

Посібник містить матеріал для організації та проведення конкурсів та етапів Всеукраїнських учнівських олімпіад з англійської мови різного рівня у 9–11$class[1]ах загальноосвітніх начальних закладів. Завдання з усіх видів мовленнєвої діяльності (аудіювання, читання, говоріння, письмо) дозволяють учителеві самостійно обирати матеріал для опрацювання, а 6 варіантів завдань — комбінувати їх за власним бажанням. Наявність ключів до завдань тестового формату надає вчителеві можливість операційно організувати перевірку.

УДК 37.016
Зміст

Variant 1

9 form
Listening ................................................ 5
Reading .................................................. 8
Writing ................................................... 14

10 form
Listening ................................................ 14
Reading .................................................. 18
Writing ................................................... 25

11 form
Listening ................................................ 25
Reading .................................................. 29
Writing ................................................... 37
Keys ......................................................... 37

Variant 2

9 form
Listening ................................................ 39
Reading .................................................. 42
Writing ................................................... 48

10 form
Listening ................................................ 48
Reading .................................................. 52
Writing ................................................... 58

11 form
Listening ................................................ 59
Reading .................................................. 62
Writing ................................................... 69
Keys ......................................................... 70

Variant 3

9 form
Listening ................................................ 71
Reading .................................................. 74
Writing ................................................... 80

10 form
Listening ................................................ 80
Reading .................................................. 83
Writing ................................................... 89

11 form
Listening ................................................ 90
Reading .................................................. 93
Writing ................................................... 99
Keys ......................................................... 100
Variant 4

9 form
Listening ................................................ 101
Reading ................................................. 103
Writing ................................................. 108

10 form
Listening ................................................ 108
Reading ................................................. 111
Writing ................................................. 118

11 form
Listening ................................................ 118
Reading ................................................. 121
Writing ................................................. 128

Keys ...................................................... 128

Variant 5

9 form
Listening ................................................ 130
Reading ................................................. 133
Writing ................................................. 137

10 form
Listening ................................................ 138
Reading ................................................. 141
Writing ................................................. 146

11 form
Listening ................................................ 146
Reading ................................................. 149
Writing ................................................. 155

Keys ...................................................... 155

Variant 6

9 form
Listening ................................................ 157
Reading ................................................. 159
Writing ................................................. 163

10 form
Listening ................................................ 163
Reading ................................................. 166
Writing ................................................. 170

11 form
Listening ................................................ 171
Reading ................................................. 174
Writing ................................................. 178

Keys ...................................................... 179

Speaking

9 form ...................................................... 181
10 form ................................................... 184
11 form ................................................... 187
My mother’s parents came from Hungary, but my grandfather was educated in Germany. Even though Hungarian was his native language, he preferred German to all the other languages he spoke. It seems he was able to hold a conversation in nine languages, but was most comfortable in German. Every morning, before going to his office, he read the German language newspaper, which was American owned and published in New York.

My grandfather was the only one in his family to come to the United States. He still had relatives living in Europe. When the First World War broke out, he lamented the fact that if my uncle, his only son had to go, it would be cousin fighting against cousin. In the early days of the war, my grandmother implored him to stop taking the German newspaper and to take an English language paper, instead. He scoffed at the idea, explaining that the fact that it was in German did not make it a German newspaper, but only an American newspaper, printed in German. But my grandmother insisted, if only that the neighbors not see him read it and think he was German. So, under duress, he finally gave up the German newspaper.

One day, the inevitable happened and my Uncle Milton received his draft notice. My Grandparents were very upset, but my mother, his little sister was ecstatic. Now she could brag about her soldier brother going off to war. She was ten years old and my uncle, realizing how he was regarded by his little sister and all of her friends, went out and bought them all service pins, which meant that they had a loved one in the service. All the little girls were delighted. When the day came for him to leave, his whole regiment, in their uniforms, left together from the same train station. There was a band playing and my mother and her friends came to see him off. Each one wore her service pin and waved a small American flag, cheering the boys, as they left.
The moment came and the soldiers, all rookies, none of whom had had any training, but who had nevertheless all been issued, uniforms, boarded the train. The band played and the crowd cheered. Although no one noticed, I’m sure my grandmother had a tear in her eye for the only son, going off to war. The train groaned as if it knew the destiny to which it was taking its passengers, but soon it began to move. Still cheering and waving their flags, the band still playing, the train slowly departed the station.

