

Олімпіадні завдання 8 клас

Читання

Прочитайте текст і виконайте завдання після нього.

The story of Coca-Cola

What is the most recognizable object in the world? Could it be a football? Or a Big-Mac? No, the answer is a Coca-Cola bottle. The famous Coca-Cola bottle is almost 100 years old!

Football and big macs are certainly part of life for lots of people; but Coca-Cola is now a permanent part of world culture. People know and drink Coca-Cola all over the world.

It is said that the Coca-Cola bottle is the most recognised object in the world. Hundreds of millions of people can recognise a Coke bottle by its shape, even if they cannot see it! And the famous Coca-Cola logo is the most famous logo in the world. Unlike any other famous commercial logo, it has not changed in 100 years!

But the story of Coca-Cola is even older than that. It was in 1886 that John Pemberton, a druggist in Atlanta, Georgia, invented a new type of syrup, using coca leaves, sugar and cola nuts, plus a few other secret ingredients! Pemberton sold it as a medicine; and with its coca (the source of cocaine), it must have made people feel good!

Nevertheless, Pemberton's medicine was not very successful, so he sold his secret formula to another druggist, Asa Candler. Candler was interested, because he had another idea; he thought that Pemberton's "medicine" would be much better if it was mixed with soda.

Candler was thus the man who really invented the drink Coca-Cola. At first he sold it in his drugstore; then he began selling the syrup to other drugstores, who used it with their soda fountains. Candler also advertised his new drink, and soon people were going to drugstores just to get a drink of Coca-Cola.

Before long, other people became interested in the product, including a couple of businessmen who wanted to sell it in bottles. Candler sold them a licence to bottle the drink, and very quickly the men became millionaires. The famous bottle, with its very distinctive shape, was designed in 1916.

During the First World War, American soldiers in Europe began asking for Coca-Cola, so the Coca-Cola company began to export to Europe. It was so popular with soldiers, that they then had to start bottling the drink in Europe.

Today, Coca-Cola is made in countries all over the world, including Russia and China; it is the world's most popular drink.

As for the famous formula, it is probably the world's most valuable secret! The exact ingredients for making Coca-Cola are only known to a handful of people. And as for the "coca" that was in the original drink, that was eliminated in 1903. It was a drug, and too dangerous. Today's Coca-Cola contains caffeine, but not cocaine!

Mark the statements T (True) or F (False)

1. A Coca-Cola bottle is the most well-known object in the world. _____
2. Pemberton was the man who really invented the drink Coca-Cola. _____
3. Like any other famous commercial logo, it has not changed in 100 years! _____
4. At first Coca-Cola was sold as a medicine. _____
5. Coca nuts are the source of cocaine. _____
6. Pemberton sold his secret formula to another druggist, Asa Candler, as his syrup was very successful. _____
7. At first Coca-Cola was sold only in Candler's drugstore. _____
8. The Coca-Cola company had to start bottling the drink in Europe, because it was popular among European citizens. _____
9. Today, Coca-Cola is the most popular drink! _____
10. Today's Coca-Cola is not dangerous! _____

Circle the correct item

1. How do people recognise a Coke bottle?
 - a. by its colour
 - b. by its logo
 - c. by its form
 - d. by its size
2. The inventor of Coca-Cola was John Pemberton,
 - a. the pharmacist
 - b. the doctor
 - c. the businessman
 - d. the philosopher
3. At first Coca-Cola was invented as a new type of
 - a. drink
 - b. medicine
 - c. injection
 - d. alcohol
4. What Coca-Cola ingredient was the source of cocaine?
 - a. coca nuts
 - b. coca leaves
 - c. cola leaves

- d. cola nuts
5. Coca-Cola has its secret
- shape
 - buyers
 - recipe
 - producers
6. Coca Cola became popular when it was mixed with
- syrup
 - water
 - black tea
 - bubbling water
7. The bottle became famous, because of its very shape.
- plain
 - big
 - memorable
 - beautiful
8. Coca-Cola was exported to Europe by
- the company
 - Pemberton
 - Candler
 - the soldiers
9. The exact ingredients for making Coca-Cola are only known to
- a small number of people
 - a lot of people
 - the inventor
 - all people
10. The ingredient "coca" was a drug and in 1903 it was
- added
 - forbidden
 - forgotten
 - taken out

Творча письмова робота

Оберіть одну тему і висвітліть її у творі.

