

ЗАТВЕРДЖУЮ

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ЗАВДАННЯ

I (дистанційного) етапу Всеукраїнської олімпіади Національного університету харчових технологій з Англійської мови

Інструкція щодо роботи над завданнями I етапу олімпіади

1. Правила виконання зазначені перед кожним завданням.
2. Відповідайте лише після того, як Ви уважно прочитали та зрозуміли завдання.
3. У бланку відповідей записуйте лише правильні, на вашу думку, відповіді.
4. Відповіді вписуйте чітко у бланку, дотримуючись правил орфографії та граматики відповідно до вимог інструкції до кожного завдання.
5. Неправильно позначені або виправлені відповіді вважатимуться помилкою.
6. Ваш результат залежатиме від загальної кількості правильних відповідей, зазначених у бланку.

Оцінювання:

на кожне завдання тесту може бути тільки одна правильна відповідь, яка оцінюється у 2 бали.

Максимальна кількість балів – 100.

До участі у II етапі Всеукраїнської олімпіади Національного університету харчових технологій з АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ допускаються учасники, які набрали не менше 75 балів на I етапі.

Зичимо Вам успіху!

Частина «ЧИТАННЯ»
Reading

Task 1

Read the text below. For questions (1-7) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

I woke at six the next morning; and found George awake too. We both turned round, and tried to go to sleep again, but we could not. Had there been any particular reason why we should not have gone to sleep again, but have got up and dressed then and there, we should have dropped off while we were looking at our watches, and have slept till ten. As there was no earthly necessity for our getting up under another two hours at the very least, and our getting up at that time was an utter absurdity, it was only in keeping with the natural cussedness of things in general that we should both feel that lying down for five minutes more would be death to us...

...we decided to wake up Harris. It was hard work but we managed. After that, we pulled up the canvas, and all four of us poked our heads out over the off-side, and looked down at the water and shivered. The idea, overnight, had been that we should get up early in the morning, fling off our rugs and shawls, and, throwing back the canvas, spring into the river with a joyous shout, and revel in a long delicious swim. Somehow, now the morning had come, the notion seemed less tempting. The water looked damp and chilly: the wind felt cold.

“Well, who’s going to be first in?” said Harris at last.

There was no rush for precedence. George settled the matter so far as he was concerned by retiring into the boat and pulling on his socks. Montmorency gave vent to an involuntary howl, as if merely thinking of the thing had given him the horrors; and Harris said it would be so difficult to get into the boat again, and went back and sorted out his trousers.

I did not altogether like to give in, though I did not relish the plunge. There might be snags about, or weeds, I thought. I meant to compromise matters by going down to the edge and just throwing the water over myself; so I took a towel and crept out on the bank and wormed my way along on to the branch of a tree that dipped down into the water. It was bitterly cold. The wind cut like a knife. I thought I would not throw the water over myself after all. I would go back into the boat and dress; and I turned to do so; and, as I turned, the silly branch gave way, and I and the towel went in together with a tremendous splash, and I was out mid-stream with a gallon of Thames water inside me before I knew what had happened.

“By Jove! old J.’s gone in,” I heard Harris say, as I came blowing to the surface. “I didn’t think he’d have the pluck to do it. Did you?”

“Is it all right?” sung out George.

“Lovely,” I spluttered back. “You are duffers not to come in. I wouldn’t have missed this for worlds. Why won’t you try it? It only wants a little determination.”

But I could not persuade them.

Rather an amusing thing happened while dressing that morning. I was very cold when I got back into the boat, and, in my hurry to get my shirt on, I accidentally jerked it into the water. It made me awfully wild, especially as George burst out laughing. I could not see anything to laugh at, and I told George so, and he only laughed the more. I never saw a man laugh so much. I quite lost my temper with him at last, and I pointed out to him what a drivelling maniac of an imbecile idiot he was; but he only roared the louder. And then, just as I was landing the shirt, I noticed that it was not my shirt at all, but George's, which I had mistaken for mine; whereupon the humour of the thing struck me for the first time, and *I* began to laugh. And the more I looked from George's wet shirt to George, roaring with laughter, the more I was amused, and I laughed so much that I had to let the shirt fall back into the water again.

