

Погоджено

на засіданні шкільного  
методичного об'єднання  
вчителів іноземних мов

Керівник методичного об'єднання

Данилюк Л.Д.

22.10.2015 р.

Затверджено

директор школи

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“ \_\_\_\_ ” \_\_\_\_\_ 2015 р.

Завдання I етапу  
Всеукраїнської олімпіади  
з англійської мови  
для учнів 8, 9, 11 класів  
на 2015/2016 н.р.

Вчителі:

Данилюк Л.Д.

**Тип I**  
**Тест**

**8 клас**  
**Варіант 2**

1. Alan is trying to cut .....on smoking these days.  
A. down B. in C. off
2. Why don't you take..... tennis? It will help you become fitter.  
A. on B. up C. in
3. The athlete was in pain but he carried.....the race.  
A. away with B. in on C. on with
4. Antony was taken.....by the news! He'd never expected it.  
A. aback B. in C. off
5. Can you hear the birds.....? Isn't it beautiful?  
  
A. to sing B. sing C. singing
6. Jill denied.....to him.  
A. of lying B. lying C. lies
7. I spent twice.....much on my holiday as you did on yours.  
A. the B. so C. as
8. The other applicant is.....experienced than Jane.  
A. much B. far C. less
9. I'm sorry to say he hasn't got.....better at Maths.  
A. any B. more C. a bit
10. Jack didn't mention it to Becky in order.....hurt her.  
A. to not B. not to C. as not

**Тип II**  
**Аудіювання**

From “**Wild Food Crops to be ‘Rescued’**” by Victoria Gill, *BBC News*, 2010

Scientists have announced a plan to collect and store the wild plant relatives of essential food crops, including wheat, rice, and potatoes. The project, coordinated by the Global Crop Diversity Trust, will collect and catalogue seeds from across the globe. The aim is to safeguard valuable genetic traits that the wild plants contain, which could be bred into crops to make them more hardy and versatile. This could help secure food supplies in the face of a changing climate.

All of the plant material collected will be stored in seed banks in the long term, but much of it will also be used in pre-breeding trials to find out if the wild varieties could be used to combat diseases that are already threatening food production. Dr Paul Smith is the head of the Millennium Seed Bank at London's Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, which is playing a key role in the project. "There is a real sense of urgency about this," he told BBC News. "For some of these species, we may just get this one bite of the cherry, because so many of them are already threatened [with extinction] in their natural habitats."

The hope is that the wild relatives of food crops will help plant-breeders to "correct for", not only a changing climate, but plant diseases and loss of viable agricultural land. Cary Fowler, executive director of the Global Crop Diversity Trust explained: "All our crops were originally developed from wild species- that's how farming began." But they were adapted from the plants best suited to the climates of the past. "Climate change means we need to go back to the wild to find those relatives of our crops that can thrive in the climates of the future."

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

1. Scientists haven't begun to collect anything yet.
2. Scientists will be collecting wild relatives of domesticated crops.
3. Many of these wild plants are in danger of dying out.
4. All of the seeds will be stored and studied as historical examples of genetic diversity.
5. The project's goal is to use the wild plants to genetically strengthen current crops.
6. The project will collect wild variants only of wheat, rice and potatoes.
7. The Millennium Seed Bank is the leader of the project.
8. Scientists will use the stored seeds to research solutions to current food-crop problems.
9. Dr. Smith feels that there is no reason to rush into this project.
10. This project could reverse the effects of climate change.

