

**Завдання III етапу
Всеукраїнської учнівської олімпіади з англійської мови
(січень 2013 року)**

9 клас

Writing Test for 9th Form Students

You should use your own ideas, knowledge and experience and support your arguments with relevant evidence. Write at least 250 words.

1. Recent research shows that the consumption of junk food is a major factor in poor diet and this is detrimental to health. Some people believe that better health education is the answer to this problem but others disagree. What is your opinion?

2. Television has had a significant influence on the culture of many societies. To what extent would you say that television has positively or negatively affected the cultural development of your society?

3. Every culture has stories. Stories serve different purposes. Some entertain. Others teach history or help people understand their own culture. In many cultures, stories are used to teach the difference between right and wrong behaviours. What kinds of stories are traditional in your culture? Describe a story that teaches a lesson.

Reading Comprehension Test for 9th Form Students (41 tasks)

Directions:

In this Test you will read five texts. Each text is followed by 5 – 10 tasks. You should do the tasks following a text on the basis of what is stated or implied in that text. For each task you will choose the best possible answer and mark your choice on the Answer Sheet.

TEXT 1

You are going to read an article about customer service in banks. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which fits each gap. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

A *Although people do not expect much from the internet these days, this will change in the future.*

B *The managers recognise that customers find them impersonal and unnatural.*

C *First National is also preparing to adopt this personal approach to its internet banking.*

D *They have the attitude that some skills, such as keyboard skills and so on, can be taught, but a member of staff can't be taught to be a nice person.*

E *Telephones are very personal because staff are speaking to people on their own territory.*

F *And if customers try to contact the bank by telephone, they are put through to a call centre in another country where they have to speak slowly in order to be understood.*

G *Not everyone wants a chatty, friendly service.*

Customer Service in Banks

The banking profession doesn't have a very good reputation for customer service at the moment, and it's not just due to loss of savings. High street branches are shutting down and where banks are available, their opening hours are inconvenient. Staff at the desks are surly, increasingly under-qualified and often unable to answer questions **(1)**. Astonishingly, however, 86% of the customers at one bank are either 'extremely satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with the service they receive. And what is even more surprising is that the bank in question has no High Street outlets at all.

First National bank is run entirely through the telephone and the internet. And its success shows that customer service is just about face-to-face contact with clients. The primary concern of the bank is recruiting the right people. **(2)** So they only recruit people who already exhibit good communication skills.

And unlike other services that operate primarily over the telephone, the staff at First National do not use scripts. **(3)** What this bank asks for is that staff be themselves and establish a rapport with their customers. Part of this is recognizing people's needs. **(4)** Some want the process to be swift and efficient. The member of staff has to pick up on the caller's mood and react accordingly.

(5) The idea that customer service can be improved on a medium where there is no actual contact with a member of staff may seem strange at first. However, the website designers at First National spend a great deal of time understanding their customers and offering services which meet their needs. **(6)** First National is already taking steps to fill this demand. They already offer a service in which customers receive a text when funds are received or when their account falls below a certain level. In the future, online systems may pre-empt customers' needs in even more sophisticated ways.

TEXT 2

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

MOBILE MANIA SPREADS as PHONES BECOME the MUST-HAVE GADGET

By Robert Uhlig, technology correspondent

1 More than 24 million Britons now own a mobile phone, according to statistics released yesterday. The growth is expected to accelerate in the next few years as the mobile phone overtakes the personal computer as the most used method of accessing the Internet. No longer a tool only of *well-heeled* travelling executives and plumbers, the mobile phone is now as likely to be found in school satchels and shopping bags as in briefcases.

2 According to Vodafone, the market leader, of the 24 million cell phones in use, 11.9 million are prepaid, many of which are now used by teenagers. Schools have even taken to banning the use of mobile phones in classrooms and playgrounds.

3 The pre-pay services, using phone cards, have proved the most popular with phone users keen to keep their bills under control. The advent of 'pay-as-you-go' schemes has brought the mobile phone to millions who could not previously afford one or failed the necessary credit ratings. The average pre-pay customer spends £198 a year whereas the typical business customer receives a bill of £556 a year.

4 Around 40 percent of Britons now have a mobile, but by the end of next year, analysts expect the figure to increase by at least half. Even then, we will lag behind Finland, where 71 percent of people own a cellphone.

5 Already, analysts are predicting that within a few years more people will actually watch the six o'clock news or *Match of the Day* on their mobile phone than on television. The phone networks say more people are already using their mobiles at six o'clock each evening than the BBC claims are watching its evening news bulletin.

6 In recent years, a new technology called WAP, which enables the Internet to be viewed on a cellphone screen, was introduced. Now, almost all mobiles will be WAP phones. Mike Caldwell, of Vodafone, said: 'The average person will not realise it is the Internet that is coming to them on their mobile phone. They'll just use it to watch what they think is television.'

1 Why is the number of users of mobile phones expected to go up so much?

- a) They are going to become cheaper.
- b) They will be more popular amongst teenagers. programmes from the Internet.
- c) Phones will be used to connect with the Internet
- d) They are so convenient.

2 Who used to be main users of mobile phones?

- a) Internet users.
- b) Self-employed and business people.
- c) People with very big incomes.
- d) People who travelled a lot.

3 Why have pre-pay phone cards increased the number of users?

- a) The phone calls are cheaper.
- b) They are more convenient.
- c) Bills tend to be lower.
- d) Users have to pay before making calls.

4 What link is there between mobile phones and television?

- a) People often use their phones during the six o'clock news.
- b) Third generation mobiles will show live TV programmes from the Internet.
- c) The new generation of phones will be much smaller than earlier ones.
- d) Mobiles are good for watching the news and sports programmes.

5. 'well-heeled' means

- a) technologically competent
- b) fashionable.

- c) tired of travel
- d) quite wealthy.

TEXT 3

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.

B

CORNWALL

The 0) *beautiful* Cornish peninsula, on Britain's southwestern tip, is one of the country's most popular areas as far as 1) is concerned.

