**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 11**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Task 1*** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Task 2*** | **11** | **12** | **13** | **14** | **15** | **16** | **17** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Task 3*** | **18** | **19** | **20** |
|  |  |  |
| **21** | **22** | **23** | **24** |
|  |  |  |  |
| ***Task 4*** | **25** | **26** | **27** | **28** | **29** | **30** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

**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 11**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Task 1*** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Task 2*** | **11** | **12** | **13** | **14** | **15** | **16** | **17** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Task 3*** | **18** | **19** | **20** |
|  |  |  |
| **21** | **22** | **23** | **24** |
|  |  |  |  |
| ***Task 4*** | **25** | **26** | **27** | **28** | **29** | **30** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

***Task 1.*** *Read the magazine article. Decide if the statements* ***(1-10)*** *are* ***true*** *(T) or* ***false*** *(F).* ***(5 points)***

**THE BEATLES**

Although they broke up almost 50 years ago, the Beatles are still one of the most popular rock groups in the world! During the six years of their existence, they led a revolution in music. Over half a century later, their records still sell in millions every year.

* In 2014, Hollywood made a big new documentary film about the Beatles.... almost 50 years after they broke up!
* In 2013, a "new" Beatles album, "On air live at the BBC - part 2" was the group’s 31st top ten album in the USA!
* In 1996, six million Beatles albums were sold during the year. That would be a good score for a functioning band or group; but for a group that last played together in 1970, it was incredible!
* In Britain, a study recently showed that the Beatles are still one of the most popular groups with people over 15 years old; and they are still popular with teenagers too.

All over the world, teenagers know the tunes, and often some of the words too, of the Beatles’ most famous songs. *Yesterday, Penny Lane, Hey Jude* and *When I am Sixty-Four* are among the best known.

Among more recent pop groups, many big names such as Oasis, Blur or Foo Fighters - owe a lot to the Beatles, and they say so! In their album *the Masterplan,* Oasis did a new version of the Beatles’ song *I am the Walrus*.

However, there are also dozens of bands all over the world which do nothing but copy the Beatles. There is a band in England called the *Bootleg Beatles*, a band in America called the *Fab Four*, a Norwegian band called *Det Betales,* and even a band called *Museum* in Kazakhstan; and there are many more too!

The *Bootleg Beatles* now do over 100 shows a year, and they always bring in big audiences! Once, they filled the 10,000 seat Budokan stadium in Japan!

There are also dozens of Beatles conventions and Beatles weekends every year, in different parts of the world. The annual Beatle Fest in America (founded in 1974) attracts 20,000 fans each year!

In Britain, the Beatles are still a big tourist attraction. Thousands of people go to Liverpool every year, to see where it all began. In Liverpool, they can visit the Beatles’ museum, take a "Beatles’ Tour" of the city (seeing places like Penny Lane), or visit the house where Paul McCartney lived as a teenager.

So why did the Beatles become so popular in the sixties, and why are they still so popular today?

They became popular because they caught the spirit of a generation. Sixties teenagers were very different from fifties teenagers; they wanted to change things, and escape from the rather dull fifties. The Beatles came along, offering a new type of music, with new instruments (electric guitars). They were not the only group, of course; but they were the best, the most original. At first, they copied rock ‘n’ roll songs from America. These were not well-known in England at the time, but it was easy to get rock ‘n’ roll records in Liverpool, a busy port city at the time. Sailors brought the most popular records from America, and these became popular with young musicians in Liverpool. Then the Beatles began writing their own songs - and people liked them.

When they became popular, they did not stop doing new things; instead, they pushed back the frontiers of pop/rock music in all directions. And where they went, others followed.

Today people are still following them; and probably they will continue following for a long time to come.

Source: http://linguapress.com

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. The Beatles are still quite popular today.
 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 1. 6 million Beatles albums were sold in 1970.
 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 1. Oasis has recorded a Beatles’ song.
 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 1. The Beatles once filled Japan’s Budokan stadium.
 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 1. There is a Beatles Festival every year in the USA.
 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 1. Paul McCartney lived in Penny Lane when he was a teenager.
 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 1. Penny Lane is in Liverpool.
 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 1. The Beatles first become popular in the fifties.
 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 1. The Beatles always wrote their own songs.
 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 1. The Beatles continued to change rock music after they got popular.
 |  |  |

***Task 2.*** *Read the article and match the best answer –* ***A****,* ***B,******C*** *or* ***D.***

**TODAY'S TEENAGERS GROWING UP MORE SLOWLY**

A new study says today's teenagers are growing up more slowly than previous generations. Research from San Diego State University looked at data on teenage behavior from the past 40 years, between 1976 and 2016. It looked at surveys on 8 million teens from seven different countries. Researchers said that compared to teenagers from the 70s, 80s and 90s, today's teens, "are taking longer to engage in both the pleasures and the responsibilities of adulthood". Professor Jean Twenge said: "The whole developmental pathway has slowed down." She said today's 18-year-olds are living more like 15-year-olds used to live. She said teenagers are taking far fewer risks than they did before.

