

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Ректор государственного учреждения  
образования «Гомельский областной  
институт развития образования»

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01.04.2025



**Задания второго этапа областной олимпиады  
по учебному предмету «Английский язык»  
2024/2025 учебный год**

**8 класс**

**Максимальное количество – 70 баллов**

**Part A. Read the text and do the tasks below the text (12 points):**

**Coffee Houses**

Where do business people go these days to find out the latest business news or to keep up to date with scientific developments? The answer is simple: they log on to the Internet. Three hundred years ago, the answer was just as simple: they went to a coffee house. There, for the price of a cup of coffee, people could read newspapers, catch up on the latest news, listen to scientific lectures, do business or simply chat about the state of the world.

The European coffee houses of the early 1650s were mainly for businessmen, writers, politicians and scientists. Like today's websites, coffee houses were exciting places to be, but you could never be sure that information you found there was accurate. In the early days, only men went to coffee houses because people thought that coffee was bad for women's health.

Coffee itself was first grown in Ethiopia, where people chewed the beans. From there, it spread to Arab countries, where it soon became very popular as a drink. People liked it because it had an interesting taste and gave them more energy when they felt sleepy.

The first coffee house in London was opened in 1652 by Pasqua Rosee, who was from Smyrna, in Turkey. Coffee was an immediate success and large numbers of coffee houses opened. They became the centre of social life in London.

The servants of important men went from one coffee house to another, and passed on the latest news stories about what politicians were doing or what was happening on the other side of the world. London coffee houses were very pleasant places, with their book shelves, mirrors, pictures on the walls and good furniture. They were calm places where people talked politely to each other. If anyone started an argument, he had to buy a drink for everyone in the coffee house.

During the next hundred years, coffee spread to other western European countries, where, at first, people drank it as a medicine. Soon it became a social drink, just as in Arab countries and Britain. In Syria, serving and drinking coffee have been at the heart of the country's famous hospitality for centuries. Conversations, discussions and transactions are made over a cup of delicious Syrian coffee. A guest's coffee cup is never empty in a Syrian home; only when the guest tips the empty cup from side to side does the host stop refilling it with hot, black coffee.

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The beans are ground with cardamom seeds, which gives the coffee a distinctive fragrance (smell). Coffee is still central to the way people work, relax and socialise in Syria as well as across the rest of the world.

**I. Decide whether these statements are True or False. Correct the false statements (6 points):**

1) People first drank coffee in Ethiopia.

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2) Coffee became popular in Arab countries because it helped people to sleep.

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3) Coffee was first brought to England by someone from Turkey.

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4) Coffee is an insignificant part of Syrian hospitality.

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5) There were frequent arguments and fights in London's coffee houses.

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6) In Europe, people used coffee as a medicine before it was a drink.

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**II. Match the words A-F with the correct meanings 1-6 (6 points):**

- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| a) accurate  | 1) educational talk about a particular subject                    |
| b) chew      | 2) liquid or pills doctors give to ill people to make them better |
| c) furniture | 3) move from one place to another                                 |
| d) lecture   | 4) correct / truthful   |
| e) medicine  | 5) chairs and tables are examples of this                         |
| f) spread    | 6) break up food in your mouth before you swallow it              |

**Part B. Lexical-Grammar Test (58 points):**

**I. Read the extract from the text and complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets (16 points):**

When Mr. Hiram B. Otis, the American Minister, 1) \_\_\_\_\_ (to decide) to buy Canterville Chase, everyone 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (to tell) him that it 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) a foolish thing to do. There 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) no doubt that a ghost 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (to live) in the house. Indeed, Lord Canterville himself 6) \_\_\_\_\_ (to mention) the feat to Mr. Otis when they 7) \_\_\_\_\_ (to discuss) the sale.

'We 8) \_\_\_\_\_ (not to live) in the place ourselves, 9) \_\_\_\_\_ (to say) Lord Canterville, 'since the day when my grand-aunt 10) \_\_\_\_\_ (frighten) by the ghost. It 11) \_\_\_\_\_ (to happen) many years ago. My grand-aunt 12) \_\_\_\_\_ (dress) for dinner when she suddenly 13) \_\_\_\_\_ (to feel) two skeleton hands being placed on her shoulders. The fright 14) \_\_\_\_\_ (to make) her very ill and she never really recovered.'

'I 15) \_\_\_\_\_ (not to believe) in ghosts,' 16) \_\_\_\_\_ (to say)  
Mr. Otis.

**II. Choose the right word and complete the sentences using the appropriate derivatives (5 points):**

TIGHT	YEAR	NATURAL	PSYCHOLOGY	ENTHUSIAST
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Summer is in the air and it's only 1) \_\_\_\_\_ for people to feel good and 2) \_\_\_\_\_ about going on holiday. Everyone needs to relax and get away, so they try to use their 3) \_\_\_\_\_ leave in the best possible way. Needless to say, getting away and escaping from your routine reduces stress. Any 4) \_\_\_\_\_ will tell you of the benefits a holiday offers. So, even if you have to 5) \_\_\_\_\_ your belt in order to afford a holiday, do it. In the end, it's worth it!

**III. Fill in the gaps with one suitable word (6 points):**

My life is very different 1) \_\_\_\_\_ that of my grandparents' generation. Some things are better today and 2) \_\_\_\_\_ things are worse. For 3) \_\_\_\_\_, my grandparents didn't have to live with pollution. They could breathe clean 4) \_\_\_\_\_ when they walked in the streets. Also, 5) \_\_\_\_\_ was less crime in those days. My grandparents didn't have to worry about being burgled in the same way 6) \_\_\_\_\_ we worry today.

