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

**2023-2024 н.р.**

**8 клас**

**Аудіювання**

Living in the countryside can be very difficult for teenagers. Their nearest friend lives miles away and it's impossible to get into the town to go shopping or attend a club. 13-year-old Fiona Timson, who lives in Carneath in Wales, says 'Everyone else in my class seems to have such interesting weekends. They meet each other by chance when they're out shopping, and they decide there and then to do something cool together. That never happens to me.'  
 Fiona's mum, Helen, realises it's a problem. 'We moved here because it was quiet and we knew we wouldn't have to worry about her going out alone. But we possibly made the wrong choice. Fiona hardly ever leaves home, not because she's scared, but because there is simply nowhere for her to go. The village is tiny, and most of the people living here are old. I can't drive her around because we only have one car, and my husband uses it for work.' Fiona can't spend the evening with friends because the last bus to Carneath is at ten past five in the afternoon. She even has to leave her school orchestra practice early in order to catch it.

The Country Kids organisation aims to help children like Fiona, and their families. A grant from Country Kids gives families money for four taxi rides per month, up to a distance of twenty five miles each. This allows children like Fiona to attend an after-school club once per week or visit friends on Sundays. Country Kids also organizes trips to theatres and sports events in nearby cities at weekends. The parents don't have to do anything. A minibus comes directly to the house and picks the kids up.  
 To qualify for a grant from Country Kids, children must be between the ages of eleven and sixteen, and live in a village with a population of less than 1000 people. The village must be more than twenty miles from a town.  The family's income must also be below a certain level. For Fiona's schoolfriend Emma, who lives in nearby Dolbury with a population of 894, it's perfect. Unfortunately, Fiona misses out. The population of Carneath is 1159.    
 The number of families applying to Country Kids for a grant is increasing, and its president, Judith Sankey, is finding it more and more difficult to find funding. 'There are so many great organisations looking for money. A lot of people feel that curing diseases and helping animals is more important than the work we do, so they prefer to give their money to them. We're always worrying that we won't be able to carry on. But the families we help really do appreciate what we do, so I hope the organisation can continue to run in the future.'

**Task 1. Decide which of the given answers (A, B or C) best corresponds to what you have heard in the text.**рароь

1. **Why does Fiona find it hard to have interesting weekends in the countryside?**

A) She is scared to go out alone.

B) There are no clubs in the village.

C) Her parents don't let her go out.

**2. Why did Fiona's family move to the countryside?**

A)To be close to the town.

B) To have a quiet life.

C) To live with Fiona's grandparents

**3. Why can't Fiona spend the evening with her friends?**

A) She is not allowed to go out.

B) The last bus is early.

C) Her friends don't invite her.

**4. How does Country Kids help families like Fiona's?**

A) By providing free cars.

B) By giving money for taxi rides.

C) By organizing school orchestra practices.

**5. What does Country Kids offer to families as part of their grant?**

A) Free bicycles.

B) Money for taxi rides.

C) A weekly allowance.

**6. Who can qualify for a grant from Country Kids?**

A) Children aged 10-15.

B) Children aged 11-16.

C) Children aged 16-18.

**7. Why does Fiona miss out on the grant from Country Kids?**

A) Because her village is too close to a town.

B) Because her family's income is too high.

C) Because her village has a population over 1000.

**8. What is Judith Sankey's main concern about Country Kids?**

A) Finding more families to help.

B) Running out of funding.

C) Organizing more trips for children.

**9. What is a requirement for a family to qualify for a grant from Country Kids?**

A) Living in a town.

B) Having a high income.

C) Living in a village with less than 1000 people.

**10. What does Judith Sankey hope for the future of Country Kids?**

A) To find more funding.

B) To cure diseases.

C) To organize more theatre trips.

**Task 2. Decide whether the statements 1-5 are TRUE or FALSE according to the text you have just heard. Mark sentences as true or false.**

1. Fiona's family moved to the countryside because of their work.
2. A child with a Country Kids grant gets free transport home twice per week.
3. Country Kids takes children to see plays in nearby towns.
4. Fiona doesn't qualify for a Country Kids grant because her family earns too much.
5. Fewer and fewer families are requesting money from Country Kids.

**8 клас**

**Читання**

**Task 1. Read the text below and choose the best answer (A, B, or C)**

Notting Hill Carnival is London's liveliest celebration of diversity, colour and sound. Originally started in 1964, and inspired by the Trinidad Carnival, the Notting Hill Carnival has grown into an international event which remains true to its Caribbean roots. Over the last four decades, it's become a mixture of various cultural and musical traditions that come together in modern West London streets. Today it's Europe's largest street festival with thousands of visitors enjoying live bands, street food, dancing and much more. This year it is going to be bigger and better than ever.

**Notting Hill Carnival Code**

Please remember:

• Set a meeting place in case you lose family or friends – try not to rely on your mobile phone.

• Keep aware – pickpockets will be attracted to the large crowds.

• Check arrangements for your return journey before leaving for the Carnival – if you move around the area you may find that your return journey will be easier from another station or bus stop.

• Go with the flow of the crowd – don’t try and walk against it.

• Don’t bring your valuables or wear expensive jewellery.

• Keep your belongings with you at all times.

• Don’t carry too much cash or your credit cards.

• If you are travelling only a short distance, it may be quicker to walk.

• Arrange to meet friends and family before entering the Carnival area.