1. Do you think you have a healthy life style? What is the main purpose of it?
2. Are you an internet surfer? What do you usually surf on the Internet?
3. Do you like listening to music? What kind of music do you prefer to listen to?

Олімпіадні завдання 9 клас

Читання

Прочитайте текст і виконайте завдання після нього.

The first year of life

If you have any experience of babies, then you know that they develop very quickly. Every week you see huge changes in their bodies and what they have learned to do. But I'd love to know what babies are thinking about, wouldn't you? And I'd love to understand more about how a baby's brain works.

A newborn baby can see, hear and feel. By the age of five, a child can talk, ride a bike and invent imaginary friends. How does this development happen? We don't understand the way language, thinking and planning develop very well. Now scientists are using new technology to 'see' into children's brains. And they are discovering new information about the way a baby's brain develops.

A study in 2010 showed that the experiences a child has in the first few years affect the development of the brain. It showed that children who received more attention often had higher IQs. The brain of a newborn baby has nearly a hundred billion neurons. This is the same number as an adult's brain. As they grow, a baby receives information through the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. This information creates connections between different parts of the brain. At the age of three, there are a hundred trillion connections.

One experiment looked at images of babies' brains while they were listening to different sounds. The sounds were in different sequences. For example, one sequence was mu-ba-ba. This is the pattern 'A-B-B'. Another sequence was mu-ba-ge. This is the pattern 'A-B-C'. The images showed that the part of the brain responsible for speech was more active during 'A-B-B'

patterns. This shows that babies can tell the difference between different patterns. This experiment is interesting because sequences of words are important to grammar and meaning. Compare two sentences with the same words in a different order: 'John killed the bear' is very different from 'The bear killed John.' So babies are starting to learn grammatical rules from the beginning of life.

Researchers also know that babies need to hear a lot of language in order to understand grammar rules. But there is a big difference between listening to television, audio books or the internet, and interacting with people. One study compared two groups of nine-month-old American babies. One group watched videos of Mandarin Chinese sounds. In the other group, people spoke the same sounds to the babies. The test results showed that the second group could recognise different sounds, however the first group learned nothing. The scientist, Patricia Kuhl, said this result was very surprising. It suggests that social experience is essential to successful brain development in babies.

Mark the statements T (True) or F (False)

1. The article explains how human brains work. _____
2. Scientists understand child development very well. _____
3. Early experiences affect how babies feel. _____
4. Information received through different senses connects different parts of the child's brain. _____
5. Babies' brains recognise different sound patterns. _____
6. Experiments focusing on language have given researchers new information. _____
7. Experiments with sound patterns show that babies understand different words. _____
8. Grammar and meaning depend on word sequencing. _____
9. Babies can learn Mandarin Chinese easily. _____
10. Interactive experiences are important in brain development. _____

Circle the correct item:

1. The purpose of the article is to ...
 - a) compare the brains of adults and children.
 - b) compare American and Chinese babies.
 - c) explain new studies into the development of babies' brains.
 - d) describe how a new-born baby's brain works.

2. The first paragraph states all of the following except:
 - a) babies' bodies change every week.
 - b) babies' development is fast.
 - c) babies learn to do something new every week.
 - d) it is easy to understand babies thoughts.

3. According to the second paragraph ...
 - a) most aspects of child development are understood quite well.
 - b) some five-year-olds have imaginary friends.
 - c) by the age of 5 children have a fully-developed brain.
 - d) children use technology more these days.

4. New technology has revealed ...
 - a) information about child development.
 - b) that babies see differently from young children.
 - c) what a new-born child's brain looks like.
 - d) how babies learn grammar.

5. Which statement is supported by the third paragraph?
 - a) Adult brains have more neurons than new-born babies' brains.
 - b) Babies and three-year-olds have the same number of neurons.
 - c) Early experiences have an effect on brain development.
 - d) The development of language is the easiest thing to study in babies.

