

КВНЗ «Харківська академія неперервної освіти»
Завдання II етапу Всеукраїнської учнівської олімпіади з англійської мови
2024-2025 н.р.

Test for 9th Form Students

Task 1. Read the text and mark the sentences below True (T) or False (F).

Three Popular Inventions from the 1920s

The 1920s was an exciting time for inventions. Some of the things invented around that time changed the lives of millions of people, and some of those inventions are still widely used today.

The television

The invention with the biggest impact was probably the television. It was invented by a Scottish man, John Logie Baird. The first televised pictures were sent over a short distance in 1924, and his invention was formally demonstrated at the Royal Institute two years later. The pictures on the screen were not clear, but the viewers could see that they were human faces, and they could see their eyes opening and closing. In 1928, images were sent from Britain to America, and later, to a ship 1,500 miles out to sea. In the same year, the first colour images were sent. The first 'seeing-in sets' were sold that same year. For £25 (£1000 in today's money), people in their homes could watch moving images that were sent from a broadcasting station.

The fridge

Another invention that became popular in the 1920s was the home refrigerator. People used different ways to keep food cool and fresh long before the 1900s, but home fridges weren't invented until 1913 in the USA. Home fridges became very popular in the USA in the 1920s. Sales of the popular 'Frigidaire' model increased from 5,000 in 1921 to 750,000 in 1926. British people were less interested in fridges than Americans. They thought that they were unnecessary because the weather in Britain was cooler. But fridges were heavily advertised, and their advantages were described in detail. Soon, more fridges were sold, and the price decreased.

The polygraph

Another interesting invention of the 1920s was the polygraph, or lie detector. It was invented in 1921 by a Californian policeman, John Larson. He used the ideas of other psychologists to make a machine that measured people's heart rate, breathing and blood pressure while they were asked questions. The experts believed that sudden changes in these measurements showed that someone was lying. Although this invention is well-known, it can't really detect lies. Marston tried to use measurements from his polygraph in a court case in 1923, but they weren't accepted as evidence and never have been since then. However, polygraphs are still used by some police forces and the FBI because many people believe they work, so they tell the truth to avoid the machine.

1. When television images were first transmitted, viewers didn't know exactly what the image was.
2. The television was demonstrated at the Royal Institute in 1926.
3. Colour images were not possible until after the 1920s.
4. Television images were first sent across the Atlantic Ocean in 1928.
5. People could buy television sets in the 1920s.
6. Home refrigerators were invented in the 1920s.
7. Fridges became popular in the USA before they were popular in the UK.
8. Some psychologists helped John Larson to build his invention.
9. On some occasions, lie detectors have been used as evidence in court.
10. Today, lie detectors are never used by the police.

(10 x 1p = 10p)

Task 2. Read the text below and for questions 1-5, choose the answer (A, B, C, D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Amy watched six taxis go past her. [...] She knew she had to be home on time so she decided to take the tube home. She was already so late and angry that the journey on a crowded train couldn't make it much worse.

Tonight, Ed's sister from America, Bella, and her husband, were coming to dinner. Amy would meet Bella for the first time. Ed respected Bella so much that he had written to her for permission to marry Amy. At the time Amy thought it was funny; but three years later, she found it rather irritating. Ed wrote to his sister regularly. Once, filled with anger, Amy had opened one of his letters before posting it. It was a childish report on how their life was: information about the floor tiles they were planning to get for the kitchen, comments about the new dresses that Amy had bought, detailed descriptions of picnics or parties they had gone to. Amy felt strange. It was the kind of letter that a mother might get from a small son who had gone off to summer camp, not something that a sister in faraway America should need or want from her adult brother.

Bella and her husband's visit to London was a short stop on their three-week tour of Europe which had just begun. They had arrived in the morning, but they did not want to be met at the airport. They preferred to rest after the long flight in a good hotel with a comfortable bedroom and bathroom. Fully refreshed, at 7 p.m., they were going to come and see Ed and Amy.

As a rule, on any Thursday, Amy came home from the office where she worked as a receptionist, took off her shoes, unpacked her shopping, got a meal ready, and then Ed arrived home. They normally had dinner and then enjoyed sitting by the fireplace watching TV, chatting about holiday plans for a journey together. But that was all before Bella's stressful visit had been announced. For three months now, Ed hadn't been able to relax. He couldn't even concentrate on his work and kept talking about little problems in their house. "Amy, can you fix that curtain rail, please?" A few times, Amy had tried to explain that Bella was not coming on a mission of inspection, but Ed had just got more worried and said that he wanted everything to be right. Everything was so right that Amy couldn't stand it any more.