**Circle the correct item**

1. We can infer from the text that ...
  - a) food crops are weakening nowadays
  - b) there'll be less crops in the future
  - c) diseases will threaten the wild plants
  - d) farmers have to adjust to the changing climate.
2. The aim of the project is ...
  - a) to breed new crops
  - b) to safeguard the native traits of plants
  - c) to make the crops more versatile
  - d) to collect the seeds across the globe.
3. The key role in the project is played by ...
  - a) Dr Paul Smith
  - b) Millennium Seed Bank

- c) London's Royal Botanic Gardens
  - d) the wild relatives of food crops.
4. Food production is threatened because of the fact that ...
- a) crops are stored in the seed bank
  - b) crops are used in the pre-breeding trails
  - c) farmers can't combat the diseases
  - d) wild varieties are too numerous.
5. The next factors could help secure food supplies in the face of a changing climate best...
- a) hardy crops
  - b) versatile crops
  - c) wild plants
  - d) hardy and versatile crops.
6. According to the text, the reason why we can get only one bite of a cherry is...
- a) they are already threatened with extinction
  - b) they are already threatened in their natural habitats
  - c) we can't afford it
  - d) we can't find them.
7. The wild relatives of food crops will help plant-breeders mostly to "correct for"...
- a) changing climate
  - b) plant diseases
  - c) loss of viable agricultural land
  - d) plant diseases and loss of viable agricultural land.
8. Farming began with...
- a) adapted plants
  - b) the plants best suited to the climates of the past
  - c) adapted plants with the best genetic traits
  - d) wild species.
9. In the last paragraph "to go back to the wild" means...
- a) to watch more films about wildlife
  - b) to visit the forest more often
  - c) to take the best traits of the wild plants
  - d) to gather more wild crops.
10. Plant-breeders need to find the wild relatives of food crops that...
- a) could thrive in the climate of the past
  - b) have the best genetic traits
  - c) can thrive in the climates of the future
  - d) are suitable for our region.

1. What is the appeal of ‘soap operas’?

- Do you consider any of them to be successful artistically?
- Why do you think some people become involved in the lives of “soap operas” characters?

**Тип IV**  
**Усне мовлення**

1. What activities do you find enjoyable when you are by yourself? Why are these activities so pleasant to you? Do you feel it is important to have time for yourself? Why? What are your favourite leisure activities? Do you prefer spending your free time on your own or with your family and friends?

2. Many different languages are used around the world even within a single country. What foreign languages would you like to learn and why? How can a language help connect people from different parts of the world? How would the world be different if only one language was spoken throughout the world?

3. Every day millions of people visit video-hosting sites such as YouTube. Why have these sites become so popular? Do you or someone you know watch these clips? What kind of clips do you watch and why? What makes such sites different from television? Justify your opinion.

4. School uniforms are mandatory in some schools around the world, although certainly not in every school. If you were the headmaster of a school would you

demand your pupils to wear a uniform? Imagine the response of a student who could disagree with you. What would the student say? How would you respond to him/her?

5. Throughout most of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Music and Art were considered as important as Maths and Science. Some people are concerned that nowadays schools are placing less and less emphasis on studying these subjects. Do you think that students should be required to learn Music and Art at school? Why?/Why not? Will our society change if we stop learning them? Justify your opinion.

6. Imagine that one day you will have a career of an actor or an actress. What kind of character would you play? What types of production would you be in? If you could play any character in a theater performance or movie that you have seen, who would it be and why? Do you think you would enjoy this career?

7. Many students choose to attend schools or universities outside their home country. Why do some students study abroad? Could studying abroad be viewed as a waste of time? How can a student make the most out of his/her time abroad?

8. Having a pet is quite popular nowadays. Why do you think so many people are fond of keeping pets? What kinds of animals are best as pets? Why? Are there any animals that should not be kept as pets?

9. A hero is traditionally a person who, in the face of danger, adversity or weakness, displays courage and the will for self-sacrifice for some greater good of humanity. What traits define a hero for you? Does being in the right place at the right time make a hero or are people born that way? Who is your hero/heroine and why do you look up to him/her?

10. The world is becoming increasingly urbanized. Why are more and more people living in cities? In the future, do you think people will live in the countryside? Is living in a city a sustainable lifestyle? Justify your opinion.

