

ЗАВДАННЯ

II етапу Всеукраїнського конкурсу-захисту науково-дослідницьких робіт учнів-членів
Малої академії наук України з англійської мови
2017/2018 навчальний рік

9 клас

I рівень

LEVEL I (8 points)

GRAMMAR COMPREHENSION

Task 1. Choose the correct option of the word form. (20×0.1= 2 points)

1. Judy goes to _____ by bus.
a) work
b) a work
c) the work
d) works
2. Peter has two brothers, but he doesn't speak to _____ of them.
a) any
b) both
c) either
d) neither
3. I don't know what to do. It's _____ problem.
a) quite difficult
b) a quite difficult
c) quite a difficult
d) quite the difficult
4. Would you mind waiting _____ minutes?
a) a few
b) a little
c) few
d) little
5. We had _____ time at the disco yesterday.
a) really nice
b) a really nice
c) really a nice
d) the really nice
6. _____ countries still have a king or a queen, don't they?
a) Any
b) Half
c) Part
d) Some
7. Nigel opened a drawer and took out _____.
a) photos
b) a photos
c) some photos
d) any photos
8. Mr Jones is an uncle of _____.
a) Polly
b) Pollys
c) Polly's
d) Pollys'
9. While I was in hospital, they gave me _____.
a) X-ray
b) a X-ray
c) an X-ray
d) the X-ray
10. Atlanta is the city _____ the Olympic Games were held in 1996.
a) that
b) when
c) where
d) which
11. I might listen to _____.
a) radio
b) radios
c) the radio
d) a radio
12. Have you had enough to eat, or would you like something _____?

- a) another
b) else
- c) new
d) other
13. The two girls often wear _____ clothes.
a) each other
b) each other's
c) themselves
d) themselves'
14. We need to protect _____ from pollution.
a) environment
b) some environment
c) the environment
d) an environment
15. Are these pictures _____ sale?
a) at
b) for
c) in
d) to
16. Why do they always play _____ music?
a) so terrible
b) such terrible
c) such a terrible
d) so a terrible
17. We could see the balloon high _____ the town.
a) above
b) on
c) onto
d) up
18. My friend Nigel, _____ works in the City, earns much more than I do.
a) that
b) which
c) who
d) whose
19. We're all bored _____ this game.
a) about
b) at
c) for
d) with
20. The babysitter will stay there _____ we get home.
a) by
b) for
c) to
d) until

Task 2. Choose the correct option of the words or phrases in italics.
(20 × 0,1 = 2 points)

1. My hair *is/are* too long. I must have cut it as soon as possible.
2. My shoes *is/are* falling apart.
3. Kate's earrings *is/are* beautiful.
4. Everyone agrees that smoking is *harmful / harmless*.
5. A *gold/ golden* eagle glided gracefully across the sky.
6. The police *is/are* questioning the suspects at the moment.
7. *Despite/ Even though* the bad weather forecast, Susan and Jim went climbing.
8. We make furniture out of many different *wood/woods*.
9. There are *many/ a lot* skyscrapers in Chicago.
10. The doctor told her there was *anything/nothing* wrong with her.
11. We were really *impressing/ impressed* by their performance.
12. I think Egypt is a *fascinated/fascinating* country.
13. Three hours *is/are* long enough to look round the museum.

14. I'm pleased the plan worked so *good/well*.
15. The band *is/are* proud of their success.
16. She invented a new kind of wheelchair for *the disabled / the disabled people*.
17. His luggage *was/ were* left on the platform.
18. I'm very *confused/confusing* about what to do.
19. I always wake up just after the sun has *risen/ raised*.
20. She's been *deeply/ deep* upset by his behavior late.

Task 3. Choose the correct option of the verb form. (20 × 0,1 = 2 points)

1. The problem of pollution _____ worse these days.
a) will get b) got c) is getting
2. This time yesterday we _____ in the sea.
a) swam b) are swimming c) were swimming
3. Doris _____ in this office since April.
a) has been working b) works c) is working
4. He was hot because he _____ in the sun.
a) sat b) had been sitting c) is sitting
5. I _____ to you as soon as I get home.
a) wrote b) have written c) will write
6. Paul _____ abroad once a month on business.
a) travels b) is travelling c) travel
7. They _____ a lot of animals at the Zoo last weekend.
a) see b) saw c) were seeing
8. Sheila stopped _____ the medicine, as it wasn't doing any good.
a) to take b) have taken c) take d) taking
9. It's _____ cold today to go surfing.
a) much b) far c) very d) too
10. I'd rather buy a silk dress _____ a cotton one.
a) of b) from c) than d) rather than
11. The match _____ at two o'clock tomorrow afternoon.
a) start b) has started c) starts
12. Samantha is starting a new job tomorrow. She _____ forward to it.
a) is looking b) looks c) will look
13. Brian hates _____; he likes swimming instead.
a) to jog b) to jogging c) jogging d) been jogging
14. He _____ to work when the accident happened.
a) is driving b) was driving c) drove
15. It was _____ bad weather that we stayed indoors.
a) such b) so c) such a d) that
16. They _____ together for five years.
a) work b) are working c) have worked
17. I think James _____ us tomorrow.
a) has visited b) visit c) will visit
18. The whole class studied hard, so they all _____ their exams.
a) are passing b) pass c) passed