0 BEAUTY

1 TOURIST

Thousands of years ago, Cornwall was a centre of Celtic culture. The Romans tried without 2) to conquer the region, and it managed to keep its 3) way of life and its own language. One of the area's main tourist 4) is the now ruined castle of Tintagel, where the 5) King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table are said to have lived. 6) can still see the remains of the hall, which is 7) intact.

2 SUCCEED

3 TRADITION

4 ATTRACT

5 LEGEND

6 VISIT

7 LARGE

Cornwall is also 8) for its beaches on the English Channel, to the south-east, and its spectacular 9) scenery on the Atlantic, or north-west side. The 10) of a rich history and outstanding natural beauty make this area well worth visiting.

8 FAME

9 COAST

10 COMBINE

TEXT 4

Read the text below, and chose the word which best fits each gap from the list below.

English in Europe

English has without a 1) _____ become the second language of Europe and the world. European countries which have most 2) _____ assimilated English into daily life are England's neighbours in Northern Europe: Ireland, the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, and the 3) _____ of Scandanavia.

The situation is so 4) _____ that any visitor to the Netherlands will soon be 5) _____ of the pressure of English on daily life: television, radio and print 6) _____ it into every home and the schoolyard 7) _____ of children; advertisers use it to 8) _____ up their message, journalists take refuge in it when their home-bred skills 9) _____ them. Increasingly one hears the 10) _____ that Dutch will give way to English as the national tongue within two or three generations ...

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | a) question | b) doubt | c) problem | d) thought |
| 2 | a) successfully | b) victorious | c) successful | d) lucrative |
| 3 | a) rest | b) additional | c) remaining | d) extra |
| 4 | a) plain | b) open | c) blatant | d) marked |
| 5 | a) ignorant | b) aware | c) oblivious | d) acquainted |
| 6 | a) guide | b) bring | c) shift | d) haul |
| 7 | a) conversation | b) head-to-head | c) consultation | d) dialogue |
| 8 | a) life | b) energy | c) enthusiasm | d) pep |
| 9 | a) succeed | b) fall | c) fail | d) fizzle |
| 10 | a) feeling | b) posture | c) judgment | d) view |

TEXT 5

Complete the following text with the words below (use only half the words)

expressed	for	become	completely	sure	be	which	themselves	declared	had
-----------	-----	--------	------------	------	----	-------	------------	----------	-----

In the New World, people found (1)..... free from the power of kings and priests, and there was no aristocracy (2)..... owned all the land. In 1776, the British Americans (3)..... independence from Britain and, after fighting and winning a war against the British,

established a new nation called the United States of America. They were now (4)..... free from the power of European kings, and in 1789 they wrote a Constitution for the new nation.

This Constitution (5)..... the values which Americans had fought (6)....., and when they wrote it they wanted to make sure that the freedom which they (7)..... fought to win would continue. They wanted to be (8)..... that the government of the new country would not (9) too strong, that the power of the church would also be limited, and that there would never (10) a hereditary aristocracy in America.

Tape script 9

Presenter: Good evening. My subject tonight is travel in the 21st century, or to be more precise, holidays in the 21st century. According to the World Tourism Organization, the holiday trade is going to be a boom industry in the coming decades. For a start, the organization predicts a big increase in the amount of holiday travelling we do. It estimates that there will be an increase in the number of holiday trips taken around the world, and that the number of trips will go up by 4.1 percent each year. If you consider that there are already hundreds of millions of holiday trips each year, then this is a big increase.

As a result of this increase, the organization reckons that travel and tourism will soon become the world's largest industry, overtaking even information technology in terms of the amount of money it makes. Tourism is already larger than manufacturing in most parts of the world, including Britain, employing far more people.

So more people will be making more holiday trips to more places in the years to come. But that is not the only change that the organization predicts. The type of holidays that people take is also likely to change. In the 20th century, although many types of holiday were on offer, and sightseeing and activity holidays have always been popular with certain groups, it was the classic beach holiday that really attracted the largest groups of holidaymakers. That was where the biggest growth occurred, and with it the familiar development of tourist facilities in coastal resorts.

In the 21st century, however, tourists may well be looking for a different type of holiday experience. There is a tendency for people to be less attracted to hotels, for example, as self-catering accommodation becomes more popular. People don't necessarily want to be tied to fixed mealtimes, fixed menus, and the restrictions of small hotel bedrooms. They are willing to be more adventurous and independent, choosing to cook for themselves or eat out in restaurants. Indeed, 21st-century tourists will increasingly be looking to sample the local culture when visiting other countries, particularly things like food and music.

In the same way, tourists are increasingly looking to travel around more in the countries they visit. But they are less keen to do this as part of organised groups, climbing on and off tour buses at the major sights. The 21st-century tourist is more interested in having a hire car, so that the country can be explored in depth and at the pace of each individual or family group.

And tourists are becoming more interested in variety. Some holiday packages already include the chance to stay in more than one resort. A week by the sea, followed by a week in the mountains, for example, has long been a popular option. But now people are becoming more interested in visiting two different countries during one holiday. A week on safari in Africa followed by a week on an Indian Ocean island is predicted to become the 21st-century version of the two-centre holiday. People of all ages are also keen to include an activity in their holiday package. Scuba diving is an example of one that is becoming increasingly popular.

So why are these changes occurring? Clearly travel is getting easier and cheaper, but people's working lives are also changing. Stressed office workers need to relax on holiday, but they don't necessarily need to sit around doing nothing, they need exercise. Also, people are becoming much more aware of what is available to them in terms of holiday choices. With access to the Internet, they are no longer dependent on travel agents and the information in brochures, but can find out for themselves all about both the places they will visit and the packages on offer. They therefore have more choice.

So, these are the changes that are predicted...