11. Websites, magazines, and television shows are free to say almost everything about celebrities and public figures even if it's not true. Is this practice fair? Why is the public so fascinated with the private details of famous people's lives? Would you be willing to trade privacy for fame? Explain your reasons.

12. All schools have rules. What are some of the rules you have at your school? Which rules do you believe are necessary and which do you believe are unfair? What are the advantages and disadvantages of having rules? Have you ever been caught breaking any school rules?

13. Imagine you get to move into your own apartment tomorrow. What five things would you put in your apartment first? Do you think you would keep your apartment clean or messy? Why? Would you invite anyone to live with you or would you stay there alone? Why?

14. Discuss the quote "You never step into the same river twice." How do you interpret this quote? Do you think it is a true statement? Why or why not? How can you relate it to yourself?

15. We all try to avoid illness through healthy daily habits and diets. When we get ill, most of us go to the doctor for advice or prescription medicines. What preventative measures do you take to maintain your health? How do different cultures approach health care? Compare and contrast Ukrainian health care with another culture. In your opinion, do people rely too much on pharmaceuticals?

16. Parents often tell children, "Mind your manners". What do you think are examples of good manners/bad manners? Can manners affect your success in life? How? What is the best way to teach manners to children?

17. Do you think a universal language would be useful for modern life? Which language would you suggest as the common one? What are the disadvantages of having a universal language? How do you think knowing more than one language can affect your life?

18. "By failing to prepare, you are preparing to fail" is a popular saying. Describe a time when you spent a lot of time preparing for a project, job, or performance. How did you prepare? Were you successful because of your preparation? Can people be successful without being prepared?

19. If you could be in any TV show, which would it be? Would you be a new character or an existing one? How would you introduce yourself into the show? How would your presence affect the plot?

20. Franklin D. Roosevelt declared, "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself. What do you think of this quotation? What phobias do you have? How do you handle fear?

**Typ I**  
**Тест**

**9 клас**  
**Варіант 2**

1. It was rude ..... Emily not to call me to tell me she wasn't coming over for dinner.  
A. of B. from C. to
2. My little sister was born ..... Christmas Day.  
A. at B. in C. on
3. The Greens are not ..... from Thailand until next week.  
A. coming round B. coming back C. turning up
4. Why don't we meet for lunch ..... noon?  
A. on B. in C. at
5. We ran ..... paper at the office and had to order some more.  
A. over B. after C. out of



6. The cat was hiding ..... the bed.

A. in front of B. under C. over

7. It was extremely generous ..... you to let us use your cottage last weekend.

A. from B. to C. of

8. The government provided the victims of the flood ..... food and shelter.

A. by B. to C. with

9. Due to the heavy rainstorms, the football game was ..... until next Saturday.

A. put off B. turned down C. broken up

10. Would you like to pay in cash or ..... cheque?

A. in B. with C. by

**Тип II**  
**Аудіювання**

**9 клас**  
**Варіант 2**

**Text № 10**

A bell is a hollow, metal vessel in the shape of a cup with a clapper suspended inside. The bell rings with a clear, musical sound when the clapper strikes it. Bells serve many purposes, and their sound forms a familiar part of daily life. Church bells summon people to worship. Bells ring to announce important events such as 12 o'clock on New Year's Eve.

Bells like many other musical instruments originated in Asia. They were known in China in the 800's B.C. Archaeologists have found a richly ornamented Assyrian bronze bell, used for ceremonial purposes, that dates from the same period. In ancient Greece, the ringing of bells announced that freshly caught fish had arrived at the market. In times of war, bells rang to warn that enemies were approaching the city gates. In Rome, bells called the faithful to worship in the temples. Bell ringing also accompanied the funeral services of the emperors. Later, Celtic tribes, who were famous for their metal-casting techniques, bought bells from Asia to Northern Europe.

One of the oldest bells in Great Britain is the Bell of Saint Patrick's Will, at Belfast. Legend says that it belonged to St Patrick. Bellmakers often put the year the bell was cast on the bell. A bell in Drohndorf, Germany, dates back from 1098, and one in Pisa, Italy, is marked 1106. The size of bells increased in the 1400's.