"Ar'n't you — you — going to get it out?" said George, between his shrieks.

I could not answer him at all for a while, I was laughing so, but, at last, between my peals I managed to jerk out:

"It isn't my shirt — it's *yours*!"

I never saw a man's face change from lively to severe so suddenly in all my life before.

"What!" he yelled, springing up. "You silly cuckoo! Why can't you be more careful what you're doing? Why the deuce don't you go and dress on the bank? You're not fit to be in a boat, you're not. Gimme the hitcher."

I tried to make him see the fun of the thing, but he could not. George is very dense at seeing a joke sometimes.

Harris proposed that we should have scrambled eggs for breakfast. He said he would cook them. It seemed, from his account, that he was very good at doing scrambled eggs. He often did them at picnics and when out on yachts. He was quite famous for them. People who had once tasted his scrambled eggs, so we gathered from his conversation, never cared for any other food afterwards, but pined away and died when they could not get them.

It made our mouths water to hear him talk about the things, and we handed him out the stove and the frying-pan and all the eggs that had not smashed and gone over everything in the hamper, and begged him to begin.

He had some trouble in breaking the eggs — or rather not so much trouble in breaking them exactly as in getting them into the frying-pan when broken, and keeping them off his trousers, and preventing them from running up his sleeve; but he fixed some half-a-dozen into the pan at last, and then squatted down by the side of the stove and chivied them about with a fork.

It seemed harassing work, so far as George and I could judge. Whenever he went near the pan he burned himself, and then he would drop everything and dance round the stove, flicking his fingers about and cursing the things. Indeed, every time George and I looked round at him he was sure to be performing this feat. We thought at first that it was a necessary part of the culinary arrangements.

We did not know what scrambled eggs were, and we fancied that it must be some Red Indian or Sandwich Islands sort of dish that required dances and

incantations for its proper cooking. Montmorency went and put his nose over it once, and the fat spluttered up and scalded him, and then *he* began dancing and cursing. Altogether it was one of the most interesting and exciting operations I have ever witnessed. George and I were both quite sorry when it was over.

The result was not altogether the success that Harris had anticipated. There seemed so little to show for the business. Six eggs had gone into the frying-pan, and all that came out was a teaspoonful of burnt and unappetizing looking mess.

Harris said it was the fault of the frying-pan, and thought it would have gone better if we had had a fish-kettle and a gasstove; and we decided not to attempt the dish again until we had those aids to housekeeping by us.

1. The author and George could not go to sleep again after they woke up as _____.
 - A. that would be death to them
 - B. it was necessary for them to get up so early
 - C. they did not need to get up early
 - D. they had to get up and dress
2. The tree men decided to swim early in the morning because _____.
 - A. it was a daily routine
 - B. they had decided to do it the night before
 - C. the morning was wonderful
 - D. they wanted to fortify themselves against colds
3. As George and Harris did not show the enthusiasm to swim, the author _____.
 - A. also decided to give up this idea
 - B. did not want to give the idea absolutely
 - C. decided to have a short swim after all
 - D. wanted to pretend that he was swimming
4. _____ made George laugh.
 - A. The author's miserable look
 - B. The author was awfully wild and that
 - C. The author told what he thought about him and that
 - D. The author accidentally dripped his shirt into the water and that
5. George's face suddenly became severe because _____.
 - A. he was tired of laughing so much
 - B. the author began to laugh too
 - C. he understood that his shirt was in the water
 - D. the author dropped the shirt in the water again
6. _____ made the author's and George's mouths water.
 - A. The sight of scrambled eggs
 - B. Harris's stories on how good he is at doing scrambled eggs
 - C. The memory of how good Harris's scrambled eggs are
 - D. The sight of Harris doing scrambled eggs
7. The author and George thought that Harris dropped everything, danced, shouted and waved his hands because _____.

- A. Harris didn't know how to do scrambled eggs
- B. it was a special ritual of doing scrambled eggs
- C. Harris was clumsy
- D. it was the fault of the frying-pan

Task 2

Read the text about exchange. Match choices (A-I) to (8-14). There are two choices you do not need to use.

