**ВСЕУКРАЇНСЬКА ОЛІМПІАДА З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ**

**2014-2015 н.р.**

**8 клас**

**АУДІЮВАННЯ.**

Tea

Every morning we like to begin our day with a cup of tea. We drink tea every day. But three hundred years ago people in Europe didn’t know anything about tea.

There is a story of an English sailor who brought home some tea leaves as a present for his mother.

She told her friends about the present and asked them for 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 of tea on it. The guests began to eat these leaves, but, 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 have boiled them as you told me to do.”

“And where is the water?”

“I threw it away, of course,” answered the poor woman.

 “Now you may throw the leaves away too,” said her son.

Then he boiled the tea leaves again, and treated his guestes with water. This time the guests liked it.

**Listening Comprehension Food**

**Test 1. Listen to the text and match the parts (1-6) with the parts (a-f) to make sentences.**

□ Three hundred years a) to eat the leaves.

ago people in Europe b) said the sailor.

□ An English sailor c) brought home some tea leaves

□ The old woman as a present for his mother.

brought in d) didn’t know anything about tea.

□ The guests began e) and threw away the water.

□ The sailor’s mum f) a dish with the leaves.

boiled the tea leaves

□ “You may throw the

leaves away too”

**Test 2. Listen to the text. Choose and tick the correct items to complete the sentences.**

1. People in Europe didn’t know about tea \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* A long time ago
* B two hundred years ago
* C three centuries ago

2. People who tried ‘tea’ were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* A the sailor’s friends
* B the friends of sailor’s mother
* C the sailor’s relatives

3. The friends of sailor’s mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* A began to eat the leaves
* B began to drink tea
* C began to boil the leaves

4. The guests didn’t like the dish because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* A the tea leaves were sour
* B they didn’t understand the dish
* C the sailor’s mother didn’t cook tea correctly

5. The mother boiled the leaves and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* A asked her guests to try the dish
* B threw the water away
* C the guests enjoyed a new dish

6. The sailor told his mum to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* A boil the tea leaves
* B try ‘tea’
* C throw the leaves away

 **8 клас**

**ЧИТАННЯ.**

1. **Read the story and choose the best possible answer.**

**A Sad Story**

 Three American students came for their holidays to New York. They stayed at a hotel, in a room on the 54-th floor. They spent the whole day in the city, they visited some museums, saw some films in the cinema in Broadway. Late at night they came back to the hotel. The clerk in the hall said to them: “Dear boys, I’m sorry but the lifts don’t work now. Will you wait till the lifts begin to work or will you go on foot upstairs?”

 “That’s all right,” said one of them, “we’ll go on foot. It will take us much time but we’ll have a short rest, one of us will sing a song when we come to the 15th floor. As soon as we come to the 30th floor one of us will tell a funny story. As soon as we come to the 45th floor we’ll take a long rest and one of us will tell a long sad story.” So they started.

 On the 15th floor John sang a funny song and the young men gaily continued their way.

 On the 30th floor Tom told his friends a funny story, they laughed and continued their way.

 On the 45th floor the young men were tired, they wanted to take a long rest. All of them looked at Jack, it was his turn to tell his long sad story.

 “Well, boys,” said he, “my story won’t be long, but it will be really sad. The key to our room is downstairs in the hall. When we came to the hotel we forgot to take it.”

11. **Three American students came for their holidays to … .**

a) New Castle;

b) New Delphi;

c) New Bedford;

d) New York.

12. **They stayed at a … , in a room on the 54-th floor.**

a) hostel;

b) hospital;

c) camp;

d) hotel.

13. **They spent the whole … in the city, they visited some museums, saw some films in the cinema in Broadway.**

a) night;

b) day;

c) morning;

d) week.

14. **The … in the hall said to them: “Dear boys, I’m sorry but the lifts don’t work now**.

a) manager;

b) servant;

c) clerk;

d) cook.

15. **On the … floor John sang a funny song and the young men gaily continued their way**

a) 13th;

b) 14th;

c) 15th;

d) 16th.

16. **On the 30th floor … told his friends a funny story, they laughed and continued their way.**

a) John;

b) Tom;

c) Sam;

d) Jack.

17. **On the 45th floor the young men were tired, they wanted … .**

a) to have supper;

b) to sing a song;

c) to have a bath;

d) to take a long rest.