Bells have always been closely associated with religious services. Since the 500's, Christians have used them to summon worshipers. Church bells often toll to announce a death. Bells have served many other purposes. In England during the Middle Ages, a bell rung at evening announced the curfew. For many years, town criers rang bells to attract attention to their notices. In many countries, people used bells in case of fire, to call city council meetings, and to remind citizens of tax deadlines. In pioneer days in America, bells warned of Indian attacks. Bells have often been used in musical compositions.

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

1. The bell rings with a clear, musical sound when the clapper strikes it.
2. Bells serve many purposes and their sound forms a familiar part of holiday life.

3. Church bells summon people to wedding ceremony.
4. Bells like many other musical instruments originated in Europe.
5. Bells were known in China in the 800's B.C.
6. In ancient Greece the ringing of bells announced that fruit and vegetables had arrived at the market.
7. Bells ringing accompanied the funeral services of the emperors.
8. One of the oldest bells in Great Britain is the Bell of Saint John's Will at Belfast.
9. Bells have always been closely associated with religious services.
10. Bells have often been used in theatres.

**Circle the correct item**

- 1) A bell is a hollow metal vessel in the shape ...
  - a) of a flower
  - b) of a cup
  - c) of a sphere
- 2) The bell rings with a clear musical ...
  - a) sound
  - b) volume
  - c) tune
- 3) Bells serve many ...
  - a) purposes
  - b) goals
  - c) aims
- 4) Church bells ... people to worship.
  - a) summon
  - b) invite
  - c) call
- 5) Bells like many other musical instruments ... in Asia.
  - a) came from
  - b) were invented
  - c) originated
- 6) In ancient Greece the ringing of bells announced that ...
  - a) a freshly caught fish had arrived at the market
  - b) the wedding ceremony had started
  - c) the ships had returned home
- 7) One of the oldest bells in Great Britain is the ...
  - a) Bell of St. John's Will
  - b) Bell of St. Patrick's Will
  - c) Bell of St. Peter's Will
- 8) Bellmakers often put the year the bell ... on the bell.
  - a) was made
  - b) was placed
  - c) was cast
- 9) Bells have always been closely associated with...
  - a) religious ceremonies
  - b) religious services
  - c) religious events
- 10) Bells have often been used in ...
  - a) musical compositions
  - b) operas
  - c) ballets

**Тип III**  
**Творча письмова робота**

**9 клас**  
**Варіант 2**

1. What is the appeal of ‘soap operas’? Do you consider any of them to be successful artistically? Why do you think some people become involved in the lives of “soap operas” characters?

**Тип IV**  
**Усне мовлення**

**9 клас**  
**Варіант 2**

1. What activities do you find enjoyable when you are by yourself? Why are these activities so pleasant to you? Do you feel it is important to have time for yourself? Why? What are your favourite leisure activities? Do you prefer spending your free time on your own or with your family and friends?

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humanity. What traits define a hero for you? Does being in the right place at the right time make a hero or are people born that way? Who is your hero/heroine and why do you look up to him/her?

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20. Franklin D. Roosevelt declared, "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself. What do you think of this quotation? What phobias do you have? How do you handle fear?

1. I.....go to Simon's party last week  
A. can B. may C. was allowed to
2. "Which of those boys is your brother?" "He's.....of the three."  
A. the tall B. taller C. the tallest
3. He got a job.....a postman, but he didn't like it.  
A. like B. as C. as if
4. The bank robbers made the cashier..... them all the money.  
A. to give B. giving C. give
5. ....to have been a dancer when she was young.  
A. It's believed B. She's believed C. She believes
6. Students who would like.....information should contact Mr. Barnes.  
A. farther B. further C. furthest
7. Our parents arrived.....than expected because their flight was delayed.  
A. later B. late C. latest
8. The older she gets,.....mature she becomes.  
A. the most B. more C. the more
9. Tracey is not so.....as Patricia in making cakes.  
A. more skilled B. skilled C. most skilled
10. This piece of fabric is.....more expensive because it is hand-woven.  
A. least B. half C. slightly

