

ANGLŲ KALBOS OLIMPIADA

SKAITYMO, KALBOS PRIEMONIŲ VARTOJIMO, RAŠYMO TESTAI

2013 m. kovo 01d.

(Rajonas/miestas, mokykla)**Vienuoliktos klasės mokinio (-ės)**

(vardas, pavardė)**Kandidato (-ės) grupės ir eilės numeris olimpiados vykdymo protokole _____****Kandidato (-ės) kodas**

Kandidato (-ės) grupės ir eilės numeris olimpiados vykdymo protokole _____

Kandidato (-ės) kodas _____

Trukmė: 2 val. 30 min

Testai	Trukmė (min.)	Maks. taškų skaičius	Gauta taškų
Rašytinio teksto supratimas (skaitymas)	50	25	
Kalbos priemonių vartojimas	30	30:2=15	
Rašytinio teksto kūrimas (rašymas)	70	30	
Kalbėjimas	10	30	
			Taškų suma:

Vertinimo komisijos pirmininkas:

Vertintojai:

I. READING PAPER (50 minutes, total 25 points)

PART 1 (7 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about tulips. For questions 1-7, choose the answer (A, B, C, D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Tulipomania one of the earliest and weirdest worries of moral epidemic

The tulip, Dr Mackay tells us, was introduced from Constantinople to western Europe, and particularly to Holland, in the middle of the sixteenth century. It became increasingly popular among the rich until, by 1634, “it was deemed a proof of bad taste for any man of fortune to be without a collection of them“.

By then, the middle classes had decided that they too could not be seen without tulips, and paid increasingly outrageous prices for them. At a time when you could pick up a suit of clothes for 80 florins, people invested 100,000 florins buying 40 roots. Tulips became so valuable that they had to be sold by the perit, “a small weight less than a grain“.

Some tulips were more valuable than others, but none was as prized as the *Semper Augustus*. In early 1636, there were only two of these in Holland: one went for 12 acres of land; the other for 4,600 florins, a new carriage, two grey horses and a complete set of harness.

Newcomers to Holland sometimes paid for their ignorance of the mania. A sailor, arriving at a wealthy merchant’s house, was offered “a fine red herring“ for his breakfast. He was partial to onions and seeing a bulb very like an onion on a counter, he slipped it into his pocket and headed off to the quay to eat his breakfast. He was found, quietly sitting on a coil of rope, finishing off his 3,000-florin *Semper Augustus*.

Up to now, the tulip market still had a semblance of order. However, extraordinary prices had become, it was driven by the pursuit of a relatively rare commodity. In 1636, however, tulip exchanges were set up in the stock markets of several Dutch cities, and the speculators moved in. According to Dr Mackay: “The stock-jobbers, ever on the alert for a new speculation, dealt largely in tulips, making use of all the means they so well knew how to cause fluctuations in prices.“

By judicious trading as prices decreased and flowed, many people grew rich. “A golden bait hung temptingly out before the people, and one after the other they rushed to the tulip-markets, like flies around a honey-pot. Everyone imagined that the passion for tulips would last for ever... The riches of Europe would be concentrated on the shores of the Zuyder Zee, and poverty banished from the favoured climate of Holland.“ Everyone, “even chimney-sweeps and old-clothes-women“ grew tulips. Lawyers, “tulip-notaries“, appeared to make their bit from the trade.

The rich, for their part, were no longer inclined to put such valuable commodities in their garden, preferring to join in the trade, and it was not long before some of them realised that the market had lost all logic. They started to sell, and panic soon spread through the market. Buyers who had agreed to pay so many florins when tulips were delivered in six weeks’ time, refused to pay because the price had fallen in the meantime. As sellers demanded the full amount and buyers refused to pay, debtors were announced by the hundred. Substantial merchants were reduced almost to beggary, “and many a representative of a noble line saw the fortunes of his house ruined.“

There was an attempt to bring some order to the market as it crashed around the tulip holders’ ears. They tried to persuade the government, which told them to agree on a plan between themselves. Eventually, after much argument, it was agreed that all contracts made at the height of the mania, before November 1636, would be declared null and void, and that those made after that date should be nullified by the purchaser paying 10 per cent to the vendor.

