

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА ВЕСНЯНА СЕСІЯ 2019



9 КЛАС

I. READING

Surveillance

The first CCTV cameras appeared in Britain in 1953, and by the 1960s there were already a few cameras in major streets in London. Today, there are more than four million CCTV cameras across the country. That's one camera for every fourteen people. The cameras are there to film dangerous or illegal behaviour. With new software, they can automatically recognise the faces of known criminals, and a new kind of CCTV in the Netherlands can detect angry voices and automatically warn the police of trouble. But these cameras don't just watch criminals, they watch all of us, almost all of the time. Every time we go into a shop, or use a cash machine, or travel on public transport a camera records our actions.

The amount of surveillance in towns and cities across Britain is increasing. Some goods in shops now have RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) tags attached to them. When you pick up one of these items, the RFID tag sends a radio message to a CCTV camera and the camera starts filming you. Shops say that this technology helps to catch shoplifters – but only by treating everybody as a potential criminal.

Cameras and tags are not the only ways of monitoring our actions. Every time you make or receive a call on your smartphone, the phone company knows the number of the phone you are calling and how long the call lasts. It is even possible to work out your exact location. The police often use this information when they are investigating serious crimes.

And what about satellites? Are they watching us from space? How much can the see? Anyone with a computer can download Google Earth and get satellite photos of the entire world. Perhaps governments are using even more powerful satellites to watch their citizens.

Even when you are at home, you are not necessarily safe from surveillance. When you use your computer to visit websites, you are probably sending and receiving cookies without realising it. Cookies transfer information from your computer to the website and, in theory, could record which websites you visit. Or perhaps somebody has secretly installed a keystroke logging program on your computer. These record every letter that you type on the keyboard: your passwords, your emails, your bank account numbers and more. Modern technology is making it easier and easier to stay in contact, but it is also making it nearly impossible for us to hide.

emails, your bank account numbers and more. Modern				
technology is making it easier and easier to stay in contact, but it				
is also making it nearly impossible for us to hide.				
From: T. Falla, P. Davies: 'Solutions' OXFORI')				
<u>Glossary</u> : surveillance - спостереження; CCTV camera - камера відеоспостереження				
1. Today, there are CCTV cameras which				
A) know when a crime is in progress.				
○ b) identify people who have committed crimes before.				
B) stop dangerous or illegal behaviour.				
Γ) record behaviour that is against the law.				
2. CCTV cameras record the actions of in				
the UK.				
A) one in fourteen people				
○6) only criminals				
(B) everybody				

)Γ) over 50 million people

3. CCTV cameras receive a message from RFID tags when				
A) somebody lifts up an item that has a tag.				
○Б) a shoplifter comes into the shop.				
B) the camera starts filming a tag.				
()Γ) a shoplifter steals an item.				
4. When you use a smartphone, the phone company can work out				
(A) where you are.				
◯Β) how long you have had the phone. ◯Β) the length of your call.				
Γ) the name of the person you are speaking to.				
5. You can get photos of the world from the space				
if you				
(A) go to a government site.				
()5) transfer Google Earth from the Internet to your computer.				
B) work for Google.				
\bigcirc Γ) have a computer.				
6. In the UK, CCTV cameras have been able to film people				
A) for 66 years.				
(B) by the 1960s. (Γ) since 1953.				
7. When you surf the Internet, cookies				
(A) record every letter that you type.				
(S) keep you safe from surveillance.				
(□B) exchange information with websites.(□Γ) record your passwords and emails.				
II. COMMUNICATION				
8. A:				
B: Certainly. It's a pleasure to be with you.				
A) May I join you?				
(D) Would you mind if I joined you?				
(B) Can I join you?				
(Γ) Why don't you join them?				
9. A: I watched a documentary about Lebanon. B:				
A: Nothing special.				
A) Did you enjoy it?				
() B) What did you think of it?				
(→B) Oh, that's awful.(→Γ) Did you think about it?				
Охороняється законом про авторське прав				

10 A: What does your fat	thor do?	21. If he is, it means he didn't commit a crime.		
10. A: What does your father do? B:		_	Б) innocent	
A) He's a manager.		○A) guilty○B) illegal	Γ) suspected	
○ F) He's on holiday.		IV. GRAMMAR		
B) He does the washing	-up sometimes.		difficult that mant aturdants	
Γ) He works as an interpreter.		failed.	difficult that most students	
11. A: Why don't you pop in this evening?		OA) so	○Б) such	
B:		○B) enough	◯Г) such a	
(A) I don't like pop music.		23. They together for three years before they		
() Б) I'd rather stay at hom		entered the competition.		
(B) I had popcorn yesterday, thanks.		A) were dancing		
()r) That sounds like a great idea!		○b) have been dancing		
12. A: I wish I had a better printer. B:		B) had danced		
A: Yes, that's true.		◯Γ) had been dancing		
A) If only I had it.		24. The teacher made me write the essay once again.		
(D) How much do you spend on it?		write the essay once again.		
B) At least it's simple to use.		(A) I was made		
○Γ) Would you like to use mine?		() The teacher was made		
13. A:		(B) I was made to		
B: No, thank you very much. I can manage.		(Γ) I made to		
(A) Would you like something to drink?			eather forecast, so we didn't	
○ Could I help you with the ironing?○ B) Shall I help you carry that suitcase?		change our plans. We (1) our plans if we (2) the weather forecast.		
~	help you do your homework?	A) (1) might have changed; (2) had heard		
III. VOCABULARY	Theip you do your nomework:	○Б) (1) would change; (2) heard		
14. My dad is interested i	n affaire so he	B) (1) would have changed; (2) heard		
watches the news eve		Γ) (1) could have changed; (2) had heard		
○A) reality	○Б) chat	26. A: I have never been	to Canada.	
B) current	○Γ) documentary	B:		
15. Mr Wilson uses a satnav every time he needs to		◯A) So have I.	○Б) Neither have I.	
to a new place.		◯B) So did I.	◯Γ) Nor have I.	
(A) miss the train	○Б) find the way		laths homework as soon as	
()B) set the date	ΟΓ) get directions	Ieating dinner		
16. Lucy's parents course although she		B) have finished	○ E) finish○ Γ) am finishing	
(A) encouraged	○Б) forced	o ,	- ,	
()B) insisted	○Γ) attracted	_	party, Mary home.	
17. Bill is a really boy. He isn't afraid of		○A) was just going○B) had already gone		
anything.		B) has already gone		
A) studious	○Б) brave	C) went		
○B) courageous	○Γ) cowardly	O ,		
18. The ski jumping competition has been		29. Our car at the moment.		
because of the heavy snowfall.		○A) is servicing○B) is serviced		
(A) cancelled	○Б) put off			
(B) failed (C) postponed		○B) is being servicing○Γ) is being serviced		
19. Steve is because he enjoys making fun of others in a cruel way.		•		
A) sensitive (b) caring		30. 'Are there any dough Could you tell me	inuts left? any doughnuts left?	
B) malicious	○Γ) wicked	(A) if there are	•	
20 is an athletics event.		() b) if are there		
○A) High jump	○Б) Speed skating	B) whether there are		
B) Pole vault	○Γ) Shot put	C) whether are there		