It had gone about a thousand yards when it suddenly ground to a halt. The band stopped playing, the crowd stopped cheering. Everyone gazed in wonder as the train slowly backed up and returned to the station. It seemed an eternity until the doors opened and the men started to file out. Someone shouted, “It’s the armistice. The war is over”. For a moment, nobody moved, but then the people heard someone bark orders at the soldiers. The men lined up formed into two lines, walked down the steps and, with the band in tow, playing a Sousa march, paraded down the street, as returning heroes, to be welcomed home by the assembled throng. As soon as the parade ended they were, immediately, mustered out of the army. My mother said it was a great day, but she was just a little disappointed that it didn’t last a tiny bit longer. The next day my uncle returned to his job, and my grandfather resumed reading the German newspaper, which he read until the day he died.

In this section you will hear the text twice. After the first reading of the text you are to read 10 statements, decide, which of them are true and which are false and mark the corresponding answer (T or F) on your answer sheet next to the number of the sentence (1–10). After the second reading of the text you are to read 10 multiple-choice statements or questions (11–20), decide, which of the answers (A, B, C or D) best corresponds to what you have heard and mark the answer on your answer sheet.

1. The author’s ancestors were from Europe.
2. His mother was educated in Germany.
3. His grandfather was bilingual.
4. The author had three uncles on his mother’s side.
5. His uncle volunteered to go off to war.
6. The grandmother was frustrated to find out that her son was to join the army.
7. The soldiers in the regiment had undergone serious training before being summoned.
8. The train stopped very soon after leaving the station.
9. The soldiers marched back to town.
10. The uncle lost his job in the end.
11. What information about the grandfather is NOT mentioned?
   A Where he worked.
   B Which language was his mother tongue.
   C The fact that he liked living in Germany better than in Hungary.
   D That he read an American-published newspaper.

12. Why did the grandfather dread the idea of his son going to war?
   A He was afraid he would meet his brother there.
   B None of his family had ever been involved in fighting.
   C He didn’t want him to be killed.
   D Because of his ethnic background.

13. What was the author’s grandmother worried about?
   A Her son being arrested.
   B Her husband reading newspapers in the enemy’s language.
   C Her neighbors thinking there were illegal immigrants.
   D Her husband ignoring he advice.

14. Why was the author’s mother happy that her brother was going off to war?
   A She didn’t love him much.
   B She was too young to realize what was going on.
   C She expected presents from overseas.
   D It was something to boast about.

15. Who did the author’s uncle buy presents for?
   A His sister only.
   B Some kids including his sister.
   C All members of his family.
   D The author and his mother.

16. What was a “service pin”?
   A A badge to identify those whose relatives were away at war.
   B A sign of military rank.
   C An ID every soldier had to wear.
   D A women’s decoration at the time of war.

17. Which fact is true about the soldiers’ departure?
   A They all played musical instruments.
   B Relatives were not allowed to come and say good-bye.
   C They were travelling all together on one train.
   D The soldiers were waving American flags.

18. The word “groaned” about the train is used to
   A describe the poor state of the train.
   B say that all the soldiers were moaning and groaning.
   C refer to the soldiers’ foreseeable future.
   D illustrate what sound a train makes when started.
19. Why did the soldiers return?
   A Because their train came to a halt.
   B Because they couldn’t go to Europe by train.
   C Their service was no longer required.
   D They had been summoned by mistake.

20. What was the sister’s reaction to the soldiers returning home?
   A She was unhappy about it.
   B She had mixed feelings.
   C She was relieved to have him back safe and sound.
   D She didn’t care.

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**Reading**

**In this section** you are going to read a few short passages. Each passage is followed by a set of multiple-choice questions. Choose the option (A, B, C or D), which you believe best corresponds to what you have read and mark the corresponding letter on your answer sheet.

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**TEXT ONE**

(Questions 1–8)

My brother and I were sent this summer by our parents for a so-called walking-tour of Switzerland, with a tutor. I need hardly say we travelled by train so far as the money lasted. The tutor and I climbed mountains. We climbed the Wetterhorn and Monte Rosa. The spectacle of the sunrise striking the peaks of the Bernese Oberland is a marvel of light and colour unsurpassed in my experience. I longed to climb the Matterhorn, but this was not only too expensive but held by the tutor to be too dangerous. All this prudence, however, might easily have been upset by an incident which happened to me in the lake of Lausanne. I record this incident that it may be a warning to others.

