

ОЛІМПІАДА. АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА. 10 КЛАС
ВАРІАНТ 1

29 жовтня 2025

Завдання № 1

Завдання з вибором правильних відповідей у групі

Read the text and choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Megacities

In 1800, only 3% of the world's population lived in cities, a figure that had multiplied almost sixteen-fold to 47% by the end of the twentieth century. In 1950, there were 83 cities with populations exceeding one million; by 2007, this number had risen to 468. The term 'megacity' was first used as far back as the early 1960s by French geographer Jean Gottman to describe the north-eastern United States. The term is used more widely now and is defined as an urban area with more than 10 million people living closely together. A megacity can be a single area, or several areas that merge to make one huge area known as a megalopolis. As of March 2013, there were 28 megacities in the world.

Megacities are the result of the process of urbanization. When cities started to become crowded, people who could afford moved out into the suburbs at the edge of the city. Then, when the suburbs started attracting too many people, people moved further out into villages and the countryside. It was important that they were still close enough to the city to be able to commute comfortably every day, though. For this reason, the countryside was growing in popularity for the first time since industrialization in the nineteenth century. London, for example, lost 15% of its population between 1950 and 1970, and Detroit in the USA lost 47%.

However, movement away from cities does not mean the end of the city. Far from it, in fact. The city continues to spread, and from the old city develops a greater metropolitan area. And with the passing of time these grow into megacities with millions of people. Currently, the world's six greatest megacities are all to be found in Asia. The largest of these is the Tokyo-Yokohama area, home to 37 million people, followed by, in order, the Indonesian capital of Jakarta, Seoul-Incheon, Delhi, Shanghai, and Manila in the Philippines.

In the ancient world, Rome with its one million inhabitants was a megacity. And today, London could be considered one. Although the capital of the UK was one of the world's first modern cities of a million people, it is not on the list of megacities. In fact, the only western urban areas among the world's biggest megacities are now Los Angeles and Paris. The fastest-growing cities in the last decade have all been in the developing world and this trend looks likely to continue. It is expected that by the year 2030, 60% of the world's population will be living in megacities.

Megacities have several things in common, mainly the problems they all experience. Among these are high traffic levels resulting in bad pollution, housing problems, and various social problems such as unemployment. Often the huge division of wealth in such cities means that the only affordable housing is unplanned and illegal. However, large population numbers alone do not create these problems: city problems are thought to be caused mostly by weak and ineffective city governments. Despite the fact that megacities are increasingly more common in the developing world, the developed world needs to pay attention to them. What happens in the megacities of the developing world may shape the rest of the world. And that's something for us all to think about.

1. The word 'megacity' was initially used

- ☐ to describe several crowded cities in the world.
- ☐ to describe places of fewer than ten million people.
- ☒ by a European to describe somewhere in the United States.
- ☐ by an American to describe a European city made up of smaller cities.

2. More people began living in the suburbs because

- ☒ cities had too many people. ☐ villages were too expensive.
- ☐ industry there improved greatly. ☐ the countryside had too few people.

3. The writer says that

- ☐ Jakarta is the world's third-biggest megacity.
- ☐ the world's smaller cities are not growing at a fast rate
- ☒ the world's top megacities are on the same continent.
- ☐ Tokyo has only recently become the world's biggest megacity.

4. According to the writer, the megacities of the future

- ☐ will probably include London. ☐ will no longer include Rome.
- ☒ will be home to most of the world's people.
- ☐ will be in both the developed and developing world.

5. What does the writer say is the reason for most problems in megacities?

- ☐ rich people ☒ bad management ☐ unplanned housing
- ☐ unemployed people

Завдання № 2

Завдання на встановлення відповідності

Read the article about the culture of Great Britain. Five sentences have been removed. Choose from the sentences A–G the one which fits each gap (1–5). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Life in modern Britain

If you find yourself going to any country to study or on business, it's useful to know a little bit about the people before you get there. This could help avoid any embarrassing mistakes. **0 G** But remember that no matter what the cultural guides say, you should not assume that all British people you meet will be the same.

