**Одеський обласний інститут удосконалення вчителів**

**Науково-методичний центр післядипломної освіти вчителів іноземних мов**

**ІІ етап Всеукраїнської олімпіади з іноземних мов 2017-2018 н.р.**

**Англійська мова**

 **Reading 10**

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| ***Task 1*** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** |
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| ***Task 2*** | **8** | **9** | **10** | **11** | **12** | **13** |  |
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| ***Task 3*** | **14** | **15** | **16** | **17** | **18** |  |  |
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| ***Task 4*** | **19** | **20** | **21** | **22** | **23** |
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| ***Task 5*** | **24** | **25** | **26** | **27** |
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| **28** | **29** | **30** |
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***Task 1.*** *Read the article and match the best answer –* ***A****,* ***B,******C*** *or* ***D.******(7 points)***

**THE DAWN OF THE DIGITAL AGE**

These days computers are everywhere, and we don’t really think about them. But they’re actually a very recent invention and they have developed very quickly.

**1940s**

The first real electronic computers were developed in the 1940s. They were huge machines which filed whole rooms at universities and other research facilities. The world’s first digital computer that could store programs was called Baby and was built at Manchester University in England in 1948.

“Computers in the future may weigh no more than 1.5 tons”

-Popular Mechanics magazine, 1949

**1950s**

During the 1950s, computers first became available to a few large businesses. They were still huge machines, though, and very expensive. They used magnetic tape to input and store data.

**1960s**

**Moore’s Law**

In 1965, computer scientist Gordon Moore predicted that computers would double in power every two years. Until now, his law has proved to be correct.

New technology made computers much smaller and much cheaper. The minicomputer became available to even small businesses.

**1970s**

The first microprocessor was launched in 1971 and by the mid-seventies, the first personal computers appeared. These early PCs were still quite large and expensive and used cassette tapes to store data.

**1980s**

Personal computers became affordable and more widely available. At first, when you switched on your new PC, you got a blank screen with a cursor flashing in the top corner. Then, in 1985, Microsoft launched the Windows operating system, making computing easier for everyone.

By the late eighties, PCs were becoming smaller and more portable and laptops were now available. In 1989, Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web and the modern digital age really began.

1. ‘Baby’ was …

**A** a very large computer. **B** an extremely small computer. **C** a portable computer.

1. Moore’s Law describes how quickly computers become …

**A** smaller. **B** more powerful. **C** cheaper.

1. Early PCs stored information on …

**A** CDs. **B** memory sticks. **C** cassette tapes.

1. Computers became more affordable and widely available in the …

**A** 1960s **B** 1970s **C** 1980s

1. What happened when a computer was turned on in the 1980s?

**A** Windows would launch **B** the cursor would flash **C** The internet would connect

1. ‘Windows’ made computers …

**A** more affordable. **B** easier to use. **C** smaller.

1. The World Wide Web was invented …

**A** in the late eighties. **B** in the early eighties. **C** in 1985.

***Task 2.*** *Put the following text in logical order from* ***A-G****.* ***(6 points)*** *The final answer has been completed for you.*

1. ( ) The traditional diet of many Latin American countries is also very healthy. All meals include vegetables, beans, nuts and fruit. What’s more, people eat fish or chicken every day, and don’t eat much meat.
2. ( ) Unfortunately, the Western diet is becoming popular in other parts of the world too. To stop a global health problem, we need to learn from places where people still have healthy eating habits.
3. ( ) **The World’s Best Diets**

For many people in Western countries, food is a difficult topic. They know their Western diet with a lot of processed and fast food, contains too much salt, sugar, and fat. But to change eating habits takes time and clear information, and both can be difficult to find, especially when experts change their advice about what food is good and bad for you.