## Text № 16

From "**K2: A Trek to Danger's Doorstep**" by Graham Bowley, The New York Times, 2010

One day last June, I roped up to a porter and we leaped over crevasses until we reached the side of K2, the second-tallest mountain on earth and one of its deadliest. We scrambled up a few hundred yards to the Gilkey Memorial, a rocky, sandy promontory at K2 Base Camp that commemorates climbers who have died on K2's dangerous slopes.

The air was loud with the sound of ravens. Metal mess plates, punched with the names of some of the fallen climbers, tinkled gently in the breeze. About 12,000 feet above us, the top of the mountain was hidden by cloud; only its vast toes of black and brown rock were visible, stretching down onto the frigid boulder-strewn rubble of the Godwin-Austen Glacier a few hundred feet below.

It was just below freezing. Descending quickly, I tried not to look at the warren of rocks around me where some of the bodies, blasted by storms down K2's slopes, were buried. Parts of some of the bodies were visible, and occasionally I glimpsed a piece of ripped climbing suit or an old boot, or smelled something sickly on the air.

The experience must have affected one of my Balti porters, Abbas. Later, around midnight, he ran barefoot over the dangerous crevasses back toward the memorial, my porters told me, screaming to the dead that he belonged with them. A couple of the other porters held him down and brought him back to the tent. Believing he was possessed, they read the Koran to soothe him, but he bolted again.

At 5 a.m. when I lifted the flap of the mess tent, Abbas was asleep on a mat on the cold, stony floor, his hands and feet trussed. When he awoke, he was untied, and he rubbed his wrists groggily. He shook his head 'no' when I offered porridge and green tea. He staggered outside to the porters' shelter, a circle of blue-tarpaulin-covered stones where half a dozen porters were throwing down gasoline, lighting wisps of purple flames to warm themselves in the clear, freezing dawn.

I had finally realized my goal of reaching the base camp at K2, in the heart of the Karakoram Mountain range in northern Pakistan. Situated on the western edge of the Himalayas, the range contains one of the highest concentrations of the world's tallest peaks. My goal was to research a book about the climbers who challenge these slopes and in particular an accident on K2 in 2008 when 11 people died, one of the worst disasters in Himalayan mountaineering history. At 28,251 feet, K2 is almost 800 feet shorter than Mount Everest, the world's tallest mountain. But while Everest has been largely demythologized by a seemingly constant stream of films, books and magazine articles, K2 - distant and reclusive — has retained an aura of mystery and danger. Among hard-core mountaineers its ascent is considered a far greater achievement than Everest.

The statistics support this. In the 2009 season, some 450 climbers reached the top of Everest while none summited K2. But K2 is not just more challenging; it is also more deadly. By the end of the 2009 climbing season, only 296 people had ever conquered K2, and at least 77 had died trying, a much higher casualty rate than for Everest.

I thought about this as I stood awestruck that cold morning, staring up at K2's stark face, and contemplated whether Abbas, in his frenzy, understood something intrinsic about this mountain and its reputation for death.

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

1. K2 is the tallest mountain in the world.
2. There is a memorial at the K2 base camp to commemorate climbers who have died.
3. The text suggests that the porter, Abbas, was frightened because of the many deaths that have occurred on K2.
4. K2 is located in the Himalayas in northern Pakistan.
5. The author's goal was to reach the summit of K2.
6. No one successfully summited K2 in 2009.



7. The author believes that Mount Everest is a more difficult climb than K2.
8. K2 is over 28,000 feet tall.
9. The author suggests that K2 is not as dangerous as Everest.
10. The author of the article is unimpressed by K2.

