

Task 1.**(6 points)**

Read the text below. For questions (1-6) choose the best answer (A, B, C or D).

The \$64,000 Question, which began in the 1955, was the first really big television game show. It attracted huge audiences in the United States and everywhere else it was shown. It counted amongst its winners a housewife, an eleven-year-old boy, a jockey, a shoemaker, a policeman and a psychiatrist named Dr Joyce Brothers, who later had her own television programme giving advice to viewers.

The show was really little more than a television version of a 1940s radio programme called *The \$64 Dollar Question*. Contestants who claimed to be experts in particular categories answered questions on their chosen field. Each time they answered a question correctly their money doubled. The more questions they answered, the more money they could potentially win, but the questions got tougher at each level. Players who made it all the way to *The \$64,000 Question* could bring an expert along with them for help, though. For the highest level questions, players were escorted to 'Isolation Booths' by pretty assistants.

Inside the booths, the contestants could not hear the nervous audience's gasps and whispered speculation about the answers. The TV cameras always focused on the players' anxious faces as they tried to find the answer to the question. If they did manage to answer correctly, they came back to the show the following week to answer a question at the next highest level. There was only one question per contestant in each episode of the programme and this meant that there was always a mixture of veterans who had survived for many months and inexperienced contestants who were just starting out at the lowest level.

The game began with stakes of just one dollar. Shiny new Cadillacs were the consolation prizes for players who lost at the \$8,000 level and for those poor the \$64,000 losers, there was a \$4,000 prize to take the sting out of coming so close, but not close enough. Eventually, the producers made it possible to win more than the usual \$64,000 and the best players could go on to compete in the show's even bigger money companion, called *The \$64,000 Challenge*. The eleven-year-old contestant appeared on both and won \$192,000 for his efforts.

The \$64,000 Question set the pattern for countless other television game shows but was eventually taken off the air in 1958. It had real people winning incredible sums of money while audiences tested their own knowledge and intelligence and, more importantly, empathised with the triumphs and tragedies of each of the contestants. In that sense, it was also the predecessor of the reality shows that many people still love to watch today.

1. What kind of people were successful on *The \$64,000 Question*?
 - A. People who were experts of some kind.
 - B. All sorts of people.
 - C. Mainly women.
 - D. Mainly men and boys.
2. What differences were there between *The \$64 Question* and *The \$64,000 Question*?
 - A. *The \$64,000 Question* was shown on television.
 - B. *The \$64,000 Question*, the players said what kinds of questions they wanted to answer.
 - C. *The \$64,000 Question*, the players were not eliminated if they didn't answer correctly.
 - D. *The \$64,000 Question*, the players could bring someone with them to give them advice.
3. Why did the contestants have to go into isolation booths?
 - A. So that the TV cameras could show how worried they looked.
 - B. So that they could concentrate properly.
 - C. So that they wouldn't hear the answer to the question.
 - D. So that they could consult the person they had brought with them in private.
4. What happened if a contestant couldn't answer the \$64,000 question correctly?
 - A. They were asked another question that was less difficult.
 - B. They were given a dollar and told not to come back again.
 - C. They had a chance to win a luxury Cadillac car.
 - D. They got a smaller amount of money to make them feel better.
5. What does the underlined word 'both' refer to?

- A. Two television networks.
 - B. Two television programmes.
 - C. Two questions.
 - D. Two prizes.
6. What does the writer of the article think about *The \$64,000 Question*?
- A. It was a good thing that it didn't continue for very long.
 - B. It is to blame for the many reality shows that are on TV now.
 - C. People won too much money and the questions were too hard.
 - D. It had many good qualities.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Task 2.

(9 points)

Read a newspaper article about drugs and the way they affect teens' life.

Some sentences have been removed from the text.

Choose from the list (A-J) the most appropriate sentence for each gap (7—15) in the article

There is an extra sentence you do not need to use.

DRUGS AROUND US

What do you think of when you think about drugs? Heroin? Cocaine? (7) ____ They affect our lives more than we think and in more ways than one. Alcohol and tobacco are so common that we never remind ourselves that they are drugs, too they are addictive, and harmful. When I mention tobacco, I am talking about smokeless tobacco as well as cigarettes. (8) _____

Certain brands of chewing tobacco have as much nicotine in one can as a pack of cigarettes. You know what really upsets me? People who criticize those who smoke but can't go through a day without a dip themselves. However, I'm not saying it is okay to smoke. (9) _____

Another subject that gets to me is all the athletes, both amateur and professional, who use these drugs. High school students have training rules; when they break them by going to a party and drinking, or sitting around at home smoking a cigarette they are not only hurting themselves but their team as well (10) _____. Is it really fair to them?