Listening Comprehension Test for 9th Form Students

I. You will hear a talk on the subject of travel. On your answer sheet put T if the statement is true, F if it is false.

1. The World Tourism Organization doesn't predict the increase of the amount of the holiday travelling.
2. Travel and tourism is smaller than manufacturing in most parts of the world.
3. Travel and tourism employ far more people than in manufacturing.
4. The type of holidays that people take is likely to change.
5. The classic beach holiday didn't attract the largest groups of holidaymakers.
6. There is a tendency for people to be less attracted to hotels.
7. Self-catering accommodation becomes more popular.
8. 21st-century tourists, while visiting other countries, will be looking to sample the local culture, particularly things like food and drinks.
9. Tourists don't like to be a part of organized groups.
10. Nowadays holidaymakers are becoming more interested in visiting two different countries during one holiday.

II. On your answer sheet complete the sentences.

World Tourism Organization predicts:

- number of holiday trips will rise by 1 per year.
- tourism will become a bigger industry than 2

How tourism will change:

- most 20th-century tourists chose 3 holidays.
- what 21st-century tourists will want:
 - type of accommodation: 4
 - chance to try: local and 5
 - travel around by: 6

Type of holiday that will become more popular:

- visiting more than one 7
- activity included, e.g. 8

Reasons for changing holiday habits:

- changes in people's 9 lives.
- information available from 10

10 клас

Writing Test for 10th Form Students

You should use your own ideas, knowledge and experience and support your arguments with relevant evidence. Write at least 250 words.

1. Some people believe that exams are an inappropriate way of measuring students' performance and should be replaced by continuous assessment. Do you agree or disagree with this view?

2. Should museums and art galleries be free of charge for the general public, or should a charge, even a voluntary charge, be levied for admittance? Discuss this issue, and give your opinion.

3. Differences between countries become less evident each year. Nowadays, all over the world people share the same fashions, advertising, brands, eating habits and TV channels. Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages of this?

4.

Reading Comprehension Test for 10th Form Students (42 tasks)

Directions:

In this Test you will read five texts. Each text is followed by 6 – 12 tasks. You should do the tasks following a text on the basis of what is stated or implied in that text.

TEXT 1

You are going to read the article about weather. Seven sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from sentences A-I to fit each gap. There is one extra sentence you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- A** Severe weather, such as tornadoes, hurricanes, and blizzards, can damage property and take lives.
- B** The earth's surface is a patchwork of climate zones.
- C** The typical weather in any place over a long time is called the climate.
- D** Long-range forecasts for the next week or month are less accurate.
- E** At the North and South Poles, it gives hardly any warmth.
- F** In some places it is warm, and in others it is cold.
- G** Computers are employed to assist in their information so that forecasts can be completed and issued for the benefit of farmers, sailors, airman and people in general.
- H** It is the condition of wind, temperature, rain, sunshine, snow etc, at a certain time or over a period of time.
- I** Weather also affects agriculture, transportation, and industry.

WEATHER

Weather is the state of the atmosphere at some place and time. We describe the weather in many ways. For example, we may **refer** to the temperature of the air, whether the sky is clear or cloudy, how hard the wind is blowing, or whether it is raining or snowing. At any given time, the weather is fair in some places, while it rains or snows in others. **0 F**

It is the day-to-day variation of atmospheric and climatic **conditions** at any place over a short period of time. Such conditions **include** humidity, precipitation, temperature, cloud cover, visibility, and wind, together with **extreme** phenomena such as storms and blizzards.

Just as summer days can often be cool, so there are **occasional** cool days in the tropics. But the weather in the tropics is usually warm – just as the weather in the Arctic is usually cold. **1**

Weather differs from climate. It is a composite of the average other conditions of a locality or region over a long period of time (at least 30 years).

Earth is not the only planet with a **variety** of weather conditions. Every

planet in the solar system except Mercury and perhaps Pluto has enough of an atmosphere to **support** a weather system. Titan, a moon of the planet Saturn, has such an atmosphere. Pluto is so far that little is known about its atmosphere.

The weather **affects** our lives every day. For example, it can have an **impact** on what type of clothing we wear and how we spend our free time. **2** Freezing temperatures can damage citrus crops in Florida or Spain, causing a rise in the price of oranges at the grocery store. Winter snow often create hazardous driving conditions. Thick fog may slow traffic on the roads and cause **delays** at airports. Our use of air conditioning during heat waves and heating during cold weather means that utility companies must **supply** more power at those times. **3**

Meteorology is the study of short-term weather patterns and data within a circumscribed area. Because of the weather's importance, meteorologists (scientists) who study the atmosphere and the weather have ways to **forecast**

weather conditions. Forecasts for the next 12 to 24 hours are correct more than 80% of the time. [4] These forecasts **indicate** general trends, such as whether or not temperatures are expected to be warmer or colder than normal.

Earth satellites **relay** information, collected by special instruments, about atmospheric conditions all around the world. [5] Closely related to weather is climate. Climate is the weather of a place averaged over a length of time. Scientists **determine** a region's climate by examining its vegetation, average monthly and annual temperature, and average monthly and annual **precipitation**. [6]

For example, in various parts of the world, we find deserts; tropical rain forests; prairies; forests of cone-bearing trees; frozen, treeless plains; and coverings of glacial ice. Unlike changes in the weather, which can **occur** in minutes, climate changes generally take many years.

As a general rule, the nearer you are to the Equator, the warmer the climate is. This is because at the Equator, the Sun is high in the sky at midday and its rays are warm.

Away from the Equator, it **climbs** less high and gives less warmth. [7] The effect is to give three broad climate zones on either side of the Equator: the warm tropics, the cold polar regions, and the temperature zone in between.

TEXT 2

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

The Beginning

The wind stabbed through his heavy wool jacket as though he wasn't even wearing one. Andy struggled to wrap his scarf more securely around his neck and face. Gusts of thickly flying snow hid the sun and made it impossible to look at his watch, so he had no idea what time it was. He was certain of only one thing. Somewhere along the way back to his uncle's house he had taken a wrong turn and was now lost.

In the Colorado Rocky Mountains, a wrong turn could be fatal in a snowstorm. Here, the ranchers and farmers strung a rope from the house to the barn to provide safe passage if they had to go outside. Andy had heard about that, but he hadn't been impressed; after all, he was tough.