This displeased both sides, and The Tulipomania collapsed in disorder. “Those who were unlucky enough to have had stores of tulips on hand at the time of the sudden reaction were left to bear their ruin as philosophically as they could,” Dr Mackey says. “Those who had made profits were allowed to keep them; but the commerce of the country suffered a severe shock, from which it took many years to recover.”

1 According to the passage title, the strange phenomenon Tulipomania was

- A an insane craze.
- B an intense fixation.
- C a mental obsession.
- D an ethical disease.

2 By 1634 the possession of tulips was thought to be

- A a sign of bad taste.
- B a loss of wealth.
- C a status symbol.
- D a display of one’s popularity.

3 An unfortunate sailor who had never been to Holland before

- A paid 3,000 florins for what he thought was a tulip bulb.
- B was tricked into eating an expensive tulip bulb.
- C stole 3,000 florins from a wealthy merchant’s house.
- D consumed what he thought was an inexpensive onion.

4 Throughout 1636 tulip prices

- A decreased rapidly.
- B rose and fell dramatically.
- C increased sharply.
- D remained for the most part steady.

5 Why did the tulip market eventually collapse?

- A The poor could no longer afford to buy tulips on the open market.
- B The rich undermined confidence in the market for tulips.
- C There was not enough money in circulation to meet the demands of the market.
- D Producers could no longer supply enough tulips for the market.

6 The government eventually decided that

- A contracts made before November 1636 would be honoured.
- B contracts made after November 1636 would be entitled to compensation.
- C those with unsold supplies would be compensated.
- D those who had made a profit would be taxed.

7 What is the main point the writer is making?

- A It is often difficult to supply the market with the commodities it demands.
- B Man’s greedy nature can create ridiculous artificial demand for commodities.
- C Commodities in short supply always create excessive pressures on the market.
- D Buying and selling is an extremely inexact science.

PART 2 (10 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read an article about a mountaineer. For questions **8 -17**, complete the text with the words from the box below. You cannot use the same word twice. An example **(0)** has been done for you. One word is extra.

expedition	compromising	intricate	sensation	manipulate	valid
implemented	orientation	earned	blizzard	institute	salvage

Bionic Mountaineer	The word	1st Marker	2nd Marker
<p>In 1982, Hugh Herr and a friend set out on a climbing 0 ____ in New Hampshire, but partway through the hike they found themselves in the middle of a fierce 8 _____. They soon lost 9 _____ in the storm, and ended up wandering through the woods for three days and nights. Exposed to the elements, the climbers became weak and gradually began to lose 10 _____ in their limbs.</p> <p>Hugh and his friend were eventually rescued and taken to safety, but doctors were unable to 11 _____ Hugh’s legs. Hugh had to replace his legs with a pair of prosthetics. It took many 12 _____ surgeries before Hugh could even walk on his prosthetic limbs. But still Hugh wanted to climb. So, he constructed a number of prosthetic legs specially adapted for climbing. Instead of 13 _____ his ability to climb, Hugh’s new legs gave him some advantages over other climbers.</p> <p>Hugh had discovered a new passion. He 14 _____ PhD in biophysics and now designs advanced prosthetics at the Massachusetts 15 _____ of Technology, where he is developing ways to allow the brain to directly 16 _____ a prosthesis. If Hugh’s ideas are 17 _____ successfully, they could represent a revolution in the field of prosthetics.</p>	<p>(0) expedition</p> <p>8. _____</p> <p>9. _____</p> <p>10. _____</p> <p>11. _____</p> <p>12. _____</p> <p>13. _____</p> <p>14. _____</p> <p>15. _____</p> <p>16. _____</p> <p>17. _____</p>		
Score (Max. Points 10)			

PART 3 (8 points, 1 point per item.) The sentences of the following text are given in a **jumbled order**. Rearrange the sentences to make a complete text. Write the letters of the sentences **A-H** in the correct order **18-25** in the table below.