Then there is always the other side. (11) _____. They are role models. Whether you are a high-school basketball player in a small town or a professional football player, there are kids out there who look up to you. (12) _____. Many athletes argue that they didn't ask for it to be this way, but it is. It isn't something you simply decide on.

Really, what do these drugs have to offer? (13) _____. Chewing tobacco causes mouth cancer and gum disease. Alcohol can cause cirrhosis (destruction of the liver). (14) _____. Blurred vision and slow reflexes can result while you are under the influence of alcohol. It scares me to think about the price we pay, and for what — a good time, fitting in? Why do we do this to ourselves? (15) _____. It is your job to decide how they will affect yours.

- A. Athletes are looked up to a great deal.
- B. The nervous system is affected also.
- C. Usually we think about these illegal, hard drugs, but what about those being used around us every day?
- D. What about those athletes who follow the rules, and choose to give up that "good time" everyone tells them they are missing out on?
- E. Many people feel chewing isn't nearly as bad as smoking, but I think it is.
- F. Your actions could have a major effect on their lives.
- G. Cigarette packs have warnings on them.
- H. Let's just think about it for a second: smoking causes lung cancer, teeth discoloration, and bad breath.
- I. Smoking not only hurts the smoker, but also the people around them because of second-hand smoke.
- J. We all have a choice about how drugs will affect our lives.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Task 3.**(10 points)***Read the text below and mark the sentences **true (T)** or **false (F)**.*

The suffragette movement started in the middle of the 19th century. Women demanded not only the right to vote, but also better education for girls. However, there was strong opposition. Many men argued that women were less intelligent and more emotional than men, and therefore could not make important decisions.

The first suffragettes believed in being legal and peaceful. They used to write letters to Parliament and organize petitions. Nothing happened. Nobody noticed them. By 1903, a woman called Emmeline Pankhurst and her daughters Christabel and Sylvia decided they needed publicity for their cause. They encouraged women to break the law. Soon the newspapers were full of shocking stories about these new-style suffragettes.

They marched through the streets. They used to paint VOTES FOR WOMEN on walls, and break shop windows. Some women chained themselves to the railings outside Parliament and 10 Downing Street. They had to be very courageous, because angry crowds came and threw tomatoes, eggs, and flour at them. Many women went to prison. There they refused to eat, and so prison officers used rubber tubes to force food into them. The most shocking event was on Derby Day in June 1913. A suffragette called Emily Davidson ran in front of the King's horse and was killed. She was the first martyr for the cause.

Gradually, opinion changed. Many members of Parliament now wanted votes for women, but still nothing happened. During the First World War, women had to do men's jobs, and they did them well. It was only after this that women aged thirty and over got the vote. Ten more years passed before, in 1928, women of twenty-one could vote.

16. Suffragettes began their actions 50 years ago.
17. Women wanted to vote in elections.
18. Many men said women were too emotional to make important decisions.
19. At first suffragettes acted peacefully.
20. Writing letters was very successful.
21. Sylvia Pankhurst was a suffragette.
22. Some women went to prison.
23. Emily Pankhurst was killed by a horse.
24. Women did men's jobs well during the war.
25. In 1928, women aged 21 and over could vote.

<i>T</i>	<i>F</i>

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.**Task 4.****(5 points)***Read a magazine article about elephants and put the verbs into the correct tense form**Write your answers in the boxes below the text.***A STRUGGLE TO SURVIVE**

Once, elephants were found all over Europe, Asia, and North America. Today, there are a few wild elephants in India, but only Africa has large herds of these six-ton animals. Yet, even in Africa, elephants are in danger.

For a long time, elephants (26) ____ (hunt) for their ivory tusks. The "white gold," another name for ivory, (27) ____ (use) to make jewelry and carvings. In 1977, the government of Kenya passed a law (28) ____ (ban) elephant hunting. Half of the country's elephants (29) ____ (kill) off in five years. But the ban did not keep poachers from (30) ... (break) the law. Some poachers kill the animals (31) ____ (get) elephant tails for bracelets. Others only want heads to put on a wall.

But there is another, greater problem (32) ____ (face) the African elephant. Every year there are more and more people in need of land to farm. An elephant eats about 135 kilograms of plants each day, and a herd may include as many as 100 elephants.

There is just not enough land for both farmers and elephants to use. So African elephants must run from poachers and look for land on which (33) ____ (live).

Reading 11

Англійська мова

Шифр

In one area in Kenya, several thousand elephants (34) _____ (trample) and ate farmers' crops. The government tried to drive them away with helicopters, but the elephants came back. Finally, it was necessary (35) _____ (shoot) some of the elephants in order to drive the others off the farmland.

26.	
27.	
28.	
29.	
30.	
31.	
32.	
33.	
34.	
35.	

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.