**І. Письмова робота**

8 клас

What is your favourite holiday tradition? What meaning does it have for you?

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**ІІ. Аудіювання 11 клас**

**Invention of the World Wide Web**

Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web in 1989, about 20 years after the first connection was established over what is today known as the Internet. At the time, Tim was a software engineer at CERN, the large particle physics laboratory near Geneva, Switzerland. Many scientists participated in experiments at CERN for extended periods of time, then returned to their laboratories around the world. These scientists were eager to exchange data and results, but had difficulties doing so. Tim understood this need, and understood the unrealized potential of millions of computers connected together through the Internet.

Tim documented what was to become the World Wide Web with the submission of a proposal to his management at CERN, in late 1989. This proposal specified a set of technologies that would make the Internet truly accessible and useful to people. Believe it or not, Tim's initial proposal was not immediately accepted.

Since that time, the Web has changed the world. It has arguably become the most powerful communication medium the world has ever known. Whereas only 25% of the people on the planet are currently using the Web (and the Web Foundation aims to accelerate this growth substantially), the Web has changed the way we teach and learn, buy and sell, inform and are informed, agree and disagree, share and collaborate, meet and love, and tackle problems ranging from putting food on our tables to curing cancer.

Tim Berners-Lee and others realized that for the Web to reach its full potential, the underlying technologies must become global standards, implemented in the same way around the world. Therefore, in 1994, Tim founded the World Wide Web Consortium as a place for stakeholders to reach consensus around the specification and guidelines to ensure that the Web works for everyone and that it evolves in a responsible manner. The Web Foundation supports the work of World Wide Web Consortium to ensure that the Web and the technologies that underpin it remain free and open to all.

Most of the history of the Web is ahead of us. The Web is far from reaching its full potential as an agent of empowerment for everyone in the world. Web access through the world's 4+ billion mobile phones is an incredible opportunity. New Web technologies will enable billions of people currently excluded from the Web community to join it. We must understand the Web and improve its capabilities. We must ensure that Web technologies are free and open for all to leverage. The work of the Web Foundation aims to have a substantial, positive impact on all of these factors, and on the future history of the Web.

**Mark true (+) or false (–) statements**

1.Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web in 1998, about 20 years after the first connection was established over what is today known as the Internet.

2. Tim was a software engineer at CERN, the large particle physics laboratory near Geneva, Sweden.

3. Many scientists participated in experiments at CERN for extended periods of time, then returned to their laboratories around the world.

4. Tim documented what was to become the World Wide Web with the submission of a proposal to his management at CERN, in late 1989.

5. Tim's initial proposal was immediately accepted.

6. The Web has changed the way we teach and learn, buy and sell, inform and are in-formed, agree and disagree, share and collaborate, meet and love…

7. The Web Foundation supports the work of World Wide Web Consortium.

8. The Web is far from reaching its full potential as an agent of empowerment for everyone in Europe.

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**8 клас**

**Potatoes**

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth two plants were brought to England for the first time by Sir Walter Raleigh — the tobacco-plant and the potato. Sir Walter sailed across the seas of America in search of new lands and he brought back both these plants with him.

At first people didn't like the potato at all. Nobody wished to eat it. Yet Sir Walter told them how useful it would be. He said that when the corn-harvest was not good, people did not need to starve if they had a lot of potatoes.

Queen Elizabeth listened to what Sir Walter said, and had potatoes served up at her own table. The people who had dinner with her were obliged to eat them. But they said that the potato was poisonous, because it belongs to many other poisonous plants. So nobody wanted to eat potatoes and they were left for the pigs.

The people didn't find out their mistake till many years afterwards. The poor potato was forgotten till the reign of the French King Louis XVI, when there lived a Frenchman who grew plants for food. He was sure that he could make the potato a great help to the country. People laughed at him at first and did not want to take any notice of what he said. But he went on growing the potato till it was very good. Even then no one wanted to taste it till the king said that potatoes were good to eat. The king had large pieces of ground planted with potatoes, and he went about with the flower of the potato in his button-hole. Soon people began to find out how good wholesome potatoes were, and they liked them more and more. Now there is hardly any vegetable that is more loved by people.

**Mark true (+) or false (-) statements**

1. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth two books were brought to England.