He shook his head in an effort to clear his vision. Even though he kept rubbing his eyes, snow frosted his eyelashes so quickly that he could barely see. The thought that a simple afternoon walk had turned into a life-and-death struggle frightened him. He probably should have listened to his uncle when he reminded him to stay close to home.

A sudden slip sent him tumbling down a steep incline. Exhausted, he struggled to his feet and stumbled into a drift of snow already driven high by the wind. Panic drove him to scramble through it, but he discovered that his feet were growing numb. Uncomfortably, he suddenly recalled his last words to his mother as she put him on the plane to visit his uncle for the holidays. "I'll be okay," he had said, rolling his eyes while she cautioned him about the weather. He was more eager to get his first vacation away from home started than he was to listen to her fussing over him.

Now he regretted that he had not said something nice to her before he boarded the plane. It looked as though he might not get the opportunity again, and that drove another dagger of cold through his jacket, although he could scarcely feel it. Based on the stories he had heard, numbness was a bad sign. His body was freezing.

He fell in the snow and lay there for what seemed like an hour, although he knew it couldn't have been more than a few minutes. He thought of his mother and how miserable she would be if something happened to him. For once, he felt truly guilty. After his father's death, she had worked very hard to take care of him, and he had never thought to show his appreciation.

No more of that, he thought. He would change. If he made it through this, he would be a completely different person. All he desired was another chance.

In the distance, from what seemed like miles away, he heard someone calling his name.

"Here!" he called frantically. "Here!" For him, this would not be the end of the story, but the beginning.

1. Which of the following is an OPINION in the story?

- A Andy loses his way in the storm.
- B Andy falls down a steep incline.
- C Andy hears someone calling his name.
- D Andy needs a vacation away from home

2. What happens to cause Andy to have a clearer view of his life?

- A He almost dies in the snowstorm.
- B He realizes that he misses his mother.
- C He discovers that he likes life on a ranch.
- D He and his uncle have a long talk.

3. What is the setting for this story?

- A a park during a snowstorm

- B a city during a snowstorm
 C a quiet little town during a snowstorm
 D open country during a snowstorm
4. Which of the following words BEST describes Andy's feelings about his mother at the end of the story?
 A anger
 B guilt
 C happiness
 D dislike
5. What is the BEST summary of this passage?
 A Being lost in a snowstorm makes Andy want to become a rancher.
 B Being lost in a snowstorm makes Andy decide to be angry with his mother.
 C After being lost in a snowstorm, Andy thanks the men who rescued him.
 D After being lost in a snowstorm, Andy decides to change his tough attitude.
6. Read the following sentence from the story. *Andy had heard about that, but he hadn't been impressed; after all, he was tough.* What does the word *impressed* mean?
 A affected
 B changed
 C frightened
 D interested

TEXT 3

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.

A

NECESSITY OR LUXURY?

Today's higher salaries and 0) *greater* spending power have led to the problem of our buying things which are completely 1) , simply for the sake of it. Now that more people have the 2) means to do this, shopping has almost become a 3) pastime. We pay a small fortune for clothes with 4) labels, even though there are high quality, cheaper 5) We want 'timesaving' 6) appliances, but in fact we usually have the 7) to do the same chores just as quickly by hand. Let's get rid of these useless 8) ! Take all your old clothes, children's toys and so on, and give them to a deserving charity 9) Ridding yourself of unwanted goods gives a sense of 10) which is a joy to experience!

0 GREAT
 1 NECESSARY
 2 FINANCE
 3 NATION
 4 DESIGN
 5 ALTERNATE
 6 ELECTRIC
 7 ABLE
 8 POSSESS
 9 ORGANISE
 10 FREE

TEXT 4

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

Arguing vs Quarrelling

Oscar Wilde once remarked that he disliked arguments as they were always vulgar and often convincing. What, 0) *then*, is the difference between an argument and a quarrel? Look the word "quarrel" up in a dictionary and you will find it defined 1)..... an "angry argument". It seems that "angry" is the 2).....word here. Both quarrelling and arguing involve disagreements 3)..... it is only during the former that we become angry or upset.

We may raise our voices or even display aggressive behaviour when quarrelling, 4)in an argument, we maintain a 5).....tone of voice and refrain from physically

threatening our opponent. **6)**, should we forget the differences in content. An argument is a discussion or debate in which two or more people put forward different or opposing views. They may not be personally concerned in the issues under discussion. **7)**....., the process is an objective, intellectual one. Evidence and logic may be used **8)**to support the speaker's point of view and possibly to convince the other(s). A quarrel,**9)**..., is personal, bound up with the ego and the participants' sense of self. A quarrel may result from a clash of personalities, may hurt the participants and may be sincerely regretted afterwards. **10)**that there are hot-tempered people around, they may get carried away in an argument **11)** it degenerates into a quarrel, but it should, **12)**.....speaking, be a dispassionate exchange of views rather than a shouting match.

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 0 | A particularly | B then | C although | D say |
| 1 | A as | B like | C by | D such |
| 2 | A key | B basic | C code | D main |
| 3 | A so | B while | C consequently | D but |
| 4 | A nevertheless | B when | C whereas | D however |
| 5 | A steady | B level | C plain | D monotonous |
| 6 | A In addition | B Also | C Nor | D In all |
| 7 | A Largely | B Admittedly | C Particularly | D Consequently |
| 8 | A In order | B in case | C in the event | D in effect |
| 9 | A like | B despite | C however | D no matter |
| 10 | A Allowing | B Granted | C Given | D Knowing |
| 11 | A so there | B so much | C so as | D so that |
| 12 | A generally | B usually | C normally | D habitually |

TEXT 5

Which section (A, B, C or D) does each statement 1 – 7 refer to?