Africa from the Air

- 0** National Geographic Explorer-in-Residence J.Michael Fay has compiled a remarkable collection of photographs of Africa from the air, using a camera attached to his plane that took high quality photos as he flew over the continent.
- A** Today, large animals that are authentically wild, that is, not managed by humans in parks and preserves, only exist in a few secluded places where there are a few humans to bother them.
- B** His photos reveal that Africa’s great wild animals are in danger, their habitats devastated, some reduced to almost nothing, because of human development.
- C** Mala Mala, which was founded in 1927, is the largest area of privately owned land in South Africa.
- D** The populations of lions, elephants, and gorillas have all declined in recent years.
- E** In wild animal preserves such as Mala Mala in South Africa, humans and animals live side by side in harmony.
- F** Through his photos, Fay encourages people to confront the problem of vanishing wildlife in Africa and to take action before it is too late.
- G** They are driven there by their natural instinct during the dry season, but the water is being used up by humans for irrigation of farms adjacent to the river.
- H** Fay discovered a worrying scene in Tanzania where hundreds of hippos crowd into a fast-drying river.

	How Safe Is Our Food?	1st Marker	2nd Marker
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			
	Score (max. 8 points)		
	READING FINAL SCORE (MAX. 25 POINTS)		

II. USE OF ENGLISH PAPER (30 minutes, total 30:2=15 points)

Part 1 (9 points, 1 point per item)

Read the text about businessmen who have problems to relax. In questions 1-9, each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked A, B, C and D. Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct and circle it. Here is an example (0).

Easy does it William Davis tries to relax	1 st Marker	2 nd Marker
<p>0 Relaxing isn't easy. I know – I have tried it. I <u>can see</u>, therefore, <u>why</u> A B</p> <p>Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry <u>want</u> corporations C</p> <p><u>have</u> full-time 'leisure advisers'. (D)</p>		
<p>1 It <u>seems</u> an idea worth <u>to copy</u>, and a start <u>should be made</u> <u>at</u> the A B C D</p> <p>very top.</p>		
<p>2 <u>Captains</u> of industry often <u>find</u> it <u>hard</u> of all <u>to relax</u>. A B C D</p>		
<p>3 Workers at least <u>has</u> the excuse that they <u>need to</u> protect their job and A B</p> <p><u>pay off</u> the loan <u>on</u> their house. C D</p>		
<p>4 Many tycoons <u>already possess</u> <u>all money</u> they could ever <u>hope to spend</u>, A B C</p> <p>so why don't they <u>ease up</u>? D</p>		
<p>5 Some <u>buys</u> a luxurious yacht, a beach house, or even <u>an island</u>, but A B</p> <p>seldom <u>make use</u> of <u>these</u> expensive leisure facilities. C D</p>		
<p>6 Some <u>consider</u> themselves <u>so</u> indispensable that they think their business A B</p> <p><u>will collapse</u> if they were not there <u>to supervise</u> every detail. C D</p>		
<p>7 But <u>more</u> often <u>then</u> not <u>the</u> plain truth is that they don't know A B C</p> <p><u>how to relax</u>. D</p>		

<p>8 <u>Somebody</u> has ever <u>told</u> them how to do it and you can't be a frantic executive <u>one day</u> and a leisurely beachcomber <u>the next</u>.</p> <p>A B C D</p>		
<p>9 Put a <u>captain</u> of industry on a beach and he <u>tends to</u> get <u>boring</u> and restless because he <u>misses</u> the pace, the action.</p> <p>A B C D</p>		
	<p>Score (max. 9 points)</p>	

Part 2 (8 points, 1 point per item)

For questions **10-17**, first read the text below. Then fill each blank with a suitable form of the word from the word bank. You cannot use the same word twice. One word is extra. There is an example at the beginning (0).

ambitious	seize	numeral	be	personality	utter
charm	extent	insulted	repute		

Cleopatra ruled Egypt with her brother Ptolemy until he forced her from power. Nonetheless, she still had a strong **0 ambition** to rule Egypt, and waited for her opportunity.

When Julius Caesar arrived in Egypt, he **10** _____ by her, and they soon fell in love. He defeated Cleopatra's rivals and helped her to take back power. She soon after had a boy named Caesarion, who was claimed **11** _____ Caesar's son.

Cleopatra was fiercely determined to keep her country independent of Rome. Her relationship with Julius Caesar helped her to achieve this until his murder. After that, her **12** _____ as a rich and beautiful woman reached Roman General Marc Antony. He went to Egypt and also fell in love with her.