19. I _____ James tonight. We have arranged it.
a) see b) am seeing c) saw
20. I prefer watching television _____ reading books.
a) than b) from c) rather d) to

Task 4. Choose the correct option of the verb. (20 × 0,1 = 2 points)

1. You _____ be late for work. – I know. I'm leaving now.
a) needn't b) must c) mustn't
2. Jim _____ lose some weight. His doctor said so. – Then he must go on a diet.
a) mustn't b) can c) has to
3. _____ I have some more tea, please?
a) Could b) Shall c) Will
4. Did you deliver that parcel for me? – No. I _____ find the house, so I've come back to get a map.
a) can b) could c) couldn't
5. I _____ clean the house today. It's dirty. – I'll help you.
a) needn't b) must c) mustn't
6. Everyone's asleep. We _____ make a noise.
a) couldn't b) mustn't c) needn't
7. Do you need any help? – Yes. I _____ open the window. It's stuck.
a) could b) am able to c) can't
8. _____ you like to go for a ride with us?
a) Do b) Should c) Would
9. Sorry, Mum, I've broken the plate. – You _____ be more careful.
a) may b) should c) might
10. I'm quite happy to walk. You _____ drive me home.
a) don't b) haven't c) mustn't
11. Was Tom pleased with the newspaper article about him? – No. He was angry, because his name _____ wrong.
a) was spelt b) had been spelt c) is spelt
12. Did you buy that picture? – No. It _____ to me for my birthday.
a) was given b) gave c) is given
13. Are you going to buy a wedding dress? – No. My dress _____ by my mother.
a) is being made b) is made c) was made
14. Have you arranged the party yet? – Yes. All the invitations _____.
a) are sent b) have been sent c) were sent
15. I _____ to read books when I was five.
a) had b) was able c) need
16. You _____ go shopping, we have lots of food at home.
a) must't b) needn't c) can't
17. Paul is taking me to a ball this weekend. – I would love _____ to a ball!
a) take b) to take c) to be taken
18. Did you hear about a burglary last week? – Yes. The thieves _____ now, haven't they?

- a) have been caught b) were caught c) are caught
 19. Can you swim? – Oh, yes. I _____ how to swim when I was five.
 a) taught b) am taught c) was taught
 20. So, have you had your book published? – Yes. It _____ in all bookshops
 from June 1st.
 a) will be b) is c) is being

Task 5. Choose the correct option of the word. (20 × 0,2 = 4 points)

1. It took us almost four hours to _____ to London.
 a) reach b) arrive c) get
 2. Some medicines are only available on _____.
 a) description b) instruction c) prescription
 3. She had to pay the adult _____ on the bus because she was 18.
 a) fare b) amount c) toll
 4. If you're on a diet, you should _____ honey for sugar in your tea.
 a) change b) replace c) substitute
 5. Be _____, you can't expect to learn a language in a week.
 a) sane b) fair c) reasonable
 6. Don't worry. The pain should ... fairly soon.
 a) break out b) wear off c) die out
 7. So you've passed your driving test! This _____ a celebration!
 a) bursts into b) calls for c) cooks after
 8. I remember seeing him on one other _____ with his wife.
 a) incident b) occasion c) celebration
 9. I had to ... the boss while he was away.
 a) move on to b) put in for c) stand in for
 10. Be careful not to _____ your finger with that needle.
 a) bite b) scratch c) prick
 11. You'll have to _____ early if you want to avoid all the traffic.
 a) come apart b) go about c) set off
 12. How can I _____ you of her innocence?
 a) convince b) assume c) prove
 13. My headmaster made a _____ at his retirement party.
 a) lecture b) speech c) debate
 14. Can you _____ the children from school since you're going out?
 a) take b) bring c) carry
 15. The road was blocked so we had to _____ and find another route.
 a) check out b) turn back c) run through
 16. That coat is far too _____; I'll never be able to afford it.
 a) rich b) reasonable c) expensive
 17. She spends a great _____ of her time in London.
 a) period b) quantity c) number
 18. The person who is in charge of a car is the _____.
 a) guide b) motorist c) driver
 19. The scientists _____ the behaviour of the laboratory animals.
 a) observed b) recognised c) uncovered

Founded in 1753, it is one of the greatest museums in the world, showing the works of man from prehistoric times to the present day. There are permanent displays of antiquities from Egypt, Western Asia, Greece and Rome, as well as Roman British and Oriental Collections. Prints and drawings, coins and medals are displayed in a series of temporary exhibitions. The British Library exhibition galleries are housed within the British Museum.

B The Natural History Museum

One of the finest museums in the world and, probably the best of its kind. Enter our extraordinary buildings in South Kensington and experience first-class exhibitions on the Natural World based on our vast collections and authoritative research. In short, the home of the Wonders of the Natural World. This unique combination of education and fun is the hallmark of the museum's award-winning exhibitions. An unforgettable experience for visitors of all ages. Come and see what a dinosaur looked like or follow the stages of evolution of the human species. Our programme of special exhibitions and events offers a new insight into the Natural World – past and present – whenever you visit.

