they never cheated again.

**I. Listen to the text and mark these statements True or False:**

1. Two cousins often played tricks at school.
2. They decided to trick a teacher of French.
3. Freddie was the best student in English and French.
4. Felix was good at Physics.
5. Felix asked his brother to help him to write a test in French.
6. When Freddie went to his brother’s French class, Felix went home.
7. When the brothers came home, their mother called them to have a meal.
8. Their mother was very angry.
9. The headmaster phoned their mother.
10. Nobody noticed that the test was written by a left-handed person.

**II .Listen to the text and circle the correct option:**

1. Twins often played…. at school.
2. chess
3. games
4. tricks
5. Freddie was very good at….
6. Spanish and French
7. Spanish and English
8. French and German
9. Felix asked his brother …..
10. to take a test for him
11. to solve a problem
12. to translate a text for him
13. During lunch the twins met in ….
14. the school canteen
15. the library
16. the boys’ restroom
17. After school the twins laughed and went….
18. to the café
19. home
20. to the cinema
21. When they entered the house, their ….called them into the kitchen.
22. father
23. mother
24. grandma
25. The mother was……
26. very serious
27. tired
28. furious
29. Their mother received a phone call from…..
30. the French teacher
31. the school principal
32. the librarian
33. …… found out about the trick.
34. classmates
35. the class teacher
36. the French teacher
37. Felix and Freddie ……….that day and they learned a good lesson.
38. got into a lot of trouble
39. were very glad
40. felt annoyed