**1. The first Notting Hill Carnival**

A. was held in Trinidad.

B. was organised by people from Trinidad.

C. had its roots in the Trinidad carnival.

**2. The best way to avoid getting lost during the Carnival is**

A. agree on a place to meet.

B. to stay with your friends.

C. to use your mobile phone.

**3. You should leave the Carnival from**

A. the same station as the one you arrived at.

B. the nearest station to where you are.

C. a different station from the one you arrived at.

**4. Which of the following is a risk for visitors to the Carnival?**

A. Spending too much money.

B. Being pushed by the crowd.

C. Having things stolen.

**5. During the Carnival visitors**

A. should use only credit cards.

B. should avoid spending money.

C. should carry only a little money.

**Task 2. Decide whether the statements 1-10 are TRUE or FALSE according to the following text. Mark the statements as true or false.**

**Japan through European eyes**

**This month, our ‘Europeans abroad’ article looks at life in Japan.**

Have you ever wondered what Westerners notice most about life in Japan? What are the things that really shout ‘You’re in Japan!’? We asked a few Europeans living in Japan what they most notice about living there – and what they miss when they go home!

**People are very patient and they follow the rules.**

In the west, when you are waiting to cross the road, if there are no cars coming, frequently you just cross. You can see there’s no danger, so you start walking. Not in Japan. If the light is red for people and green for traffic, people stand and wait. It doesn’t matter if there isn’t a single car in sight.

**You never leave a tip in Japan.**

In the USA, people leave 10% or more and in many countries in Europe a waiter often depends on people’s generosity to earn enough money, as salaries can be small. But in Japan, if you leave money on the table at the end of a meal, the waiter will probably run after you to give you your ‘forgotten’ money back.

**Green tea is a very popular flavour.**

People have only discovered green tea in recent years, but in Japan (and in Japanese restaurants in the west, nowadays) green tea is everywhere. You can find green tea ice cream, green tea flavoured cake, green tea tiramisu, and green tea chocolate! It’s an unusual flavour for many Europeans or Americans, but they often become keen on it!

**You can leave your phone or your wallet on a table … and nothing will happen to it!**

If this was the same in the west, the world would be a happier place. If you need to go into a café and you’ve been sitting outside, you can leave your bag on your chair or your money on the table, and it will still be there when you come back. You often see expensive things sitting alone on tables in restaurants – and this is something that surprises many visitors from other countries.

**Attitudes to popular music are different**

You often hear music from the 1970s in restaurants and shops. The radio plays English speaking music by singers that many of us have forgotten – but they are still huge in Japan.

Karaoke is also much more popular in Japan than in the West. We hardly every go to karaoke bars, but singing old English hits in public places is still popular in Japan – and it’s a lot of fun!

**People are calm and friendly**

People are rarely aggressive and are generally incredibly helpful. If they see someone who is lost, they will stand in line, waiting to help. If the first person who tries to help the lost tourist doesn’t speak much English, the second person will try to help. Then the third, and so on. When you go back to Europe, for example, this difference is perhaps the biggest.

1. The article gives tourists’ opinions on life in Japan.
2. The writer says Europeans don’t always follow traffic rules when they’re driving.
3. In Japan if the light is red for pedestrians and green for traffic, people do not cross the road.
4. The writer suggests that people should always leave extra money for waiters in Europe.
5. In American restaurants individuals typically leave a tip of 10% or higher.
6. If you give Japanese waiters extra money when you pay, they might not understand why.
7. People from Europe and the USA don’t usually like green tea flavoured things.
8. It’s not safe to leave your bag on the chair or your money on the table in a café in Japan.
9. Karaoke is equally popular in Japan and in the West.
10. The most important difference is that Japanese people are often

keener to help visitors than Europeans are.

**9 клас**

**Аудіювання**

**Reasons to work for nothing**

What is it that gets us out of bed every morning to go to work? Job satisfaction? A feeling we can make a difference to people’s lives? Sure, these things matter, but the bottom line? Money. Would you work if you didn’t earn a salary? Well, here are four reasons people work for free.

**1** A lucky few can devote their lives to a good cause without asking for a penny. Jennifer Nightingale is a shop assistant in a charity shop which sells second-hand goods donated by members of the public. The proceeds go to children with cancer − Jennifer lost a niece to leukaemia eight years ago, so the charity is important to her and her sisters. Her husband earns enough so she feels justified spending twenty hours a week helping to raise money for the sick.

**2** Some jobs are so popular that a single position − on a movie or an Internet start-up, for example − gets hundreds of applicants. Many companies in creative fields like arts and media exploit their popularity and take on people for up to six months for no pay. In exchange, these workers (interns) get valuable work experience, a more interesting CV and the chance to get in the door. But there are no promises, and most hopeful film makers or games designers end up no closer to their dream job than before. Internships are usually filled by wealthy middle-class people who can support themselves financially.

**3** In Britain, many unemployed people must do work for which the employer does not pay them. This is to claim their Job Seekers’ Allowance (the money that the government gives to people with no job). Otherwise, it can be cut. The work they are given does not always reflect their interests or help them follow their career paths. One young woman was happy volunteering in a museum but had to stop this when the Job Centre made her work in a shop for no wages. She took legal action against the government, saying that forcing her to do work she did not want to do was against her human rights.

