

**Завдання I туру олімпіади
з предмету «Іноземна мова»**

Test 1

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

British engineer

When you think about various constructions like railways, steamships and bridges, it's a little bit complicated to realize that they were designed by one person. However, it's true. The person responsible for building all these was Isambard Kingdom Brunel, a British engineer, who played a key role in the early industrial revolution. He built one of the first major railway routes – the Great Western Railway (GWR) between London and Bristol. He also designed and built steamships and important bridges.

Though they were not always successful, his projects often contained innovative solutions to long-standing engineering problems. He generated much publicity for his endeavours and his achievements are still widely celebrated today.

Brunel was born in 1806 in the family of a successful engineer, Marc Isambard, and at the age of fourteen he was sent to France to be educated at the Lyceum Henri IV and the University of Caen.

In 1833, Brunel was made chief engineer of the Great western Railway, and he created a broad-gauge track that was seven feet wide. Not only could the wheels be accommodated in this fashion, but it also became possible to carry passengers. Brunel is perhaps best remembered for designing the Clifton Suspension Bridge in Bristol. Spanning over 700 ft (210m), and nominally 200ft (61m) above the River Avon, it was the longest bridge in the world at the time of construction. Besides he improved the design for the bridge over the Tamar River near Plymouth.

In 1843 he built the world's first metal ship. This was a forerunner of modern ships around the world.

In fact it won't be an exaggeration to say that the works of Isambard Brunel are still very much with us, and still very much a part of the landscape that we live in!

1. Which of the following is stated in the text about Isambard Brunel?

- A His projects were always successful?
- B His inventions caused the industrial revolution.
- C He is credited with developing very important and innovative constructions.
- D He is believed to design all the bridges in the UK.

2. What do we know about Isambard Brunel's early years?

- A He was born in France.
- B He followed a family dynasty of engineers.
- C He didn't study until the age of fourteen.
- D His parents sent him to the University; however, he didn't want to go there.

3. He designed lots of things except...

- A ...the first metal ship.
- B ...a seven-foot-wide railway track.
- C ...the bridge over the Tamar River.
- D ...one of the first major railway routes.

4. Which of the following can be inferred from the text?

- A The Clifton Suspension Bridge in Bristol has the longest span in the world.
- B Brunel's first metal ship was a prototype of modern ships around the world.
- C The Great Western Railway was designed for railways, but not for passengers.
- D Brunel was credited with a submarine design.

5. Which of the following information is not presented in the text?

- A His father's name.
- B The year of his birth.
- C The names of some of his greatest inventions.
- D The name of the place where he was born.

Test 2

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (6-10). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Some Historical Misconceptions

Do you believe everything you read in history books? Look at some facts that were accepted as proven for a long time, yet they didn't really happen.

6 The pyramids of Egypt were built by slaves.

According to the legend, the pyramids in Egypt were built by slaves. However, excavated tombs near the pyramids support the theory that the pyramid builders were actually paid Egyptian labourers, who were proud of their work, and were happy to serve the pharaoh.

7 «Forbidden Fruit» in the Garden of Eden was an apple.

According to the Bible, Adam and Eve were evicted from the Garden of Eden for eating «the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden». There's no mention of any apple! Some biblical scholars think it was a fig, as Adam and Eve were dressed in fig leaves, while others believe it may have been grapes.

8 Emperor Nero played the fiddle while he watched Rome burn.

As the story goes, in A.D. 64, mad Emperor Nero started a fire near the imperial palace and then climbed to the top of the Tower of Maecenas where he played his fiddle, sang arias, and watched Rome flame out.

According to Roman historian Tacitus, when the fire broke out in Rome, Nero was actually in his villa in Antium which is about 30 miles away from Rome.

There is another reason why it would have been impossible for Nero to have played the fiddle — it did not exist at that time!

