

ОЛІМПІАДА. АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА. 10 КЛАС
ДОДАТКОВИЙ ТУР

08 листопада 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.

Reuters – bringing you the news

Thomson Reuters is one of the world's biggest suppliers of news and financial information. Formerly known as Reuters Group PLC, it has a worldwide network of 2,000 journalists and provides news stories, photographs, and video to newspapers, television, and internet sites. Although it is most commonly known as a press agency, in fact Reuters makes most of its profits through giving financial information such as currency rates and stock prices to bankers and investors all over the world.

The history of Reuters goes hand in hand with improvements in communication technology. Reuters was established by Paul Julius von Reuter. Originally a bookseller in Germany, he set up a service using carrier pigeons to fly stock prices between Aachen in Germany, where the German telegraph line ended, and Brussels in Belgium, where the Belgian telegraph line began. In 1851, London had an important place in the global telegraphic network and due to this, Reuter moved to an office near the London stock exchange. From there, he could supply investors in London and Paris with stock prices over the new Dover–Calais telegraph line. The service grew to include news items, and by the late 1850s, he had offices throughout Europe.

As overland and undersea cables were laid, Reuter's business grew and began to operate in the Far East in 1872 and South America in 1874. Reuter was the first to publish some groundbreaking news items, for example, it was the first in Europe to announce President Lincoln's death in 1865. Reuter retired in 1872 and the company changed its name to Reuters Ltd. In 1923, Reuters began to use teleprinters to distribute news to London newspapers and to supply news to Europe.

Reuters was restructured in 1941 in order to maintain its independence as a press agency. At the same time, in the face of competition from American agencies after World War Two, Reuters increased its financial information services. In 1964, Reuters introduced Stockmaster, which transmitted stock information from around the world onto computer screens. In 1973, the launch of the Reuters monitor created an electronic marketplace for foreign currency by displaying currency rates in real time. Reuters expanded this to include news and other financial information. This was followed by the Reuters monitor dealing service in 1981, which allowed foreign currency traders to trade directly from their own computer.

In the 1990s, Reuters continued to develop information systems including multimedia and online services. It bought a number of companies, including a television company which was called Reuters Television. Reuters Television provides news, sports, business, and entertainment via satellite to broadcasters in more than 90 countries. Today's Reuters is still based on its 'trust principles', which state that news and information from the company must be independent and objective. Reuters' journalists have to provide accurate and clear descriptions of events so that individuals, organizations, and governments can make their own decisions based on facts. Reuters merged with Thomson's financial information division in 2007 and, as a result, its new name is Thomson Reuters. It remains a leader in what has become a multi-billion-dollar industry.

1. Reuters is best known

- ☐ for its wide network of journalists. ☐ as a financial information service. ☐ for the advice it gives to investors.
- ☒ as a global news agency.

2. Paul Reuter moved to London because

- ☐ he wanted to be near the stock market. ☐ telegraphic services in Germany had finished.
- ☐ he could supply stock prices over the new line. ☒ London was important in the telegraphic network.

3. The company's business increased when

- ☐ Paul Reuter retired. ☐ the teleprinter was invented. ☒ cables were laid across the continents.
- ☐ it announced the death of President Lincoln.

4. The company developed its financial services because

- ☒ of increased competition. ☐ it introduced Stockmaster. ☐ trading in foreign currency increased.
- ☐ of pressure from the electronic marketplace.

5. Reuters grew due to its

- ☒ buying other companies ☐ using satellites to send information. ☐ providing accurate and clear descriptions of events.
- ☐ increasing the number of journalists working for it.

Завдання № 2

Завдання з вибором правильних відповідей у групі

Read the article .For questions 1-5,choose the correct answer.

Mudlarking in London

Few hobbies combine collecting Roman artefacts, medieval coins, and discovering bodies. But the very British hobby of mudlarking is making a comeback.