EXCHANGE

8. _____

Long before the rise of modern industrial societies, the benefits of exchange were well understood. Coastal societies with access to fishing resources, for example, would trade some of their fish to inland societies in return for meat and furs. The coastal group exchanged fish for meat and furs that were worth more to them than the fish they gave up; the inland group exchanged meat and furs for fish that were worth more to them than the things they gave up. Both groups benefited from voluntary exchange.

9. _____

In modern societies, millions of exchanges take place. Few individuals produce any of the goods and services they themselves want to consume. Instead, teachers, police officers, lawyers, or construction workers sell their labor services to a school district, a city, a client, or a homebuilder and then exchange the income they earn for all the various goods and services they wish to consume and that have been produced by others. An important insight in economics is the recognition that both parties in a voluntary exchange gain. Whether it is voluntary exchange between two individuals, between an individual and a firm, or between residents of two different countries, exchange can improve the well-being of both parties.

10. _____

Economists describe any situation in which exchange takes place as a market. For thousands of years, societies have established physical locations such as village markets or periodic trading fairs where people have brought their products, haggled over the price at which one item would trade for another, and reaped the benefits of trade.

11. _____

The economic concept of markets is used to include any situation in which exchange takes place, though this exchange may not necessarily resemble a traditional village market or a modern stock exchange market. In department stores and shopping malls, customers rarely haggle over the price. When the manufacturers purchase the materials they need for production, they exchange money, not other goods, for them. Most goods, from cameras to clothes, are not sold directly from producers to

consumers. Instead, they are sold directly from producers to distributors, from distributors to retailers, and from retailers to consumers. All of these transactions are embraced by the concept of market and a market economy.

12. _____

In a market economy most exchanges are guided by the price of the goods and services involved. The goods and services that are scarcer, or require more resources for their production, come at a higher price. Automobiles are more expensive than paper cups; lawyers charge more than janitors. As a result, markets enable consumers and firms to make choices that reflect scarcity, and therefore lead to efficient uses of resources.

13. _____

In some areas, however, markets lead to outcomes that society may find inadequate. There may be too much pollution, too much inequality, and too little concern about education, health, and safety. When the market is not perceived to be working well, people often turn to government. In the United States, the government sets the legal structure under which private firms and individuals operate. It supplies goods and services that the private sector does not, such as national defense, roads, and currency. Government programs provide for the elderly through Social Security (which pays income to retired individuals) and Medicare (which funds medical needs of the aged).

14. _____

One can easily imagine the government controlling the economy more directly. In countries where decision making is centralized and concentrated in the government, bureaucrats might decide what and how much a factory should produce and set the wages that should be paid. At least until recently, governments in countries like the former Soviet Union and China attempted to control practically all major decisions regarding resource allocation. Even in Europe, not long ago many governments ran oil companies, coal mines, and the telephone system. Increasingly, however, governments have sold these enterprises to the private sector, a process called privatization.

- A. Central role of the government in the economy
- B. The place to bargain
- C. Economic gain of voluntary exchange of goods and services
- D. The medium of exchange
- E. Natural exchange in ancient times
- F. Influence of limited information on the use of scarce resources
- G. When the market goes wrong
- H. Hefty price tag on limited resources and labor-intensive goods
- I. How to reduce government supervision

Task 3

Read the magazine article about Hetman Skoropadsky and the myths about him. For questions (15-25), choose from the sections of the article (A-F). The sections may be chosen more than once.

In which section of the article are the following mentioned?