Changes in Performance Feedback

- 1 staff being reminded that it is not essential to restrict feedback to once a year
- 2 the way in which feedback could identify people suitable for promotion
- 3 the aim of improving staff communication throughout an organisation
- 4 the feedback obtained on an employee being linked to requirements for a particular job
- 5 aspects of a group of employees' work that were identified as requiring improvement
- 6 feedback indicating both positive and negative aspects of an individual's work
- 7 the participation of less senior personnel in a member of staff's feedback

A In the past, feedback about your performance used to mean a quiet chat with the boss. But now 360-degree feedback – the system where employees are also given feedback from peers and from the people they manage – is taking root in corporate culture. The system is characterised by greater participation and has grown out of the desire of companies to create more open working environments where people work better together and ideas and opinions are exchanged between teams and across levels of seniority.

B PCs linked to the company IT network are set to become the feedback machines. Many firms introducing 360-degree feedback are using Personal Development Planner software. Feedback on an individual, which is based on a questionnaire relating to attributes needed for that person's role in the company, is collected using this electronic system. All the information gathered is analysed and the end result is a suggested development plan. The advantage is that individuals make requests for the feedback themselves and receive the results directly.

C Sarah Rains, from the pharmaceutical company Optec, said, 'Now feedback is available on our network, we encourage managers to choose how they use it. It is a flexible tool and we tell them that waiting for the annual event of a formal appraisal needn't apply.' At the engineering company NT, 250 technical managers have been through the feedback process. Jack Palmer, a senior manager there, said, 'We needed to develop the interpersonal skills of these technically-minded people. In particular, we wanted to build on their team-working and coaching skills.'

D So, how is the new feedback culture likely to affect you? It could form the basis of your personal development programme, providing pointers to your strengths and also to those areas you need to develop more. Or feedback could be used for 'succession planning', where companies use the information to speculate on who has the right skills to move into more senior positions. As yet, few organisations have stretched the role of feedback so far as to link it to salaries. But one thing is clear: the future will bring even wider participation by all members.

Tape script 10

Anna: Good evening. My name's Anna Fordham and I'd like to thank you all for coming along to hear me this evening. Now, I know that many of you here are very concerned about the environment in which we live and that's why I've come to talk about a very exciting new project that really deserves your full support. It's called the National Cycle Network and I think it's something that's going to make a great difference to our lives.

For a number of years, we have been growing more aware of the problems that arise from our increasing use of, and dependence upon, the motor car. Now, many people tell you that they would like to use public transport, but this is neither efficient nor reliable enough for their needs, particularly for those who live outside the big cities and travel in each day to work. Other people will tell you that they would very much like to use bicycles instead of cars, but they are reluctant to do so because of the safety considerations. There is always the physical danger of being involved in an accident and, considering the level of traffic, who can blame cyclists if they feel very vulnerable. What's more, people living in cities feel particularly put off by the dangers of riding through all the pollution given out by the motorised traffic and this is something, of course, which affects people on foot too.

Well, finally, we have the answer. What this group is planning for Britain is something that will allow cyclists to take possession of their own dedicated routes where it will be safe to cycle away from the

danger and dirt produced by cars. Literally hundreds of miles of attractive cycle routes will be built across the country. And these routes will not just be for leisure cycling, they will also be aimed to help commuters to get to work. The network will be the most extensive nationwide construction project of the next decade. When completed, the network of cycle routes will mean that 20 million people in this country will be within ten minutes' cycle ride of their nearest route.

And don't imagine that whole areas of countryside are going to be spoilt to make way for these new routes, as is often the case when new roads are constructed. As well as being smaller and cleaner than roads, these routes will make full use of existing features such as paths along rivers and canals and old railways that are no longer in use. Half the network will take advantage of such existing route ways.

The project will also bring other advantages. Don't forget the Medical Association strongly recommends cycling and walking on health grounds and hopefully people will be encouraged to both walk and cycle by the existence of these routes. This may even mean that people use their cars less and so we all breathe cleaner air as a result, who knows?

The routes are also designed so that young people can use them safely. The whole network will be designed with a view to unsupervised youngsters from 12 years old upwards being able to use them. Even younger children will also benefit, of course, and there will be special facilities for mothers with pushchairs as well as for disabled people in wheelchairs.

The network will also bring other benefits. It will be a national asset, increasing prosperity through things like tourism, which will be encouraged in a sustainable way. And, of course, thousands of jobs are being created as a result of schemes like this.

So, that is the basic idea. Before I go on to tell you some of the proposals for routes in this area, are there any questions?

Listening Comprehension Test for 10th Form Students

1. You will hear a talk about a new scheme to reduce car dependence. On your answer sheet put 'T' if the statement is true, 'F' if it is false.

1. A new project that really deserves full support is called the World Cycle Network.
2. Many people tell that they wouldn't like to use public transport.
3. Hundreds of miles of attractive cycle routes will be built across the country.
4. The network will be the most extensive nationwide project of the next decade.
5. 12 million people in Britain will be within ten minutes' cycle ride of their nearest route.
6. Whole areas of countryside are going to be spoilt to make way for these new routes.
7. People will be encouraged to both walk and cycle by the existence of these routes.

8. The routes are also designed so that young people can use them safely.
9. There will be special facilities for mothers with pushchairs as well as for disabled people in wheelchairs.
10. The network will be a world asset, increasing prosperity through things like tourism.

II. On your answer sheet complete the sentences.

—Anna is talking about a project called the 1

Anna says that people find 2 is not good enough for their needs.

Anna points out that concerns about 3 discourage many people from cycling.

A major factor preventing more people from cycling in cities is 4.

The new project will benefit both commuters and those interested in 5 cycling.

As many as 6 people could have easy access to the new routes.

Many cycle ways will follow existing routes such as disused 7.

Anna reminds us that cycling is recommended by the 8.

The new routes will be good for young mothers and people who use 9 as well as cyclists.

It is hoped that the cycle routes will also lead to the development of 10 and jobs.

11 КЛАС

Writing Test for 11th Form Students

You should use your own ideas, knowledge and experience and support your arguments with relevant evidence. Write at least 250 words.

1. Consumers are faced with increasing numbers of advertisements from competing companies. To what extent do you think are consumers influenced by advertisements? What measures can be taken to protect them?

2. Advances in science and technology have made great changes to lives of ordinary people, but artists such as musicians, painters and writers are still highly valued.

