**ВСЕУКРАЇНСЬКА ОЛІМПІАДА З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ**

 **2015-2016 н. р.**

 **Завдання для 8 класу**

 **АУДІЮВАННЯ**

 **The Clothes We Wear**

One day Mr. and Mrs. Smith went to a department store with their children to buy school uniforms and other items of clothing for them. First they bought a coat for Mary and a pair of trousers for Henry. Mary’s coat was nice. It was quite trendy. Blue was Mary’s favourite colour. She was happy to get it. Henry’s trousers were a little bit long, but of the right size.

“I’ll make them shorter, Henry,” Mum said. “Don’t worry. Now we have to buy new shoes for both of you.”

Soon Henry was wearing a new pair of trainers, and Mary had a box with a new pair of low-heeled shoes in her hands. She didn’t want to put them on right now.

The shopping day was long. Mum also bought two T-shirts - white and yellow, a tie and a pair of socks for Henry and two blouses and a skirt for Mary. They found a brown jacket for Mr. Smith and a nice black dress for Mrs. Smith. The first of September is a holiday for all of them. All teachers and students should look wonderful.

Test 1

**Listen to the text and match the parts (1-5) with the parts (a-e) to make sentences.**

1. One day the family a) a black dress for Mrs. Smith.

2. Mum promised b) a brown jacket for Mr. Smith.

3.They bought a coat c) went shopping for clothes.

4. They found d) and a pair of shoes for Mary.

5.They bought e)to make Henry’s trousers shorter.

**Test** **2**

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

1. One day Mr. and Mrs. Smith went to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with their children.

* A. a market place
* B. a department store
* C. the supermarket

2. Mary was happy to get \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* A. a new red dress
* B. a new grey coat
* C. a new blue coat

3. Henry’s trousers were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* A. of the right size
* B. of the wrong colour
* C. too short

4. The family bought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* A. two pairs of trainers
* B. two pairs of shoes for Mary
* C .footwear for both children

5. The mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clothes for herself.

* A .also bought
* B. didn’t buy any
* C. didn’t plan to buy
1. Mr. Smith will be happy to get \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* A. a new pair of jeans
* B. a new brown suit
* C. a new brown jacket

**8 клас**

**ЧИТАННЯ.**

**Read the text and decide if the statements are T (True) or F (False).**

Here is the weather forecast for today and tomorrow.

Today the morning will be cloudy in most parts of the country, with some rain at first. Many places will then become dry and bright, but there'll be more showers across Scotland. The south wind may be very strong at first but it will become more gentle in the afternoon. Rather chilly, with temperatures around 15°C. In the evening most places will be dry and clear, especially in the south of England. Clouds and rain will be reaching some other parts of the UK overnight. There'll be heavy rain across Scotland, with snow in the mountains. During the night temperatures may fall below 0°С in the far north. Tomorrow it'll be mostly dry and sunny across England and Wales with some fog in the morning. Scotland will start cloudy, but it'll get much brighter during the day. Still rather windy but it'll be much warmer, temperatures reaching 20°C. The weekend is going to be nice and dry, with lots of sunshine and a warm breeze from the south.

1. Today in Scotland will be sunny most of the time.
2. There will be wind from the south today.
3. It will rain tonight in the south of England.
4. There will be snow in some parts of Scotland at night.
5. It will probably be frosty in some places at night in Scotland.
6. It will rain in Wales tomorrow.
7. It will be windy tomorrow.
8. Tomorrow it will be colder than today.

**З****АВДАННЯ ДЛЯ 9 КЛАСУ**

 **АУДІЮВАННЯ.**

The changing climate over the next 50 years is expected to drive a quarter of land animals and plants into extinction, according to the first comprehensive study into the effect of higher temperatures on the natural world. The scale of the disaster facing the planet shocked those involved in the research. They estimate that more than 1 million species will be lost by 2050.

The results are described as «terrifying» by Chris Thomas, professor of conservation bio­logy at Leeds University, who is lead author of the research from four continents published last week in the magazine Nature. Much of that loss — more than one in 10 of all plants and animals, is already irreversible because of the extra global warming gases already dis­charged into the atmosphere. But the scientists say that action to curb greenhouse gases now could save many more. It took two years for the largest global collaboration of experts to make the first major assessment of the effect of climate change on six biologically rich regions of the world taking in 20% of the land surface. The research in Europe, Australia, Central and South America, and South Africa, showed that species living in mountainous areas had a greater chance of survival because they could move uphill to get cooler.