During the last few years, Mudlarking has become a popular pastime in London. It involves going to the River Thames at low tide and digging in the mud for valuable objects. A person who goes mudlarking is called a mudlark.

Mudlarking has its origins in 18th-century London. But in those days, it wasn't a hobby at all. It was actually a way for many children – and those too old to be employed – to survive. This was at a time when there were hardly any bridges crossing the river, so most people caught boats across. Getting on and off the boats, people dropped things. These were then found by mudlarks, the poorest level of society, who sold them to earn money, which would hopefully be enough for a meal.

Steve Brooker is a modern-day mudlark and he's had this unusual hobby for 30 years. He's found everything from glass bottles and clay pots to coins dating from Roman times. He says he has found many extraordinary things, but finding a human skeleton was particularly terrifying. He later found out the bones were 300 years old, but even so, it's an experience he is happy he hasn't repeated.

Steve often goes to the river near where he lives, but on the day I met him, he accompanied me in my boat to the east of the city. Steve was excited because he hadn't had a boat for a few years, and this meant he could reach an area where he hadn't been for some time. 'Getting caught out by the tide is a real danger,' Steve explains. He advises us, and anyone he guided on the river, to keep an eye on the water level and always have an escape route. We appear to be ok and our boat is our way on and off the Blackwall foreshore.

Apart from a permit, the only tools required for mudlarking are a bucket and something to dig with. At 25°C, we are lucky with the weather, but even on rainy days, keen mudlarks can be found by the water's edge. 'Every day, as the water level rises and falls it moves objects in the mud,' explains Steve. 'So it's possible to find really good things any time of the year.' Steve quickly fills his bucket with coins, Victorian pipes, old keys, and even a jar that he says came from an old food factory that used to be nearby. He knows exactly where to look and hardly digs down at all. After an hour, his top find is a metal toy from the 1800s. Much of what he finds ends up in local museums. 'That's what anyone who goes mudlarking usually does—gives their stuff to museums so everyone can enjoy it,' says Steve.

Steve explains why the river mud holds such treasure. 'It is anaerobic, which means it doesn't hold air. Therefore, anything in it stays in great condition,' he says. 'Once they are opened up to the air, however, their condition starts to break down, so mudlarking is all about keeping things that would otherwise fall to pieces'.

1. In 18th-century London, mudlarking...

☐

was mainly done by the elderly.

☐

was a popular hobby for boat owners.

☐

was often practised by restaurant staff.

☒

was a way for some young people to stay alive.

2. What does the author say about Steve Brooker?

☒

He has uncovered coins used in different periods of history.

☐

He has discovered an animal's bones while mudlarking.

☐

He hopes to continue this hobby for many more years.

☐

He hopes he will find more bones soon.

3. What advice does Steve offer other mudlarks?

☐

They should buy a boat.

☒

They should have a plan in case of an emergency.

☐

They should travel up the river whenever they want to.

☐

They should practise their hobby on all parts of the river.

4. Steve says that for mudlarks, finding the best objects depends on...

☐

the tools.

☐

the location.

☐

the river.

☒

the time of day.

5. Most modern mudlarks ...

☐

hold on to what they find.

☐

clean what they find and then sell it.

☒

hand over what they find to someone else.

☐

keep what they find for ages and sell it at a later stage.

Завдання № 3

Завдання з вибором правильних відповідей у групі

For questions 1–13, read the text below and decide which answer best fits each gap.

Britain's first shopping centre

Brent Cross Shopping Centre in London recently celebrated its 30th anniversary, (1) _____ 36 staff who have worked there since it opened with gifts. Brent Cross was the first large-scale indoor shopping centre in Britain and many (2) _____ it would be a (3) _____ failure. Instead, the centre, with its 75 stores, started a shopping (4) _____ in Britain.