**IV. Each pair of sentences has the same missing word. Complete the sentences (5 points):**

- 1) Have you heard the \_\_\_\_\_ about Britney's recent divorce?  
It must be true – I heard it on the \_\_\_\_\_ last night.
- 2) Why are you in such a bad \_\_\_\_\_ this morning?  
Oh, just stop it, I'm really not in the \_\_\_\_\_ for your jokes.
- 3) Could you do me a \_\_\_\_\_ – would you feed my cat this weekend?  
I'm definitely in \_\_\_\_\_ of trying that new café downtown.
- 4) I wrote the letter by \_\_\_\_\_ because I wanted it to be personal.  
The volunteers' job was to \_\_\_\_\_ out food and water to the homeless people.
- 5) He can fix his bike on his \_\_\_\_\_. It's no surprise they call him Jack-of-all-trades!  
I want to \_\_\_\_\_ a pet dog. I will take care of it and love to the moon and back!

**V. Look carefully at each line of the text. Some lines are correct, but some have a word which should not be there. Write C if a line is correct. If a line has a word, which should not to be there write the word in the space provided (11 points):**

1)	When do people imagine taking steps toward their goals, it helps them become	
2)	successful. This idea is called visualization. It can means picturing yourself doing	

3)	actions toward your goal, like an athlete imagining about winning. Studies found that	
4)	visualization can help improve life, even for people in difficult situations.	
5)	In Colombia and Ethiopia, people used this technique to set short-term goals.	
6)	Focusing on future actions instead of past problems which made their lives better.	
7)	They imagined each step toward success and what they might do if problems	
8)	came up. By doing this daily, they improved job and food security. Visualizing	
9)	a goal can help us feel ourselves stronger and more prepared for real-life	
10)	problems. To try it, relax, and make a movie in your mind. Picture each step as	
11)	much clearly as possible.	

**VI. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and five words, including the word given. Write your answer clearly on your answer sheet (6 points):**

1) "What's the height of the mountain?" Lee asked his father.

**HIGH**

Lee asked his father \_\_\_\_\_ was.

2) The secretary said that they had run out of paper for the photocopier.

**LEFT**

The secretary said that there wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ for the photocopier.

3) Patrick hadn't heard from his uncle in Australia for over five years.

**MORE**

It was \_\_\_\_\_ Patrick had heard from his uncle in Australia.

4) My views on the subject are exactly the same as yours.

**DIFFERENCE**

There \_\_\_\_\_ my view on the subject and yours.

5) When did you last hear from him?

**SINCE**

How long \_\_\_\_\_ heard from him?

6) They sent me so much information about the university.

**DEAL**

They sent me \_\_\_\_\_ about the university.

**VII. Choose and circle the correct variant to complete the following sentences (4 points):**

1) A hundred years ago it was (wide/widely) believed that there was life on Mars.

2) Add the cream (near/nearly) the end of the cooking time.

3) All the instructions are in large print to make them (easy/easily) to read.

4) Ellen has to work (late/lately) tonight.

**VIII. Translate into English using the collocations and word patterns (5 points):**

- 1) The video's enormous viewership \_\_\_\_\_ (*застал*) its creators by surprise.
- 2) Why do social media have such a great \_\_\_\_\_ (*влияние на*) public opinion?
- 3) Targeting the right audience \_\_\_\_\_ (*вероятно*) to be crucial when it comes to advertising.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (*Нет смысла*) in reading that article; it's just clickbait with no real information.
- 5) How can you \_\_\_\_\_ (*отличить*) between real and fake news?

## Suggested Keys

### Part A

#### I.

1. False. People first drank coffee in Arab countries.
2. False. Coffee became popular because it gave them more energy.
3. True.
4. False. Coffee is a significant part of Syrian hospitality.
5. False. They were calm places.
6. True.

#### II.

a 4

b 6

c 5

d 1

e 2

f 3

### Part B

#### I

1. decided; 2. told; 3. was; 4. was; 5. lived/was living; 6. mentioned/had mentioned; 7. were discussing; 8. haven't lived; 9. said; 10. was frightened; 11. happened; 12. was dressing; 13. felt; 14. made; 15. don't believe; 16. said.

#### II.

1. natural

2. enthusiastic

3. yearly

4. psychologist/ psychologists

5. tighten

#### III.

1 from

2. some/other

3. **example/ instance**

4. **air**

5. **there**

6 as

#### IV.

1. news

2. mood

3. favour
4. hand
5. own

V.

1. do
2. can
3. about
4. C
5. C
6. which
7. to
8. C
9. ourselves
10. C
11. much

VI.

1. Lee asked his father how high the mountain was.
2. The secretary said that there wasn't any (more) paper left for the photocopier.
3. It was more than five (5) years since Patrick had heard from his uncle in Australia
4. There is no/ isn't any difference between my view on the subject and yours.
5. How long is it/has it been since you last heard from him?
6. They sent me a good/great deal of information about the university.

VII.

1. widely 2. near 3. easy 4. late

VIII.

1. TOOK
2. INFLUENCE ON
3. IS LIKELY
4. THERE'S NO POINT
5. TELL THE DIFFERENCE