**4** Since the 1970s feminist groups have argued that stay-at-home mothers should receive wages. While millions of women, and some men, do housework and raise children for nothing, many people disagree that it is really ‘work’ in the way that accounting, teaching and mining is work. Recent research compared what stay-at-home mums do with professional cleaners and childcare givers, and calculated the worth of their work as £30,000 a year. Although many countries award benefits and tax cuts to families with children, no countries pay for housework.

**Task 1. Decide whether the statements 1-7 are TRUE or FALSE according to the text you have just heard. Mark the sentences as true or false.**

1. Jennifer Nightingale works in a charity shop and doesn't earn a salary because her husband earns enough.
2. Interns in creative fields often receive promises of guaranteed dream jobs after their unpaid work periods.
3. Internships are usually filled by people who cannot support themselves financially.
4. In Britain, a lot of unemployed people must do work for which the employer does not pay them.
5. The young woman who volunteered in a museum had to stop when the Job Centre made her work in a shop for no wages.
6. Recent research suggests that stay-at-home mothers' work is not considered "work" in the same way as accounting, teaching, or mining.
7. Countries generally pay for housework, according to the text.

**Task 2. Decide which of the given answers (A, B, C or D) best corresponds to what you have heard in the text.**

1. **The motivation people have to work comes from**

A helping other people.

B making money to live.

C feeling satisfied and part of a community.

D all of these motivations.

1. **The writer describes volunteers as ‘lucky’ because**

A they have a good reason to get out of bed in the morning.

B they can afford to work for free.

C they have jobs that give them a lot of satisfaction.

D they believe in good causes.

1. **Jennifer Nightingale**

A gives things that belonged to other people to sick children.

B raises money for a charity by donating her salary to it.

C raises money for a charity by selling used things.

D raises money for her niece.

1. **Jennifer’s work**

A is full-time.

B is not important.

C means a lot to her family.

D makes life difficult for her husband.

1. **Companies that employ interns for no salary usually**

A make more money than other companies.

B only employ rich people.

C promise them a job at the end of the internship.

D use their popularity as employers to attract volunteers.

1. **Interns who work for free**

A do so because they want to be more attractive to future employers.

B don’t have money to give to their families.

C know that it won’t help them get their perfect job.

D always work for six months.

1. **One of the problems with internships is that**

A the work experience is not of good quality.

B many are not open to poor people.

C they give young people false dreams.

D there is no guarantee of a job at the end.

1. **Unemployed people in Britain**

A must volunteer to work for charities to receive Job Seekers’ Allowance.

B can receive money from the government.

C don’t want to work in shops.

D are given jobs working for the government.

**9 клас**

**Читання**

**Text 1. KEN ROCKWELL’S STORY**

When I was a little kid, I kept asking my parents for a camera and finally, at the age of five, I got one from them. It was my grandfather’s old camera which was kept in the attic of our New York house. I experimented with it a lot, pointing it at everything around me. I had a lot of funphotographing the cloudless sky, the mess in my room and insects in the garden. By the age of nine I’d read every book about photography at my local library and I was much more interested in taking pictures than riding a bicycle or playing football.

When I was eighteen, I moved from New York to San Diego to attend the best available university program in photography. This part of California is famous for its mountains, deserts, cliffs and beaches popular with surfers. I spent most of my leisure time taking pictures and improving my technique. I also made friends with local photographers and met a lot of celebrities.

I was twenty when I got my first permanent job. I started to work as a photographer and photo editor at one of the top newspapers in California. At first, I was worried that I would not be able to manage it but I loved what I did and it turned out easier than I’d expected. The money was good and I got to enjoy some great employment benefits. I was paid much because my

photographs were getting more and more popular. Private collectors were

buying my works and galleries were showing my photographs in different parts of the country. I started my own website to show my photos and share some personal notes about taking professional pictures. Soon many people got interested and started to visit it. I guess it is so popular because it’s fairly independent. I generally do not publish adverts. It makes my website

different from other commercial websites about photography, which are usually packed with advertisements. I’ve never done anything to promote my site other than adding my photographs to it and writing about the techniques I use to take my photos. Search engines show that over the years I’ve become the world’s most influential and trusted photographer. Even the world’s largest printed photography magazine has fewer readers than my website.

Some time ago I returned with my family to New York. I couldn’t stop thinking about the place where I was born and lived before moving to California. My best memories are from here. Besides, it is the perfect place for me from a professional point of view. The best camera makers have always had their agencies on Long Island, the world’s best camera stores are here and New York is also the home of the biggest press offices. I really felt great to be back

in New York! This city makes much more sense as a place for me to work and do what I’m passionate about.

**Task 1. Read the text and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D)**

**1. From the first paragraph, we learn that Ken**

A. found his very first camera in the attic.

B. became fascinated with taking pictures when he was a child.

C. found photography a boring activity at first.

D. started taking pictures after reading a book about photography.

**2. Ken decided to move to California**

A. to take some rest before starting his studies.

B. to have perfect conditions for learning to surf.

C. to work with famous photographers.

D. to study photography.

**3. Which is TRUE about Ken’s website?**

A. It advertises different camera companies.

B. It is promoted on other photography websites.

C. It allows readers to add their own photographs.

D. It has fewer ads than other photography websites.

**4. Ken came back to New York because**

A. he missed the city where he grew up.

B. he got a job offer from his favourite camera maker.

C. he decided to open a camera shop on Long Island.

D. he wanted to be closer to his family living in the city.

**5. The text is about**

A. the difficulties of following an enjoyable hobby.

B. different competitions for professional photographers.

C. a hobby which turned into a successful career.

D. a well-known photographer who got into trouble.

**Text 2.**

Local governments have had to take on a new responsibility; that of ensuring that people stay fit and healthy. Birmingham council is already hot on the case.  For the past few years they have been encouraging local residents to enrol on the Be active scheme, which allows them to use local leisure services completely free of charge.