They married, and Marc Antony worked to increase the **13** _____ of Egypt's lands by taking over some Roman ones. He also declared Cleopatra's son Caesarion to be the true successor to Julius Caesar. That was a great **14** _____ to Julius Caesar's successor in Rome, Octavian, and he went to war against them. Antony and Cleopatra were **15** _____ defeated at the Battle of Actium in 31 B.C. After the battle, there were **16** _____ false reports of Cleopatra's death. Marc Antony believed them, and killed himself.

Cleopatra was unable to make peace with Octavian, and Romans **17** _____ control of her country. The queen couldn't bear the pain and allowed a poisonous snake to bite her, ending her life.

	1 st Marker	2 nd Marker
0 . ambition		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		
Score (max. 8 points)		

Part 3 ((3 points, 1 point per item)

For questions **18-20**, think of one word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences. Here is an example (0).

(0). Finding and hiring the **right** person is a difficult and expensive task for employers.

When is it ever the **right** time to start a business?

The 11-year-old fifth grader Marcelas Owens stood at President Obama's **right** hand signed health care reform legislation into law.

18. Let's _____ over now while the road is clear.

The grave was marked with a stone _____.

She was very _____ at the way she'd been treated.

19. I was no _____ for him at tennis.

The aim of the competition is to _____ the quote to the person who said it.

I've found a vase that is an exact _____ of the one I broke.

20. The central _____ in the painting is the artist's daughter.

My feelings about the matter didn't seem to _____ at all.

One of his most famous works is a print called 'The Cry', which is an image of a terrified, screaming _____.

The word	1st Marker	2nd Marker
(0) right		
18		
19		
20		
Score (max. 3points)		

Part 4 (10 points, 1 point per item)

Read the text below. Each numbered line has a missing word. Use a stroke (/) to show where a word has been left out and write the missing word next to the number on the right. Use each word from the bank only once. Here is an example (0).

as	produce	who	rely	a	them
through	faster	use	it	may	

The Undersea World of Sound		1 st Marker	2 nd Marker
The vast oceans of the world are dark, deep and mysterious places where eyesight counts for little / soon as you venture very far beneath the surface.	0. as		
For humans, live in a world dominated by visual stimuli, to exist in such conditions would be impossible.	21.		
But for whales and dolphins that live in the ocean or, in the case of few species, muddy rivers and estuaries, the darkness is unimportant.	22.		
What is crucial to is sound.	23.		
Sound is an efficient way to transmit and sense information, especially as it travels five times through water than through air.	24.		
If humans shout to someone, is unlikely that they will be heard a kilometre away.	25.		
But if a whale ‘shouts’ in an ocean channel, another whale hear it tens, if not hundreds of kilometres away.	26.		
Whales and dolphins sound in two ways: for communication and for echolocation.	27.		
Dolphins, porpoises and toothed whales communicate a wide variety of high-frequency sounds – pure tone whistles, pulsed squeals, screams or barks.	28.		
But as well as using sounds to communicate, toothed whales and dolphins also on echolocation to learn about their immediate environment, including prey that might be lurking nearby.	29.		
They intense short broad-band pulses of sound in the ultrasonic range of between 0,25 and 220 kHz.	30.		
Score (max. 10 points)			
USE OF ENGLISH SCORE (MAX. 30:2=15)			

Kandidato (-ės) grupės ir eilės numeris olimpiados vykdymo protokole _____

Kandidato (-ės) kodas _____

III. WRITING PART (70 minutes, total 30 points)

You are a student at an international student camp where you have been discussing a variety of issues. Write a 250-300-word composition expressing your opinion on the following topic:

“We do not inherit the Earth from our ancestors, we borrow it from our children“

(Native American Proverb)

Please count the number of words in your composition and write it down at the bottom of the page in the space provided.

NOTES AND DRAFT OF THE COMPOSITION

	1st Marker	2nd Marker

FINAL COPY OF THE COMPOSITION

	1st Marker	2nd Marker

COMPOSITION ASSESSMENT SCALE

	CRITERION	SCORE		
		Max.	Marker 1	Marker 2
1.	CONTENT	12		
2.	ORGANIZATION	6		
3.	RANGE AND APPROPRIACY	6		
4	ACCURACY	6		
Composition score		30		

WRITING POINTS (max. 30)		
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