18. **All of them looked at Jack, it was his turn to … … … … … .**

a) tell his long sad story;

b) tell his long funny story;

c) tell his short sad story;

d) tell his short funny story.

19. **My … won’t be long, but it will be really sad.**

a) song;

b) poem;

c) composition;

d) story.

20**. The key to our room is downstairs in the …** .

a) hall;

b) restaurant;

c) laundry;

d) bar.

**Завдання для 9 класу**

**Аудіювання**

**(From “The Hazards of the Couch" by Ronnie Caryn Rabin, *The New York Times,* 2011.)**

*Sedentary* - сидячий

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

A mounting body of evidence suggests not.

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

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

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

The study is not the first to suggest that sedentary activities like television viewing may be harmful. A last year study found that men who spent more than 23 hours a week watching TV and sitting in their cars were more likely to die of heart disease than those who sat for 11 hours a week or less, even if they exercised. And a 2009 study reported that young children who watch one and a half to five and a half hours of TV a day have higher blood pressure readings than those who watch less than half an hour, even if they are thin and physically active.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.Which nationality is not mentioned in the text?

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

3.The study followed how many men?

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

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

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

5.Which activity burns the most calories?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10.Children who watch more TV:

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

**9 клас ЧИТАННЯ.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. The land and resources of the New World were very similar to that of the Indies.

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

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

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

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

Шіі

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

**10 клас АУДІЮВАННЯ.**

**Like father, like son? Perhaps not…**

A new report suggests that our brain chemistry at birth is as important as our upbringing.

Go into a busy newsagent's and have a look at what kind of things people are reading. The chances are that the women are reading about fashion, beauty, romance or relationships and the men are reading about cars, photography, equipment or sport. This ought not to be a surprise. After all, these choices are also seen in typical male and female hobbies - men generally enjoy things such as looking after their cars, buying new parts to their stereos, bird-watching or playing computer games while women seem to prefer keeping in touch with friends and entertaining.

For a long time, experts thought that these differences between male and female interest depended on how parents brought up their children and indeed society in general. However, when we look at young babies, we see that boys and girls have interests which we can call typically 'male' or 'female' from a very early age. A baby girl, as young as 12 months old, is sympathetic when she sees a sad or worried face —she also looks sad and makes comforting sounds. Baby girls also make more eye contact and look longer at other people. Boys of the same age look longer at mechanical objects — toys (that spin, light up or move). Later, when they become toddlers, boys usually enjoy putting things together and building towns or bridges or vehicles. Boys are often more selfish and aggressive when they play with other children while girls are better at joining in with others. Just like the adults.

So where do these differences between male and female behaviour come from?

Although it is true that culture and upbringing play an important role, many scientists now believe that the answer also lies in the amount of male and female hormones in the mother's body before a child's birth. Research has shown that this balance of hormones leads to three different types of brain: type E, type S and type B. People who are born with a type S or male brain are generally interested in systems: constructing and organizing things and working out how things work. They tend to be good at working out with maps, making things from plans or collecting things. Others have a Type E or female brain which means they are good at understanding other people’s emotions and treating people with care because they are sensitive themselves. Others are born with characteristics of both these male and female brains — this is called the type B or balanced brain.

Perhaps the most crucial thing that the researchers found out was that the type of brain you have does not have to depend on your sex. Not all men have the male brain and not all women have the female brain. But on average, more males than females have a type S brain, and more females than males have a type E brain.

So does this mean that one sort of brain is superior? No, not at all. Some people find some things easier to do than others but both sexes have their strengths and their weaknesses. Researchers hope that understanding how people are born with different types of brain can help make all of us more tolerant of difference.