Professor Thomas said: «When scientists set about research they hope to come up with definite results, but what we found we wish we had not. It was far, far worse than we thought, and what we have discovered may even be an underestimate.»

Among the more startling findings of the scientists was that of 24 species of butterfly studied in Australia, all but three would disappear in much of their current range, and half would become extinct.

In South Africa, major conservation areas such as Kruger National Park risked losing up to 60% of the species under their protection, while of 300 South African plant species studied, more than one third were expected to die out, including the national flower, the King Protea.

In the Cerrado region of Brazil which covers one fifth of the country, a study of 163 tree species showed that up to 70 would become extinct. Many of the plants and trees that exist in this savannah occur nowhere else in the world. In Europe, the continent least affected by climate change, survival rates were better.

Studies in Mexico's Chihuahuan desert confirmed that on flatter land extinction was more likely because a small change in climate would require migrations over vast distances for survival. One third of 1,870 species examined would be in trouble.

So many species are already destined for extinction because it takes at least 25 years for the greenhouse effect -or the trapping of the sun's rays by the carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide — to have its full effect on the planet. The continuous discharge of more greenhouse gases, particularly by the United States and European nations, is making mat­ters worse. The research says that, if mankind continues to burn oil, coal, and gas at the current rate, up to one third of all life forms will be doomed by 2050.

TEST 1. Read the statements and write TRUE if it is true and TALSE if it is false.

1. Professor Thomas thinks the research may be worse than predicted.

2. Brazil will not be affected by the loss of species.

1. The greenhouse effect is necessary to keep plants and animals alive.
2. 40% of all land animals will become extinct by 2050.
3. The loss of plants and animals is primarily due to global warming gases.
4. It is already too late to save some species.
5. Europe will lose the most plant and animal species.
6. Professor Thomas indicated that he and the other scientists were happy about their find­ings.
7. Flatter land will experience higher extinction rates.
8. The national flower of South Africa is predicted to become extinct.

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

Why is the loss of more than 10% of all plants and animasls described as irreversible?

1. It is impossible to prevent the green house effect.
2. The gases that will kill these species have already been discharged into the atmosphere.
3. It took four years for the scientists to make their assessment.
4. The species are already gone.

Why do species living in mountainous areas have a greater chance to survive?

1. The air is cooler.
2. They can moove to where the air is cooler.
3. There are fewer species in mountainous areas.
4. Mountains will protect the animals from predators.

Which sentence best describes how Professor Thomas feels about the results of the reseach?

1. He is dissapointed.
2. He is optimistic.
3. He is lethargic.
4. He is satisfied.

What will happen to the national flower of South Africa?

1. It will be conserved in the Kruger National Park.
2. It will be protected.
3. It will become extinct.
4. It will grow in South America.

What is the greenhouse effect?

1. The continuous discharge of greenhouse gases.
2. The trapping of the sun`s rays by carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous gas.
3. The burning of oil, coal and gas.
4. The increase of global temperature.

Why is Europe expected to have greater survival rates?

1. The continent is less affected by changes in climate.
2. There are fewer species of plants and animals.
3. Europeans are working the decrease greenhouse gases.
4. European animals will move to Asia.

What contributes to the greenhouse effect?

1. The loss of plant species.
2. Climate changes.
3. The mellting of the pollar ice in caps.
4. The burning of oli, coal and gas.

What best describes the main idea of the article?

1. Many butterflies will soon become extinct.
2. Global sea will soon rise caused by climate changes.
3. Our planet will lose many species of land animals and plants.
4. Plants and animals in the water face extinction.

What do scientists predict will happen to species in flat areas?

1. They will be forced to migrate.
2. They will adapt to the climate change.
3. They will be safe from climate change.
4. They will live in mountainous areas.

10.The loss of more than 1 in 10 of all plants and animals is….

* + 1. Irreversible.
		2. Reversible.
		3. Unexpected.
		4. Impossible.

**Читання 9 клас.**

 **STATUE OF LIBERTY: A FAMOUS GIFT**

On July 4, 1884 France gave the United States an amazing birthday gift: the Statue of Liberty! Without the base at the bottom, it is as tall as a 15-storey building. It is a symbol of the United States. But the world-famous Statue of Liberty standing in New York Harbour was built in France. The statue was shown to the US, taken apart, shipped across the Atlantic Ocean in crates and rebuilt in the US.