Participants must register to obtain a membership card.  They can then use the facilities in leisure centres across the city at certain times of the day.

29 leisure centres are signed up to the scheme.  Each leisure centre must offer a minimum of one hour of swimming time and an hour of gym time to Be Active members.  In reality, in some establishments in the more deprived areas, 70% of opening hours are reserved for Be Active members. Exercise classes and badminton courts are also made available on top of the standard facilities.  Be Active classes are also being provided in schools and community centres.  There are guided bike rides, and even proposals to roll out activities in public spaces such as rounders games in parks, and buggy pushes for new mothers.

Since it was launched in 2008, a third of the local population, a total of 360,000 people, has signed up for the scheme. 60% of these are from minority groups, and the average age is 49, as opposed to 29, the figure for private gyms.   The majority were not previously members of a sports club of any kind, half were overweight or obese, and a fifth considered themselves to be in poor health, indicating that the scheme is reaching the people who need it most.  Research also shows that since the scheme was set up, there has been a rise in demand for information about reducing alcohol intake and quitting smoking.

Statistics show that for every £1 spent on the Be Active scheme, £23 is saved in the health service.  Sadly, the scheme has suffered from budget cuts, and lately it has had to reduce the hours available to members.  Nonetheless, other councils are interested in the great strides made by Birmingham council, and officials from Birmingham have been holding workshops with representatives from other councils to spread the word about what can be achieved.

**Task 2. Decide whether the statements 1-10 are TRUE or FALSE according to the text you have just read. Mark the sentences as true or false.**

1. Everyone in Birmingham is eligible for Be Active.
2. Participants must pay a one-off fee to register.   https://www.examenglish.com/images/blank.gif
3. Participants can use the leisure facilities at any time of day.
4. Participants can use their Be Active membership cards at any sports centre in Birmingham.
5. Participants can only use the leisure facilities for two hours per week.
6. Some sports centres dedicate over half their opening hours to Be Active members.  https://www.examenglish.com/images/blank.gif
7. Some Be Active activities take place outside leisure centres.   https://www.examenglish.com/images/blank.gif
8. The Be Active scheme was not as popular as the council hoped.   https://www.examenglish.com/images/blank.gif
9. The Be Active scheme attracts both slim and overweight people.
10. The scheme is saving the government money in health costs.   https://www.examenglish.com/images/blank.gif

https://www.examenglish.com/images/blank.gif

**10 клас**

**Аудіювання**

**The best ideas often come from thinking inside the box**

If you are one of those people – and most of us are these days – who attend meetings then you have probably experienced that moment when the discussion stops and no one can come up with any good new ideas. At this point in the meeting, your team-leader will often use that popular expression, ‘Let’s think outside the box.’ It comes from the belief that most creativity will emerge when we aren’t limited by our thinking. After all, take a famous artist like Jackson Pollock or Picasso. They didn’t achieve greatness in their art by limiting themselves. They stretched their imagination by coming at something from a new angle.

However, some new thinking on ‘creativity’ suggests that when trying to solve a problem creatively, it’s often better to work within some limitations – to think ‘inside’ instead of ‘outside’ the box. After all, we are not all creative geniuses and even the great artists had studied the technique of those that had gone before them.

To understand how this might work, researchers from The University of Pittsburgh and Carnegie Mellon University looked at how people approach generating new ideas. They found that looking at unrelated areas (outside of the box) can often result in lots of impractical solutions which are unhelpful when trying to find solutions. After analysing around 2,000 ideas they concluded that when looking for inspiration, going off and talking to different people or reading articles totally unrelated to the problem can sometimes be time-wasting.

One way they tested their theory was to look at the concepts of more than 350 people posting on the website OpenIDEO. It’s an online crowd-sourcing platform that focuses on social and environmental problems. Here’s how it works: A ‘challenge sponsor’ posts a challenge on the site and users are invited to offer ideas for solutions. They are allowed about ten weeks to post all their potential solutions. When the ideas generation phase ends, OpenIDEO experts sort through the submissions and come up with a list of ideas that they think are viable.

What the study of OpenIDEO highlighted was how many of the ideas were simply unworkable. Instead, closely related ideas were the ones that OpenIDEO experts picked. In other words, a large number of the suggested ideas were of no help because the site attracts users from such a wide range of disciplines. The people with a knowledge background in the subject area were much better-suited to coming up with useable ideas.

This view is also supported by the growing belief that we often think more creatively when working with a template to follow. If we define the boundaries of a project, we are more likely to work creatively within those limitations. To illustrate the point, imagine someone asks you to write a story on any topic you like; many people would find this task quite hard. However, if you are set a word limit of 200 words, told it has three characters – a princess, a witch and a wolf – and that it must begin with the words, ‘Once upon a time there lived a princess in a tower …’, then suddenly most people will feel much more comfortable at achieving the task.

The same is true in any situation where creativity is required – define the conditions and work within them.

