

## Завдання з читання 10 клас

### Варіант А

#### Text 1: Body language.

When we speak, we use much more than just words. We also communicate with our face, our hands, and even our own body. This kind of communication can be called "body language" or "non-verbal communication". Non-verbal communication not only includes how we move our body, but also hand gestures, facial expressions including eye contact, and how we use our voice. Psychologists estimate that a great percent of all of our communication with other people is non-verbal. We communicate a wide range of information non-verbally. We also show our feelings, attitudes, moods, hopes and wishes far better with non-verbal language than with words.

So while body language statistics vary according to situation, it is generally accepted that non-verbal communications are very important in how we understand each other (or fail to), especially in face-to-face and one-to-one communications, and most definitely when the communications involve an emotional or attitudinal element.

Ever since humans inhabited the earth, they have made use of various forms of communication. Generally, this expression of thoughts and feelings has been in the form of oral speech. When there is a language barrier, communication is accomplished through sign language in which motions stand for letters, words and ideas. Tourists, the deaf and the mute have had to resort to this form of expression their thoughts, their ideas, their wishes, etc.

Many of these symbols of whole words are very picturesque and exact and can be used internationally; spelling, however, cannot.

Body language transmits ideas or thoughts by certain actions, either intentionally or unintentionally. A wink can be a way of flirting or indicating that the party is only joking. A nod signifies approval, while shaking the head indicates a negative reaction. Body language is constantly being exchanged and interpreted between people, even though much of the time this is happening on an unconscious level. The people with the most conscious awareness of, and capabilities to read body language, tend to have an advantage over those whose appreciation is limited largely to the unconscious.

Other forms of nonlinguistic language can be found in Braille (a system of raised dots read with the fingertips), signal flags, Morse code, and smoke signals. Road maps and picture signs also guide, warn and instruct people.

While verbalization is the most common form of language, other systems and techniques also express human thoughts and feelings. Remember - while you are interpreting (consciously or unconsciously) the body language of other people, so other people are constantly interpreting yours.

From our facial expressions to our body movements, the things we don't say can convey volumes of information.

Understanding body language is important, but it is also essential to pay attention to other cues such as context. In many cases, you should look at signals as a

group rather than focus on a single action.

Facial expressions are also among the most universal forms of body language. The expressions used to convey fear, anger, sadness, and happiness are similar throughout the world.

Some research even suggests that we make judgments about people's intelligence based upon their faces and expressions.

The best way to read someone's body language is to pay attention, especially looking out for any of facial signals.

Body language can tell you when someone feels anxious, angry, excited, or any emotion. It may also suggest personality traits (i.e., whether someone is shy or outgoing). But, body language can be misleading. It is subject to a person's mood, energy level, and circumstances.

Remember, though, that your assumptions about what someone else's body language means may not always be accurate.

Understanding body language can go a long way toward helping you better communicate with others and interpreting what others might be trying to convey. While it may be tempting to pick apart signals one by one, it's important to look at these nonverbal signals in relation to verbal communication, other nonverbal signals, and the situation.

**Questions 1 through 5 (on your answer sheet circle the correct letter A, B, C, or D).**

**1. Which of the following best summarizes this passage?**

- A. Although other forms of communication exist, verbalization is the fastest.
- B. Everybody uses only one form of communication.
- C. When language is a barrier, people will find other forms of communication.
- D. Nonlinguistic language is invaluable to foreigners.

**2. Which of the following statements is *not true*?**

- A. Ideas and thoughts can be transmitted by body language.
- B. The deaf and the mute use an oral form of communication.
- C. Body language can be used both consciously and unintentionally.
- D. There are many forms communication in existence today which vary according to situation.

**3. Which form other than oral speech would be most commonly used among blind people?**

A. Braille      B. picture signs      C. body language      D. signal flags

**4. How many forms of communication are mentioned here?**

A. 5      B. 7      C. 9      D. 11

**5. Sign language is said to be very picturesque and exact and can be used internationally except for \_\_\_\_\_?**

A. ideas      B. whole words      C. expressions      D. spelling

### **Text 2: The Scientist and The Man**

**Questions 6 through 10. Choose from sentences A-G the one which fits each gap 6 - 10. There are two extra sentences which you do not need to use. Write a correct letter on your answer sheet.**

A He enjoyed reading very much

B He was full of joy and regarded the world as a wonderful place.

C Finally, he got a job as a clerk.

D Einstein lived his last years quietly and peacefully,

E For him, the compass was not a plaything but a miracle.

F He was saddened by the use of the atom bomb.

G It was a revolution in physics.

Have you heard of the great scientist, Albert Einstein? He is considered to be one of the greatest geniuses that ever lived. He is known for his Theory of Relativity.

One day, when Albert Einstein was a small boy, his father brought him a compass. It was a small toy to entertain him. Albert trembled with excitement as he looked at the

'magic' needle turning towards north. He was too young to understand the principle of magnetism, yet he felt that he was in an enchanted world. 6. \_\_\_\_\_.