2. Sir Walter had sailed across the seas to America in search of new lands.

3. At first people did not like the potato at all.

4. Everybody wanted to eat it.

5. The people who had dinner with the Queen were obliged to eat potatoes.

6. Nobody wanted to eat potatoes.

7. There lived a Frenchman who grew plants for food.

8. He went on growing the potato till it was very good.

9. The king had large pieces of ground planted with potatoes.

10. Now there is hardly any food that is more loved by people.

**9 клас**

How healthful are your eating habits? This question is not easy to answer. It is a fact that eating is a necessity. It also serves a powerful means of emotion. We eat for many reasons. We eat to satisfy hunger, for comfort, joy, happiness. We eat sometimes in frustration, sometimes when in despair. We also eat for ethnic reasons (for example some Catholics eat fish on Friday).

Everyone of us has certain eating habits that were developed as young children. Through the years, these habits may have changed somewhat, but probably we can all look and see certain patterns. Everybody should learn the basic facts about nutrition. It is also important to understand the factors that influence our eating decisions.

The number of nutrition related diseases is growing all the time. If we understand the relationship between food and health, we will be able to make decisions what will affect our health. It is important to learn to take some responsibility for our health.

Many diseases are related to diets with too much fat, cholesterol, and sodium. Diseases also can be caused by obesity and vitamin and mineral deficiencies.

Food alone cannot make us health. Good health also depends on heredity, environment and health care. Lifestyle is also very important (how much exercise one receives, whether one smokes, drinks alcoholic beverages or abuses drugs).

A diet based on the seven dietary guidelines can help to keep us healthy and may actually improve our health.

These guidelines are:

* eat a variety of foods;
* maintain healthy weight;
* choose a diet low in fat, saturated fat and cholesterol;
* choose a diet with plenty of vegetables, fruit and grain products;
* use sugar only in moderation;
* use salt and sodium only in moderation;
* if you drink alcoholic beverages, do so in moderation.

**Mark true (+) or false (-) statements**

1. Somehow people's emotions are connected with their diet.
2. Kinds of foods people eat can depend on their cultural traditions.
3. Everybody except Catholics does noteat fish on Fridays.
4. Eating habits developed in childhood cannot be changed with time.
5. Nowadays there appear more diseases developed from eating habits.
6. Extra amounts of fat or sodium in food can result in different diseases.
7. Obesity is caused by vitamin and mineral deficiencies in food.
8. Only foods rich in vitamins and minerals can make people healthy.

9.The way people live and act is important in whether they will be healthy or sick.

10.Even small amounts of alcoholic beverages result in diseases.

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**10 клас**

**See Tasmania!**

Rich in old-world charm and with magnificent National Parks, Tasmania is well covered by a good road network. Light traffic and wonderful views make driving these roads a pleasure. Though the bus system is reliable, on many routes services may only run once daily. So hire a car and see this beautiful and interesting island at your own speed.

There is a variety of places to stay, and although booking is strongly advised, particularly at peakholiday times, it should not be too difficult to arrange things as you go, if you prefer. We sell you a set of Taz Hotel Pass vouchers and Tasmania is yours. The Taz Hotel Pass offers the visitor a simple and convenient way to stay anywhere in Australia. Each hotel ticket is paid for in advance and is for one night's accommodation. There is no maximum or minimum number of hotel tickets you can buy, and we will give you your money back on unused tickets, less a small administrative charge. Taz Hotels are divided into simple colour categories, with Ruby being the most basic and Diamond representing the highest quality. We recommend that you buy a mixture of tickets, as we cannot give you your money back if you use a higher-value ticket when staying at a lower-value hotel. If you travel to an area where Taz have no hotels, then we will find other reasonably priced accommodation for you in exchange for your Taz tickets.

Here is the planned route for our holiday in Tasmania:

Day 1: Arrive at Hobart airport, pick up your car and spend some time in the capital, perhaps driving up to the Old Signal Station on Mount Nelson.

Day 2: Drive through the Derwent Valley, stopping at Russell Falls. Later the scenery becomes even more amazing as you pass Lake St Clair National Park. Spend the night in the fishing town of Strahan.

Day 3: We take you on a half-day cruise from Strahan on the famous Gordon River. Then set off for a leisurely drive to Cradle Mountain National Park.

