

**Завдання I туру Всеукраїнської учнівської олімпіади
з англійської мови мови
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11 клас
(Час виконання – 60 хв.)
Варіант 1**

Завдання № 1. Читання з відновленням структури тексту (добір пропущених абзаців).

You are going to read an extract from a magazine article. Six paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs A–G the one which fits each gap (1–6). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

Sita Brand is recounting the tale of how story-telling came to be in her blood, and as one might expect of a professional story-teller, she is doing a pretty good job of it.

(1) _____

It's a dismally wet and chilly evening at the arts and music festival in North Yorkshire, where I first find Brand. She has been booked to tell rounds of stories – children's fairytales during the afternoons and some darker, more ghostly recountings after dusk – but has suffered some unexpected nocturnal goings-on herself, her tent having filled up with rainwater the previous night. Yet, in keeping with the festival mood, she seems stoical as we squelch through a custard-like mud swamp.

(2) _____

She has lived and worked in several parts of England but most recently in Settle, the Yorkshire town beloved of walkers and railway enthusiasts but not hitherto known for its story-telling scene. In the four years since moving there, however, she has worked energetically to change that, establishing her own business, as well as founding an annual story-telling festival. But why here?

(3) _____

Not that her yearning came entirely without precedent. 'The most exciting thing,' she says, 'is that I recently discovered that my mother's side of the family came from this area. So, deep down inside I was always a Yorkshirewoman!' She laughs. Having worked on and off as a story-teller for several years, Brand conceived the idea for the Settle Storytelling Festival as a way of establishing herself professionally in the area.

(4) _____

Before settling there she'd found work with Common Lore, a company of story-tellers and musicians. Later, she branched out and worked variously as an actor, writer, director and producer. She's travelled a lot doing different things, but she admits, 'In my heart, I've always loved stories and storytelling.'

(5) _____

This was a deliberate move on Brand's part to get across her conviction that story-telling should not just be aimed at children. 'When you look at books of traditional stories, they're called folk tales,' she says, raising her voice above the thudding jazz-rock bass emanating from beyond the tent. 'They're literally tales for the folk. That's all of us.' This year she says there will be more events specifically laid on for kids, 'but the emphasis is very much on the oral tradition, about stories being passed down from generation to generation.'

(6) _____

Brand says many of her own stories were themselves passed on from family members, that she has then changed and reworked. 'The way I tell it today might be different to the way I tell it tomorrow or the day after.' Through that process, like a Chinese whisper, she says a story is refined and shaped in different directions.

A In addition to this, she thought she would be doing something that would genuinely add to the town's mix. 'When I moved there, shops were closing down in the recession. I felt it was a way to combine my passion and bring other artists together as well as to do something useful for the community. Which it did.'

B With a couple of hours to kill before her evening performance of ghost stories, she leads me over to the infinitely more convivial surroundings of the Hungry Elephant Café tent where Brand continues to explain how she reached this point in her life.

C 'I've always loved stories and story-telling ever since I was a little girl,' she recalls. 'I remember always wanted to be the one who read out the story, to the point where my mother said to me, "Isn't it time you just wrote your own?" I grew up in Bombay, and in India there's always some cultural festival taking place and there's always a story behind it.'

D Afterwards we troop into the darkness. From the conversations outside, it's apparent that many of those in the tent have returned for the second night running, many people went thinking they'd just go to one event but found themselves attending several. Why? 'That's just about the simple pleasure of listening to a good yarn'.

E Part of that meandering took her back to India and to Southeast Asia, touring with a show based partly on her own upbringing in India, and which she staged successfully again in Settle soon after relocating there. To the surprise of many local people though, the Settle festival's first incarnation was pitched mainly at an adult audience.

F As an example, she points out that many of the classic stories told today have evolved over many ages and through countless retellings, in many lands. 'Take Cinderella,' she says. 'There's a Vietnamese version and various North African versions, a North American version, a European one ...' 'I like that.'

G Bombay to Yorkshire might seem an unlikely path to tread but for Brand – with an English mother and a South Indian father – it is the fulfilment of a dream. Her introduction to Yorkshire came about ten years ago on a trip to look up old family friends, 'I just fell in love with the place; I thought, this is where I want to live,' she says.

КЛЮЧ ВІДПОВІДЕЙ:

1 C; 2 B; 3 G; 4 E; 5 A; 6 F

Завдання № 2 на розуміння тексту.

Read the article again. For questions 1–6, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

It was bravado at first, born of a desire to put my friends' backs up. In retrospect, I don't believe there was any real intention of following through on my decision, but there again, perhaps it was my subconscious talking when I announced that I would do the trip solo. I was feeling let down. A lot of time and energy had gone into discussing how best to profit from our hard-earned holiday, and I'd thought it was settled. The three of us had been back and forth over the destination, the timing, and of course the cost, and all that remained was to make the booking. At which point my two travelling companions got cold feet. Walking the Great Wall of China had sounded a fun challenge while it was still a dream, but when faced with the reality they backed down and opted instead for a beach package on a Greek island. I couldn't believe it. My reaction was a grumpy 'Well, I'll go on my own!' And I did.