**Task 1. Decide whether the statements 1-5 are TRUE or FALSE according to the text you have just heard. Mark sentences as true or false.**

1. The text suggests that the team-leader often encourages thinking inside the box during meetings.
2. According to the text, famous artists like Jackson Pollock and Picasso achieved greatness by limiting their artistic approaches.
3. The text implies that creativity is hindered when people talk to different individuals or read articles unrelated to the problem.
4. OpenIDEO is a website that focuses on challenges related to science and technology.
5. The study on OpenIDEO suggests that a wide range of ideas from users with diverse backgrounds is essential for problem-solving.

**Task 2. Decide which of the given answers (A, B or C) best corresponds to what you have heard in the text.**

1. **The writer thinks the expression ‘Let’s think outside the box’ is …**

A very common.

B fairly common.

C not very common.

1. **The writer mentions Picasso and Pollock because …**

A he likes their art.

B they are examples of very creative people.

C they tried to work within certain limitations.

1. **The writer thinks the reader should …**

A try to be as creative as artists.

B not expect to be as creative as artists.

C study other people’s techniques.

1. **The researchers concluded that thinking ‘outside the box’ often …**

A doesn’t help.

B generates ideas.

C solves problems.

1. **OpenIDEO is a website to help …**

A analyse how we generate ideas.

B people with specific interests.

C anyone solve a problem.

1. **Challenges on the site are posted …**

A to test users.

B by the researchers.

C for a fixed time.

1. **At the end, experts …**

A choose the best idea.

B draw up a shortlist.

C analyse the user’s approach.

1. **The researchers concluded that ideas are more effective from people …**

A with access to crowdsourcing websites.

B with experience in the field.

C who are highly creative.

1. **The example of writing a story shows how most people find it easier to be creative …**

A with examples.

B with stereotypes.

C with an outline.

1. **Which piece of advice would this writer NOT agree with?**

A Always try to be as creative as you can.

B Know the limitations.

C Define the problem first before you try to solve it.

**10 клас**

**Читання**

**Text 1. Sixteen - What now?**

You’re 16 and finally you can leave school!  By now, you’re probably sick of desks, tests and exams.  But don’t just run for the exit. You need to think carefully about what to do next.  
 If you want a professional career, you will need to go to university and get a degree. To do that, you need to stay at high school for another two years.  But you needn’t stay at the same place. There are several options in the district of Northacre.  
 St. Leopold’s School has the best pass rate of all the high schools in the district. It offers a wide range of subjects in the humanities and sciences.  St Leopold’s is, of course, a private school, so may be too expensive for you. But don’t worry, there are several other options if you want to follow the academic route.  Knowle Grammar School is a state school, so there are no fees, and it has excellent tuition and facilities. It is a boys’ school from the ages of 11-16, but from 16-18 it is co-educational. But it is selective, so you’ll have to pass an exam to get in.  If you’re interested in going into Business, check out Wyle River Academy.  This school specialises in subjects like Business Studies, Management and Economics.  If you prefer the arts, look at the courses on offer at Northacre College.  Here you can study woodwork, art, textiles and much more.  
 Northacre College also offers a wide range of vocational qualifications.  You can do a 1-year certificate or a 2-year diploma in subjects like electrics, plumbing, roofing and hairdressing.  If you’d prefer to work outdoors, look at Milldown College, where there are courses in Farm Mechanics, Land Management, Animal Management and much more.  
 A final option is to get an apprenticeship with a local or national company.  You will get on-the-job training, gain certificates or diplomas and start earning straight away.  But be warned - places are limited!  Find out more at the Jobs Fair on 26th May at Northacre College.

Начало формы

**Task 1. Read the text and choose the best answer (A, B or C)**

**1 The aim of the article is to…**

1. advise young people about how to get to university.
2. tell young people about the options available.
3. advise young people to stay in education.

**2 The article advises readers who want a professional career to…**

1. go to university immediately.
2. stay at the same school for two more years.
3. go to high school for two more years, then get a degree.

**3 St Leopold’s is the best school for…**

1. good exam results.
2. humanities and sciences.
3. facilities.

**4 You can only attend St Leopold’s school if you…**

1. pay tuition fees.
2. pass an exam.
3. study both humanities and sciences.

**5 You can only attend Knowle Grammar School if you…**

1. pass an exam.
2. are a boy.
3. can afford the tuition fees.

**6 Anna wants to work with horses. Where is the best place for her to study?**

1. Wyle River Academy
2. Northacre College
3. Milldown College

**7 Harry wants to be a builder. Where is the best place for him to study?**

1. Wyle River Academy
2. Northacre College
3. Milldown College

**8 Kevin wants to be a fashion designer. Where is the best place for him to study?**

1. Wyle River Academy
2. Northacre College
3. Milldown College

**9 Caroline wants to run her own company. Where is the best place for her to study?**

1. Wyle River Academy
2. Northacre College
3. Milldown College

**10 What is the problem with apprenticeships?**

1. There are few available.
2. They are expensive.
3. They don’t give you any qualifications.

**Text 2. THE ICEHOTEL**

For many years the Arctic was a popular destination in the summer season to see the land of the midnight sun but in winter the few inhabitants had the snow and ice to themselves. By the end of the 1980s it was decided that the dark and cold winter should be seen as an advantage. In the winter of 1990 the French artist Jannot Derit was invited to have the opening of an exhibition in a specially built igloo (a building made of snow) in the little town of Jukkasjarvi on the frozen Torne River. The building, named Arctic Hall, attracted many interested visitors to the area. One night a group of foreign guests decided it would be a good idea to sleep in the Arctic Hall. The following morning the brave group were very pleased with their experience and the idea of an ice hotel was born. Today it is world famous. As soon as winter begins, a team of snow builders, architects and artists from all over the world come to Jukkasjrvi and they make the hotel for that year. As one part is completed, it opens to visitors and overnight guests, while the other parts are still being built. The first part is completed in December and each week after that a new part opens, until January 7th when the hotel is completed. As the ICEHOTEL is built under the open

sky, using the natural materials of the winter season, the finishing date depends on nature and therefore there are sometimes changes to the plan. In the spring,

as the weather gets warmer, the hotel melts.