What can the arts tell us about life that science and technology cannot?


3. Some people believe that the government should ban dangerous sporting activities while others think that people have the freedom to do whatever sports they choose. Discuss both views and give your own opinion

Reading Comprehension Test for 11th Form Students (44 tasks)

Directions: *In this Test you will read five texts. Each text is followed by 5–15 tasks. You should do the tasks following a text on the basis of what is stated or implied in that text.*

TEXT 1

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.



With our 0) *increasingly* hectic pace of life, it is becoming more and more difficult to eat properly. 1) INCREASE
snacks and fast food seem to have become the norm. This HURRY
may be having a 2) effect on people's waistlines, but did you NOTICE
know that it can also cause wild mood swings and 3)? DEPRESS
Food is an important part of the body-mind 4) RELATE
and as researchers point out, it is particularly our TAKE
5) of sugary, fatty and carbohydrate-loaded DRAMA
foods that 6) affect the way we feel. These TRANSFER
foods trigger the body's production of so-called neurotransmitters, chemicals 7) MESSAGES
8) improvement of mood. Thus a crunchy MIRACLE
bar of chocolate or piece of sticky pastry may make you feel FORTUNATE
better, but 9) this feeling is usually short-lived. The reason is simple. Though our blood sugar level
initially peaks, it 10) slumps again, and we RAPID
are soon left feeling worse than before.

TEXT 2

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

Valuable Lessons

When adults praise a child **0)** *for* trying, despite unacceptable work, they teach that **1)** is more important than results. I once took **2)** a class in the middle of a term from a teacher who was a **3)** marker. After I had returned a batch of marked papers, one boy complained **4)** receiving a 'C'. "I'm **5)** to getting 'As'" he said. When I explained that his essay was badly **6)**, he asked: "What about the pictures? Our other teacher gave extra **7)** for effort."

Real life seldom **8)** those who try but don't get results. And it's a rare boss who tolerates an employee who insists that he **9)** his best. Unmerited praise may keep children from **10)** their own true capabilities.

Years ago, my best friend was a naturally **11)** musician. Her family saw every effort as 'brilliant' but she hated practising and often did badly at recitals. After one particularly embarrassing performance, her mother said, "You were wonderful, but that piano needs tuning and the audience was so noisy, it's no **12)** you forgot the second movement" Had this girl **13)** criticism, she might have realised her dreams of a concert career. As it was, her playing got gradually worse, she lost **14)** and eventually **15)** out of music school.

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 0 | A for | B on | C by | D through |
| 1 | A try | B attempt | C trial | D effort |
| 2 | A up | B over | C out | D down |
| 3 | A light | B giving | C generous | D tender |
| 4 | A about | B for | C with | D by |
| 5 | A familiar | B used | C adapted | D keen |
| 6 | A expressed | B fixed | C made | D organised |
| 7 | A marks | B grades | C notes | D scores |
| 8 | A awards | B merits | C rewards | D grants |
| 9 | A made | B did | C put | D went |
| 10 | A realising | B succeeding | C gaining | D meeting |
| 11 | A worthy | B deserved | C capable | D gifted |
| 12 | A doubt | B shame | C wonder | D joke |
| 13 | A explained | B offered | C given | D received |
| 14 | A interest | B energy | C motive | D attention |
| 15 | A fell | B went | C passed | D dropped |

TEXT 3

Making a contribution to the Environment: the Bogs of Ireland

Choose from the list A-H the heading which best fits each paragraph. There is one heading you do not need to use. There is one example (0).

0

H

Bogs, which can also be called peatlands, are very extensive all over the world, covering 5% - 8% of the world's surface. There are bogs almost everywhere in the world, apart from Antarctica. However, peat formation is usually closely connected to climate, so most of the world's bogs are found in the northern temperate zone. Ireland has the third largest area of bog in the world in proportion to its size. Finland has the largest area and Canada comes second. Other countries with large areas of bog are Sweden, Indonesia and Scotland.

1

A bog is a very watery part of the countryside. It is made of a special material called peat. Peat, which is brownish-black in colour, is made from the dead remains of plants (and sometimes of animals) which have built up over thousands of years. When you look at a bog, you will see a fairly flat area with different plants growing in it, and with small hills and pools of water here and there. When you walk on a bog, you are walking on a living surface which floats on a material (peat) which is nearly all water. The depth of peat in a bog varies from 2 to 12m. Bogs are between 85% and 98% water. Bogs grow upwards and become raised above the surrounding countryside. Usually they grow at a rate of 1mm per year.

2

Over the last few hundred years large areas of bog have disappeared in many industrialised countries. All the peatlands in the Netherlands and Poland have been lost. Switzerland and Germany have very few areas of bog left. In the UK there has been a 95% loss of bogs. The main reasons for this are horticulture and fuel. A large amount of peat is used for horticultural purposes: plants grow well in peat because of its ability to retain water and because it contains nutrients. In Ireland, peat has been used as fuel for thousands of years, and at the moment vast quantities are extracted every year for both commercial and home use. Other reasons for the disappearance of bogs are commercial development, pollution, drainage, waste dumping and landfills.

3

However, nowadays people have begun to realise that bogs are a very precious resource. Many rare and protected species of plant are found on bogs. For example, a bog has an almost continuous cover of Sphagnum moss or bog moss. This moss can be deep red, brilliant orange, orangey brown, bright green or salmon pink. Probably the most spectacular plant on the bog is the carnivorous plant, which traps and eats animals to supplement its diet. These animals are usually small insects, though the sundew carnivorous plants are able to trap large dragonflies which have wing spans as wide as a human hand. You will also find gorse, heather, bog cotton, cranberry flowers and cranberries.

4

A small number of animals live on the Irish peatlands, but the largest animal in Ireland today lives there: the red deer. You will sometimes see red deer having a bath in the peat in order to get rid of flies. Otters and badgers occasionally go into the bogs in search of food. Tiny, brilliantly coloured 'jewel' beetles live in the roots of the bog cotton. On a still sunny day, you will hear the buzz of dragonfly wings and the sound of many other insects, as well as the cries of the many varieties of ground nesting bird which live on the bog.