I can't say that I didn't have second thoughts. Yes, I was apprehensive and the 'what-ifs' crowded in the more I thought about it. However, my friends' conviction that I would back down and a weird sense of elation combined to boost my determination to see it through. And determined I was, although lacking the confidence to organise the whole trip myself. I booked on a group tour for solos, relying on the travel company to organise accommodation, meals, guides and any transfers necessary. All I had to do was get myself to the starting point of the trip and dutifully read up on all the advice about preparation. Like, wearing in new walking boots beforehand and not packing them in hold baggage, in case it all got lost; everything being replaceable apart from those boots! The website I found was littered with similarly useful little tips that a potential adventurous solo traveller might hoard away for future reference. My excitement grew.

And then, at the airport, reality hit, and the apprehension took over. I'd never travelled long-haul before or experienced that panic of possibly missing a connection. Struggling to find the right queue in a heaving, noisy sea of passengers was daunting, and the second, third and fourth thoughts were coming thick and fast. Even when successfully boarded on the final leg of the journey, the apprehension didn't subside. I scanned the other passengers, wondering who might be in my group. Would we get along? Was I going to regret the whole thing? The happy truth is that I had the time of my life. Walking the Great Wall was as fascinating as I could possibly have imagined. And I made friends. I came back from that trip with promises to keep in touch with a host of lovely, interesting people. I savoured my achievement.

I had ventured out of my comfort zone, and survived.

With that confidence I never looked back. It was empowering to realise that I was no longer dependent on the availability or preferences of friends, and I became ever more adventurous.

Inevitably there have been the mistakes; getting stung by taxi drivers when I didn't know the language well; having to ditch half my clothes because I couldn't carry my backpack and more ... But I've learnt from them. About staying safe, about reading people and knowing who to trust. And knowing that the only person you can totally rely on is yourself. There isn't always someone there to lift your luggage! And yes, there might be a few lonely times and no one there to relive the memories with you on your return. But pitch all this against the freedom and the independence, and there's no contest!

I am now a seasoned solo traveller. The stigma that used to be attached to people travelling alone has gone. We are no longer seen as people with no friends, or easy targets for the unscrupulous. And although the more adventurous might choose to organise their own trips in far-flung places, there are many other options out there; travel operators are addressing this growing trend and offer a wide range of holidays for the individual traveller, from group camping tours in the Arctic to group luxury sunshine breaks in the Caribbean.

I am very glad that my show of bravado didn't end up being just a 'show'. It not only opened my eyes to learning more about the world, but also to learning more about myself and I hope that some of you reading this might be encouraged to do the same.

1. How did the writer feel about her friends' decision about their planned holiday?

- A reluctant to go without her friends
- B annoyed by their change in attitude
- C dismissive of their concerns about the proposed holiday
- D appreciative of their honesty

2. What contributed to the writer's determination to travel alone?

- A a certainty that she had the courage to face the challenge
- B a fear of missing out on a great opportunity
- C a desire to prove her friends wrong
- D a previous experience of a similar holiday

3. The writer views the online advice given as

- A useful information when considering solo travelling.
- B necessary advice for members of a group tour.
- C particularly valuable for people visiting China.
- D optional reading for the inexperienced traveller.

4. In paragraph 3 we learn that the writer

A had an ingrained fear of flying.

B had regrets about her decision to go on this trip.

C was concerned about some of the other passengers.

D caught the wrong connection at one airport.

5. The writer uses the example of being ‘stung by taxis’ to

A warn people against travelling solo in certain countries.

B describe an unavoidable occurrence when travelling.

C show how she has profited from experience.

D indicate why people should speak other languages.

6. What point is the writer making in the final paragraphs?

A Solo travellers need to be aware of their vulnerability.

B Travelling solo is more rewarding than in organised groups.

C More unusual travel experiences are the most exciting.

D Attitudes to solo travellers have changed for the better.

КЛЮЧ ВІДПОВІДЕЙ:

1 B; 2 C; 3 A; 4 B; 5 C; 6 D

Завдання № 3 на встановлення відповідності (множинний вибір інформації)

You are going to read the contributions to an online magazine. For questions 1–10, choose from the contributors (A–D). The contributors may be chosen more than once.