6. What information is given about the baby's IQ?
 - a) Attention and IQ are connected.
 - b) It's difficult to change a baby's IQ.
 - c) Some three-year-old children have a high IQ.
 - d) A child's IQ depends on the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch.

7. The listening experiment has proven that:
 - a) Babies' brains can't recognise different sound patterns.
 - b) The pattern 'A-B-B' is easier to understand than 'A-B-C'.
 - c) The pattern 'A-B-C' is easier to understand than 'A-B-B'.

d) It's not known which area of a baby's brain processes speech.

8. Experiments with sound patterns ...

- a) demonstrate that babies understand different words.
- b) show that babies can understand Mandarin Chinese.
- c) suggest that sequence is relevant to meaning.
- d) show that babies can begin to understand grammar.

9. What did the study described in the last paragraph do?

- a) compared the effects of different languages.
- b) proved that word order is part of grammar.
- c) investigated if babies can learn Chinese.
- d) divided babies into two groups with different treatment.

10. What is the main conclusion from the study?

- a) Different languages have different grammar.
- b) Babies can understand television at the age of nine months.
- c) Social interaction has a big influence on the brain.
- d) Watching videos is a good way to develop a child's brain.

Творча письмова робота 9 клас
Оберіть одну тему і висвітліть її у творі.

1. Zoos are seen as necessary but sometimes poor alternatives to a natural environment. Discuss some of the arguments for and/or against keeping animals in zoos.
2. Should teachers have to wear uniforms or have a dress code? Write an essay to support your choice and to persuade the other students to vote for your choice.
3. If you had the opportunity to bring any person (past or present, fictional or real) to a place that is special to you, who would you bring and why?

Олімпіадні завдання 10 клас

Читання

Прочитайте текст і виконайте завдання після нього.

"The Birdmen" from A History of the US – An Age of Extremes by Joy Hakim

Suppose, tomorrow you open your front door and there before you is a flying saucer. A spaceman steps out and smiles.

The next day you go to school and tell your friends what you saw. Do you think they will believe you?

Today, it is hard for us to understand what people thought when they first heard that men had flown. Mostly, if they hadn't seen it themselves, they didn't believe it. Why, if people were foolish enough to say men could fly, the next thing they might say was that someday men would walk on the moon!

But on December 17, 1903, two men flew. They were brothers from Dayton, Ohio, and they owned a bicycle shop. They had attended school, but neither had graduated from high school. Their names were Wilbur and Orville Wright. It was not luck that made them the first people in all of history to build and fly an airplane that lifted off the ground with its own power. It was hard work and determination. Before they built the plane they studied all that was known about flying. They thought, argued, and experimented. They built a wind tunnel and tested 200 differently shaped wings. Then they drew plans and built carefully.

When they flew, it was from Kill Devil Hill at Kitty Hawk, on North Carolina's Outer Banks. The Outer Banks are islands that run like a row of beads along the Carolina coast. Back in the 17th century, Sir Walter Raleigh planted a colony there, the Lost Colony. In the 18th century, the Outer Banks were home base to Blackbeard the pirate.

Today the islands are filled with tourists and hotels and cottages. But in 1903, Kitty Hawk was an empty sandy beach, with a few fishermen and a lifeboat station where men stood by to aid shipwrecks. Kill Devil Hill, which is just a big sand dune, was a good place to test an airplane.

On that windy December day, Orville won the toss of a coin. He got to fly first, lying flat on his stomach on the wing of the kite-like biplane. Wilbur ran beside him; the plane lifted a few feet above the sand and stayed in the air for 17 seconds. The

brothers took turns and flew four flights that day. The longest lasted 59 seconds. It was enough. They had flown. The men from the lifeboat station had seen them and taken a picture.

The headlines in the morning newspaper in nearby Norfolk, Virginia — the *Virginian Pilot* — told of the flight, although most of the details in the story were wrong. The brothers were upset about the poor reporting, but it didn't much matter: no one paid attention, and other newspapers didn't carry the story. No one understood that birds now had competition: people would soon be flying.