1. ( ) However, there are exceptions to the rule. Many people in France live long, healthy lives, but they eat some things that are not healthy. But in France food is important. People enjoy eating together and they don’t eat too much.
2. ( ) Japan is another place with good eating habits. It’s one of the countries in the world where people live the longest, healthiest lives. People there eat a lot of fish, vegetables, and fruit. Also, Japanese food looks good, and portions are small. People eat slowly, they eat less and really taste their food.
3. ( ) One example is the countries around the Mediterranean Sea in Europe. The traditional diet of this area is one of the world’s healthiest. People eat a lot of vegetables, beans, nuts and fruit, quite a lot of fish, some chicken, and not much meat. Unfortunately, many people in this region have lost their traditional food habits.

( *G* ) Perhaps a healthy diet is not just about ingredients, it’s also about how people eat.

***Task 3.*** *Read the text below and decide which answer (****A****,* ***B****,* ***C*** *or* ***D****) best fits each gap.* ***(5 points)***

**EATING WELL**

People today are probably more concerned about food than ever before. We worry about eating foods that contain too much fat or carbohydrates and so we cut **(14.) ………** on things like meat, bread, potatoes and dairy **(15.) ………** . The problem with making dramatic changes to our eating habits like these is that we may also be cutting out good **(16.) ………** of iron or other vitamins and minerals. Suddenly we start feeling tired and irritable.

The secret of a balanced diet is to reduce foods that are **(17.) ………** in cholesterol while, at the same time, eating those that are rich in calcium and iron like soy protein, sesame seeds, spinach and broccoli. Eating well does not mean that you should cut out all your favourite foods; it just means eating sensibly and trying to avoid too much **(18.) ………** food!

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A** | out | **B** | off | **C** | down | **D** | up |
|  | **A** | products | **B** | specimens | **C** | examples | **D** | samples |
|  | **A** | bases | **B** | origins | **C** | sources | **D** | causes |
|  | **A** | large | **B** | tall | **C** | high | **D** | big |
|  | **A** | rubbish | **B** | junk | **C** | trash | **D** | garbage |

***Task 4.*** *For questions 13- 24, read the text below and think of a word which best fits each gap.* ***(5 points)*** *Use only one word in each gap. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.*

**THE WORLD OF 1HE COMMERCIAL DIVER**

Being a commercial diver is a well-paid job. And **(19.) ………………………** needs to be, because diving is not an easy way to earn a living. The training is intense. In addition to having diving skills, divers need advanced training inusing heavy equipment, and have tobe able to perform skilled tasks underwater. They need to understand **(20)** **………………………** the human body works under pressure, and work as part of a team. But what kind of work do they do? All over the world, they regularly brave dark, deep waters to mend broken pipes or build and maintain oil platform. They lay underwater telephone cables and repair them when things go wrong. It's only in the last 40 years that this kind of work has **(21)** **………………………** possible in such deep water - and the dangers don't stop once the work is finished. Divers **(22) ………………………** to wait for hours in special chambers before they can return to the surface because of the effects of pressure on their bodies. Although it may seem sensible for companies nowadays to use robots to do deep diving work - after all, they don't need to breathe! - but it seems unlikely that they will ever take **(23)** ........ from real divers because robots cannot think for themselves in dangerous situations. Skilled divers will always be in demand.

***Task 5.*** *Read the text below. Use the word given* ***in capitals*** *to form* ***(7 points)*** *a word that fits in each gap.*

**MY CAREER**

All my family are professional musicians, but I was different. I wanted to change the world by becoming a scientist or an inventor. I persuaded my parents to buy me some laboratory **(24.) …………………………… (EQUIP)** so that I could do some experiments at home. This was not such a good idea! **(25.) …………………………… (FORTUNE)** Iwasn’t very good at science, and not at all **(26.) …………………………… (SKILL)** when it came to doing experiments. I remember when I made a **(27.) …………………………… (DISASTER)** attempt to create a new perfume for my friend. The **(28.) …………………………… (MIX)** of ingredients I used must have been wrong, because there was a small **(29.) …………………………… (EXPLODE)**, followed by a lot of smoke and a horrible smell. Alter that I decided to study properly to get the right qualifications to become a chemist. I had a big **(30.) …………………………… (ARGUE)** about it with my family who still wanted me to study music – but I won in the end.