9 Christopher Columbus' voyage proved that the Earth was round.

The knowledge of a spherical earth goes back to Aristotle's time, and that knowledge was never lost to western civilization. The reason Columbus had a hard time getting support for his voyage was because scholars at that time disagreed with his estimate of the distance to India. Columbus estimated the Earth was much smaller than Queen Isabella and her scientific advisors did.

But Columbus's size estimate was wrong, and his error did send him West to become the first European to discover what now is the USA.

10 Napoleon Bonaparte was unusually short.

Napoleon's official height was indeed 5 foot 2 inches but at that time French inches were longer than English inches, so doing the unit conversion, Napoleon's height should have been reported as 5' 7" in England's imperial units — which is short by today's standard but was average or slightly above average in the early 1800s.

Which of the historical misconceptions is associated with ...

A ... differences in measurement systems?

B ... popular food?

C ... overseeing the design of a new city?

D ... the first people in the world?

E ... a famous saying of a great princess?

F ... one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World? **G** ... the Italian capital?

H ... discovering America?

Test 3

Read the text below. For questions (11-20) decide if the answer is true or false. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Making Objects «Disappear»

Invisibility cloaks are a subject of fantasy and science fiction, but they're also an ongoing field of interest to scientific researchers, who are continually working on ways of interaction of objects and light to see if we can make things that are really there look as if they're not.

Scientists in the USA claim they made a step closer to creating materials that could make objects invisible. Researchers at the University of California have found a way to hide people and things using special materials that redirect light around things. The findings, led by Professor Xiang Zhang, were published in the journals «Nature» and «Science». The paper is titled «An Ultra-Thin Invisibility Skin Cloak for Visible Light». Zhang works at the Nanoscale Science and Engineering Centre at the university. His team developed a set of artificial «meta-materials» on a microscopic scale that is measured in billionths of a metre. The meta-material makes an object appear flat and invisible if viewed from in front, but any movement by the viewer or the object would shatter the illusion — so it's no Harry Potter cloak just yet.

The researchers said the special «fishnet structure» of the nano-sized objects do not absorb or reflect light, which makes them seem invisible. They compared the light to «water flowing around a rock».

Previous efforts by the researchers were able to make objects hidden, but the cloak itself could still be seen. «If you wanted to cloak your body, you'd have to carry this thing that's three to four times the size of your body around with you wherever you go», Zhang said.

The new discovery is a huge step forward from earlier technology that only allowed the hiding of two-dimensional objects. In the future, scientists will be able to make «invisibility clothing» conceal people and large objects.

However, scientists are still a long way from developing and producing invisibility clothes. The U.S. military is extremely interested in developing this idea to bring the technology to the battlefield. The U.S. Army Research Office funded part of Dr Zhang's research. The technology could also lead to more powerful microscopes that are able to look more closely at living cells and even tinier objects. This means scientists could look at how viruses are formed and how they grow.

- 11 Scientists have invented a hat to make people who wear it invisible. _____
- 12 Invisibility is created by redirecting light around objects. _____
- 13 Professor Xiang Zhang's discovery was made public. _____
- 14 The meta-material is measured in very small units. _____
- 15 The problem with the earlier attempts was that the cloak itself was visible. _____

- 16 The new discovery can stop water flowing around rocks. _____
- 17 Earlier technology focused on two-dimensional objects. _____
- 18 America's Army said it has very little interest in this new technology. _____
- 19 The discovery can help to create larger microscopes. _____
- 20 Zhang's invention will allow scientists to study viruses more closely. _____

Test 4

Read the text below. For questions (21-25) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The History of iPhones

The history of iPhones is actually a remarkable story about a device that, under the normal rules of business, should not have been designed. *Apple* had given popularity to the iPod, so it should have been the last company in the world to try to build something whose aim was to «kill» music players. Yet in 2005 *Apple* co-founder Steve Jobs realized the necessity of creating a universal gadget that could not only make calls but also play music and videos, and do many other things.