Orville and Wilbur went home to Dayton and set to work. They knew they could fly, but they also knew their plane needed improving. They flew around a big pasture in Ohio. Neighbors saw them and talked about the flights. In 1904 a group of newspaper reporters came to see for themselves.

Now, the Wright brothers were not daredevils. They were very methodical and precise. They did everything as well as they could. They checked and tested and checked and tested again, each time they flew. That made sense.

When the reporters arrived, the brothers were having mechanical problems with the plane. The reporters stayed two days. The Wright brothers wouldn't fly on those days; the plane wasn't ready. The reporters left. Some wrote that the Wright brothers were fakes.

One writer did stay and saw them fly. He was the editor of an apiary journal. An apiary is a place where bees are raised for their honey. Yes, you heard that right: the first long article about the Wright brothers' flight was in a beekeepers' magazine!

In September of 1908, in Virginia, Orville showed Americans that people could fly. He lifted his plane into the air and swung around an army field one and a half times before he landed. The crowd of watchers rushed forward "screaming as loudly as they could, overwhelmed by the miracle that had taken place before their eyes".

Try to imagine that scene in 1908. For thousands and thousands of years, men and women looked at birds and dreamed that they too could lift themselves into the air. Some tried. Mythical Icarus, back in ancient days, took birds' feathers and a frame and made something like a hang glider. But when he soared into the air the sun melted the wax that held the feathers and Icarus fell into the sea. Others, who we know were real, had built gliders, or hot-air balloons that floated on the wind. What the Wrights did was different. They didn't depend on the wind. They used their intelligence to build a machine that conquered the skies. They solved the problem of flight. Now everyone believed it — people could fly!

Statements 1-10 (on your answers sheet circle the correct letter a, b, c, or d)

1. Orville and Wilbur...
 - a) graduated from high school;
 - b) didn't finish high school;
 - c) graduated from vocational school;
 - d) the article doesn't say.
2. Their first flight was ...
 - a) at Dayton, Ohio;
 - b) at Kitty Hawk;
 - c) at Norfolk Virginia;
 - d) in a big pasture.
3. The Lost Colony was established ...
 - a) in the 18th century;
 - b) to bring tourists to the area;
 - c) in the 17th century;
 - d) the article doesn't say.
4. The Wright brothers were ...
 - a) methodists;
 - b) medical;
 - c) methodical;
 - d) merry.
5. Orville got to fly the plane first because ...
 - a) he won the coin toss;
 - b) he could run faster than Wilbur;
 - c) he had more courage than Wilbur had;
 - d) he convinced Wilbur he should be first.
6. The newspaper article that appeared about their first flight...
 - a) was also carried by many other newspapers;
 - b) pleased Orville and Wilbur very much;
 - c) was talked about by everyone;
 - d) had most of the details wrong.
7. You could describe the Wright brothers as ...
 - a) daredevils when it came to flying;
 - b) very thorough about everything having to do with flying;
 - c) men who enjoyed arguing with reporters;
 - d) being from Kitty Hawk.
8. Orville and Wilbur worked on their plane in ...
 - a) an apiary;

- b) their bicycle shop;
 - c) afield;
 - d) Norfolk, Virginia.
9. The flight by Orville and Wilbur Wright took place approximately ...
- a) 85 years ago;
 - b) 125 years ago;
 - c) 100 years ago;
 - d) 150 years ago.
10. You could describe Icarus as ...
- a) a brave man;
 - b) having flown successfully;
 - c) having built a glider;
 - d) a mythical character.

Writing Comprehension Test

1. You have got a letter from an English-speaking friend who complains that teenagers do not know how to occupy their free time. Express your opinion. Say how you try to solve this problem.
2. Your teachers must have always told you that your school is your second home. Do you agree with these words?
 - Do you like lessons? Do you take active part in your lessons?
 - What problems do you face at school? How do you cope with them?
 - What in your opinion contributes to students' progress at school - all modern facilities available or hard study of students? Perhaps something else?
3. Read and think about the following statement: Only people who earn a lot of money are successful. Do you agree or disagree with this definition of success? Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

Олімпіадні завдання 11 клас

Читання

Прочитайте текст і виконайте завдання після нього.