5

A large amount of information lies preserved in bogs. This can help us know more about people, culture, economy and climate far back into prehistory. Huge amounts of weapons, jewellery, combs and pots have been found in the bogs of Ireland. Bogs have produced some of the most spectacular finds of Irish archaeology, including some very well-preserved human bodies.

6

In Ireland, only 19% of the original bog area remains intact. If things continue as they are, there is a real risk that all the peatlands will be lost for ever. Countries like Ireland and Scotland must stop harvesting so much peat so quickly, and use alternative sources of fuel. Gardeners must stop using peat compost, and use peat-free compost instead. If you leave a footprint on some areas of the Irish bogs, it will still be there 15 years later. Provided, of course, that there is still some bog left.

- A Thoughtless destruction
- B Wild and wonderful creatures
- C A living library
- D A unique ecosystem
- E Before it's too late
- F A floating carpet
- G A botanist's paradise
- H A worldwide phenomenon

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

THE WORLD'S LONGEST BRIDGE

The Akashi Kaiyko Bridge in southern Japan is the world's longest bridge. The Akashi Kaiyko Bridge spans the Akashi Strait, connecting Awaji Island to Kobe, an important industrial center. The bridge has a span of 5973 feet (1991 meters), making it over 25% longer than its nearest competition: the Humber Bridge in England. Strangely, there may be longer bridges in the world, but the Guinness Book of World Records measures the longest bridges according to their record-breaking spans.

The Akashi Kaiyko Bridge is a suspension bridge. This means that the roadway is *suspended* from pillars by cables.

The concrete pillars have to be tall enough to support the whole weight of the bridge. The pillars on the Akashi Kaiyko Bridge are 900 feet tall. These pillars had to be built to withstand not only huge waves but also high-speed winds, and possibly even violent earthquakes, which are not uncommon in the area. The bridge has survived one earthquake already: its span was extended by more than 3 feet by the Kobe earthquake of 1995.

The cables weigh 50,000 tons and have a diameter of almost four feet each. Each cable contains 290 hexagonal strands; each strand is composed of 127 steel wires. The total length of the wire used is more than 200,000 miles, enough to circle the Earth 7.5 times!

The first plans to connect Kobe to Naruto via Awaji Island were voiced in 1955, but it took the government thirty years to decide to really build the bridge. The next three years were spent surveying the site and construction commenced in 1988. In designing the bridge, special consideration was given to its effect on the surroundings, great emphasis was placed on a "pleasing balance between light and shade" and also on the choice of the perfect color.

The construction of the bridge was a very complicated and technologically draining process, which took ten years to complete. Casting concrete in 300 feet of water, installing special pilot ropes over the strait by helicopter, and finally stretching the gigantic steel cables surely wasn't an easy job. Ten years after construction commenced in 1988, the bridge was finished and the six-lane highway finally opened to traffic.

The bridge has made the transportation from island to island much easier, so in addition to breaking a record, the Akashi Kaiyko Bridge achieves the main goal of a bridge: to connect two places.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS
ABOUT THE WORLD'S LONGEST BRIDGE

1. The longest bridge in the world
 - a. is located in England
 - b. has a span of 1991 feet
 - c. lies in southern Japan
 - d. is not listed in the Guinness Book of World Records

2. The pillars
 - a. are built of steel
 - b. have already withstood two earthquakes
 - c. are supported by steel cables
 - d. are built to survive high-velocity winds

3. The article states that
 - a. each cable is composed of 127 steel wires
 - b. cables are made of steel
 - c. the Earth is round
 - d. the strands are round

4. During construction
 - a. the Earth was circled 7.5 times with 200,000 miles of wire.
 - b. the steel cables were installed by helicopter.
 - c. an earthquake took place.
 - d. concrete was usually cast in 30 feet of water.

5. Which of the following sentences is false?
 - a. The government decided to build the bridge in 1985.
 - b. Surveying the construction site took three years.
 - c. The bridge was opened to traffic in 1988.
 - d. The highway has six lanes.

6. Which possible dangers to the bridge were mentioned in the article?
 - a. waves
 - b. typhoons
 - c. traffic jams
 - d. terrorist attacks

TEXT 5

You are going to read some information about accommodation in Ireland. Seven sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from the sentences A-I to fit each gap. There is one extra sentence you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning.

- A** It is the best kind of holiday for those who are on a low budget.
- B** You can forget about city life and enjoy the everyday rural life.
- C** If you're interested in botany, photography, ornithology, fishing or art you'll find plenty to interest you during your pleasant and peaceful journey.
- D** Luxuriously furnished mobile homes are available on many sites throughout the country.
- E** There are a few traffic jams and everywhere you go you're surrounded by exceptional scenery, peaceful countryside and interesting places to explore.
- F** You're bound to make friends and have a lot of fun along the way.
- G** Rent a traditional Irish cottage equipped with all modern facilities for up to 6 people.
- H** If you're bringing the family you'll find hundreds of comfortable hotels suited to your needs and at very reasonable prices.

YOUR HOLIDAY CHOICE

With lots of places to choose from, Ireland offers something for every taste and budget. Whether you want everything laid on so that you can simply relax and see the sights, or whether you prefer the freedom to come and go as you please with a self-catering holiday home or your own touring caravan or tent, you will find plenty to choose from.

There is a wide variety of accommodation from which to choose. Hotels range from luxury castles to modern hotels and family run establishments. Guesthouses offer a personal service in an intimate atmosphere. In farmhouses and houses in town and country you can stay with an Irish family in locations as diverse as the city centre and the heart of the country. There are youth hostels, caravan and camping parks and on-the-move choices like cabin cruises or horse-drawn caravans. Just take your pick to suit the holiday budget.