Sculptor Frederic Auguste Bartholdi was commissioned to design a sculpture with the year 1876 in mind for completion, to commemorate the centennial of the American Declaration of Independence. The Statue was a joint effort between America and France. It was agreed upon that the American people were to build the pedestal, and the French people were responsible for the Statue and its assembly in the United States. However, lack of funds was a problem on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. In France, public fees, various forms of entertainment, and a lottery were among the methods used to raise funds. In the United States, theatrical events, art exhibitions and auctions as­sisted in providing needed funds.

Finally, in 1886, the statue was completed. Engineer Gustavo Eiffel, who would later design the Eiffel Tower in Paris, designed Liberty's "spine." Inside the statue four huge iron columns support a metal framework that holds the thin copper skin.

The statue - 151 feet, 1 inch tall - was the tallest structure in the U.S. at that time. The arm holding the torch measures 46 feet; the index finger, 8 feet; the nose, nearly 5 feet.

Visitors climb 354 steps (22 storeys) to look out from 25 windows in the crown. Seven rays in the crown represent the Earth's seven seas.

Over the years, the Statue of Liberty's symbolism has grown to include freedom and democracy as well as friendship between the two continents.

**Read the text and choose the best answer (A-D) to answer the questions (1-5).**

**1. Where is the Statue of Liberty located?**

**A.** France

**B.** New York

**C.** New Jersey

**D.** Germany

**2. How was the Statue of Liberty shipped over from France?**

**A.** in sacks

B. in boxes

**C.** in bags

**D.** in files

**3. Why did France want to build this monument?**

**A.** America wanted to give France a birthday present.

**B.** to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the American Independence.

**C.** America wanted to become a democracy.

**D.** To support American freedom.

**4. Who sculpted the Statue of Liberty?**

**A.** Gustavo Eiffel

**B.** Frederic Auguste Bartholdi

**C.** Bill Gates

**D.** Lady Liberty

**5. What makes up the Statue of Liberty’s “spine”?**

**A.** Four iron columns

**B.** 206 bones

**C.** Five copper wires

**D.** 40 pounds of stones

 10 клас. Аудіювання.

 (From “Humans Take on Computer in Jeopardy”

by Joyce Grant, Teaching Kids News, 2011.)

In 1997, there was a very famous chess match. The world champion chess player, Gerick Kasparov, went up against a special challenger: a computer. The computer was called “Deep Blue” and it was built by IBM just to play chess. Deep Blue won the six-game chess match.

This year, IBM came up with a new challenge. They decided to build a computer that could match wits with two humans on a game show called Jeopardy. The computer is called Watson, and its “brain power” is equal to thousands of home computers.

Playing chess is something computers can do very well because it relies on quickly deciding between different moves. However, answering questions and understanding English is not something computers do well. In Jeopardy, the questions may include riddles, puns and cultural references. These are things humans are good at, but computers are not.

That’s because human language often uses pictures, metaphors - that don’t always make sense when they’re taken at face value. For instance, if you said, “I ran like a deer!” your friend would know that you ran fast - not that you had four legs or were running through a forest. Computers need to “learn” those kinds of word pictures.

IBM wanted to prove they could make a computer that could understand many difficult things about the English language. Watson took on Jeopardy’s two biggest all-time winners: Brad Rutter and Ken Jennings.

It took four years to get Watson ready to play humans on Jeopardy. Its memory banks are filled with encyclopedias, the Internet movie database, New York Times articles and the Bible. It also knows thousands of correctly answered Jeopardy questions.

So, how did Watson do? Great! In fact, the computer won the two-day contest. But it wasn’t a runaway victory. In fact, the very first question was won by human contestant Brad Rutter. And Watson got some answers wrong. For instance, the computer incorrectly answered this question in the category “US cities”: its largest airport is named for a World War II hero; its second largest - for a World War II battle.

Watson answered: Toronto. Toronto? That's not even a US city, it’s the capital of Ontario, Canada! How could Watson have gotten that one so wrong? It turns out that Watson was programmed not to think very much about the category, so it wasn’t really thinking of a US city - it was focused on the World War II part of the question. Both humans answered correctly: Chicago. In any case, Watson went on to win that game.

In the second game, Watson knew most of the answers, but was just too slow buzzing in so the humans got a lot of points on him. The fact that humans could figure out answers and buzz in more quickly than Watson, an extremely powerful computer, shows how complex the human brain really is.