**Circle the correct item**

1. K2 is ...
  - a) the tallest mountain in the world
  - b) the second tallest mountain in the world
  - c) the most famous mountain in the world
  - d) the name of a climbing competition in Pakistan
  
2. Why does the Gilkey Memorial exist?
  - a) To honor the first man to climb K2.
  - b) To mark the beginning of the ascent to K2's peak.
  - c) To serve as a shelter from bad weather.
  - d) To commemorate climbers who have died on K2.
  
3. In the rocks surrounding the base camp, the author sees ...
  - a) corpses and old climbing gear lost during past ascents
  - b) metal mess plates
  - c) porters arguing over whether or not to continue the ascent
  - d) tents and fires to keep the climbers warm
  
4. Abbas, one of the author's porters, was tied down to his mat because ...
  - a) he had stolen climbing gear from the author
  - b) he was feverish because of the cold and wanted to leave
  - c) he was disturbed by the sight of dead climbers
  - d) he was unable to make the ascent with the author
  
5. What was the author's primary motivation for journeying to K2?
  - a) He was doing research for a book on people's attempts to scale K2.
  - b) He planned to publish an article detailing his climbs to the base camps of K2 and Mount Everest.
  - c) He intended to reach the top of K2 and write a book about the achievement.
  - d) He hoped to honor the climbers who had died climbing K2.
  
6. Which of the following best sums up K2's reputation among mountaineers?
  - a) K2 is shorter and easier to summit than Mount Everest.
  - b) Even though K2's conditions are more challenging than those of Everest, more people successfully complete the climb.
  - c) K2 has an aura of mystery, though the climb is relatively risk-free.
  - d) K2, while shorter than Everest, is a more dangerous and deadly summit.
  
7. In this piece, the word 'concentrations' means ...
  - a) intense focusing
  - b) condensed groups
  - c) difficult challenges
  - d) geographical hazards
  
8. Which adjective best describes K2?
  - a) apromontory
  - b) mythological
  - c) murderous

d) perilous

9. In 2009, 450 people reached the top of Mount Everest, while only about ... had ever reached the top of K2.

- a) 200
- b) 100
- c) 400
- d) 300

10. At the end of the article the author wonders...

- a) if Abbas, his porter, had a good reason to fear the mountain
- b) if people are too intimidated by K2
- c) why so many people have died trying to climb K2
- d) if he will be able to reach the top of the mountain

### **Тип III** **Творча письмова робота**

**10 клас**  
**Варіант 2**

1. Teaching machines ranging from hand-help dictionaries to complete classroom systems, to a great extent replace the human teacher. Schools themselves may decline in importance when the home information system supplements or even supersedes traditional method of education. What do you think about it?

### **Тип IV**

1. What activities do you find enjoyable when you are by yourself? Why are these activities so pleasant to you? Do you feel it is important to have time for yourself? Why? What are your favourite leisure activities? Do you prefer spending your free time on your own or with your family and friends?

2. Many different languages are used around the world even within a single country. What foreign languages would you like to learn and why? How can a language help connect people from different parts of the world? How would the world be different if only one language was spoken throughout the world?

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5. Throughout most of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Music and Art were considered as important as Maths and Science. Some people are concerned that nowadays schools are placing less and less emphasis on studying these subjects. Do you think that students should be required to learn Music and Art at school? Why?/Why not? Will our society change if we stop learning them? Justify your opinion.

6. Imagine that one day you will have a career of an actor or an actress. What kind of character would you play? What types of production would you be in? If you could play any character in a theater performance or movie that you have seen, who would it be and why? Do you think you would enjoy this career?

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14. Discuss the quote "You never step into the same river twice." How do you interpret this quote? Do you think it is a true statement? Why or why not? How can you relate it to yourself?

15. We all try to avoid illness through healthy daily habits and diets. When we get ill, most of us go to the doctor for advice or prescription medicines. What preventative measures do you take to maintain your health? How do different cultures approach health care? Compare and contrast Ukrainian health care with another culture. In your opinion, do people rely too much on pharmaceuticals?