I went for a row with another boy a little younger than myself. When we were more than a mile from the shore, we decided to have a swim, pulled off our clothes, jumped into the water and swam about in great delight. When we had had enough, the boat was perhaps one hundred yards away. A breeze had begun to stir the waters. The boat had a small red awning over its stern seats. This awning acted as a sail by catching the breeze. As we swam towards the boat, it drifted farther off. After this had happened several times we had perhaps halved the distance.
But meanwhile the breeze was freshening and we both, especially my companion, began to be tired. Up to this point no idea of danger had crossed my mind. The sun played upon the sparkling blue waters; the wonderful panorama of mountains and valleys, the gay hotels and villas still smiled. But now I saw Death as near as I believe I have ever seen him. He was swimming in the water at our side, whispering from time to time in the rising wind which continued to carry the boat away from us at about the same speed we could swim. No help was near. Unaided, we could never reach the shore.

I was not only an easy, but a fast swimmer, having represented my House at Harrow School when our team defeated all corners. I now swam for life. Twice I reached within a yard of the boat and each time a gust carried it just beyond my reach; but by a supreme effort I caught hold of its side in the nick of time before a still stronger gust bulged the red awning again. I scrambled in, and rowed back for my companion who, though tired, had not apparently realised the dull yellow glare of mortal peril that had so suddenly played around us. I said nothing to the tutor about this serious experience; but I have never forgotten it.

1. Why was it a “so-called” walking-tour?
   A The tutor walked, while the writer and his brother went by train.
   B They were supposed to be travelling by train, not on foot.
   C They only walked when they ran out of money.
   D It was a climbing-trip rather than a walking-tour.

2. Why did the writer not climb the Matterhorn?
   A He was not allowed to.
   B He thought it would take too long.
   C Although it would not have cost much, it was considered dangerous.
   D His parents could not afford the expense.

3. Why is the writer telling us this anecdote?
   A To show how cautious he was.
   B To describe his holiday in Lausanne.
   C To explain how his character developed.
   D To prevent others from running the same risk.

4. What did the two boys do on the lake?
   A They rowed all round the lake.
   B They dived into the water in their swimsuits.
   C Having rowed the boat some way out, they bathed in the lake.
   D They sailed out to the middle of the lake for a swim.

5. What mistake did the boys make?
   A They did not realize the boat’s awning would catch the breeze.
   B They did not know the lake had a strong current.
C They had no idea they had swum so far from the boat.
D Neither of them were aware of any danger.

6. Who or what does “He” refer to in paragraph 3?
A The other boy.
B A ghost.
C Death.
D The tutor.

7. Which of the statements below is true?
A The boys would not have been able to swim to land.
B The writer found it easy to reach the boat.
C The boat was drifting towards him.
D The other boy was exhausted and frightened.

8. How did the writer react to this experience?
A He thought it was a trivial, unimportant incident.
B He was afraid his parents might be angry.
C He felt proud of saving his friend’s life.
D It made him aware of some of life’s dangers.

TEXT TWO

(Questions 9–15)

The New Year is a time for resolutions. Mentally, at least, most of us could compile formidable lists of “do’s” and “don’ts”. The same old favourites appear in these lists year after year with monotonous regularity. We resolve to get up earlier each morning, eat less, find more time to play with the children, do a thousand and one jobs about the house, be nice to people we don’t like, drive carefully, and take the dog for a walk every day. Past experience has taught us that certain accomplishments are beyond realization. If we remain heavy smokers, it is only because we have so often experienced the frustration that results from failure. Most of us fail in our efforts at self-improvement because our schemes are too ambitious and we never have time to carry them out. We also make the fundamental error of announcing our resolutions to everybody so that we look even more foolish when we slip back into our bad old ways. Aware of these dangers, this year I attempted to keep my resolutions to myself. I limited myself to two modest ambitions: to do physical exercises every morning and to read more of an evening. An all-night party on the New Year’s Eve provided me with a good excuse for not carrying out either of these new resolutions on the first day of the year. But on the second I applied myself industriously to the task.

The daily exercises lasted eleven minutes and I proposed to do them early in the morning before anyone had got up. The self-discipline required to drag myself out of bed eleven minutes earlier than usual was considerable. Nevertheless, I managed to creep down into the
living-room for two days before anyone found me out. After jumping about on the carpet and twisting the human frame into uncomfortable position, I sat down at the breakfast table in an exhausted condition. It was this that betrayed me. The next morning the whole family trooped in to watch the performance. That was really upsetting and quite unsettling, but I tried to keep my good humour and joked back even when their remarks hurt me, so soon everybody got used to the idea. However, my enthusiasm vanished. The time I now spent at exercises gradually diminished. Little by little the eleven minutes fell to zero. By the 10th of January I was back to where I had started from. I argued that if I spent less time exhausting myself at exercises in the morning I would keep my mind fresh for reading when I got home from work. Resisting the hypnotizing effect of television, I sat in my room for a few evenings with my eyes glued to a book. One night, however, feeling cold and lonely, I went downstairs and sat in front of the television pretending to read. That proved to be my undoing, for I soon got back to my old bad habit of dozing off in front of the screen. I still haven’t given up my resolution to do more reading. In fact, I have just bought a book entitled “How to Read a Thousand words a Minute”. Perhaps it will solve my problem, but I just haven’t had time to read it!

