

**Завдання для II етапу Всеукраїнської учнівської олімпіади з англійської мови
у 2025-2026 н.р.**

10 клас

I тур. Аудіювання. Максимум 30 балів

Завдання 1. 10 тестових завдань, у яких потрібно дати відповідь, чи запропоноване твердження правильне (відповідає аудіотексту) чи ні. **1 бал за правильну відповідь.**

Завдання. 2. 10 тестових завдань, де потрібно вибрати 1 правильну відповідь із 3 запропонованих. **2 бали за правильну відповідь.**

LISTENING

Task 1. Listen to a talk about technology addiction. Identify whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Millennials spend more time on smartphones than any other generation.
2. Some people who work in the tech industry are fighting against smartphone addiction.
3. The presenter thinks most adults' behaviour towards their phones and apps is under control.
4. Reduced parent–infant interaction due to parental screen use can impair healthy brain development in babies.
5. We're likely to see a rise in teenage mental health problems because of social media addiction.
6. Changing the colour settings on your phone may make you spend less time on it.
7. The Center for Humane Technology was founded by current employees of tech giants who wanted to promote innovative device design rather than limit screen time among children.
8. According to Professor Mary Michaels, the emotional development of infants can be compromised when smartphones are used as a substitute for parent-child interaction.
9. Adults, particularly from Generation X and the Baby Boomer generation, are less prone to tech overuse and tend to avoid social media after work.
10. Greyscale settings on devices can potentially reduce their addictive nature by decreasing the visual stimulation users receive from apps and notifications.

Task 2. LISTENING. Listen to a talk about how technologies impact our life. Choose the correct answer for each question.

1. What is the main idea of the talk?

- A) Technology companies are working to make phones more advanced.
- B) Tech addiction is a growing problem, especially among children and teens.
- C) Social media is becoming the dominant form of communication.
- D) Modern parenting depends heavily on the use of mobile devices.

2. What does the teenager imply about using their phone in the morning?

- A) They only use it as an alarm clock.
- B) It's impossible to avoid getting distracted by it.
- C) They use it briefly before school.
- D) They prefer using a computer instead of a phone.

3. According to Professor Mary Michaels, what are ‘serve and return’ moments?

- A) Techniques for managing screen time.
- B) Parent-child interactions that support brain development.
- C) Times when children return to devices after a break.
- D) Moments when children ask for food and parents respond.

4. Which of the following is *not* mentioned as a consequence of tech addiction in teens?

- A) Reduced academic performance
- B) Increased risk of depression
- C) Higher sensitivity to emotional highs and lows
- D) Greater likelihood of addiction to other things

5. What is one reason the expert criticizes people waiting in line for new smartphones?

- A) They often skip work to buy the newest model.
- B) They prioritize social media presence over real-life interaction.
- C) They engage in physical fights over devices.
- D) They use their old phones until they stop working.

6. What assumption is made by the presenter about tech use and adults?

- A) Adults tend to avoid screens after work hours.
- B) Adults are unaffected by tech addiction.
- C) Even adults struggle to disconnect from their devices.
- D) Only teenagers overuse social media apps.

7. What does the presenter mean by calling tech use a “vicious circle” in teens?

- A) Social media platforms are designed to loop content endlessly.
- B) Teens are pressured to join social networks and can't escape them.
- C) Addiction to tech increases mental health risks, which in turn makes addiction more likely.
- D) Technology companies are manipulating teen behavior with circular logic.

8. Which of the following best reflects the tone of the presenter throughout the talk?

- A) Dismissive and indifferent
- B) Cautious yet humorous
- C) Formal and academic
- D) Angry and accusatory

9. What does Professor Mary suggest might happen if parents regularly give crying children phones instead of comforting them?

- A) Children might become overly reliant on educational apps.
- B) Children may fail to develop emotional self-regulation skills.
- C) Children could become more independent at an early age.
- D) Children may develop better screen-handling abilities.

10. What is implied by the reference to the presenter reading news about accidents via a constantly updating news app?

- A) The presenter avoids news to limit screen time.
- B) The presenter believes news is less harmful than social media.
- C) The presenter recognizes their own tech addiction.
- D) The presenter only uses technology for professional reasons.