C Madame Tussaud's Museum and The London Planetarium

Home of kings, queens, heroes and villains. Where else can you experience an audience with royalty, meet the great and powerful, mingle with the stars and come face to face with the infamous?

The London Planetarium. The distinct copper dome of the London Planetarium plays host to more stars than Madam Tussaud's! Seated inside, you can enjoy a star show which will take you far beyond our own fragile world. With a perfect sky as a backdrop, many worlds and puzzles of the Universe will be revealed.

D The National Museum of Science and Technology

Come and explore the exciting World of Science. The five story premises can help you explore Space; learn all about Transport and Telecommunications; discover sciences such as Physics, Chemistry, Engineering and Computing; climb up the escalators to the field of Optics, Photography and Cinematography, and finally to the section devoted to Medicine. The Science Museum will never cease to amaze you!

E Guinness World of Records Exhibition

Experience the Guinness World of Records, Europe's greatest three dimensional display of all that is superlative around the globe. Through the use of life size models, videos and the latest audio technology, thousands of records come alive at the touch of a button. Do not miss any of the six sections: The Human World, The

Animal World. Our Planet Earth, Structures and Machines, Sports World, World of Entertainment.

F Museum of the Moving Image

Who ever heard of a museum where you could ... read the news on TV? ... animate your own cartoon? ... tryout for a Hollywood movie? With its treasure of cameras and costumes, with hundreds of favourite film clips, with a cast of actor guides to tell you more, award-winning MOMI is the most exciting cinema and TV museum in the world.

Which museum(s) would you recommend for someone who:

would like to see a criminal? _____

would like to admire objects from ancient times? _____

wants to see what the first man looked like? _____

is interested in an old edition of the Bible? _____

is interested in sports? _____

is researching building bridges? _____

would like to become an actor? _____

would like to see what the Royal Family of England looks like? _____

is interested in the exploration of space? _____

LEVEL III (10 points)

Task 8. Read the text. Decide if the statements 1–10 are true (T) or false (F). (10×0,5=5 points)

A. Microminiature Museum

This extraordinary museum has the smallest book in the world – a 0.6-millimetre version of Shevchenko's Kobzar. It's got 12 pages with poetry and pictures! You can find many amazing microminiatures also created by Mykola Siadrysty in this museum. It is located on the territory of Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra in Kyiv.

B. Museum of Historical Treasures

Also located in Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra, this museum holds some of the most beautiful examples of ancient jewellery found in Ukraine. One of the most incredible pieces of jewellery is the gold Scythian Pectoral, which was made around 2,400 years ago. It weighs 1,150 gr!

C. Museum of Shipbuilding and Fleet in Mykolayiv

In this exciting museum, you can see more than 100 ship models of different sizes from XVIII-XX centuries as well as fragments of ancient ships. Here you can find out everything about the history of shipbuilding in Ukraine.

D. Museum of Partisan Glory in Odesa

The catacombs in Odesa were very important in World War II. In the Museum of Partisan Glory, you can see how Soviet partisans lived underground, where they exercised, cooked and relaxed. You can also look at some of their photos, drawings and personal things.

E. Pharmacy Museum in Lviv

The museum is located in the oldest pharmacy in Lviv. It's more than 250 years old! This is also the only pharmacy museum in Ukraine and in Europe. You can see many strange bottles and interesting things on the shelves. The most famous medicine is called the Iron Wine. You can only buy it here.

1. Mykola Siadrysty made the smallest book in the world.
2. The Scythian Pectoral isn't very heavy.
3. There are only modern ships in the Museum of Shipbuilding and Fleet.
4. The Museum of Partisan Glory has pictures of partisans' life in the catacombs.
5. There is only one pharmacy museum in Europe.
6. The museum which has the smallest book is located in Mykolayiv.
7. The gold Scythian Pectoral was created more than 2, 000 years ago.
8. Only fragments of ancient ships are hold in Museum of Shipbuilding and Fleet.
9. The Museum of Partisan Glory is located in Kyiv.
10. You can see many strange bottles and interesting things as well as modern medicine on the shelves of Pharmacy Museum in Lviv.

WRITING

Task 9. Great Ukrainians... Who are they? Name the greatest Ukrainian of all the times. Give the reason to choose this person. What makes this person unique? Write 100 words on the topic. (5 points)

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10 клас

LEVEL I (8 points) GRAMMAR COMPREHENSION

I. *Choose the correct sentence.* (10× 0,2 = 2 points)

1.

- a) Some of the dessert was left by the end of the birthday party
- b) Some of the dessert were left by the end of the birthday party.
- c) Some of the desserts was left by the end of the birthday party.
- d) Some desserts was left by the end of the birthday party.

2.

- a) The papa bear thought that all of his porridge were missing.
- b) The papa bear thought that none of his porridge were missing.
- c) The papa bear thought that some of his porridge were missing.
- d) The papa bear thought that some of his porridge was missing.

3.