9. The lists of New Year resolutions people make … .
   A are usually monotonous
   B mostly include everyday things and duties
   C are always beyond realization
   D require a lot of time to put down

10. Which resolution is NOT mentioned in the first paragraph?
   A Sticking to a diet.
   B Doing chores.
   C Being a better parent.
   D Falling in love with someone you did not use to like.

11. People continue smoking though they resolve against it … .
   A because of their past experience in smoking
   B due to the mental condition of frustration
   C because they are afraid of not being able to give up
   D owing to the influence of friends

12. The author considers it a mistake to … .
   A aim at self-improvement
   B return to your old lifestyle
   C make too much effort
   D tell others about your resolutions
13. In order to do morning exercises the author decided to ... .
   A sleep in the living-room
   B get up earlier than other members of the family
   C lay a carpet on the floor
   D strengthen his self-discipline

14. How did the family guess he did morning exercises?
   A He was unnaturally tired in the morning.
   B They saw him jumping and twisting himself.
   C He had never got up so early.
   D He was doing the exercises at breakfast.

15. Why did the author break up his new reading habit?
   A The book he started reading was uninteresting.
   B His room was too cold to spend evenings in.
   C He had bad eyesight.
   D His old habits were still too tempting.

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**TEXT THREE**

(Questions 16–20)

Insurance companies are normally willing to insure anything. Insuring public or private property is a standard practice in most countries of the world. If, however, you were holding an open-air garden party it would be equally possible to insure yourself in the event of bad weather. Needless to say, the bigger the risk an insurance company takes, the more money you will have to pay to get yourself or your property insured. It is not uncommon to hear that a shipping company has made a claim for the cost of picking up a sunken ship from the sea bottom. But the claim made by a local authority to recover the cost of salvaging a sunken pie dish must surely be unique.

Admittedly it was an unusual pie dish, for it was eighteen feet long and six feet wide. It had been purchased by a local authority so that an enormous pie could be baked for an annual fair. The pie committee decided that the best way to transport the dish would be by canal, so they insured it for the trip. Shortly after it was launched, the pie committee went to the local pub to celebrate. At the same time, a number of teenagers climbed on the dish and held a little party of their own. Modern dances proved to be more than the dish could bear, for during the party it overturned and sank in seven feet of water.

The pie committee telephoned the local garage owner who arrived in a recovery truck to salvage the pie dish. Shivering in their wet clothes, the teenagers looked on while three men dived repeatedly into the water to locate the dish. They had little difficulty in finding it, but getting
it out of the water proved to be a serious problem. The sides of the dish were so smooth that it was almost impossible to attach special devices, such as chains, to the rim without damaging it.

Eventually chains were fixed on one end of the dish and a powerful pulling mechanism was put into operation. The dish rose to the surface and was gently drawn towards the canal bank. For one agonizing moment, the dish was perched unsteadily on the bank of the canal, but it suddenly overbalanced and slid back into the water. The men were now obliged to try once more. This time they fixed heavy metal clamps to both sides of the dish so that they could fasten the chains. The dish now had to be lifted vertically because one edge was resting against the side of the canal. The pulling mechanism was again put into operation and one of the men started up the truck. Several minutes later, the dish was successfully raised above the surface of the water. Water streamed over its sides with such force that it set up a huge wave in the canal. There was danger that the wave would rebound off the other side of the bank and send the dish plunging into the water again. By working at tremendous speed, the men managed to get the dish onto dry land before the wave returned.

16. What can be inferred about insurance companies from the first paragraph?
   A Their income depends on the weather.
   B They only allow you to insure valuable possessions.
   C They are eager to work with shipping companies.
   D You may expect them to insure whatever you want to.

17. The insured dish was unusual because it ...
   A was to be transported by water
   B was for an annual fair
   C was enormous
   D belonged to the local authorities

18. The dish sank ...
   A after being used as a dance floor
   B because there was no-one around
   C due to the weather
   D as the pie was too heavy to bear

19. While being picked up, the dish ...
   A appeared to have certain properties causing the rescuers major inconveniences
   B was too difficult to find at first
   C slipped out of all the lifting mechanisms
   D was damaged