II тур. Читання. Максимум 20 балів

READING

Завдання 1. 10 тестових завдань, у яких потрібно дати відповідь, чи запропоноване твердження правильне чи ні. **1 бал за правильну відповідь.**

Завдання 2. 10 тестових завдань, де потрібно вибрати 1 правильну відповідь із 4 запропонованих. **1 бал за правильну відповідь.**

Food miles: Is buying local food always better?

Many people believe that buying local food is one of the best ways to protect the environment. The idea is simple: food that travels shorter distances produces fewer emissions, so it has a smaller carbon footprint. Because of this, some environmental groups and businesses encourage consumers to eat local food whenever possible. However, research shows that the issue of food miles is more complicated than it seems.

Several studies have found that food which travels long distances can sometimes be more environmentally friendly than local food. Recently, a new study published in the journal *Nature Food* claimed that food miles are responsible for about 20 per cent of food-related emissions. This number is much higher than earlier estimates. As a result, many people started to wonder whether food miles are more important than we previously thought. However, experts say that the main conclusion has not changed: what we eat matters more than how far our food travels.

Food production causes more than one third of global greenhouse gas emissions. For this reason, reducing emissions from our diets is very important if we want to slow down climate change. The key question is what consumers can do to help. Earlier research shows that emissions from transporting food are quite small compared with emissions from producing food.

Scientists calculate food miles by measuring how far food travels and how much of it is transported. Studies from the United States and Europe show that transporting food from farms to shops creates only 4-6 per cent of food-related emissions. This includes transport by road, sea, and air. In comparison, growing food, especially animal products, creates much higher emissions.

This means that people who want to reduce their carbon footprint should focus on choosing foods with lower overall emissions rather than only buying local products. In practice, this usually means eating less meat and dairy. For example, producing one kilogram of beef can create up to 99 kilograms of carbon dioxide or similar gases. Cheese also produces high emissions, up to 24 kilograms per kilogram. In contrast, fruit such as bananas and apples produce less than one kilogram of emissions per kilogram of food.

In other words, what you eat has a much bigger effect on the environment than where your food comes from. Even when we compare the same type of food, local products are not

always better. In countries with cold climates, vegetables such as tomatoes often need to be grown in heated greenhouses. This uses a lot of energy. As a result, tomatoes grown locally in such conditions can have a higher carbon footprint than tomatoes imported from warmer countries where no heating is needed.

The recent study does not really change these conclusions. One reason the study found such a high percentage for food miles is that it included all transport connected to food production. This means not only transporting food itself, but also transporting fertilisers, pesticides, and farm equipment. Because of this, some experts argue that the term “food miles” was used too broadly in the study.

According to researchers, if we use the traditional definition of food miles, transport would still only account for about 9 per cent of food-related emissions. Even this number may be slightly too high. The study also shows that producing all food locally would reduce total emissions by only about 1.7 per cent. This is because food would then be transported more by trucks instead of ships, and trucks produce more emissions per tonne of food.

In conclusion, although food miles do have some impact, they are not the main problem. Experts agree that the most effective way to reduce food-related emissions is to change what we eat, especially by reducing meat and dairy consumption. The distance food travels is far less important than how it is produced.

Task 1. Identify whether the statements are true or false.

1. A lot of companies promote the idea of buying local food to protect the environment.
2. According to the text, the chicken grown on your local farm is always more environmentally friendly than the one exported from abroad.
3. The impact of food miles on the environment was reconsidered because of a recent study.
4. Traditionally, food miles are calculated using two values.
5. Transporting food from farms to shops in European and African countries produces around 5% of food-related greenhouse gases.
6. Consumers who want to reduce their carbon footprint should prefer local food.
7. Meat-eaters are more damaging to the environment than vegetarians, according to the article.
8. Greenhouse-grown cucumbers are more environmentally friendly because they travel shorter distances.
9. According to the recent study, transportation of fertilisers, pesticides, and farm equipment accounts for 11% of the total food miles.
10. Road transport of food produces higher emissions per tonne than transport by sea.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer for each question.