**TASK 1**

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

1. Generally speaking, women and men both prefer reading about people than reading about gadgets or equipment.

2. Experts used to believe that parents had a lot of influence on what hobbies their children liked.

3. Even when they are babies, girls seem more interested in people than boys.

4. It seems to be easier for little girls to get on with people than for boys.

5. People with a type S brain get lost easily.

6. It is extremely unusual for women to have a type B brain.

7. Three types of brain are systematic, emotional and balanced.

8. It is proved that the type of brain you have obligatory depends on your gender.

9. Researchers think that there is a type of brain which is better than the others.

10. Women choose more romantic things for reading.

**TASK 2**

**Choose the best possible answer.**

11. **Researchers found out that** …

a) Both men and women find some things easier and other things more difficult to do

b) Both men and women have typically male or female brain

c) Both males and females have the type B brain

12. **Boys are more selfish and aggressive than girls ….**

a) when they are 12 months old

b) when they are just born

c) when they start walking

13. **The difference in the choice of typical male and female hobbies ….**

a) was very surprising

b) was an expected result

c) was not important discovery

14**. Typically male and female interests can be seen when children …**

a) are toddlers

b) become adults

c) are babies

15**. People who are born with type B brain …**

a) are interested in constructing and organizing things

b) are interested in treating people with care

c) are interested in systems and emotions

16. **It is found out that …**

a) all males have type S brain and all females have type E brain

b) both males and females can have type B brain

c) an average male has type S brain and an average female tends to have type E brain.

17. **The words ―”comforting sounds” in the text means …**

a) showing that you understand and care about someone’s problems

b)making someone feel better when they are anxious

c) allowing people to do what they want

18**. Baby girls are better** …

a) at looking at other people

b) at looking at moving objects

c) at looking at bridges and vehicles

19. **People who are born with S type brain tend to be good at …**

a) planning and collecting

b) planning and orienting

c) planning, orienting and collecting

20. **The research has been done to help …**

a) to make all of us care about ourselves and not other people

b)to make all of us allow people to do what they want especially when

we don’t agree with it

c) to make all of us behave in an angry way towards other people

**10 клас.**

**Читання.**

**TEXT 2: «Zaha Hadid»** by The Design Museum & British Council, [www.designmuseum.org](http://www.designmuseum.org)

**Glossary**: curse — проклін, прокляття

The first woman to win the Pritzker Prize for Architecture in its 26 year history, Zaha Ha­did has defined a radically new approach to architecture by creating buildings with multiple perspective points and fragmented geometry, meant to evoke the chaos of modern life.

When Zaha Hadid was named as the first woman to win the prestigious Pritzker Prize for architecture in 2004 the opening words of the citation were: «Her architectural career has not been traditional or easy» An understatement. All architects have to struggle, but Hadid se­ems to have struggled rather more than most. Her single-mindedness and singular lack of compromise is the stuff of legend. In part, it is simple artistic temperament — necessary, per­haps — to create forceful architecture like Hadid’s. And in part it is the survival mechanism required to create such architecture in what remains a profession dominated by men.

Hadid’s forcefulness is both her curse and her blessing. A curse because strong charac­ter can make clients run for the hills. Until recently Hadid was more famous not for the buil­dings she had built, but for the ones she had not. Often, these opportunities to build were lost quite spectacularly. In the end, though, her forcefulness is a blessing. Like architectu­ral natural selection, it helps to weed out weak projects and weak clients, so that when architecture is finally built, it is as strong-willed as its creator.

**TASK 1. Choose the correct letter А, В, C, or D.**

1.In the first paragraph, the word «evoke» most likely means:

1. reduce
2. suggest
3. remember
4. modernize

2.The article mentions the opening words of Hadid's citation in order to ...

1. explain why Hadid is such an honored architect.
2. introduce the idea that Hadid has had to struggle more than other architects.
3. elaborate upon the details of Hadid’s architectural career.
4. showcase the fact that Hadid was the first woman to win the Pritzker Prize.

3.Which is NOT a reason given for Hadid’s strong personality?

1. It is the result of her artistic temperament.
2. It is the only way to succeed in a «masculine» profession.
3. It is the result of dealing with clients.
4. It is needed in order to create forceful architecture.

4.In the third part of the text, why does the author believe that Hadid's character is a po­sitive thing?

1. It ensures that Hadid only follows through with strong projects.
2. It scares away clients.
3. It has made her famous.
4. It helps distinguish her from male architects.