Which contributor

- 1. explains how economic reasons have enforced certain changes?**
- 2. rephrases terminology readers may not understand?**
- 3. suggests that the public are unaware of the full extent of a problem?**
- 4. describes a potential solution to a global problem?**
- 5. refers to terminology which is no longer appropriate?**
- 6. indicates that nature has helped reduce the rate of climate change?**
- 7. mentions an unwanted positive effect of climate change on certain wildlife?**
- 8. exemplifies a phrase by giving a measurement?**
- 9. points out how current research methods aid learning?**
- 10. refers to information only recently acquired?**

A It's a sad news story; groups of cows stranded on small islands of grass during floods; hundreds of sheep drowned. But it's even sadder to realise that this is only the most obvious and well-known indication of the hardship that farmers, both agricultural and dairy, have been facing for decades because of increasingly unpredictable seasons. Think about it. Farmers depend on the seasons to know when to plant, when to harvest, when to let livestock graze and when to bring them in. In parts of Rwanda, for example, farmers used to be guided by the names of the months which were taken from the weather; the name for March meaning hot and dry, for example. Now sadly, that correlation is gone. In many countries we're getting longer and wetter, and longer and hotter periods, with extreme rainfall and drought. The knock-on effect is crystal clear. You don't have to be a former farmer like myself to understand that you can't plant when it's too wet, and that droughts mean smaller crops, ravaged by increased numbers of pests and weeds that thrive in the hot conditions. Animals have less grass to graze on and need to be fed – and that costs money!

B OK, so which biome on Earth (that is – a large region on the planet with its own range of living things) has no really distinct seasons at all? Well done everyone who said the marine biome! You're much better informed than I was before starting a project last month. Of course, conditions do change throughout the year in the oceans as a result of changing weather in different locations, but for the living organisms in this biome it is the wider global climate

change that is having an enormous impact. I wasn't aware that the oceans have been taking in extremely high amounts of carbon dioxide, which is a result of human industrial activity, and this has, in effect, slowed down global warming for us. However, it's reaching a limit and salt water on the earth is now showing a 25 percent rise in acidity. This, combined with warmer waters and the more commonly discussed rise in sea levels, is affecting practically all sea creatures. Coral reefs are dying, fish are moving towards the poles and coastal wetlands are being 'drowned'. We are on the brink of marine disaster, and it isn't showing up in seasonal shifts.

C So, what do kids know about the causes of the changing seasons? Actually, quite a lot! The environment has been an important topic for us in education for a long time now. Classroom walls have been decorated with posters about recycling, surveys have been conducted, trees have been planted. Now, with movements such as that spearheaded by climate activist Greta Thunberg, the urgency for action is touching young people all over the world. In my opinion, how teachers address the topic of climate change is all about balance. It's vital to give information but without instilling fear, instead showing how scientists are trying to find ways through the problems – such as Dr Leslie Field's research into sprinkling a particular type of sand over the Arctic ice to prevent the shrinking. The idea of using sand to reflect the sun links ideally to basic physics lessons, too – a real life-changing application of scientific theory! Knowing that there are people actively working on solutions may even encourage some children into scientific research careers themselves. And that will help us all.

D OK, my livelihood is at stake, so I can't be objective here, but believe me, the impact of climate change and seasonal shift on the tourist industry will be devastating. I'm a ski instructor and I'm seeing the results first hand. Snowfall used to be predictable, particularly at 'snow-reliable' resorts. To those not in the know, these are resorts providing a continuous 100-day ski season with at least 30 centimetres of snow on the slopes. But predictions now indicate that the Alps could lose up to 50 percent of these resorts by the 2070s and for some lower-altitude ski resorts it is already a thing of the past. Shorter seasons and the need to 'top-up' with artificial snow obviously involves higher costs, and smaller resorts have had to close; the business is just no longer viable. Those that remain open are looking to raise prices which will make winter sports holidays even more exclusive. Having said that, it's not all doom and gloom. Some resorts have refocused and are promoting activities less dependent on reliable snowfall such as hiking, mountain biking and snow shoeing. I guess I'll maybe have to refocus, too!

КЛЮЧ ВІДПОВІДЕЙ:

1–D; 2–B; 3–A; 4–C; 5–A; 6–B; 7–A; 8–D; 9–C; 10–B

Завдання № 4 на множинний вибір у тексті з пропусками.

Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

They say it's better to regret things we've done than things we haven't. While you may be in two minds about that, there are arguments in support of the idea that we shouldn't regret decisions we've made at all. (1)_____ best interests, as regret is an emotion which can cause a great deal of unpleasant psychological (2) _____. This mental torment can prevent us from (3) _____ with our lives, as we get caught in the 'if only' trap.

At certain points in our lives, we seem to be (4) _____ of deciding what to do for the best. (5) _____ as we may to come to the 'right' conclusion, the truth is there's no way of knowing the (6) _____ of an option until we try it. This is where we should be kinder to ourselves: we make choices based on information available at the time, and that's why we shouldn't regret decisions, (7) _____ of how things turn out. Releasing ourselves from regret is perhaps one of the most (8) _____ things we can do for ourselves.

1 A highest B first C biggest D best

2 A discomfort B disadvantage C disorder D disability

3 A going about B moving on C coming along D getting up

4 A unable B ineffective C incapable D unfit

5 A Exert B Urge C Pursue D Strive

6 A outcome B finding C product D conclusion

7 A notwithstanding B otherwise C regardless D nonetheless

8 A persuasive B empowering C forceful D convincing

КЛЮЧ ВІДПОВІДЕЙ:

1–D; 2–A; 3–B; 4–C; 5–D; 6–A; 7–C; 8–B