16. Parents often tell children, "Mind your manners". What do you think are examples of good manners/bad manners? Can manners affect your success in life? How? What is the best way to teach manners to children?

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18. "By failing to prepare, you are preparing to fail" is a popular saying. Describe a time when you spent a lot of time preparing for a project, job, or performance. How did you prepare? Were you successful because of your preparation? Can people be successful without being prepared?

19. If you could be in any TV show, which would it be? Would you be a new character or an existing one? How would you introduce yourself into the show? How would your presence affect the plot?

20. Franklin D. Roosevelt declared, "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself. What do you think of this quotation? What phobias do you have? How do you handle fear?

**Typ I**  
**Тест**

**11 клас**  
**Варіант 2**

1. They said that they ..... early next morning.  
A. had been leaving B. would leave C. had left
2. I wish you ..... stop arguing with your sister.  
A. had B. would C. wouldn't
3. You won't get a visa ..... you have your passport with you.  
A. if B. when C. unless
4. Alice ..... me that she was moving to Cornwall the following year.  
A. said B. told C. asked
5. If only I ..... more convincing at the audition! I would have got the part.  
A. were B. had been C. be
6. If you go to the bakery, ..... me some bread, please.  
A. buy B. will buy C. bought
7. .... you need a plumber, contact my brother-in-law.  
A. Would B. Had C. Should
8. Alan ..... to drive me into the city centre.  
A. agreed B. threatened C. ordered
9. Tim told me that he couldn't ..... one twin from the other.  
A. tell B. say C. ask
10. You can borrow the car ..... you put in some petrol before you bring it back.  
A. as long as B. suppose C. unless

**Тип II**  
**Аудіювання**

**11 клас**  
**Варіант 2**

**Text № 30**

**Life expectancy data packed with surprises**

Sarah Boseley, health editor 13 December, 2012

A girl born today in the UK can expect to live nearly to the age of 82 on average and her brother will live to 78. They would have a longer life in Andorra (85 and 79 respectively) but will live a little longer than in the US (81 and 76). If they lived in the Central African Republic, they would die in middle age (49 and 44). However, almost everywhere in the world, with the exception of countries such as Lesotho, which have experienced HIV and violence, life spans are lengthening. And the best news is that small children are much less likely to die than they were forty years ago. There has been a drop in deaths in under-fives of nearly 60%, from 16.4 million in 1970 to 6.8 million in 2010.

This last statistic provides justification for the enormous project that the Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) in Seattle has led over the past five years, involving nearly 500 researchers, to assess the global effects of disease. Knowing how many children die and from what cause allows the world to focus its efforts and resources on keeping them alive. There are many lessons to be learnt from the enormous database they have put together, which will help global organizations and individual governments to better care for us all.

The project was a big task and is not without controversy. IHME has been very radical in some of its methods. Where they did not have death registries or medical records, for instance, they have taken evidence from verbal autopsies – deciding the cause of death by an interview with the family. The most surprising result has been the malaria figure. IHME said 1.2 million die of the disease every year – twice as many as previously thought. The big increase is in adult deaths. It is commonly believed that malaria kills mostly children under five.

“The way I was taught as a doctor and everybody else is taught is that, in malarial areas, you become semi-immune as an adult,” said Dr Christopher Murray, IHME Director. “We originally went with that opinion but there has been a change as we have become more empirical, following the data. African doctors write on hospital records that adults are dying of malaria a lot.” But, he adds, their fever could be something else. The findings have led to further studies.

Although Margaret Chan, Director General of the World Health Organization, gave the IHME study a warm official welcome, some of the staff are cautious. “We need to be very careful in assessing the validity [of the figures],” said Colin Mathers, a senior scientist. “We need to wait to be persuaded by evidence.” His colleague Dr Tiers Boerma, Director of one WHO department, added: “People should understand that some of the numbers are very different and the WHO can’t go with any academic publication that states a different number.” However, said Mathers, “IHME has pushed the envelope with some of these analyses and that is stimulating”. One of the main themes, said Murray, was “incredibly rapid change in the main causes of death and the speed of that change is a lot faster than we expected it to be”.