15. statement specifying the real enemy of the Ukrainian sovereignty
16. essential contribution made by a famous person to create and strengthen state's system
17. statement specifying the real danger to empire's existence
18. false belief about a man supporting another state arrangement
19. faked charges in betrayal of nation's interests by group of people
20. the difference between faulty judgments and real aspirations of a famous person
21. statement specifying the reasons that induced a man to act
22. contradiction between views of certain social groups and one man's conviction
23. the evidence that interests of certain political parties and hetman didn't coincide
24. statement specifying the primary goal of the newly created political body
25. the prediction that could have been accurate under some circumstances

SKOROPADSKY AND THE FEDERALIST MYTH

A In his "Missive to the entire Ukrainian nation" of April 29, 1918, Pavlo Skoropadsky started by saying that "the previous Ukrainian leadership," meaning the Central Rada, "had failed to build the state of Ukraine because it was quite incapable of doing so. Rioting and anarchy continue in Ukraine, economic collapse and unemployment increase with every day, and this once richest Ukraine is now faced with the terrible specter of famine. The current situation, which threatens Ukraine with a new catastrophe, has deeply shaken the working masses who had stood up and demanded in no uncertain terms that a proper government be immediately established that was capable of ensuring its people peace, law and the opportunity to engage in fruitful work. As Ukraine's faithful son, I have decided to respond to this challenge and to temporarily take on all the powers. With this missive I declare myself Hetman of All Ukraine."

B In deciding to establish the nation's statehood in its traditional historical form, Pavlo Skoropadsky was taking on a very difficult task: a hetmanate, unlike the socialist orientation of the Ukrainian Central Rada, was supposed to serve the interests of the entire nation, but not one particular class or social group. As it turned out, the Hetman did not meet with understanding or support from the liberal-socialist majority of Ukraine's political class on this thorny path. Skoropadsky and the Hetmanate he established were the subject of biased political depictions for a very long time — baseless accusations of treason, unconfirmed negative myths about his actions, and outright falsification.

C One of these myths can often be heard even today, stating that the Hetman was a federalist and that his political actions in 1918 were driven by a desire to restore pre-revolutionary Russia. In fact, his position was the outcome of a deep conviction that Ukraine needed to establish state institutions rationally and assert its independence. In 1918, the main threat to Ukraine's independence was very clearly bolshevism. Hence the historic mission announced by the Ukrainian State — to unite around it all the colonized states that were newly independent and were threatened by Russian bolshevist expansion — became a major objective of the Hetmanate. In the process of state building in Ukraine, Skoropadsky made anti-communism a core doctrine, which carried with it the effort to establish a union with the peoples who had been yesterday's imperial colonies.

D Moscow saw the threat to Russia's establishment of a unitary state not in the slogans of national patriotic speeches and declarations by Ukrainian socialists but in the actual existence of a Ukrainian State. The most profound assessment was made by Vladimir Lenin, when he said that the continuing existence of Skoropadsky's Hetmanate would shrink Russia's state to the size of 15th century Muscovy.

E From the very start of his political activity and until the appearance of this document, Skoropadsky never showed any inclination towards federalist arrangement. On the contrary, he more than once talked about the viability of the prospects and development of a Ukrainian state. Indeed, Ukrainian socialists were supporters of the idea of a federation with Russia — and extremely consistent ones at that.

F Despite using one term or another to speak about the future of the Ukrainian state, Skoropadsky built real institutions that determined the essence of the statehood of an independent Ukraine. For Ukrainian socialists, by contrast, state-building activity never really moved beyond mere political declarations. And yet, almost from the very start of the Hetmanate, the leaders of Ukraine's socialist parties began preparing for a rebellion against the Hetman's rule. In this way, they managed to wreck any constructive tendencies towards state-building in Ukraine.

Частина «ВИКОРИСТАННЯ МОВИ» USE OF ENGLISH

Task 4

Read the text below. For questions (26-35) think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

IT'S A GIRL!

In an average human population 105 boys are born for every 100 girls. This situation may reflect an in-built natural balance because, as a population, the world's men tend to die some five years **26)** _____ than the world's women. Interestingly, this means that the average gender balance point in many populations occurs somewhere in the optimum child-bearing years of most adults. The ratio of girls born **27)** _____ boys tends to remain pretty constant, **28)** _____ in times of war or natural disaster. A great many men died in the first world war in Europe, the **29)** _____ "Lost Generation" and in the second world war in Russia. As a result, many women went **30)** _____ life without ever finding a husband after these wars. But the scarcity of men created no impact on the gender balance **31)** _____ newborn babies.