- a) Your brilliant excuses almost makes up for your tardiness.
- b) Your brilliant excuses almost make up for your tardiness.
- c) Your brilliant excuses makes up for your tardiness
- d) Your brilliant excuses will makes up for your tardiness.

4.

- a) Neither Jackson nor Jenna have played hooky.
- b) Neither Jackson nor Jenna are playing hooky.
- c) Neither Jackson nor Jenna is playing hooky.
- d) Neither Jackson nor Jenna were playing hooky.

5.

- a) Neither Jackson nor I am playing hooky.
- b) Neither Jackson nor I is playing hooky.
- c) Neither Jackson nor I are playing hooky.
- d) Neither Jackson nor I were playing hooky.

6.

- a) Either of us were capable of winning
- b) Either of us are capable of winning.
- c) Either of us have been capable of winning.
- d) Either of us is capable of winning.

7.

- a) All of the class is willing to take part in the prank.
- b) All of the classes is willing to take part in the prank.
- c) All of the class are willing to take part in the prank.
- d) All of the classes has been willing to take part in the prank.

8.

- a) One-third of the eligible population tend not to vote in national elections.
- b) One-third of the eligible population are tending not to vote in national elections.
- c) One-third of the eligible population have tended not to vote in national elections.
- d) One-third of the eligible population tends not to vote in national elections.

9.

- a) One-third of the voters tend not to cast their ballots in national elections.
- b) One-third of the voters tends not to cast their ballots in national elections.
- c) One-third of the voters tends not to cast its ballots in national elections.
- d) One-third of the voters tends not to cast its ballot in national elections.

10.

- a) Here is the paper clips you requested
- b) Here's the paper clips you requested.
- c) Here are the paper clips you requested.
- d) Here are the box of paper clips you requested.

II. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form (gerund or infinitive)

(10× 0,2 = 2 points)

- 1. I suggest (**telephone**) the hospitals before (**ask**) the police (**look**) for him.
- 2. After (**hear**) the conditions I decided (**not enter**) for the competition.
- 3. Some people seem (**have**) a passion for (**write**) to the newspapers.
- 4. He expects me (**answer**) by return but I have no intention of (**reply**) at all.
- 5. I tried (**explain**) to him but he refused (listen) and went on (**grumble**).
- 6. By (**offer**) enormous wages he is persuading men (**leave**) their present jobs and (**work**) for him.
- 7. He postponed (**make**) a decision till it was too late (**do**) anything.
- 8. Imagine (**have**) (**get up**) at five a.m. every day!
- 9. Try (**forget**) it: it isn't worth (**worry**) about.
- 10. There is no point in (**remain**) in a dangerous place if you can't do anything (**help**) the people who have (**stay**) there.

III. Complete the following sentences with the correct alternative in italic.

(10× 0,2 = 2 points)

- 1. Sue's **had/taken** a real dislike to her new supervisor.

2. It's high time the committee **had/took** action over this flagrant abuse.
3. Grace has **gone/been** on holiday in Jamaica and she's come back with a lovely tan.
4. I'm a little faint. Could I **lie/lay** down on the sofa for a minute?
5. The men have just **lain/laid** a brand new carpet in the bedroom.
6. I was so tired yesterday that I **lay/lie** in bed for most of the day.
7. Anatoly **speaks/talks** English with a strong accent.
8. The Prime Minister **spoke/talked** at the international conference in Geneva.
9. She's such a chatterbox, we were up half the night **speaking/talking**.
10. What do you think of that plan to **rise/raise** the Titanic' from the seabed?

IV. Choose the right word to put in the gaps. (10× 0,2 = 2 points)

50 years ago there were ____ (much/many) people living in the town of Smallholden. Today, if you walk down the High Street at night you 2_____(probably /certainly) 3_____(don't/won't) see anyone, just the policeman and his dog. It 4_____(have/has) been like this 5_____(for/since) 1984, when the car factory closed. There is 6_____(less/least) pollution in the town today, but 7_____(few/little) money in Smallholden. However, things are looking 8_____(best /better) for the town. A new call-centre 9_____(will/might) open in June offering 5,000 new jobs. The council has 10_____(gave/given) permission and now, although the policeman is still alone at night with his dog, he has a smile on his face.

LEVEL II (12 points)

VOCABULARY COMPETENCE

V. Read the sentences and choose the best alternative (10×0,4=4 points)

1. He ____ asleep during the long lecture.

- a. fall
- b. fell
- c. felt
- d. feel

2. I can't ____ out what has happened to him.

- a. fill
- b. fall
- c. figure

d. think

3. The boys ___ fire to a big haystack.

a. settled

b. set

c. placed

d. caught.