Inside the hotel, the temperature is never colder than –5 °C to –8 °C, however cold it may be outside. Winter outer clothes such as warm overalls, hats and gloves are included in the cost of guests’ stay at the hotel. In addition to this, it is a good idea for guests to bring sweaters and a scarf as well as plenty of woollen socks and to choose footwear that is larger than normal to allow space for thick socks.

If you are planning to come to the hotel, you can buy warm sweaters, woollen socks and much more on the ICEHOTEL website. You can order these and the equipment you will need at the same time as you book your visit. The items will be delivered to your room when you check in.

The hotel is in the village of Jukkasjarvi, 200 km above the Arctic Circle but only 15 km from Kiruna airport and 17 km from Kiruna train station. Transport by bus can be arranged from the airport or train station to the IceHotel.

**Task 2. Decide whether the statements 1-10 are TRUE or FALSE according to the text you have just read. Mark the sentences as true or false.**

1. During the 1980s, few tourists used to go to the Arctic in summer.
2. People came in large numbers to Jukkasjдrvi to see the Arctic Hall.
3. The artist encouraged people to sleep in the Arctic Hall.
4. Each winter, guests come and sleep in the hotel before it is finished.
5. Progress when building the hotel is influenced by the weather.
6. The temperature inside the hotel changes according to the temperature outside.
7. Some clothes are provided by the hotel.
8. Guests should buy boots which fit as tightly as possible.
9. Items ordered through the ICEHOTEL shop will be delivered to your home.
10. It is possible to take a train from the airport to the IceHotel.

**11 клас**

**Аудіювання**

**Are solopreneurs the next generation of entrepreneurs?**

Have you just lost your job? Maybe you’ve just graduated from university? Some would say there’s no such thing as job security nowadays, so instead of looking for another corporate job, why not go it alone and work for yourself? But how exactly do you build up your own business when you’re starting from nothing? It’s essential that you’re 100 per cent committed to your business and passionate about what you’re doing. You also have to be prepared to put in the hours to make it a success.

Here are some top tips that will help solopreneurs to get started:

**1 Brand yourself**

Solopreneurs have to create their own brand. Instead of using your own name to promote your business, think of a brand name and use that in your website URL, Twitter username and Facebook page. Also ensure that when people see that name, they think of your company. This will help you to get work.

**2 Get on Twitter**

We sometimes see Twitter as being a site where people post about what they had for breakfast, but when used effectively for the purposes of marketing it can be a very powerful tool. Start following people who share your interests and especially those who are in your industry or area. This should help you to build relationships with people who may be interested in buying your products or services and these relationships can translate into sales.

**3 Make full use of professional networking sites**

A lot of people set up a profile on a professional networking site and then forget all about it. Don’t be one of those people. If you take the time to really make your profile stand out and update it regularly, you will see the benefits. People are more likely to contact you with work opportunities. Don’t overlook the groups that exist on a lot of these sites either. Join groups that fit your interests and start networking.

**4 Start a blog**

If you’ve never blogged before, now’s as good a time as any to start. Setting up a blog is easier than you’d think and it’s an excellent way of establishing your brand online. Fill

your blog with interesting, well-written posts and your readers will think that you’re an expert in your area, which will, in turn, help them to trust and listen to you. The best thing about a blog, however, is probably the fact that it allows you to sell yourself in a non-commercial way.

**5 Don’t forget your email signature**

Although it’s great to use websites, blogs and social media to brand yourself, email is still likely to be the means of written communication that you’ll be using the most, so brand that as well. Make sure that anyone who receives an email from you knows exactly what you do and how they can find out more about you. Do you teach yoga? Let people know about that and also make sure they can find a link to a webpage with information about where and when your classes are in case they want to come along.

**6 Go to local and international events**

As great as online professional networking can be, there’s nothing quite like meeting potential customers and partners face-to-face at an event. People are more likely to remember you and get in touch if they’ve met you in person. If possible, do some research into who will be at the event before you go and identify people who you think could help you with your business. Make a point of talking to these people before you leave and give them a business card or exchange numbers.

**7 Don’t be afraid to do something you’ve never done before**

You may not be the kind of person who enjoys putting yourself out there, using social media and chatting to people you don’t know at conferences, but if you want to be a successful solopreneur, you shouldn’t be afraid to try something new and do some of those things that you don’t naturally enjoy doing. Nothing that’s worth having comes easily and that includes your own business.

**Task 1. Decide which of the given answers (A, B, C or D) best corresponds to what you have heard in the text.**

1. **If you want to be a solopreneur, you need to**

A have enough capital to fund your business.

B have enough time to spend working on your business.

C have enough knowledge of the product or service you want to sell.

D have other people who can support you when you get started.

1. **Instead of using your own name, you should**

A set up an anonymous Facebook page and Twitter account.

B use your Twitter username.