5.The author would most likely describe Hadid as:

1. unreasonable
2. weak
3. indulgent
4. determined

**11 клас. Аудіювання.**

**Adapted from “A Climb That Wasn’t Fun” by William Underhill**

Glossary: delirium - марення, маячіння; crevasse - розколина, глибока тріщина (в льодовику); awesome - жахливий, заляканий

Imagine a snowstorm close to the summit of a 6,000-meter peak in the Andes. On the descent, your climbing partner slips in dangerous conditions. His leg is badly broken. For hours you struggle to lower him down the mountainside. The cold is unbearable, and you must battle fatigue and dehydration. Then disaster strikes afresh: tied to the rope, your friend slips over an unseen cliff. The sound of his cries is lost in the blizzard. As he dangles below, you cannot know whether he is alive or dead, but his weight is pulling you certainly to the edge. Without prompt action, you will die. Do you cut the rope?

It’s the stuff of nightmares - and now a powerful film as well. The British- made documentary, "Touching the Void," recreates the ordeal of two young British climbers, Joe Simpson and Simon Yates, who were trapped on the side of a forbidding Peruvian peak, back in 1985. So how was the moral crisis resolved? The thousands who read Simpson’s best-selling book, also called "Touching the Void," will already know: Yates cut the rope.

But the full force of both the book and the movie lies in the sequel to that decision. Against all odds, Simpson survived a 50-meter plunge into a crevasse. Unable to climb out, he crawled down into the depths in search of a route back to the daylight. His luck held. Driven by stubborn determination, he hopped and crawled down the mountainside for two agonizing days, reaching base camp in a state of delirium just as Yates was preparing to leave. Actors and stuntmen play out the story on the mountainside. But most of the narrative comes from Simpson and Yates themselves, speaking directly to the camera against a neutral background. Simpson, in particular, tells an articulate tale - but don’t expect tortured self-analysis or lyrical description. Mountaineers, especially British ones, are shy of gut-spilling./////

So much the better. The dispassionate style throws into relief the horror of the events described and the awesome savagery of the Andes backdrop. Yet the calm delivery is deceiving; neither man has quite escaped psychological scarring. Simpson has told how he suffered posttraumatic stress after revisiting the Andes with the film crew. And since filming ended, Yates has broken off all contact with the director. He’s reportedly unhappy with the film.

Simpson survived, but what about his friendship with Yates? The relationship between the two main characters did survive their ordeal. As the movie makes clear, Simpson never questions Yates’s decision to cut the rope. Indeed, among his first actions on regaining base camp is to thank Yates for his help after the original accident. One reason Simpson chose to publish his memoir was to remove the blame from Yates, who came under attack for breaking a taboo of the mountaineering brotherhood. As a climber, Simpson understood the need for realism in moments of crisis. He summarizes his own attitude with heroic understatement. Climbing was "fun," he says. "But sometimes things went wrong; then it wasn’t fun." For proof, just watch "Touching the Void."

Test for 11th Form Students

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

1. This story was first told as a movie and was later written as a book.
2. Yates was faced with the decision to try to save his friend or to save himself.
3. Yates continued down the mountainside to base camp after cutting the rope bound to Simpson.
4. Simpson, with a broken leg, fell into a crevasse but managed to crawl to safety.
5. Simpson blamed Yates for leaving him in the crevasse.
6. The mountaineering community believes that climbing partners should not abandon each other.
7. Yates understood the need to think practically and realistically in a crisis situation.
8. This story proves that you should always be there to help your friends, no matter what happens.
9. No matter what happens, Simpson still believes that mountain climbing is fun.
10. This story proves that there are times when a person cannot expect a friend to save him, but must act with bravery and determination on his own.

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

1.The movie, "Touching the Void," is

1. a fictional story based on a nightmare of the producer.
2. based on the memoir of Simpson.
3. based on the novel by Yates.
4. an American documentary about two climbers.

2.Simpson’s nightmare begins when

1. he falls into a crevasse.
2. Yates cuts the rope attached to him.
3. he breaks his leg.
4. he loses his way in a blizzard.

3.The setting of this adventure is

1. a mountain in Peru.
2. a mountain in Germany.
3. the mountains of Nepal.
4. Mount Denali in Alaska.

4.The moral crisis of this story is about

1. Yates’ decision to help his injured friend down the mountainside.
2. whether Yates can get Simpson to base camp.
3. whether Yates should let his friend fall when his own life was also at risk.
4. whether Yates should help his friend out of the crevasse.