However, there is another factor that seems to play a part in **32)** _____ a couple's first baby will be a girl or a boy. New research shows that attractive couples are more **33)** _____ to have a girl as a firstborn than a boy. This research originates **34)** _____ a number of different studies conducted in different parts of the world, all of which show the same trend. When observers say that both a child's mother and a child's father are above average attractiveness, the chance of that couple's first child **35)** _____ a girl is extraordinarily great.

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (36-50) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). There is an example at the beginning (0).

RISK-TAKING

Most people take risks at some **0)** C in their lives. Many individuals approach risk with great **36)** _____. These people assess their options with careful consideration of the likely challenges ahead. However, a number of others feel an irresistible **37)** _____ to take ever-more challenging and dangerous risks. To service this need, there is a wide range of extreme sports providing a bewildering **38)** _____ of thrill-seeking activities. The 'adventure travel' business is booming, offering white water rafting, paragliding, sky-diving and hard trekking in some of the most **39)** _____ places on the Earth.

But risk-taking can lead to **40)** _____. Derek Hersey famously climbed the Yosemite Sentinel Rock with no **41)** _____ whatsoever — an activity called 'free solo climbing'. Tragically, due to his lack of safety equipment, he plunged to his death. What made Hersey do this?

One explanation of such risk-taking is a biological one. Many people believe that it is perfectly normal for young males to **42)** _____ the rush of adrenalin that accompanies dangerous sports or activities. Others say that such death-defying thrill-seeking is dysfunctional; a sign of an **43)** _____ personality. The mountaineer, Jim Wickwire, lost several fingers and part of his lung when climbing the **44)** _____ and difficult K2 in the Himalayas. Despite his suffering, Jim remained undeterred. He felt an irresistible pull back to mountain climbing. Though handicapped, Wickwire **45)** _____

_____ to climb the world's highest mountain, Mount Everest. Afterwards, the mountaineer claimed Everest simply challenged him to climb it; he had no choice in the matter. So again: was Wickwire's behaviour reckless or heroic?

Most psychologists say that the desire for risk-taking is important for **46)** _____. In pre-historic times, humans fought, foraged, and explored in order to survive. And the actions of one risk-taker sometimes allowed a whole group of humans to stay **47)** _____.

Psychologists also claim that generally speaking, people are divided into risk-takers and non-risk-takers, depending on different levels of **48)** _____ in their brains. Risk-takers' brains usually contain lower levels of MAO (monoamine oxidase). Such brains can handle high levels of stimulation without the impulse to fight or run away. Risk-takers also exhibit other particular behaviour **49)** _____ besides a delight in extreme sports. Risk takers are more likely to go on a blind date. They often look for unusual or changeable partners. They typically prefer jobs involving risk and **50)** _____, such as police work or investigative journalism.

Example:

0	A	item	B	term	C	point	D	trice
36.	A	signalling	B	notice	C	prevention	D	caution
37.	A	compulsion	B	force	C	pressure	D	urge
38.	A	supply	B	array	C	bunch	D	cluster
39.	A	unreceptive	B	restraint	C	inhospitable	D	unsociable
40.	A	depression	B	disaster	C	collision	D	stroke
41.	A	apparatus	B	machines	C	equipment	D	accessories
42.	A	look at	B	investigate	C	undertake	D	seek
43.	A	chronic	B	addictive	C	hooking	D	narcotic
44.	A	arduous	B	taxing	C	forced	D	harsh
45.	A	went off	B	went down	C	went on	D	went away
46.	A	survival	B	durability	C	duration	D	continuity
47.	A	vital	B	life	C	alive	D	existing
48.	A	agents	B	mixtures	C	chemicals	D	reagents
49.	A	patterns	B	copies	C	designs	D	pictures
50.	A	fluctuation	B	weakness	C	unpredictability	D	instability

Увага! Відповідь треба надсилати у вигляді бланка відповідей, розміщеного окремим файлом.

Голова предметно-методичної комісії
 Всеукраїнської олімпіади НУХТ з
 англійської мови

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