By the end of game two, Watson had won the match with more than $77,000. Jennings came in second with a two-game total of S24,000 and Brad Rutter came third with $21,600.

What’s next for Watson? Watson’s Jeopardy win is historical. It means that computers can do much more than most people thought they could. Watson’s “brain” will now be used in hospitals to diagnose and treat patients. It will also be used to give doctors information.

Test 1. Write TRUE if the statement is true or FALSE if it is false

1. Jeopardy is a game show created by Brad Rutter and Ken Jennings.
2. Watson helped to show how complex the human brain is.
3. Watson’s “brain power” is equal to a hundred home computers.
4. Deep Blue is a chess program designed by IBM.
5. Computers can easily understand idioms in the English language.

 6.The computer incorrectly answered a question about a famous city in Canada.

 7. The Jeopardy competition was two days long.

 8.Watson was programmed to think very carefully about the question’s category.

 9.The humans answered many questions faster than the computer.

 10.Watson won the first question.

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

**11. According to the article, questions in Jeopardy may include all of the following except:**

1. Cultural references.
2. Riddles.
3. Metaphors.
4. Puns.

**12. It took years to prepare Watson for**

**the game show.**

1. Four.
2. Around four.
3. Fourteen.
4. Around fourteen.

**13. Watson’s “brain” will be used by:**

1. Emergency dispatchers.
2. Health care professionals.
3. Computer programmers.
4. Doctoral candidates.

**14. About which category did Watson answer a question incorrectly?**

1. US cities.
2. Canadian capitals.
3. World War II.
4. Famous airports.

 **15. Watson won the contest by about -------- dollars.**

1. $21,000.
2. 824,000.
3. $67,000.
4. $77,000.
5. **Choose the correct ranking of players, from last place to first place.**
6. Jennings, Rutter, Watson.
7. Watson, Rutter, Jennings.
8. Rutter, Jennings, Watson.
9. Watson, Jennings, Rutter.

**17. The phrase “to get a lot of points on someone” most closely means:**

1. To earn more points than someone.
2. To receive points from an opponent.
3. To steal points from another player.
4. To transfer points to a different player.

**18. The author would mostly likely agree that in the future computers will:**

1. Take jobs away from humans.
2. Replace the need for human doctors.
3. Help professionals in certain fields.
4. Make game shows out of date.

**19. Which U.S. city’s largest airport was named after a World War II hero?**

1. Ontario.
2. Chicago.
3. Boston.
4. Toronto.

**20 . If you had a “runaway victory”, you could also say that you:**

1. Crushed your opponent.
2. Barely defeated your opponent.
3. Celebrated your victory by running.
4. Unfairly won the competition.

**10 клас**

**Читання**

**TEXT 5: From «The Frog Finder» by Rory Callinan, Time for Kids: World Report Edition.**

**Glossary:** blob — крапля, кольорова цяточка predator — хижак

It was just after midnight when Stephen Richards heard a strange, melodious whistle amid the patter of rain in the Papau New Guinea cloud forest. Papau New Guinea is a coun­try on the eastern half of the island of New Guinea, which lies north of Australia.

Richards,44, knows the terrain and its creatures well, but the sound he heard was completely new. «When I heard this, I knew it was going to be fantastic,» he says.

Richards moved carefully through thorny vines toward the sound. After an hour of search­ing, he found the source: a «warty brown blob.» When he gently took hold of the blob, it bit him on the hand. «I was shocked,» he says. «Frogs don’t normally bite you.» The animal’s bite along with its unique cry and strange appearance, told Richards he had discovered a new species. It was an exhilarating moment. But to Richards, who is a zoologist with the South Australian Museum in Adelaide, Australia, it was also another day at work.

Richards believes he has discovered almost 100 frogs. He has managed to scientifically classify and name 30. Another 70 must be studied carefully before they can be classified as new species.

Frogs are threatened by habitat destruction, disease, and predators. Richards believes recording the amphibians is vitally important. As for the blob that bit him, Richards has not classified and named it yet. But you can bet it will have a name that fits its snappy tempe­rament. «I like a frog with attitude,» he says.

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

1.How did Stephen Richards discover this new species?

1. He accidentally stepped on it.
2. He followed the sound of its whistle.
3. The frog jumped on him.
4. Another zoologist brought it to him.

2.What happened when Richards gently picked up the frog?