1. In the letter that Amy read, Ed wrote about
 - A. his reasons for marrying Amy.
 - B. a dress that he had bought for Amy.
 - C. social events he and Amy took part in.
 - D. household items Amy had bought.
2. Bella and her husband were staying in London
 - A. with friends from America.
 - B. for three weeks.
 - C. as part of a longer trip.
 - D. after touring Europe.
3. Bella and her husband wanted to
 - A. be picked up from the airport.
 - B. see Ed at the hotel where they were staying.
 - C. meet with Amy and Ed at a restaurant.
 - D. relax on their own before visiting Ed and Amy.
4. On Thursday evenings, Amy and Ed usually
 - A. had a relaxing time at home.
 - B. came home from work together.
 - C. ordered a take-away meal for dinner.
 - D. talked about problems they had at work.
5. Which would be the best title for the text?
 - A. UNEXPECTED GUESTS
 - B. A DELAYED FLIGHT
 - C. A STRESSFUL VISIT
 - D. PREPARATIONS FOR A LONG TOUR

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Task 3. Read the text. Five sentences have been removed from the text. For items 1-5, decide which sentence below goes into which gap. There are three extra sentences that you do not need to use.

GPS devices use a network of satellites to show where the user is on a map. These devices provide users with an amazing amount of information such as local traffic conditions and even the weather forecast. Many people use this gadget on a daily basis when they don't know or aren't sure how to get to a particular place. Others use them to plan long journeys. People who love outdoor adventures also find them useful especially when hiking through areas where there are no roads.

Of course, smartphones use GPS technology, too. 1._____ If you pay for a quality app with good maps, then a smartphone can be just as useful when you're exploring in wild places. But how does GPS work? There are at least thirty GPS satellites which go round the Earth twice a day. Each satellite sends signals that are picked up by GPS devices on Earth. Each device processes these signals and displays the position of the user. The GPS uses signals from at least four different satellites to provide this information. 2._____ It will calculate directions for them using the position and detailed maps.

How accurate is this information? Thanks to recent developments GPS technology is extremely accurate. 3._____ Satellite signals can pass through clouds, but solid buildings such as skyscrapers decrease the strength of these signals. 4._____ They should also try to make sure there is nothing between them and the sky. Most GPS devices can do more than just give the user directions. They can display live information about the road conditions ahead. 5._____ A GPS device can do this using radio signals and by connecting to the internet using the mobile phone network. However, if you're travelling through locations where there is no mobile phone signal, the function may not work well. So, it's probably a good idea for the user to listen to the traffic reports on the car radio as well, just in case.

- A. For the strongest signals, users shouldn't be moving when they start using the device.
- B. If there is a traffic jam, they can suggest another route which avoids it.
- C. People often use them instead of a special GPS device to get road directions.
- D. That's one reason that it's better to use a smartphone than a GPS device.
- E. Most devices are able to find a position within five metres.
- F. The user can then enter a destination on their device.
- G. Many people use GPS technology without fully understanding how it functions.
- H. Some apps can offer more detailed information than traditional GPS devices.

(5 x 1p = 5p)

Task 4. Read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space.

Shopping in the Street

When I (1)_____ shopping, I enjoy visiting street (2)_____ and looking for (3)_____. I wander around looking at each (4)_____, and asking about (5)_____. Many goods on sale are less (6)_____ than those in high-street shops, though the (7)_____ is not always as good. It also depends on how much you want to (8)_____. Clothes are often cheaper, but it is difficult to (9)_____ them on. It's always worth looking at second-hand books, because you can (10)_____ a lot of money in this way. Fresh fruit and vegetables are usually good value, and there is always an excellent selection. The main problem is whether you can carry home lots of heavy bags!

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|---------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| 1 A like | B make | C go | D do |
| 2 A markets | B trades | C shops | D sales |
| 3 A values | B cheaper | C special | D bargains |
| 4 A counter | B table | C stall | D department |
| 5 A costs | B prices | C values | D figures |
| 6 A expensive | B cost | C priced | D cheaper |
| 7 A expense | B package | C kind | D quality |
| 8 A spend | B use | C make | D cash |
| 9 A purchase | B carry | C try | D wrap |
| 10 A borrow | B spend | C save | D count |

(10 x 1p = 10p)

Task 5. Read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space.

Life on the Farm

I was (1)_____ by my uncle and aunt and (2)_____ on a small farm in the west of England. I think it was better (3)_____ living in a city, because (4)_____ day I ran about in the open air. (5)_____ I went to school, (6)_____ I did was play on the farm all day. (7)_____ my aunt and uncle worked with the animals, and although they worked very (8)_____ they always explained (9)_____ things to me. They didn't have (10)_____ money, but they (11)_____ well with everyone, and we didn't have (12)_____ of the problems of living in the city. I always felt (13)_____ on the farm. There was (14)_____ noise or pollution, and it was (15)_____ peaceful. That's probably why I became a farmer when I was older.

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|-----------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 A lived up to | B taken after | C grown up | D brought up |
| 2 A grew up | B joined in | C turned up | D put off |
| 3 A as | B more | C than | D the |
| 4 A every | B in | C for | D both |
| 5 A By | B Nowadays | C In time | D Until |
| 6 A every | B each | C none | D all |
| 7 A Either | B Both | C Neither | D All |
| 8 A hardly | B harder | C hard | D hardest |
| 9 A interests | B interesting | C interest | D interested |
| 10 A much | B lots | C many | D too |
| 11 A dropped in | B got along | C kept up | D dealt with |
| 12 A much | B none | C no | D any |
| 13 A happily | B a happy | C happy | D the happy |
| 14 A any | B no | C none of | D not |
| 15 A too | B much | C really | D as |

(15 x 1p = 15p)