C think of a different name.

D find a brand name for your business.

1. **It’s important to use a name that**

A doesn’t make people think of existing companies.

B includes the name of your product or service.

C is connected to the type of business you want to run.

D is easy for people to remember.

1. **People sometimes don’t realize**

A what a useful networking tool Twitter can be.

B that you can use Twitter to sell things.

C that Twitter is great for telling people about your everyday life.

D that you can advertise on Twitter.

1. **In order to make the most of professional networking sites, you should**

A set up a profile and then forget all about it.

B concentrate on joining as many groups as you can.

C keep your profile regularly updated.

D make people think that you’re better than you really are.

1. **Setting up a blog is**

A something that people may think is easy.

B a must if you want to establish your brand online.

C something you should already have done.

D something that people may think is difficult.

1. **Blogs are useful because**

A they allow you to sell yourself.

B they can demonstrate your expertise.

C they’re non-commercial.

D they’re free to set up.

1. **It’s important to brand your email signature too,**

A despite the fact that you’ll communicate more through social media than by email.

B because most of your written communication will be by email.

C because people pay more attention to email signatures than blogs or websites.

D because then people will be able to contact you more easily.

1. **The writer advises that before going to an event, you should**

A do some networking with the people who will be there online.

B order some business cards so that you can give them out.

C use social media to tell other people that you’ll be there.

D find out who will be there and who can help you with your business.

1. **The writer thinks that**

A success comes easily to those who do the things they naturally enjoy doing.

B successful solopreneurs need to be prepared to do things they find difficult.

C the most important thing is for solopreneurs to have a strong social media presence.

D the most successful solopreneurs spend all their time on their business.

**Task 2. Decide whether the statements 1-5 are TRUE or FALSE according to the text you have just heard. Mark the sentences as true or false.**

1. In the text, solopreneurs are advised to avoid using their own name and instead create a brand name for their business.
2. The text suggests that Twitter can be a powerful tool for marketing when used effectively, especially for building relationships in the industry.
3. According to the text, starting a blog is considered a challenging task that requires significant technical skills.
4. The text recommends avoiding the use of email signatures as they are not effective for branding purposes.
5. The text suggests that online professional networking is more effective than meeting potential customers and partners face-to-face.

**11 клас**

**Читання**

**Text 1. The world’s top cities**

Standard of living is partly dependent on where we live. Every year, surveys are published that claim to identify the best cities to live in globally. For a city to reach the top ten, it must score highly across a range of criteria, such as crime, education and the environment. Predictably, the winners are all found in the developed countries of Europe, North America and Australasia. More surprising is the fact that the USA fails to appear in any top ten. In one survey the first US representative is at number 25: Portland in Oregon, a city famous for its low crime rate.

To assess living standards, you have to decide what to measure. The three most important surveys share most of the same criteria: safety, schooling, health care and political–economic stability, for example. They may differ on other factors, like public transport, climate and leisure facilities. This is one reason their results vary quite a lot. Another is that it’s difficult to measure many of these factors accurately; one survey might score a place highly for leisure while another gives it a low score. Opinions differ, after all. As a result, the surveys are often criticized. The New York Times claimed that ‘The Economist Intelligence Unit’s liveability survey’ focuses too much on the English-speaking world, for example. Eight of its ten top in 2014 were in Canada, Australia or New Zealand.

Cities move up and down the charts surprisingly often due to current events. Vancouver was knocked off the number one spot in one survey when an important road there was temporarily closed. And last place in 2014 was occupied by Damascus in Syria, the scene of terrible human suffering and political upset at a time of civil war in that country.

So which cities are the best places to live? The clear winner is Vienna in Austria, which appears in either first or second position on all three main surveys. It seems that anywhere in and around the German-speaking world is an excellent place to live; Switzerland and Germany are also up there in the

rankings. Elsewhere, Australia and Japan are well represented, with Melbourne, Sydney and Tokyo scoring highly.

These surveys may be of interest, but perhaps they are basically incorrect. What do they mean if they don’t take into account the things that really matter most to us: family, friends, cultural familiarity and friendly communities? After all, the best city in the world is probably your own.

**Task 1. Decide whether the statements 1-10 are TRUE or FALSE according to the text you have just read. Mark the sentences as true or false.**

1. There is more than one survey each year that measures cities’ ‘liveability’.
2. The surveys only evaluate cities on three continents.
3. Cities in the United States do not normally do very well.
4. The surveys measure how good a city is by looking at the same things.
5. The article gives two reasons why the different surveys say different cities are best.
6. Most of the factors for evaluating cities are easy to measure.
7. The position of cities in the surveys doesn’t change much because standard of living is a stable quality.
8. Vienna holds the number one position in three of the main surveys.
9. Cities in Europe dominate the rankings.
10. The writer doesn’t think these surveys are the only way to evaluate a city.

**Text 2. All the latest trends at the press of an app**

Like many other types of industry, clothing is no exception. Its typical fashion-conscious customer is a person who likes a shopping experience which combines everything that modern technology offers alongside having a day out shopping in stores; in other words, shoppers will select a new look online as part of their in-store browsing. Rather than fight this development, the fashion business has recognized that fusing the two channels of shopping is a key to attracting business. Now, some clothing companies are making use of technologies with image-recognition software which allows you to identify and match one image with another. Until recently, this type of technology has been used in security and marketing but increasingly, it’s making its way into many other aspects of lives, especially into the world of fashion

Basically, shopping apps using image-recognition software will let customers take a picture of an item of clothing on their phone. Then they link it to a retailer who might sell the item or something very similar. Once they find it, they can either order online or visit the shop. One of the early apps created for this purpose came from a company called Snap Fashion. Jenny Griffiths came up with the original idea while studying for her degree. After she graduated in 2009, she worked on developing the product and within twelve months notched up a quarter of a million users.