'They said it (5) _____ no chance of becoming popular, but in the first week it was packed, you couldn't move in here, and that's how it's (6) _____ on,' said George Dorman, 68, who has been working as a fruit and vegetable sales assistant at the Waitrose store since it opened. 'It's a (7) _____ achievement and I've enjoyed every (8) _____ minute of it,' he said. 'The company has been very supportive and they help you (9) _____. It's a very secure job.'

Sisters Jeanette Harris and Lydia Neidus have both been working as sales assistants at the Fenwicks store since the centre opened. Ms Neidus said: 'The more you get involved, the more you (10) _____ to love it because you've seen everything and you've (11) _____ so much knowledge about it all.' Her sister added: 'It's just the most wonderful achievement. I mean, I (12) _____ as if it was (13) _____ yesterday when I started and I've loved every minute. The proof of that is that I'm still here and still working'.

1. ☐ granting ☐ appreciating ☒ rewarding ☐ distributing
2. ☐ estimated ☐ awaited ☐ assessed ☒ predicted
3. ☐ whole ☒ complete ☐ full ☐ true

4. ☐ novelty ☐ alteration ☐ conversion ☒ revolution

5. ☐ took ☒ stood ☐ ran ☐ held

6. ☐ stayed ☒ carried ☐ moved ☐ stuck

7. ☒ great ☐ high ☐ large ☐ vast

8. ☐ actual ☒ single ☐ individual ☐ entire

9. ☐ up ☒ on ☐ out ☐ off

10. ☐ develop ☐ reach ☒ grow ☐ arrive

11. ☐ increased ☒ gained ☐ raised ☐ expanded

12. ☒ feel ☐ seem ☐ sense ☐ mean

13. ☐ quite ☐ simply ☐ hardly ☒ just

Завдання № 4

Завдання на встановлення відповідності

Read the text. Choose the correct answers.

(1)_____ when a British mathematician named Charles Babbage dreamed up the idea of a mechanical calculator. He called it a "difference engine". Like the railroad, (2)_____. It took Babbage ten years to build just one section of his difference engine. When it was completed, (3) _____. But even as he was working on the difference engine he conceived of something even more ambitious: a machine that could be programmed with punch cards to perform even the most complex calculations. In other words, a mechanical computer. Babbage made hundreds of drawings outlining his new idea. He envisioned that this "analytical engine" would be about as big and heavy as a small locomotive , (4) _____. It would be able to add or subtract forty-digit numbers in a few seconds, and multiply similarly large numbers in about two minutes. (5) _____, since this was a more than hundred years before the first electronic computer was created. (6) _____ to create the complex machine. He did, however, develop other more practical things, including something for those newfangled railroad locomotives.

H

1

A people marveled at its sophistication

C

2

B Babbage was a bit ahead of his time

A

3

C it was designed to operate by steam

E

4

D it became more and more complex

B

5

E containing thousands of finely machined gears

F

6

F technology was not far enough advanced

G it contained ten thousand vacuum tubes

H railroads were still brand-new in 1822

Завдання № 5

Завдання з вибором правильних відповідей у групі

Read the text below. For questions (1-5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Online shoppers in the United Kingdom make 87 percent of their purchases online. That's an increase of almost 9 percent compared to the situation last year, when 80 percent of purchases was conducted online. Consumers in the UK keep (1) _____ shops and price comparison websites online so they can get the best deals and prices. The fact they can (2) _____ compare prices and the wider choice of products are the most important reasons why UK consumers go and shop online instead of buying things in-store. The study has also found that (3) _____ consumers in the United Kingdom shop online, the laptop is the device most commonly (4) _____ in the evening, while smartphones are used more at all (5) _____ times of the day. Currently, 78 percent of Brits use their mobile phone for online shopping when they are travelling or commuting.

1. ☒ browsing ☐ browse ☐ to browse ☐ to be browsing

2. ☐ easy ☐ easiest ☐ easier ☒ easily

3. ☐ what ☒ when ☐ why ☐ which

4. ☒ used ☐ is used ☐ are used ☐ have used

5. ☐ the others ☒ other ☐ another ☐ others