He was a curious child and would often daydream. His father was pained at the reports from his teacher. They told him that the boy was not interested in his studies and making friends. He was lost and adrift forever in his foolish dreams. But Albert was unaware of the worry of his elders. On leaving school, his father wanted him to study electrical engineering. But he disliked the very thought of becoming an engineer. He entered the Zurich Polytechnic Academy to prepare himself for a teaching position in mathematics and physics. Though he finished his studies and received his teacher's certificate, he was unable to get a job.

8. \_\_\_\_\_. In his spare time, he filled his note-paper with difficult mathematical formulas. Some of these later led to great scientific discoveries. When they were published, the humble clerk became one of the most famous scientists in the world.

In 1921, Einstein was awarded the Nobel Prize for physics for his contribution to physics and especially for his discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect. He developed the theory of general relativity. 9. \_\_\_\_\_. Einstein is hence regarded as the father of modern physics, and one of the most prolific intellects in human history.

When the First World War broke out, the German government was anxious to get the support of learned people like Einstein. However, Einstein refused to lend them his support. He was fearless in his love of peace. The Germans never really forgave him for disobeying them. Even as a young man, when he had the chance, Einstein chose Swiss in place of German nationality. He was therefore attacked on two sides.

10. \_\_\_\_\_, with his books and dreams in a small house in the United States.

Einstein died when he was seventy-six years old. He left behind the memory of a man who had looked at the universe with the eyes of a scientist, and looked at mankind with the kindness of a saint.

### Text 3: Lightning strike

It is not surprising that people in the past were afraid of lightning and thought that it was a sign of anger from their gods. (11)\_\_\_\_\_we still find lightning thrilling and fascinating. Up until the 18th century people were given (12)\_\_\_\_\_ proof that lightning really can strike the same place twice. Between 1388 and 1762, the famous bell tower of San Marco n Venice, was severely (13)\_\_\_\_\_ or completely destroyed nine times. In England and Wales things are not quite as bad as they were in Italy, but about a dozen people are struck by lightning every year and a quarter of (14)\_\_\_\_\_ are killed as a result. Men are six times more likely to be struck by lightning than women.

It is now also an important area of (15)\_\_\_\_\_ for scientists, who are trying to(16)\_\_\_\_\_ its secrets and are looking for ways to predict lightning strikes and protect people. Predicting when and where lightning is likely to strike is one of the ways we have made it (17)\_\_\_\_\_ of a danger. Forecasting lightning is taken more seriously in America. But even the most (18)\_\_\_\_\_ forecasting systems can be caught out. In March 1993, Florida and other states of America were struck (19)\_\_\_\_\_ severe lightning storms. At the peak the “Sunshine state” was hit by 5000 strikes an hour. The cause of the storm and the reason it suddenly died out as it travelled north is yet another mystery of the lightning (20)\_\_\_\_\_ .

**Questions 11 through 20 (on your answer sheet circle the correct letter A, B, C, or D).**

11 A In fact	B As a fact	C Factually	D In practice
12 A different	B another	C dramatic	D the same
13 A hurt	B wounded	C injured	D damaged
14 A it	B this	C that	D those
15 A research	B search	C openings	D fortune telling
16 A cover	B invent	C uncover	D recover

17 A less	B more	C least	D a little
18 A undeveloped	B usual	C common	D advanced
19 A out	B by	C with	D of
20 A phenomenon	B secret	C illusion	D riddle

### **Bird-brained computers**

To call someone “bird-brained” means you think that the person is silly or stupid. But will this 21(describe)\_\_\_\_\_ soon 22 (appear)\_\_\_\_\_ from use in the light of recent research? It’s seems the English may have been unfair in 23 (associate)\_\_\_\_\_ birds’ brains with this 24 (stupid)\_\_\_\_\_.

A computer record of the birds’ four-month study period has shown surprising 25 (similar) between the pigeons’ and human 26 (perform)\_\_\_\_\_. Pigeons and people find the same letters easy, or hard, to tell apart. For example, 92% of the time the pigeons could tell the letter D from letter Z. But when 27 (confront) \_\_\_\_\_ with U and V (often confused by English children), the pigeons were right only 34% of the time.

The result of the experiment so far have led psychologist Donald Blough to conclude that pigeons and humans perceive in similar way. This suggests that there is something fundamental in the pattern 28 (recognize)\_\_\_\_\_ process. If scientists could only 29 (cover) \_\_\_\_\_ just what this process is, it could be very 30 (use) \_\_\_\_\_ for computer designers. This advantage of a present-day computer is that it can only do what a human being has programmed it to do, and the programmer must give the computer precise, logical instructions. May be in the future, though, computers will be able to think like human beings.

*Arthur Conway from “BBC English”*