1. The frog bit him.
2. The frog tried to run away.
3. The frog jumped at him.
4. Richards put the frog in his pocket.

3.Which did NOT contribute to Richards’s belief that he had discovered a new species?

1. the frog’s bite
2. the frog’s whistle
3. the frog's jump
4. the frog’s appearance

4.How many frogs has Richards already classified and named?

1. 100
2. 30
3. 70
4. None

5.Why does Richards believe that it’s important to record behaviors of frogs?

1. Frogs are threatened by habitat destruction, disease, and predators.
2. They may be poisonous and Richards wants to prevent them from harming others.
3. They are useful in treating illnesses.
4. He wants to open a zoo that mainly displays frogs.

**АУДІЮВАННЯ 11 клас.**

So why is Football Such a Popular Game around the World?

Yet another tournament has started and millions of supporters from many countries are discussing the chances of one team over another, the form of the top teams and who the favorites are (and the underdogs too). The lucky fans who have tickets are unpacking their bags with shirts and flags and scarves of their nation’s colors. The unlucky ones are glued to the television. Even those who aren’t that interested in the game find themselves involved in predicting the results. And there’ll definitely be no escaping from the media coverage, commentary and publicity that makes it the news event of the month. Famine? Forest fires? Fighting? Forget it. It’s football, football, football.

It’s certainly a lively and colorful spectacle. There’s the razzmatazz of the fireworks and speeches and exotic performances for the closing ceremony. There’s a bizarre looking mascot (usually some kind of fruit or animal) and fans covered in face paint. There are tantrums, tensions and tears on the pitch, and everybody loves it!

Phew! So how did this happen? What is it about twenty two grown men running around a rectangular piece of land trying to get a ball from one end to the other? Why has it become the sport of the world? It’s everywhere! From domestic league competitions and international events to the champion of championships the World Cup itself. Football is a global phenomenon and lucrative too. It’s big business. Many teams are quoted on stock markets around the world and huge sums are paid by satellite TV companies.

Perhaps it’s the simplicity of it all. You only need a ball, a few mates and a patch of ground - in the street or on the beach or at school. And, despite the off-side rule, it’s easy to learn the rules: pass, kick and shoot. Goal!

But there’s also an ugly side to it. Something about the game brings out the patriot in us all that can be a touch too nationalistic. Suddenly there’s more at stake that losing a match or winning a tournament. They are ‘our boys’ and they have gone to fight in a foreign field and the flags are flying in hope. Everyone is shouting arid it seems more of a war cry than encouraging cheer. To win is everything. It’s not just a game; it’s the latest battle in a history of rivalries. It’s about power and masculinity and domination and victory and politics. To lose on the other hand is a disgrace and a shame.

Ah well, that’s the game. I may not know the difference between an assistant referee and a linesman, an indirect and a direct free kick but I’ll be shouting loudly for my team. Is that the time? I’d better be off - the second half has just started. Come on the reds!

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

1. The “underdog” is a term that refers to the most likely, team to win.
2. Fans show support for their team by wearing .shirts .and scarves of national colors.
3. Lucky fans will watch the tournament on television..
4. The media typically pays little attention to a football tournament.
5. The word “razzmatazz” refers to all the excitement of the opening ceremony.
6. According to the text, football has become the “sport of the world”.
7. The African National Cup is known as the football “champion of championship”.
8. Football is considered a simple game to learn and play.
9. The article states that “football is about sportsmanship and team cooperation”.

10.To lose a football match is considered a disgrace and a shame.

**TEST 2. Choose the best possible answer A B C or D.**

1. The word underdog refers to…
2. a team mascot
3. the most likely team to lose
4. the favorite team
5. a cartoon character
6. The fans with tickets are considered…
7. aggressive
8. crazy
9. fortunate
10. lucky

3.A team mascot can be ….

A. a fan covered in face paint

 B. a bizarre looking team member

 C. some kind of fruit or animal

 D. tantrum on the pitch

1. The total number of men on a football team is
2. 2
3. 24
4. 18
5. 11
6. The World Cup is considered a …
7. local event
8. international event
9. domestic league competition
10. the Champion of Championships
11. “Football is a and lucrative too.”
12. big business
13. global phenomenon
14. world media event
15. good business investment
16. A mate is…
17. another name for the game referee
18. the clock keeper
19. a team member
20. what you call the ball used to play the game

 8. You must be able to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to play football

1. pass
2. kick
3. shoot
4. pass, kick, and shoot

9.For many people winning a football match represents ….