Hotels include luxury castles, elegant country houses, cosy village inns and modern establishments. The service is invariably friendly and first-class hotels are located in beautiful remote areas as well as in towns and cities. **0 H**

Irish homes and farmhouses are informal type of accommodation. It gives you the opportunity to share in the life of an Irish family in an urban or country setting. A farmhouse holiday again gives scope of meeting people and is especially suitable for children. **1**

Self-catering holidays are available for those who like to come and go as they please without any restrictions. There's self-catering accommodation to suit all tastes, including houses, self-contained apartments, cottages and even castles. **2** Many different cottages and houses are available either in remote areas or in the major cities.

The freedom of the Irish countryside belongs to you on a caravanning and camping holiday. Because Ireland has a network of traffic-free roads, you will find it particularly suitable for this form of holiday. **3** A horse-drawn caravans holiday gives you the perfect combination of transport and well-equipped accommodation. **4** And don't worry, before you set off you're given full instructions on how to look after your faithful companion, the horse.

If you like breathtaking scenery and the healthy outdoor life then youth hostelling is for you. **5** They provide clean, simple accommodation in dormitory style rooms.

Become your own skipper on Ireland's clean and uncrowded waterways. The mighty River Shannon contains vast opportunities for inland cruises. **6** Driving in Ireland is like driving as it used to be, relaxing and leisurely, but on good, well surfaced roads. **7** You're never far away from a picnic site – just one of the many reasons why a motoring holiday in Ireland is ideal for families.

Tape script 11

Presenter: Good evening. The topic of my talk today is that most famous of mysteries, the Bermuda Triangle. Most people have heard of it, but few people, if anyone, can really tell you what it is. Well, I suppose that's the nature of mysteries, isn't it?

Let's start with a few facts. The Bermuda Triangle is an area in the Atlantic Ocean that lies roughly between Florida in the USA and the islands of Bermuda and Puerto Rico. In the past 500 years, there have been an amazing number of strange events in this area, as many as one thousand according to some people. And we're talking about quite a large area, of course, over 500,000 square miles in fact.

The name 'Bermuda Triangle' was first given to this area in 1964 when a magazine article was published on the subject. But the idea that such an area as the Bermuda Triangle actually existed only really took off in the public imagination following a book with that title published in 1974. This book told of

more than 50 ships and 20 planes lost in the area in the 20th century alone and it put forward various theories to explain this, including freak weather conditions, undersea earthquakes and even the actions of aliens from outer space.

One of the most publicized of these mysteries was the disappearance of five US Navy aero planes that were lost on a training flight in 1945. Flight 19, as the operation was called, left Fort Lauderdale in Florida at around two o'clock in the afternoon to perform a practice low-level flight over the sea and then return home. The weather that day was described as moderate and there was nothing unusual about the flight. In command was Lieutenant Charles Taylor, a senior instructor. Although trainees, the four other pilots had a fair amount of experience with around 400 hours of flying experience each.

At around 4 pm, came the first sign that Flight 19 was in trouble. Charles Taylor radioed to say that he was unsure of his position and that his compass had ceased to function. It appears that, confused by his lack of instruments, and in increasingly bad weather, Taylor took the wrong decision and instead of heading back towards Florida, led the other planes further out to sea.

By 4.45, it was obvious to the officers back in the control tower at Fort Lauderdale that Flight 19 was hopelessly lost. They could hear Charles Taylor and his trainees communicating with each other by radio, but in the days before more sophisticated communications, they were unable to help them. In desperation, at 6.20 they responded by sending out a flying boat to search for the missing planes and guide them back to Florida. A growing storm made this job very difficult and they were never found. The last message from Flight 19 came at 7.04. Shortly after this, it was calculated, the planes must have run out of fuel. The officers then sent two further planes out in a last attempt to find survivors. To add to the mystery, one of these planes never returned and is thought to have crashed into the sea.

The disappearance of Flight 19 is probably the most famous mystery connected with the Bermuda Triangle. But actually, there's no evidence for a mystery at all. All the tragic events can be explained. The US Navy's original report put the disappearance down to human error. Taylor's mother, however, always refused to accept this and eventually convinced the Navy to change its explanation to 'causes or reasons unknown'. Despite the many fanciful theories about the Bermuda Triangle, and the attempts to link this story with other mysterious disappearances in the area, my view is that it was probably the result of a combination of bad luck and unexpected bad weather, in a time before pilots had reliable technological aids to guide them.

Listening Comprehension Test for 11th Form Students

II. You will hear a talk on the subject of the mystery of the Bermuda Triangle. On your answer sheet put T if the statement is true, F if it is false.

1. In the past 300 years, there have been an amazing number of strange events in the area of the Bermuda Triangle.
2. The name 'Bermuda Triangle' was first given to this area in 1954.
3. One of the most publicised of the mysteries was the disappearance of five US Navy aeroplanes that were lost on a training flight in 1945.
4. The weather that day was described as moderate and there was nothing unusual about the flight.

5. Charles Taylor didn't manage to radio to say that he was unsure of his position and that his compass had ceased to function.
6. The control tower at Fort Lauderdale couldn't hear Charles Taylor and his trainees communicating with each other by radio.
7. The control tower at Fort Lauderdale responded by sending out a flying boat to search for the missing planes and guide them back to Florida.
8. To add to the mystery, one of the planes never returned and is thought to have crashed into the sea.
9. Actually, there's evidence for a mystery.
10. Taylor's mother, however, didn't manage to convince the Navy to change its explanation to 'causes or reasons unknown'.

II. On your answer sheet complete the sentences.

Over a 500-year period, as many as 1 strange things have happened in the Bermuda Triangle.

The name 'Bermuda Triangle' was first used in a 2 in the 1960s.

The purpose of Flight 19 was to give trainee pilots practice in 3 flying.

Lieutenant Charles Taylor, commander of Flight 19, was a 4 with the US Navy.

Charles Taylor first became worried when his 5 stopped working.

Officers working in the 6 at Fort Lauderdale soon realized that Flight 19 had lost its way.

The navy sent a 7 to try and help Flight 19.

It is thought that lack of 8 led to the final disappearance of Flight 19.

The US Navy originally said that 9 was the real cause of the tragedy.

The speaker thinks the loss of Flight 19 was actually caused by 10 and the weather.