The British have always been known for their 'stiff upper lip'. As a nation, the British tend not to use superlatives and may not seem terribly lively when they speak. **1 ____** It's just that they choose not to display them in public. They are generally not keen on showing their feelings, so unless you know someone well, they may not like it if you put your arm around their shoulder. You'll also see that the British prefer to keep a considerable distance between themselves and the person to whom they are speaking.

Privacy is very important to British people. They will probably not give you a tour of their home, and, in fact, may keep most doors closed. They expect visitors to respect their privacy. **2 ____** Even close friends do not cross the line by enquiring about someone's financial situation or relationships.

There is a proper way to act in most situations and the British do not like to break the rules. Take body language as an example. The British are generally more controlled in their body language and hand gestures while speaking, than say, North and South Americans and Southern Europeans. **3 ____** Friendships take longer to build but once established they may last over time and distance.

The British exchange presents between family members and close friends for birthdays and Christmas. The present need not be expensive, but it should demonstrate an attempt to find something related to that person's interests. Also, if you are invited to someone's home, it is normal to take along a box of good quality chocolates, some wine, or flowers. **4 ____**

British people enjoy entertaining people in their homes. Although Brits value people being on time, you may arrive 10–15 minutes later than invited to dinner. However, if you are meeting friends at a restaurant, you should not be late. Traditionally, it's considered bad manners to rest your elbows on the table. **5 ____** If invited to a meal at a restaurant, the person who extended the invitation may offer to pay.

Remember, it takes time to get to know a country and its people and the best thing to do is keep your eyes and ears open. And above all else, as the British themselves would say, keep calm and carry on!

- | | | | |
|----------|---|----------|--|
| Б | 1 | A | For this reason, they may initially seem less open. |
| В | 2 | Б | This does not mean that they do not have strong emotions. |
| А | 3 | В | This also includes not asking personal questions. |
| Д | 4 | Г | Younger people, however, are a lot more relaxed about this, especially for less formal dining. |
| Г | 5 | Г | It's best not to do this in public places. |
| | | Д | And unlike many other cultures, gifts are usually opened when received. |
| | | Е | And nowhere is this more the case than in Britain. |

Завдання № 3

Завдання з вибором правильних відповідей у групі

For questions 1–13, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

Slacklining

Slacklining is a new outdoor (1) which has become quite popular in London's parks. All you need if you want to (2) a go at slacklining is two trees about fifteen metres (3), a five centimetre wide strap of around the same length and the equipment to (4) the strap to the trees.

The slackline is not a rope, but a flat piece of strong webbing material. The (5) is that you try to walk along the line without (6) your balance. As the line is usually (7) about a metre or so above the ground, there is no (8) risk of injury if you don't (9) to stay on the line. Other street sports, such as skateboarding and parkour are much more dangerous.

Basically, slacklining (10) quite a lot of practice, but it is something that you can learn to do. At first, most people like to (11) on to a friend's hand until they get used to the feeling of the moving line under their feet. Typically, as (12) as they let go of their friend, however, they (13) It's harder than it looks, but most people get there in the end, and more experienced slackliners even learn to do tricks.

1. ☒ activity ☐ adventure ☐ opportunity ☐ enterprise
2. ☐ make ☐ get ☐ put ☒ have
3. ☐ between ☒ apart ☐ separate ☐ among
4. ☐ join ☒ attach ☐ unite ☐ stick
5. ☒ aim ☐ target ☐ plan ☐ schedule
6. ☐ dropping ☐ missing ☒ losing ☐ slipping
7. ☒ positioned ☐ stood ☐ settled ☐ arranged
8. ☐ deep ☒ great ☐ wide ☐ tall
9. ☐ realise ☐ achieve ☒ manage ☐ succeed
10. ☐ asks ☐ requests ☐ calls ☒ requires
11. ☐ keep ☒ hold ☐ touch ☐ stay
12. ☐ long ☐ well ☐ fast ☒ soon
13. ☒ fall off ☐ trip over ☐ knock down ☐ pull out