The researchers said today's teenagers are taking longer to do things their parents and grandparents did. They are older when they go on their first date, less likely to have a part-time job, and are less likely to drive. Professor Twenge said this is a, "slow life strategy". Researchers also found that more teenagers are spending longer living with their parents instead of renting their own room or apartment. One of the reasons for these behaviors is how much time teenagers spend online. The Internet is keeping teens on social media, looking at videos or playing games instead of living in the "real world". Another reason was parents who try and do too much for their children and protect them too much.

1. How many years of data did researchers look at?

a) 30

b) 40

c) 15

d) 10

1. Who did researchers compare today's teenagers to?

a) old people

b) people in their 20s

c) children

d) teenagers of the past

1. What are today's 18-year-olds more like?

a) babies

b) 15-year-old of the past

c) pensioners

d) parents

1. What kind of jobs are today's students less likely to do?

a) part-time jobs

b) poorly paid jobs

c) outdoor jobs

d) dirty jobs

1. What kind of strategy did a professor say today's students have?

a) a thoughtful strategy

b) a high-risk strategy

c) a good strategy

d) a slow-life strategy

1. Where did the article suggest teenagers are not living?

a) on the streets

b) in capital cites

c) with parents

d) in the real world

1. What do parents protect too much?

a) bank accounts

b) children

c) passwords

d) privacy

***Task 3.*** *Read this article, then use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits the space.* ***(7 points)***

**YOUR FUTURE IN THE MIRROR!**

The wicked queen in ‘Snow White’ had a magic mirror that told the truth. French scientists have gone one belter. They have a mirror that will present you with ugly **(18) ………………………** **(REAL)** - five years on. They have fashioned a looking glass that will offer a **(19) ………………………** **(REFLECT)** of the future, after years of no exercise and lots of junk food have taken their toll, according to New Scientist today. Researchers at Accenture Technology, near Nice, have devised a television screen with **(20) ………………………** **(POWER)** image-processing technology linked to spy cameras around the house that will monitor the time spent watching television and paying sly visits to the fridge. Software will assemble a picture of the **(21) ………………………** **(LIKE)** effects of the day’s diet and exercise. At the gig touch of a button, the computer-**(22) ………………………** **(POWER)** mirror will reveal the future you, five years on. One part of the program will calculate the extra **(23) ………………………** **(WEIGH)**. Another will contemplate the ravages of time on the face. The idea is to deliver a warning now: this is the digital mirror as personal **(24) ………………………** **(TRAIN)** and nutritional coach. ‘Technology can be quite persuasive,’ laboratory director Martin Illsey told the magazine.

© Guardian News & Media Ltd 2005

***Task 4.*** *Read the text below and decide which answer (****A, B, C*** *or* ***D****) best fits each space.* ***(6 points)***

**HORSES FOR COURSES**

American psychologists have been looking into how a child’s position in the family can affect his or her selected career.

It would appear that first-born and only children are more likely to be high achievers, **(25) …………**professions such as law, finance, engineering or medicine. According to Professor Frederick Leong, co-author of the psychologists’ report, the tendency is for them to head towards ‘cognitive and analytical’ work. Professor Leong puts this **(26) …………** to the fact that parents are likely to be more over-protective towards first-born or only children. Examples of famous names demonstrating this include many politicians.

Younger siblings, on the other hand, are more likely to be **(27) …………** to take up more creatively based or outdoor-based occupations, such as landscape gardening, fashion, music and art, as exemplified by Oscar Wilde, Yehudi Menuhin and Madonna.

Professor Leong’s overall explanation is that ‘parents typically **(28) …………** different demands on and have different expectations of children, depending on their birth order. Parents of only children may discourage physical or outdoor activities because they are more fearful of physical harm to their child. That, and the fact that they get more time and attention from their parents than children with siblings, may be why only children are more likely to be academic.’

He points out how the **(29) …………** often happens in larger families. ‘As they have more children, parents become more open and relaxed, and that may allow younger children to take more risks if the first-born or only child wants to be a poet, that may concern parents. But by the fourth child, parents may not **(30) …………** as much.’

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  **A** | pursuing | **B** | chasing | **C** | driving | **D** | tracking |
|  | **A** | on | **B** | up | **C** | down | **D** | over |
|  | **A** | destined | **B** | intended | **C** | designed | **D** | fated |
|  | **A** | rest | **B** | plant | **C** | fix | **D** | place |
|  | **A** | alternative | **B** | counter | **C** | converse | **D** | contrast |
|  | **A** | oppose | **B** | mind | **C** | dispute | **D** | contend |