Lincoln's Assassination

Three days before John Wilkes Booth fatally shot the President, Lincoln relayed a dream he had to his wife in which he was wandering through the rooms of White House hearing sobs and crying as he went. When he reached the East Room, he noticed a casket. He asked a soldier who was in the casket and the soldier replied that it was the President – killed by an assassin. Lincoln woke up from that dream but failed to sleep for the rest of the night.

Little did the President know that as he dreamed of his own assassination, the actual plot was being formulated by John Wilkes Booth, an actor and Confederate sympathizer. Booth's original plan was simply to kidnap the President, but as his anger grew over Lincoln's support for former slaves, he resolved to kill the president, Secretary of State William Seward, Union General Ulysses S. Grant, and Vice-president Andrew Johnson. To help in his nefarious plot, Booth recruited George Atzerdot to kill Johnson and David Herold and Lewis Powell to kill Seward. Herold would lead Powell to Seward's house because Powell was unfamiliar with the layout of the city. Booth directed Mary Surratt, another Confederate sympathizer, to deliver a package of "field glasses" to her tavern where Booth could pick them up after the assassination. In addition, she was to instruct the innkeeper to give Booth whiskey and several guns she had stored for him for his escape into the South.

On the night of April 14, 1865, Lincoln was to attend the performance of *Our American Cousin* at Ford's Theater. It was a perfect opportunity for Booth, who knew every line of the play, and knew every corner and corridor of the theater. Lincoln's presidential box was supposed to be manned by a police officer named John Frederick Parker. Parker, however, left his post to visit a tavern, and may or may not have returned. He might have fallen asleep on the job. Booth, with easy access to the President's box, waited for the right moment during the play, rushed into the box, and shot the President in the back of the head. As the President fell over, Mary Todd Lincoln caught him then began screaming. Soon, chaos broke out as the audience attempted to flee the theater. Booth vaulted from the box to the stage below but caught his boot spur in a treasury flag and broke his leg. Before he escaped from the theater, a visibly limping Booth was said to have yelled "Sic Semper Tyrannis," which means "Thus Always to Tyrants" in Latin. It is also the motto of the state of Virginia.

Meanwhile, Booth's co-conspirator, Lewis Powell, had gained entry into the Seward house and stabbed the Secretary of State in the face with a dagger after beating his son Frederick over the forehead with a gun. Seward, who had been bedridden since a carriage accident, was lucky to survive. George Atzerdot, who had been assigned by Booth to murder vice president Johnson, decided against the plans and drank the night away in a tavern.

Charles Leale, a doctor who was at Ford's Theater at the time of the assassination, was the first to respond to the shooting. He examined the president and found the bullet hole in his head and removed the blood clot. Lincoln's breathing

reportedly improved temporarily, but Leale knew the wound was mortal. Leale and two other doctors had Lincoln moved to the boarding house of William Peterson, across the street from the theater. Soon, Lincoln's son Robert, Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, and Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles were summoned to the house. Stanton quickly took control of the scene and ordered the removal of Lincoln's hysterical wife, Mary. From the Peterson House, Stanton ordered the search for Booth to commence. As the night wore on, however, the President's breathing became shallower. At 7:22 A.M. on April 15, 1865, he was pronounced dead, at which point Stanton uttered his immortal words "Now, he belongs to the ages."

Following the fall that broke his leg, Booth made his way out of theater by slashing his knife at anyone who got in his way. Booth had meticulously planned his escape and had rode to the outskirts of Washington D.C. shortly after the assassination. When he reached the Navy Yard Bridge, which led out of the city, Booth managed to convince the guard Silas T. Cobb, who was under orders not to let anyone pass, to let him cross the bridge. Booth eventually met up with John Herold and the pair retrieved their weapons from Mary Surratt's house before visiting the house of Dr. Samuel Mudd, who would set Booth's broken leg. Booth and Herold, aided by other Confederate sympathizers hid out in a swamp for five days until it was determined they could safely cross the Potomac River into Virginia. The two managed to persist for twelve days until they were tracked down by Union soldiers at a farm in Virginia. Booth barricaded himself inside a barn and refused to surrender. Union soldier Boston Corbett shot Booth in the neck, paralyzing him. After being shot, soldiers dragged him to the barn steps where he died two hours later.