What had instantly attracted the users was the ease in which they could take a picture of a shoe or a piece of clothing and source where they might find it. So, if they saw something in a photograph in a magazine or in the street, within seconds they could discover where to buy it. The software behind Snap Fashion is able to analyse features such as colours, patterns and shapes and try to match them to a database or information from retailers.

Of course, Snap Fashion is not the only app exploiting image recognition technology. The competition is fierce. However, there isn’t one single company who has managed to corner the market because the technology isn’t 100% accurate and so no company can guarantee the customer a perfect match every time. For example, if the item of clothing has a complex pattern or original colour mix, then it’s hard for the software to evaluate it. Similarly, the image can be affected if it’s photographed moving or in a slightly strange position; for example, if you saw someone walking down the street wearing a dress you liked and took a photo, the image might not be clear enough or the folds in the dress could affect the analysis.

So, at the moment, the image-recognition technology can only cope with images of objects which are static. Take, for example, the cameras at an airport that automatically check your facial features with the image on your passport. It only works if you are still and even then it’s prone to technological glitches.

Not everyone is convinced that app developers will ever solve this problem though perhaps it isn’t as great a problem as many might think. After all, we are all used to using a search engine and typing in our key terms. When it doesn’t deliver the exact results we were hoping for, we simply type in some other terms until we find it. Users expect some ambiguity in their answers and they quickly learn how to manage the system. Similarly, if the photo you put in doesn’t provide an accurate match, maybe users will simply try again with a new image.

So overall, there’s no doubt – despite the challenges to the technology – that the popularity of searching for the latest trends and styles in this way is set to grow. Certainly, in the world of women’s clothing, it’s already established and as for the men – expect to see similar apps for men’s clothing appearing very soon.

**Task 2. Choose ONE answer for each question according to the text.**

1. **Image-recognition software …**

A has never been used commercially before.

B was invented to be used in security and marketing.

C has the ability to make connections between two different images.

1. **Shopping apps using image-recognition software let customers …**

A find out who sells the type of clothing they want.

B look at the latest fashions.

C receive suggestions on how they can improve their image.

1. **In the last sentence of paragraph 2, *notch up* means …**

A to sell clothes to.

B to achieve an impressive result.

C to recognize the images of.

1. **The Snap Fashion app recognizes an item of clothing …**

A according to the user description.

B by the shop it comes from.

C from its different features.

1. **The popularity of the app was due to its …**

A user-friendliness.

B accuracy.

C speed.

1. **Image recognition apps in the fashion industry …**

A are currently used by a very small handful of companies.

B lack 100% reliability.

C are very popular with the majority of clients.

1. **One challenge for the software is to recognize …**

A different people wearing the same clothes.

B clothing in different positions.

C certain types of clothing.

1. **The writer suggests that …**

A the industry needs to offer more choice.

B users need to be more precise.

C users need to be adaptable when searching.

1. **So far, the service …**

A has only appealed to women.

B hasn’t existed for male fashions.

C hasn’t worked on every type of device.

1. **The main aim of this article is to …**

A predict how virtually everyone will shop for clothes in the future.

B assess the rise of image recognition software in the fashion industry.

C compare the experience of in-store and online clothes shopping.

**Завдання для писемного мовлення**

**8 клас (одна з тем на вибір)**

1. Write **an email** to your friend about a memorable trip you took recently. Share details about the destination, your favorite experiences, and any lessons or insights you gained from the journey. Encourage them to consider visiting the same place and ask if they have any travel recommendations for you.
2. Write **an email** to your friend describing a favorite hobby or activity you enjoy. Explain why it brings you joy and share any interesting stories or experiences related to this hobby. Encourage your friend to try it out or share their own hobbies.

**9 клас (одна з тем на вибір)**

1. Write **an essay** discussing the benefits of participating in extracurricular activities. Share your experiences with a specific activity such as sports, music, or clubs. Explain how the activities you do help you develop.
2. Imagine you have the opportunity to invent a new school subject. Write **an essay** describing the subject, its objectives, and how it would benefit students. Discuss why you believe this subject is important and how it could improve the learning experience for your peers.

**10 клас (одна з тем на вибір)**

1. "Exploring Nature: A Guide for Young Explorers" Write **an article** encouraging fellow students to explore nature. Share tips on what to observe, how to stay safe, and why spending time outdoors is beneficial for learning and well-being.
2. "A Day in the Life of a Superhero" Imagine you are a superhero with unique powers. Write **a story** about a day in your superhero life. Describe the adventures you have, the challenges you face, and how you use your powers to help others.

**11 клас (одна з тем на вибір)**

1. Write **a letter of complaint** to a bookstore expressing concerns about a recent book purchase. Discuss any issues with the condition of the book, printing errors, or content mismatchings. Request a resolution to ensure a positive reading experience.
2. Write **a letter of complaint** to a local movie theater detailing problems with a recent movie-watching experience. Mention issues like sound problems, uncomfortable seating, or any other disruptions. Request improvements to enhance the overall moviegoing experience.