4. Must I ___ back the book, or is it a gift I may keep?

a. turn

b. hold

c. return

d. give

5. I used to ___ on to my Mom's dress when we crossed the street.

a. hang

b. hand

c. pull

d. push

6. The Great Wall of China was not thick enough to ___ back the invading hordes.

a. hold

b. Play

c. give

d. go

7. ___ in mind that you are working to improve your ability, not to earn money.

a. Think

b. Be

c. Put

d. Keep

8. He ___ after his father in that he has blue eyes.

a. looks

b. takes

c. goes

d. gets

9. I don't know what ___ about her tears.

a. caused

b. thought

c. brought

d. said

10. The ... of Italy is very mountainous.

a) interior

b) core

c) inside

d) middle

VI. Read the text below and choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) to fit each gap. (10×0,4 = 4 points)

STUDING ABROAD

Student exchange programmes are a fantastic way to give students the opportunity to live somewhere (1)..... for a school year, which helps them learn (2)..... the customs and the way of life of other people. For this reason increasingly large numbers of young people are (3)..... the advantage of living in (4).....country and are deciding to study abroad. They will eat new food, experience new traditions and learn the way people (5)..... own age live from day to day. (6).....they live abroad, they stay with carefully chosen host families, attend a (7).....school, and (8)..... student on the exchange programme has (9)..... who directly supports them the whole time they are abroad. Students (10)..... be aged between 15 and 18 years and be good at a foreign language to qualify as an exchange student.

	A	B	C	D
1	else	well	too	also
2	for	about	of	by
3	recommending	recognizing	regarding	reviewing
4	separate	another	different	new
5	its	her	their	our
6	Whether	Although	However	While
7	home	local	near	close
8	many	every	all	both
9	anybody	everyone	anyone	somebody
10	must	ought	have	need

READING COMPREHENSION

VII. Read an extract. Choose the right answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. (8× 0,5=4 points)

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE REMOTE CONTROL

Oh sure, it's easy being a couch potato now. Wondrous advances in technology, particularly during the 1990s, have made it easy and fun to 'surf' the television channels from the comfort of your armchair. Remote controls offer everything from picture-within-a-picture technology, to on-screen programming that doesn't even require you to look at the remote control.

As we rush towards ever greater technological advances, let us not forget the difficulties experienced by the millions who have come before us. For years they struggled with remote controls that changed channels or muted the volume unpredictably. Though proclaimed as technological marvels in their day, today those devices look extremely funny.

So come with us as we flash back to the 1950s. The decade may have been the Golden Age of television, but in the evolution of the remote control, it was the Stone Age.

The most primitive of the remotes was developed in 1950 by Zenith Electronics which decades later would win an Emmy for its pioneering work in remote control technology. Zenith's first creative idea was the clever 'Lazy Bones', a control with a cable that connected the television to the device. Just by pushing buttons on the remote, viewers could turn the television on and off and change channels.

'Prest-o! Change-o!' cried a magazine ad introducing the product. 'Just press a button ... to change a station!' The problem? 'Trip-o! Fall-o!' Customers complained that the cable, besides being unsightly as it snaked across the living room floor, tripped many an unsuspecting passerby.

In 1955 Zenith came up with a wireless remote. Zenith engineers invented the Flashmatic, which worked by firing a beam of light. First-generation couch potatoes accepted the new technology eagerly, but there was a glaring problem. It reacted to any kind of light, channels changed unpredictably and the sound mysteriously came and went. "So, if the sun set glaringly and came through the living room window, *it* would hit the set and cause problems," says Zenith engineer Robert Adler. Also, viewers who weren't as technologically aware as they are today, had trouble remembering which button controlled which function.

It was Adler, an Austrian born immigrant, who fathered the remote-control that would dominate the industry for the next quarter of a century. Ironic when you consider that Adler, by his own admission, to this day watches no more than an hour of television a week.

In 1955 Adler came up with the concept of a remote based on ultrasonic – that is, high-frequency sound beyond the range of human hearing. Adler's invention which Zenith introduced in 1956 and named the Space Commander 400, would react to any number of metallic noises similar to those produced by the transmitter. For example, the family dog could change channels just by furiously scratching its back legs, thereby causing its dog tags to jingle. A ringing telephone or jingling keys would have the same effect.

Today, in the Golden Age of the remote control, some 99 percent of TV sets and all video cassette recorders sold in the United States come with remote controls. So do many other electronic components, such as compact disc players, and satellite dishes. 'Universal' remotes, which have been around since the mid-'80s, allow you to operate several products – say, for example, the TV, the VCR and CD player – with just one transmitter rather than three separate units. Even common household functions – switching on a light or turning off a ceiling fan – can be performed today by remote control. In an industry that is continuously introducing amazing new gadgetry, who knows where couch-potato technology will go from here?

1. Why is it easy to be a 'couch potato' nowadays?

A potato chips have been invented

B advances in technology have made it possible

- C armchairs nowadays are very comfortable
- D the climate is perfect for growing vegetables.

2. What is the second paragraph about?

- A the technological developments in remote controls
- B the money spent on technology
- C the problems of early remote controls
- D the marvels of early remote control technology

3. What was the main problem with ‘Lazy Bones’?

- A The cable tripped many people.
- B The cable was too long.
- C The control was difficult to use.
- D The control was too slow.

4. What was the main problem of the ‘Flashmatic’?

- A The channels changed even with other kinds of light.
- B It had a mysterious use.
- C Some sets did not react to its beams.
- D It broke loose easily.

5. What was another problem with it?

- A It was bad for someone’s memory.
- B It wasn’t technologically advanced.
- C It was technically complex for the time.
- D It didn’t have enough functions.