5.Simpson survived because he

1. was determined to find his way out of the crevasse and back to base camp.
2. wanted revenge after Yates left him for dead
3. really hadn’t broken his leg.
4. knew Yates would be waiting for him.

6.The first thing Simpson did when he saw Yates was to

1. tell him that he had broken the rules of mountaineering.
2. thank him for helping him when he was injured.
3. ask him why he had left him.
4. discuss the idea for the movie.

7.When the crisis occurred, Yates took action based on

1. a code of honor in which climbers help each other to the death.
2. a book of rules that governs all climbing expeditions.
3. a need to make a decision for self-survival.
4. what he believed the public would think of his actions.

8.The best description of the relationship between Yates and Simpson is

1. a friendship based on respect and understanding of the dangers of climbing.
2. a strong distrust of each other.
3. based on the need to change the laws of mountaineering brotherhood.
4. based on the need to produce the movie.

9.The main lesson learned from this story is

1. never trust a friend.
2. trust yourself when no one else can help you.
3. only climb where no crevasses are present.
4. always sacrifice everything for a friend.

10.The title of the movie and book is "Touching the Void." This title refers to

1. Yates’ sense of loss when his friend falls into the crevasse.
2. the mountaineering community’s condemnation of Yates’ action.
3. the blizzard conditions on the mountain when the accident occurred.
4. Simpson’s fall as he "touches" the empty space when falling into the crevasse.

11 клас.

Читання.

**TEXT 1: From «Pandora’s Box», Greek Myths and Legends, Literary Heritage Series.**

**Glossary:** insatiable — ненаситний, жадібний

Pandora was modeled in the likeness of Aphrodite. She was carved out of white marble, her lips made of red rubies and her eyes of sapphires. Athena breathed life into her and dressed her in elegant garments. Aphrodite gave her jewels and fixed her mouth in a win­ning smile. Into the mind of this beautiful creature, Zeus put insatiable curiosity, and then he gave her a sealed box and told her never to open it.

She was brought down to earth and offered in marriage to Epimetheus, who lived among the mortals. Epimetheus had been warned never to accept a gift from Zeus, but he could not resist the beautiful woman. Thus Pandora came to live among mortals, and men came from near and far to stand awestruck by her wondrous beauty.

But Pandora was not perfectly happy, for she did not know what was in the box that Zeus had given her. It was not long before her curiosity got the better of her and she had to take a quick peek.

The moment she opened the lid, out swarmed Greed, Vanity, Slander, Envy, and all the mis­eries that had been unknown to mortals. Horrified, Pandora shut the lid, just in time to keep Hope from flying out too. Zeus had put Hope at the bottom of the box, and it would have quickly put an end to the unleashed evils. They stung and bit the mortals as Zeus had plan­ned, but their sufferings made them wicked instead of good, as Zeus had hoped. They lied, stole, and killed each other and became so evil that Zeus in disgust drowned them in a flood.

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

1. Pandora looked nothing like Aphrodite.
2. Pandora’s curiosity could best be described as uncontrollable
3. Zeus gave Pandora the box because he knew she would open it.
4. Pandora lived with the gods.
5. When men saw Pandora they were uninspired.
6. «Curiosity got the better of her» means «Curiosity helped her.»
7. A synonym of «to swarm» is «to fly together quickly.»
8. Pandora knew that Hope was at the bottom of the box.
9. Zeus' plan was destroyed because Pandora opened the box.
10. The miseries in the box killed the mortals.

ПИСЬМОВЕ МОВЛЕННЯ.

8 клас: You are going to a birthday party next Friday. Write your friend an E-mail. In you E-mail:

* say what you are going to do next Friday;
* describe the clothes you are going to wear;
* invite your friend to join you.

9 form: Describe a well - known landmark in your country and explain why it is famous.

10 form: How important are books to you? What would life become without books? What kind of books do you like to read? Do you prefer paperbacks or hardbacks? If you wrote a book, what would you write about? If you could have only one book for the rest of your life, what would it be and why? Do you think Internet will make books dissappear? What do you think of the idea of E-books?

11 form: Do you think all children should study art at school? How great is your interest in art? Do you think children should learn history of art? Do you think painting can really be worth a million of dollars? Do you have a favourite artist? What kind of art do you like – paintings, sculpture, ceramics, etc? How would the world be different without artists?