Day 4: Enjoy the wild beauty of the Park. Go fishing or horse-riding. Or walk around beautiful Dove Lake, from where there are wonderful views of the mountain itself.

Day 5: Explore the fascinating country towns as you drive north and along the coast to Launceston, Tasmania's second-largest city.

Day 6: A pleasant drive through peaceful countryside to Hobart. On route, you pass the charming towns of Ross and Oatlands. Return to the airport in time for your flight.

Mark true (+) or false (-) statements

1. There are few traffic jams in Tasmania.
2. There are several buses every day on most routes.
3. It is essential to reserve accommodation in advance.
4. There is a limit on the number of hotel tickets you can buy.
5. Ruby Hotels are the cheapest.
6. Taz Hotel tickets can only be used in Taz Hotels.
7. The most attractive scenery you see on the second day is by Russell Falls.
8. The third day is spent in the car.
9. There are good views of Cradle Mountain from the edges of Dove Lake.
10. The trip finishes where it started.

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**III. Усне мовлення 8-9**

Do you agree with the moral of the proverb "East or West, home is best"? Illustrate it with a situation of your own.

Speak about your image of an ideal family.

Give a brief account of your life up to the present. What do you think is the most important event in your life?

Imagine what your life will be like in twenty years' time and describe it.

Describe activities you are good and bad at.

Speak about similarities and differences between living in the country and living in a big city.

Speak about "for and against' having pets at home.

Speak about a popular quiz show on television. Describe what you like/ dislike about it.

Speak about the reasons why you like or dislike reading newspapers/ watching news programmes.

Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of different means of transport.

Speak about the educative value of travelling.

Describe how the weather can influence your mood. What do you like to do when the weather is nasty?

Describe the way of life which you consider to be healthy.

The place of friendship in your life. Describe the character of your best friend.

Do you sometimes disagree with your parents? Do you think children should live away from their parents? At what age?

What are the most useful things you can do to improve your English? What do you think is the most difficult thing about learning a foreign language?

Do many tourists visit our country every year? What is the most interesting city/place of interest in our country?

Think of a country, town/city ( not your own) that you know well. Describe its good and bad points.

Is there anything in your present life that you wish was different?

In what way are plants and flowers important to us?

What are the most important components of a healthy lifestyle?

Describe the ways television can be used for educational purposes.

**10-11**

Argue ‘for or against’ the statement "Teenagers should be given an opportunity to work".

Describe what you like and dislike about using the mobile phone.*.*

In what ways do you think modern society is busier and more stressful than a hundred years ago?

What do you think are some of the greatest wonders of nature?

What gadgets are important in your life? Which do you think is the most important?

What advice would you give somebody coming to live and work in your country?

Speak about the greatest events of the twentieth century.

Speak about for and against of living in another country. Has any of your friends or family gone to live in a foreign country?

Speak about things you cannot live without.

You have reached one of life's crossroads! Speak about what to do next.

What is your favourite advertisement at the moment? Is it on the TV or the radio? What is the advert for? What's the story?

List as many advantages and disadvantages of tourism as you can think of.

What does our country export and import? What are the reasons for this?

What are the most popular free time activities for British and Ukrainian teenagers?

Why is visiting a museum interesting and useful?

What do Ukrainian channels offer to their viewers?

What are the most common stereotypes about the United Kingdom and its people that you know?

What top ten items would you include on the list of the USA best things and achievements?

Do you agree that food is as much a part of a country's culture as its landscape, language and literature?

Think of probable scientific discoveries which will be made in the XXI century and speak about it.

Choosing a profession is not an easy matter. What do you think can help you to make the right choice?

Which of your personal qualities will help you in your future profession?

What can you do for the prosperity of your native country?

Speak about qualities that might help language learning.

List the main problems affecting the world today. Do you think the problems we will face in the future will be the same or different?

Speak about qualities that might help language learning.

How many different types of weather can you name? Name some jobs for which a weather forecast is important?

Comment on the statement: ‘People enjoy sports for various reasons’

Do you think most children communicate well with their parents?

What makes studying foreign languages interesting?

Things about my school life I will always remember

What do you think is important when choosing a career?

Do the lessons we need in life come mostly from school, or not?