6. What does ‘it’ in line 33 refer to?

- A the living room window
- B the sun
- C the remote control
- D the beam fired by the Flashmatic

7. What was the problem with the remote based on ultrasonics?

- A It reacted to other noises, too.
- B Even the family dog could use it.
- C You could not hear other sounds like the phone ringing.
- D It made too much noise.

8. What does the writer call ‘universal’ remotes?

- A The kind used all over the world.
- B The kind used for common household functions.
- C The kind which are very expensive.
- D The kind used to operate several appliances.

LEVEL III (10 points)

**VIII. Read the texts and mark the statements as T (true) or F (false).
(5×1=5 points)**

Aphantasia: A life without mental images

Close your eyes and imagine walking along a sandy beach and then gazing over the horizon as the Sun rises. How clear is the image that springs to mind?

Most people can readily conjure images inside their head - known as their mind's eye. But this year scientists have described a condition, aphantasia, in which some people are unable to visualise mental images.

Niel Kenmuir, from Lancaster, has always had a blind mind's eye. He knew he was different even in childhood. "My stepfather, when I couldn't sleep, told me to count sheep, and he explained what he meant, I tried to do it and I couldn't," he says. "I couldn't see any sheep jumping over fences, there was nothing to count."

Our memories are often tied up in images, think back to a wedding or first day at school. As a result, Niel admits, some aspects of his memory are "terrible", but he is very good at remembering facts. And, like others with aphantasia, he struggles to recognise faces. Yet he does not see aphantasia as a disability, but simply a different way of experiencing life.

Mind's eye blind

Ironically, Niel now works in a bookshop, although he largely sticks to the non-fiction aisles. His condition begs the question what is going on inside his picture-less mind. I asked him what happens when he tries to picture his fiancée. "This is the hardest thing to describe, what happens in my head when I think about things," he says. "When I think about my fiancée there is no image, but I am definitely thinking about her, I know today she has her hair up at the back, she's brunette. But I'm not describing an image I am looking at, I'm remembering features about her, that's the strangest thing and maybe that is a source of some regret."

The response from his mates is a very sympathetic: "You're weird." But while Niel is very relaxed about his inability to picture things, it is often a cause of distress for others. One person who took part in a study into aphantasia said he had started to feel "isolated" and "alone" after discovering that other people could see images in their heads. Being unable to reminisce about his mother years after her death led to him being "extremely distraught".

The super-visualiser

At the other end of the spectrum is children's book illustrator, Lauren Beard, whose work on the Fairytale Hairdresser series will be familiar to many six-year-olds. Her career relies on the vivid images that leap into her mind's eye when she reads text from her author. When I met her in her box-room studio in Manchester, she was working on a dramatic scene in the next book. The text describes a baby perilously climbing onto a chandelier.

"Straightaway I can visualise this grand glass chandelier in some sort of French kind of ballroom, and the little baby just swinging off it and really heavy thick curtains," she says. "I think I have a strong imagination, so I can create the world and then keep adding to it so it gets sort of bigger and bigger in my mind

and the characters too they sort of evolve. I couldn't really imagine what it's like to not imagine, I think it must be a bit of a shame really."

Not many people have mental imagery as vibrant as Lauren or as blank as Niel. They are the two extremes of visualisation. Adam Zeman, a professor of cognitive and behavioural neurology, wants to compare the lives and experiences of people with aphantasia and its polar-opposite hyperphantasia. His team, based at the University of Exeter, coined the term aphantasia this year in a study in the journal Cortex.

Prof Zeman tells the BBC: "People who have contacted us say they are really delighted that this has been recognised and has been given a name, because they have been trying to explain to people for years that there is this oddity that they find hard to convey to others." How we imagine is clearly very subjective - one person's vivid scene could be another's grainy picture. But Prof Zeman is certain that aphantasia is real. People often report being able to dream in pictures, and there have been reported cases of people losing the ability to think in images after a brain injury.

He is adamant that aphantasia is "not a disorder" and says it may affect up to one in 50 people. But he adds: "I think it makes quite an important difference to their experience of life because many of us spend our lives with imagery hovering somewhere in the mind's eye which we inspect from time to time, it's a variability of human experience."

- 1. Aphantasia is a condition, which describes people, for whom it is hard to visualise mental images.**
- 2. Niel Kenmuir was unable to count sheep in his head.**
- 3. Niel regrets that he cannot portray an image of his fiancée in his mind.**
- 4. Inability to picture things in someone's head is often a cause of distress for a person.**
- 5. The author met Lauren Beard when she was working on a comedy scene in her next book.**

IX. In the past children were taught how to save money, but today they only learn how to spend it.

Give your considerations (100 words) on the point. (5 points)

ЗАВДАННЯ

II етапу Всеукраїнського конкурсу-захисту науково-дослідницьких робіт учнів-членів
Малої академії наук України з англійської мови
2017/2018 навчальний рік

11 клас

LEVEL I (8 points)

GRAMMAR COMPREHENSION

Task1. Complete the sentences with the correct words (2 points)