1. What are “food miles”?

- A. the cost of transporting food
- B. the way from producer to the shop
- C. the time food can be stored
- D. the fuel spent on transportation

2. **How much of food-related emissions are caused by transportation, according to the recent study?**
 - A. one fifth
 - B. a quarter
 - C. one third
 - D. a half
3. **How much of worldwide greenhouse gas emissions are caused by food manufacturing?**
 - A. over one fifth
 - B. over a quarter
 - C. over one third
 - D. over a half
4. **What generates most of food-related emissions from the list below?**
 - A. growing crops and vegetables
 - B. transporting food by trucks
 - C. producing meat and dairy products
 - D. transporting food by ships or ferries
5. **Which eating choice can really reduce carbon emissions according to the article facts and figures?**
 - A. eating local food only
 - B. eating more animal products
 - C. eating more local food
 - D. eating more plant-based food
6. **Which food choice is the most harmful to the environment because of greenhouse gas emissions?**
 - A. beef
 - B. cheese
 - C. bananas
 - D. apples
7. **Why are food mile figures reported in the study higher than in previous surveys?**
 - A. The researchers carried out more accurate measurements.
 - B. They took into account some additional factors.
 - C. They compared the cost of production in different climates.
 - D. They made a big mistake in their calculations.
8. **What percentage of food-related emissions comes from transport according to the traditional method?**
 - A. nine percent
 - B. around two percent
 - C. from four to six percent
 - D. twenty percent
9. **What effect would producing all food locally have on total emissions?**
 - A. a big drop
 - B. a large increase
 - C. some changes
 - D. a small drop
10. **What is the main idea of the text?**
 - A. Eating less animal products is crucial for reducing carbon emissions.
 - B. Buying local food is always better for the environment.
 - C. Transporting food produces by trucks most of the world's emissions.
 - D. Growing food in heated greenhouses in cold countries should be banned.

III тур. Творча робота. Максимум 50 балів

WRITING

Writing Comprehension Test for 10th Form Students

Word limit: 150–180 words

Maximum score: 50 points

Write an essay regarding **one of the topics suggested**. Choose the one that you think you are most capable of writing about. Then begin writing your essay on the pages provided. When you finish, close your papers, lay down your pen, and wait for us to collect your test materials.

Topics:

1. **Education Beyond Exams: Learning for Life**
 - What should be the main purpose of modern education?
 - How can creativity and critical thinking be developed at school?
 - Should exam results define a student's abilities? Why or why not?
2. **The Taste of Culture: What Food Tells About People**
 - What do traditional dishes reveal about national identity?
 - Compare Ukrainian food culture with that of an English-speaking country.
 - How can food serve as a bridge between cultures and generations?
3. **The Future of Work and Professional Identity**
 - How is the concept of a successful career changing today?
 - Should people choose a profession based on passion or stability?
 - What makes work meaningful for a modern person?

Критерії оцінювання

1. **Обсяг та дотримання вимог (слова, час, формат) – 0–5 балів**
(150–180 слів, артиклі та прийменники враховуються) – відповідність кількості слів, акуратність в оформленні, дотримання інструкцій.
2. **Повнота розкриття теми – 0–10 балів**
Враховуються аргументованість, логічність і відповідність темі творчої роботи.
3. **Організація тексту та структура – 0–7 балів**
Враховується наявність усіх необхідних структурних елементів (вступ, основна частина, висновки) та різноманіття використаних засобів зв'язності.
4. **Лексична насиченість – 0–10 балів**
Враховується різноманітність вжитих словникових одиниць, використання ідіоматичних і сталих виразів.
5. **Граматична правильність – 0–10 балів**
Враховується правильність побудови речень, вживання часових форм, артиклів, прийменників, складність вжитих конструкцій (дієприкметникових і дієприслівникових зворотів, узгодження часів, складних речень).
6. **Орфографія й пунктуація – 0–5 балів**
Враховується правильність написання слів і дотримання пунктуаційних правил.
7. **Креативність та оригінальність – 0–3 бали**
Виставляється вибірково за оригінальність твору: використання епіграфу, цитат, цікавих прикладів або творчих елементів, авторських стилістичних прийомів.