Fortunately for *Apple*, most phones on the market were a breakdown. The simplest phones didn't do much other than make calls, and the more functions were added to phones, the more uncomfortable they became to use. Getting music and video on 2005-era phones was too complicated, and if you managed that, getting the device to actually play your stuff was a joyless procedure involving numerous screens and menus. Those phones weren't any good as entertainment devices. Besides, they didn't have a good method for input. Hard keys were good for typing, but not for navigation.

Apple's chief designers managed to create a new technology — a multitouch phone. Jobs knew it was a risk — will people find it convenient to type on a touchscreen? But the pay-off could be huge: if the phone's only interface was a touchscreen, it would be endlessly flexible — you would be able to use it not just for talking and music but for anything else.

Apple spent over thirty months designing the device. An approximate 150 million US dollars are said to have been spent on the project.

As a result, the iPhone was introduced at the Macworld convention in San Francisco in 2007. Hundreds of customers lined up outside the stores in the US when the iPhone went on sale. Soon the iPhone was available in some European countries like France, the UK and Germany.

Since then *Apple* managed to develop a highly effective system distributing its devices on the markets in different countries and regions.

Among the characteristics associated with *Apple* the most valued one is the attention to innovation. Smartphones are a large step forward when compared to predecessors. The 6th-generation iPhone is the most innovative line of *Apple* smartphones.

- 21** Which of the following can be inferred from the text?
- A iPod was a universal gadget.
 - B iPhones were created by mistake.
 - C iPhones shifted iPods from the market.
 - D iPod is *Apple*'s most remarkable invention.
- 22** What is TRUE about 2005-era phones?
- A They didn't satisfy customers' needs.
 - B Most of them had touchscreens.
 - C The users had no difficulty in playing music and videos on them.
 - D They had keys which were good for navigation.
- 23** What does the author mean by saying that «the pay-off could be huge*»?
- A The number of iPhones is supposed to be huge.
 - B It was possible that the public would like iPhones more than any other phone.
 - C There were going to be several generations of iPhones.
 - D The project cost lots of money.
- 24** Which of the following is not true according to the text?
- A The first iPhones were introduced in the United States.
 - B iPhones are rather musical players than smartphones.
 - C iPhones are available in different countries.
 - D *Apple* is an innovative company.
- 25** According to the text, what helped *Apple* to become a big success?
- A In 2005 it focused on the release of the iPod.
 - B It spent millions of dollars for advertising.
 - C It participated in the Macworld convention in San Francisco.
 - D The company wasn't afraid to move in a new direction.

Test 5

Read the text below. For questions (26-35) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Ukraine and the Council of Europe

The Council of Europe (CE) was (26) ____ in 1949 with 10 founding members, with almost 50 member states so far. The (27) ____ has its headquarters in Strasbourg, France. The Council activity is aimed at achieving European unity and facilitating economic and social development. It is concerned with issues such as human (28) ____, education and cultural projects, sports, public health, protection of the environment, etc.

(29) ____ participation in the Council of Europe (CE) is evidence of the devotion to its European choice and to the commonly recognized principles of pluralistic democracy, the rule of law, and commitment to basic human rights and (30)

____. Ukraine is taking an active (31) ____ in helping the Council of Europe address social problems, in particular, in (32) ____ of the rights of national minorities, combating xenophobia and racial intolerance, environmental protection, the maintenance of biological ethics, as (33) ____ as controlling AIDS and drug abuse.

Ukraine is a (34) ____ of a series of conventions by the Council of Europe, in particular, the European Cultural Convention, European Framework Convention on Cross-Border Cooperation among Territorial Communities or Authorities, European Convention on Information about Foreign Legislation, six crime control conventions, and Framework Convention (35) ____ Protecting National Minorities.

	A	B	C	D
26	found	crafted	start	created
27	treaty	organization	company	officials
28	rights	lefts	duties	wrongs
29	Ukraine	Ukraine's	Ukraines'	Ukraines
30	labours	liberties	libertarian	leagues
31	part	particle	place	party
32	provide	demand	maintain	defence
33	while	when	well	good
34	participate	participation	participating	participant
35	out	at	on	in