1. This is the curry sauce I've ever tasted.
 - a. more good
 - b. most good
 - c. best
 - d. most best

2. If Jane asks her mother, she _____ permission.
 - a. may have gotten
 - b. might have gotten
 - c. might get
 - d. maybe get

3. My sister lived in France for two years and my niece _____ there.
 - a. borned
 - b. born
 - c. was borned
 - d. was born

4. He likes his new job very much and _____.
 - a. works hardly
 - b. hard works
 - c. hardly work
 - d. works hard

10. "Where does Helen live?" "She lives _____."
 - a. in the Moore Street
 - b. on Moore Street
 - c. at Moore Street
 - d. on the Moore Street

Task 2. Complete the sentences with suitable preposition in each space. (2 points)

1. It's always difficult to find an interesting book ... hundreds of others in the bookstore.
2. What's the distinction ... hardware and software?
3. She always stands out for what she believes

4. ... avoidance of misunderstanding you should check the information attentively.
5. Harry will be late for the performance ... extremely long traffic jam.
6. ... my humble opinion, the plot of this book is overextended.
7. It's not polite to leave ... saying goodbye.
8. Mary is still in the hospital. But she is ... high spirits.
9. Llama belongs ... the camel family.
10. Look! The helicopter is flying ... us.
11. He got married ... the age ... 35.
12. My brother graduated ... the university two years ago.
13. The diagram is ... page 76 ... the left.
14. Can you help me ... my drawing? - ... course I can.
15. I bought a new pair ... sunglasses ... the chemist's.
16. The fishing season is to start ... a couple of weeks.
17. We always visit our parents ... Christmas
18. Do you usually go shopping ... Saturdays?
19. I have known him ... three years.
20. I went ... him and asked him the best way to get ... town.

Task 3. Choose the correct option. (each correct answer – 0.5)

1.
 - a. He told he wasn't feeling well
 - b. He said he doesn't feeling well
 - c. He said he wasn't feeling well
2.
 - a. We won't know how to do after we get the results
 - b. When we get the results we won't know what to do
 - c. We won't know what to do until we get the results
3.
 - a. I usually to live in Paris, but now I live in Madrid
 - b. I used to live in Paris, but now I live in Madrid
 - c. I am used to live in Paris, but now I live in Madrid
4.
 - a. Sarah is working on something done!
 - b. Sarah is having some work done!
 - c. Sarah is doing work done!

Task 4. Rewrite the sentences in passive voice. (2 points)

- 1) John collects money. -
- 2) Anna opened the window. -
- 3) We have done our homework. -
- 4) I will ask a question. -
- 5) He can cut out the picture. -
- 6) The sheep ate a lot. -
- 7) We do not clean our rooms. -
- 8) William will not repair the car. -

9) Did Sue draw this circle? -

10) Could you feed the dog? -

LEVEL II (12 points)

VOCABULARY COMPETENCE

Task 5. For questions 1-10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). (4 points)

Example: 0 ability

COMPUTERS THAT PLAY GAMES

Computers have had the (0) *ability* to play chess for many **ABLE**
years now, and their (1)in games against the best **PERFORM**
players in the world has shown steady (2).....However, **IMPROVE**
it will be years before the designers of computer games
machines can beat their (3)... challenge yet – the ancient **BIG**
board game called Go.

The playing area is (4)larger than in **CONSIDERABLE**
chess and there are far more pieces, so that the (5).....of **COMBINE**
moves is almost (6).....The game involves planning so **END**
many moves ahead that even the (7)calculations of the **IMPRESS**
fastest modern computers are (8)to deal with the **SUFFICIENT**
problems of the game. In a recent (9)for computer Go **COMPETE**
machines, the best machine beat all its computer rivals, but
lost (10)to three young schoolchildren, so there is **HEAVY**

Task 6. Прочитайте текст з пропусками, позначеними номерами 11-20. Ці номери відповідають завданням 1-10, в яких наведені можливі варіанти відповідей. Обведіть номер обраного вами варіанта відповіді. (4 points)

One people?

For a century Maori discontent was not recognised. Most Maori people lived in the 1) ___ countryside, but in the 1960s many moved to the cities. Those studying at universities began demonstrating in 2) ___ of Maori language, culture and land rights. This coincided 3) ___ a new wave of immigration to New Zealand, especially from other Pacific Islands. New Zealanders often say, "We are all immigrants," but 4) ___ the settlers, New Zealand is the Maori's only home. If their language and culture 5) ___, that ___ the end of them. Many Maori have 6) ___ *Pakeha* (non-Maori) material culture completely. Others 7) ___ their traditional ways. They 8) ___ *huis*, or festivals in *maraes* (Maori community centres with a meeting house). The elders make long speeches on these occasions. They give hospitality to distant relations and practise long lamentations, called *tangihanga*, for the dead.