Lewis Powell, George Atzerdot, David Herold, and Mary Surratt were all eventually detained and sentenced to hang. Mary Surratt became the first woman in U.S. history to be hanged, though several of the jurors signed a petition requesting her pardon after it was too late. Dr. Samuel Mudd, who set the broken leg of the assassin, was sentenced to life in prison.

Task 1. Mark the statements T (True) or F (False)

1. John Wilkes Booth was once wandering through the rooms of White House hearing sobs and crying as he went. _____
2. John Wilkes Booth abandoned his original plan to kidnap President Lincoln. _____
3. Both Mary Surratt and John Wilkes Booth were Confederate sympathizers. _____
4. John Wilkes Booth intended to hide in a tavern. _____
5. Lincoln was fully protected in his presidential box. _____
6. Booth was seen to be hurt while escaping from the theater. _____
7. All conspirators carried out their assignments. _____
8. Secretary of State William Seward tried to run away from the attackers. _____
9. John Wilkes Booth was fatally wounded in the neck. _____
10. Mary Surratt was pardoned when several of the jurors signed a petition with the respective request. _____

Task 2. Circle the correct item

1. What did President Lincoln's dream foretell?
 - a. An unknown person's death
 - b. The East Room of the White House
 - c. His own death
 - d. The death of his son
2. Which of the following was NOT true about John Wilkes Booth?
 - a. He was an actor.
 - b. He sympathized with the South.
 - c. He did not really want to kill Lincoln.
 - d. He believed in slavery.
3. What does the word 'nefarious' mean in the following sentence: "To help in his nefarious plot, Booth recruited George Atzerdot to kill Johnson and David Herold and Louis Powell to kill Seward"?
 - a. old
 - b. successful
 - c. unlikely
 - d. evil
4. Why was David Herold needed in Booth's Plan?
 - a. To help George Atzerdot
 - b. To kill Vice-president Johnson
 - c. To help Louis Powell
 - d. To kill General Grant
5. Which of the following words best describes John Wilkes Booth as he entered Lincoln's private box at Ford's Theater?
 - a. Careless
 - b. Sad
 - c. Terrified
 - d. Opportunistic

6. How did John Wilkes Booth break his leg?
 - a. In the fight with Lincoln.
 - b. The passage doesn't say.
 - c. He caught the spur of his boot in a flag while leaping to the stage.
 - d. He was shot in the leg during his escape.
7. Which of the following DID NOT occur at the Petersen Boarding House?
 - a. Dr. Leale removed the blood clot.
 - b. Lincoln died.
 - c. Lincoln's son Robert arrived.
 - d. Mary Todd was removed from the scene.
8. Who uttered the famous quote, "Now he belongs to the Ages"
 - a. Robert Lincoln
 - b. Dr. Leale
 - c. John Wilkes Booth
 - d. Edwin M. Stanton
9. Why did John Wilkes Booth and David Herold visit the house of Dr. Mudd?
 - a. To treat Booth's broken leg
 - b. To cross the Potomac River
 - c. To plan their escape
 - d. To secure their weapons
10. Why did Mary Surratt become significant in history?
 - a. Some believed she actually shot Lincoln.
 - b. She helped tend to President Lincoln's wounds.
 - c. She was the first woman to be executed in America.
 - d. She was the first woman to vote.

Творча письмова робота 11 клас
Оберіть одну тему і висвітліть її у творі.

1. What kind of relationship do you have with your parents? Would you want to have the same relationship with your children? What would you do if your child had ideas and beliefs different from yours? Would you expect your child to do all the things you wished you had done?
2. In Ukraine does a person's social position depend solely on merit and achievement (as it purports to in the USA)? Is there such a thing as classless society? Would you prefer to belong to a cultural/social elite, or to be simply a member of the masses? Should we all aspire to equality?
3. Do you agree that scientists should be free to carry out experiments they like, regardless of utility, cost and ethics? What do you think are the main dangers of scientific advances? What laws do you think we need to protect societies from these dangers? Do you think science will (a) end the world (b) save the world or (c) do neither?