Reduced fertility and longer life have led to a rise in the average age of the world’s population in a decade from 26 years old to almost 30. The change has been dramatic in Latin America, for instance, where countries like Brazil and Paraguay had life expectancy of below 30 in 1970 and almost 64 in 2010. That is a 35-year increase in the average age of death over four decades. “In a place like Brazil, the speed of change is so fast that most institutions are not able to deal with it,” Murray said.

A second factor is the move outside Africa from communicable diseases and the common causes of mother and baby deaths to what are sometimes termed “lifestyle” diseases, such as heart disease, stroke, diabetes and cancer – some of which have significant genetic triggers. That change has been particularly marked in Latin America, the Middle East and south-east and even south Asia, he said.

The third big finding was, Murray said, “a surprise to us”. There is a lot of disability and it has a big effect on people who are living longer but not healthier lives. “The main causes of disability are different from the ones that kill you,” he said. They were mental health problems, such as anxiety and depression, and disorders, such as arthritis and lower

back pain, anaemia, sight and hearing loss and skin disease. In addition, there was substance abuse. "The numbers for these are not going down over time," he said. "We are making no progress in reducing these conditions."

**Mark the statements true (T) or false (F)**

1. Life expectancy is increasing in every country in the world.
2. The number of deaths among under-fives has fallen by nearly ten million.
3. Life expectancy in the US is longer than in the UK.
4. More people die from malaria than was previously thought.
5. In 1970, Brazil had life expectancy of below 30 years.
6. The average age of the world's population has increased by almost four years in the past ten years.
7. Life expectancy is getting longer in every country in the world.
8. Fewer people die from "lifestyle" diseases than before.
9. The average age of the world's population is 40.
10. Progress is being made in reducing disabilities.

**Choose the best answer according to the text**

1. Why are life spans not increasing in certain countries?
  - a. Because of poverty and malaria;
  - b. Because of HIV and violence;
  - c. Because of politics and communicable diseases;
2. What is the average life expectancy for women in Andorra?
  - a. 85
  - b. 95
  - c. 75
3. Where are men expected to live longer?
  - a. In the UK
  - b. In Great Britain
  - c. In the US?
4. Why did the research team sometimes take evidence from verbal autopsies?
  - a. Because they are more reliable than official autopsies;
  - b. Because they had no death registries or medical records to refer to in those cases;
  - c. Because they wanted to keep up the efforts against HIV in Africa;
5. What is the average life expectancy for men in the Central African Republic?
  - a. 34
  - b. 44
  - c. 54
6. What was most surprising about the malaria figures?
  - a. Twice as many people die from it each year as previously thought.
  - b. Children under five no longer die from it.
  - c. Adults become semi-immune to malaria in malarial areas.
7. How many people die each year from malaria?
  - a. 4 thousand
  - b. 1.2 million
  - c. 1.6 million
8. What was life expectancy in Brazil in 1970?
  - a. Over 30



- b. Below 40
- c. Below 30

9. What is the connection between lifespan and disability?
- a. People who live longer are less likely to suffer from disabilities.
  - b. People who suffer from disabilities usually die younger.
  - c. People are living longer and are therefore more likely to suffer from disabilities.
10. What is life expectancy in Brazil now?
- a. Almost 64**
  - b. Almost 54
  - c. Above 30

**Тип III**  
**Творча письмова робота**

**11 клас**  
**Варіант 2**

1. Robert Burns wrote, “It’s the light of happiness when shining in the mind – that makes the day look bright to you and life seem good and kind. It’s the inner sunshine gives your world a smiling face – and helps you see the loveliness behind the commonplace”. How do you understand these words?

**Тип IV**  
**Усне мовлення**

**11 клас**  
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