In 1986, a big exhibition called *Te Maori* made New Zealanders from other ethnic groups **9)**_____ the importance of Maori culture. Today, important national events always **10)**_____ Maori ceremonies.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. a) distant | b) remote | c) far | d) removed |
| 2. a) support | b) charge | c) spite | d) favour |
| 3. a) at | b) with | c) to | d) throughout |
| 4. a) as | b) dislike | c) like | d) unlike |
| 5. a) died, ...will be | b) die, ...will be | c) die, ...would be | d) had died, ...will be |
| 6. a) adopted | b) attracted | c) associated | d) assumed |
| 7. a) keeping | b) has kept | c) had kept | d) have kept |
| 8. a) involved | b) participated | c) hold | d) took |
| 9. a) realising | b) to realise | c) realise | d) realised |
| 10. a) exclude | b) consist | c) include | d) conclude |

Task 7. Circle the correct letter A, B, C, or D. (4 points)

Fearless

Among biologists, the Galápagos Islands — an archipelago of volcanic islands that straddle the equator about 600 miles from the coast of mainland Ecuador — are legendary. For when the young Charles Darwin sailed around the world in the 1830s, he visited these islands, and was struck by five things.

First, he observed that many of the animals and plants living in the Galápagos are found nowhere else in the world. Examples? Marine iguanas, which swim, eat algae and spend hours basking on the rocks. Darwin, uncharitably, described them as “hideous” and “stupid.” Then there are the giant tortoises (“antediluvian,” said Darwin), the largest of which can weigh as much as 250kg, or 550 pounds. Among the birds, there are flightless cormorants, which have stumpy little wings; and, famously, there are several unique species of finch.

Darwin’s second observation was that certain sorts of animals are missing. The islands have no frogs, for example, and until humans came, there were no land-lubbing mammals like rats or cats. Third, he noted that many of the creatures living in the Galápagos resemble, but differ from, those of the nearest continent — South America. Fourth, the inhabitants of one island often differ from those of another.

These four observations formed an essential piece of Darwin’s evidence that evolution takes place.

1. The Galapagos Islands are...
 - A. important for chemists.
 - B. ordinary when observed by biologists.
 - C. important for biologists.
 - D. ordinary when observed by chemists.

2. Charles Darwin observed...
 - A. many plants and animals unique to the Galapagos Islands.
 - B. all animals in the world can be found on the Galapagos Islands.
 - C. in South America are the same as those on the Galapagos Islands.
 - D. five different kinds of animals.

3. The Galapagos Islands are all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. located near South America
 - B. the site of a visit by Charles Darwin
 - C. home to many animals including frogs, rats, and cats
 - D. the site of important observations relating to evolution
4. To “bask on a rock” means:
- A. cook using primitive tools
 - B. place one’s food in the sun
 - C. use a rock to heat the atmosphere
 - D. lie on a rock out in the sun
5. Charles Darwin was interested in all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. the flight patterns of different kinds of birds
 - B. the evolution of different species of animals
 - C. animals on the Galapagos Islands as compared to animals in other places
- why certain animals are not present on the Galapagos Islands

Task 8. Read the text, match choices (A-H) to (9-13). There are three choices you don’t need to use. (5 points)

THE POWER OF NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION AND BODY LANGUAGE

Good communication is the foundation of successful relationships, both personally and professionally. But we communicate with much more than words. In fact, research shows that the majority of our communication is nonverbal. Nonverbal communication, or body language, includes our facial expressions, gestures, eye contact, posture, and even the tone of our voice.

There are many different types of nonverbal communication. Together, the following nonverbal signals and cues communicate your interest and investment in others.

1.

The human face is extremely expressive, able to express countless emotions without saying a word. And unlike some forms of nonverbal communication, facial expressions are universal. The facial expressions for happiness, sadness, anger, surprise, fear, and disgust are the same across cultures.

2.

Consider how your perceptions of people are affected by the way they sit, walk, stand up, or hold their head. The way you move and carry yourself communicates a wealth of information to the world. This type of nonverbal communication includes your posture, bearing, stance, and subtle movements.

3.

Since the visual sense is dominant for most people, eye contact is an especially important type of nonverbal communication. The way you look at someone can communicate many things, including interest, affection, hostility, or attraction. Eye contact is also important in maintaining the flow of conversation and for gauging the other person’s response.

4.

Have you ever felt uncomfortable during a conversation because the other person was standing too close and invading your space? We all have a need for physical space, although that need

differs depending on the culture, the situation, and the closeness of the relationship. You can use physical space to communicate many different nonverbal messages, including signals of intimacy, aggression, dominance, or affection.

5.

We communicate even when we are not using words. Nonverbal speech sounds such as tone, pitch, volume, inflection, rhythm, and rate are important communication elements. When we speak, other people «read» our voices in addition to listening to our words. These nonverbal speech sounds provide subtle but powerful clues into our true feelings and what we really mean. Think about how tone of voice, for example, can indicate sarcasm, anger, affection, or confidence. It's not what you say, it's how you say it.

The ability to understand and use nonverbal communication is a powerful tool that will help you connect with others, express what you really mean, navigate challenging situations, and build better relationships at home and work.

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------------|----------|----------------------------|
| A | Space | E | Body Movements and Posture |
| B | Facial Expressions | F | Voice |
| C | Gestures | G | Intensity |
| D | Touch | H | Eye Contact |

Task 9. People work because they need money to live. What are the other reasons that people work? Can work be a pleasure? Use specific details and arguments to explain your opinion. (5 points)