1. commitment
2. hard work
3. patriotism
4. team work

10.According to the text, the ugly side of football is about …

1. power and masculinity
2. the fighting
3. the money
4. the death of Andreas Escobar.

**11 клас.**

**Читання.**

**TEXT 2: From «HOLLYWOOD»**, from [www.filmsite.com](http://www.filmsite.com)

Foreigners are the best thing that ever happened to Hollywood. Some of the most ce­lebrated directors of «American» films were not born in the United States: Billy Wilder, Wil­liam Wyler, Frank Capra, Elia Kazan, Mike Nichols, Roman Polanski, John Woo, An Lee — all were born outside the U.S. Of all the Oscars given for best directing since 1929, 27 per­cent have gone to men for whom English is a foreign language; 23 percent of best-picture winners were directed by a person born in a foreign country. Oddly, though, not one of those prizes has gone to a director from Mexico or South America. That is going to change. Hol­lywood is in the middle of a Pan-American invasion because of five visionary talents who are likely to become to the next decade what Steven Spielberg, Martin Scorsese, George Lucas and Francis Ford Coppola were to the 1970s. This group of new directors has come out of the art houses and into the spotlight. Mexican director Alfonso Cuaron not only wrote and directed the internationally successful film «Y Tu Mama Tambien,» but followed it with the 2004 international smash «Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban.» His countryman Guillermo del Toro turned a favorite comic book, «Hellboy,» into a hit last spring, and Alejan­dro Gonzalez Inarritu followed his first film, the Oscar-nominated «Amores Perros,» with the acclaimed «21 Grams» starring Sean Penn.

Farther south, Brazilian Fernando Meirelles earned a best-director nomination in 2003 for his film «City of God,» a movie that was produced by fellow Brazilian director Walter Salles, whose film, «Central Station,» earned two Oscar nominations in 1998 and whose new film, «The Motorcycle Diaries,» may obtain best-picture and best-director nominations.

None of this would have happened without the major sociopolitical changes that occur­red in Mexico and South America in the past 20 years. «My generation is the first genera­tion [in South America] to be able to express itself freely,» Salles says. «Until the early ‘80s in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, we were living under military dictatorships, under censorship. If you have not been able to express your voice for 25 years and you finally recover it, there’s a passion to express yourself that has no parallel. This generation of directors and actors has developed from that.» This generation of Mexican directors, by contrast, was the first to grow from a different kind of cultural repression.

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

1. Of all the Oscars given for best director in the United States 27% have gone to...
2. Americans.
3. foreigners.
4. men for whom English is a foreign language.
5. directors from Mexico and South America.
6. Directors from Mexico and South America...
7. have obtained Oscars for best picture.
8. have obtained Oscars for best director.
9. have not yet obtained Oscars.
10. will certainly receive an Oscar this year.
11. Steven Spielberg, Martin Scorsese, George Lucas and Francis Ford Coppola...
12. are Pan-American directors.
13. are talents of the 1970s.
14. will become more known in the next decade.
15. are a group of new directors.
16. Which of the following have NOT received an Oscar nomination?
17. «Amores Perros
18. «Central Station"
19. Brazilian director Fernando Meirelles
20. «Motorcycle Diaries"
21. Which is NOT correct about directors from South America?
22. They are the first generation with the freedom to express itself.
23. They lived under military censorship until the early 1980s.
24. Their countries had major sociopolitical changes.
25. They remain unable to express their voices to this day.

 **ПИСЬМОВЕ МОВЛЕННЯ.**

**8 клас: You are going to a picnic next Sunday. Write your friend an E-mail. In your E -mail:**

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

**9 form: What comes to your mind when you hear the word “adventure”? Do you like adventures? In what way is learning English is an adventure for you? Who would you like to have a big adventure with? Does there have to be an element of a danger in an adventure? Are you an adventurous**

**person? What was**

**your most unforgettable adventure?**

**10 form: You work for a large travel agency and have just spent a week on a small island to see if it would be a suitable destination for package holidays. Write a report for your employee describing such things as the place itself, how to get there, available accommodations, restaurants, transport, tourism attractions and so on, and state your recommendations concerning its suitability.**

**11 form: Is adoption common in your country? What do you think of adoption? Would you adopt a child? What happens to children who are not adopted? What problems do you think might happen with adoption? What happens if the biological parents turn up ten years later and ask for their child back?**