**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**

 **Tape script Listening 11**

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| ***Task 1*** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** |  |
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| ***Task 2*** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** | **11** | **12** | **13** |
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| ***Task 3*** | **14** | **15** | **16** | **17** | **18** | **19** | **20** |
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| ***Task 4*** | **21** | **22** | **23** | **24** | **25** | **26** |
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***Task 1.*** *Listen to the radio program and decide if the sentences are* ***true (T)*** *or* ***false (F). (6 points)***

**IMAGINED LIVES**

I’m at Montacute House near Yeovil in Somerset, where an interesting exhibition has just opened. The title of the exhibition is Imagined Lives, and it consists of thirteen portraits from the National Portrait Gallery in London.

All of the portraits are from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Experts originally thought they were portraits of famous people including Queen Elizabeth I. But since

then, the identities of the people in the portraits have been questioned and now no-one knows for certain who these people really are.

To coincide with the exhibition, the National Portrait Gallery has asked some of today’s most successful authors to create an imaginary identity for each of the people in

the paintings. Writers such as Sir Terry Pratchett, Julian Fellowes and Tracy Chevalier have written short stories for the thirteen people who have lost their identities. Tracy Chevalier wrote the novel Girl With A Pearl Earring, which was inspired by a portrait by Johannes

Vermeer. Curiously, since she wrote her short story for the exhibition, the person in her painting has been identified by an art student. He is really Sir Robert Dudley, a close friend of Queen Elizabeth I.

It’s possible that one day we’ll discover the identities of the other twelve people in these portraits, but in some ways not knowing who they are makes them more interesting. It allows us to imagine their lives in the past, making history more real.

***Task 2*** *Listen to a conversation between Tom and Liz in a car and choose the correct* ***(6 points)*** *options to complete the sentences.*

**DRIVING DISTRACTIONS**

A: Yes, I will. No. That’s OK. Byeee.
B: I heard an interesting news item on the radio yesterday.
A: Oh yes?
B: It was an interview with a man from the ministry of transport who’d done a survey about the things that distract drivers. You know ... things that can cause car accidents.
A: What did he say?
B: Well, he said that more than half the people he’d interviewed thought sending text messages was the main reason for losing concentration while driving.
A: Isn’t it illegal to text and drive at the same time?
B: Yes, it is. But people still do it. He also said that four in ten people believed talking on the phone was a distraction.
A: That’s not surprising. I’m always seeing people on the phone while they’re driving.
B: He said ... and this is the interesting part ... he said that passengers shouldn’t make phone calls while they’re in a car.
A: Why not? They aren’t driving.
B: No. But apparently drivers lose concentration because they’re trying to imagine what the other person in the phone conversation is saying.
A: Ah! You mean like just now? When Mike phoned?
B: For example.
A: And what do you imagine he said?
B: I think he asked if you could go to work on Saturday.
A: Maybe.
B: And I think you said you would.
A: Keep your eye on the road.

***Task 3.*** *Listen to the talk and complete the sentences with the words from the box below.* ***(6 points)*** *Not all of the words will be used*

**AN INTERNATIONAL LAW**

Type the name Murphy - that’s M-U-R-P-H-Y - into an Internet search engine, and the first result you’ll get will probably be Murphy’s Law. Murphy’s Law is the principle that if something can possibly go wrong, then it definitely will go wrong. Murphy’s Law, which over the years has become an international term, is usually associated with the American engineer Edward Murphy who lived from 1918 to 1990. He worked on experiments for the United States Air Force and referred to the principle when his experiments didn’t work properly. Soon the principle was given his name.
You can use the term Murphy’s Law in lots of different situations. For example, if you have to choose which queue to stand in at an airport or in a bank then you will inevitably always choose to stand in the queue that is the slowest. It’s Murphy’s Law.
If you’re a pessimist like me, then you can usually refer to Murphy’s Law several times a day. A pessimist is the opposite of an optimist. We always see the negative side of things rather than the positive. The glass is always half empty rather than half full. I would love to be an optimist, but the concept scares me. I’m sure that if I became an optimist then something would immediately go wrong. It’s Murphy’s Law.

***Task 4.*** *Listen to someone talking about making decisions and decide if the sentences are* ***(6 points)*** *true* ***(T)*** *or false* ***(F)****.*

**DECISION TIME**

Napoleon Bonaparte once said: ‘Nothing is more difficult, and therefore more precious, than to be able to decide’.
We all make decisions every day of our lives. Some decisions are more important than others. Deciding between tea and coffee for breakfast isn’t as important as deciding on the quickest way to get to work, which isn’t as important as deciding between two jobs.
We are all afraid of making the wrong decision, or making a bad decision, which is a very different thing. How many times do you say to yourself: ‘If I’d done X then Y wouldn’t have happened’ or ‘If I hadn’t done X then Y would’ve happened’?
The word ‘decide’ comes from the Latin decidere which means to cut off. Usually, when we make decisions we look at the options and eliminate or ‘cut off’ the ones we don’t think are best. Some people make a list of the advantages and disadvantages of each option. Some people prefer other people to make the decision for them. And then there are other people who prefer a more random method such as tossing a coin. Heads it’s coffee, tails it’s tea.
Hopefully today’s world leaders agree with Napoleon’s view of decisions and won’t toss a coin. But deciding how to make a decision can also be a difficult decision.

But some research shows that 30 minutes of exercise, such as walking, three times a week still has some health benefits.

**A:** And is walking okay or do we need to do something more energetic?
**B:** Of course, what exercise is best for you depends on how old you are and how healthy you are. Some experts say that ideally you should include some exercise that raises your heart rate and makes you out of breath, such as running.

**A:** And what are the benefits of regular exercise?

**B:** Most people know that if you exercise regularly, you can reduce the risk of many illnesses such as heart disease. You’ll also have more energy. Many offices now have gyms because employees who exercise at work are happier and more productive. Exercise could even help you live longer. According to a recent study, men in their fifties who exercise at least three times a week live 2.3 years longer than those men who do no exercise at all.

***Task 5.*** *Listen to a radio program and complete the phrases with the adjectives in the box.* ***(8 points)***

**THE GREATEST MATCH**

A: Today I’m with our tennis commentator, Josh Walters, to answer some of your questions. The first question is from Janet. She asks: What’s the greatest tennis match of all time?
B: That’s a difficult question, but for me personally, the answer is the 2008 Wimbledon final between Roger Federer and Rafael Nadal.
A: Ah, that’s interesting. I thought you were going to say the 1980 final between Bjorn Borg and John McEnroe.
B: That was good too, but for me the 2008 final was even better. It was a classic battle between the cool Swiss champion and the passionate young Spaniard. The two players had met in the 2007 final which Federer had won. Everyone was wondering if Nadal could win this time.
A: I remember it was a very long match.
B: That’s right. It lasted four hours and 58 minutes, the longest men’s final ever. And the weather didn’t help. Rain stopped play twice. It was windy and at the end there wasn’t much light. I think everyone there felt that they were watching a historic match.
A: And everyone watching on television around the world.
B: Yes. It was an exciting match right up to the end when Nadal finally beat Federer 6-4, 6-4, 6-7, 6-7, 9-7 and won his first Wimbledon title. That was the greatest tennis match of all time in my opinion.