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Катышуучунун коду
Код участника

Кыргыз Республикасынын
Билим берүү жана илим
министрлиги



Министерство
образования и науки
Кыргызской Республики



БИЛИМДИ БААЛОО ЖАНА ОКУТУУ УСУЛДАРЫ БОРБОРУ
ЦЕНТР ОЦЕНКИ В ОБРАЗОВАНИИ И МЕТОДОВ ОБУЧЕНИЯ
CENTER FOR EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND TEACHING METHODS

Республикалык олимпиаданын IV туру

IV тур Республиканской олимпиады

АНГЛИС ТИЛИ

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

2-күн / 2 день

Фамилиясы/ Фамилия		Аты/Имя	
Атасынын аты/ Отчество			
Мектеби/Школа		Айылы/ Село	
Району/Район		Шаары/ Город	
Облусу/Область			
Телефону/ Телефон			
Мугалими жөнүндө маалымат/ Сведения об учителе			
Мугалиминин ФАА/ ФИО учителя			

Нускама / Инструкция:

Экинчи тур (2-күн) төмөнкүлөрдү камтыйт:

1. Угуп түшүнүү:
Текстти угуу (2 жолу) жана тапшырмаларды аткаруу (10 суроо)
Аткаруу убактысы: 35 мүн.
 2. Лексика-грамматикалык тест (30 суроо)
Аткаруу убактысы: 50 мүн.
 3. Окуу:
Тааныш эмес текстти сөздүгү жок окуу
Окуганын түшүнүү боюнча 10 тапшырманы аткаруу
Аткаруу убактысы: 50 мүн.
 4. Жазуу: Сунуш кылынган темага эссе жазуу (120-160 сөз)
Аткаруу убактысы: 60 мүн
- Бардыгы: 3 саат 15 мүнөт.**
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Второй тур (2-й день) включает в себя:

1. Аудирование:
Прослушивание текста (2 раза) и выполнение заданий (10 вопросов)
Время выполнения: 35 мин
 2. Лексико-грамматический тест (30 вопросов)
Время выполнения: 50 мин
 3. Чтение:
Чтение незнакомого текста без словаря
Выполнение 10 заданий по проверке понимания прочитанного
Время выполнения: 50 мин
 4. Письмо:
Короткая статья или рассказ на предложенную тему (120-160 слов)
Время выполнения: 60 мин
- Всего: 3 ч. 15 минут.**

I. Listening

Now answer the following questions. You may use your notes to help you.

- 1) Which aspect of bee behavior does the professor mainly discuss?
 - (A) Reproduction
 - (B) Hibernation
 - (C) Organization
 - (D) Communication
- 2) Why does the professor mention radar?
 - (A) To explain how bees know which way to fly
 - (B) To show how a theory was proved correct
 - (C) To illustrate problems with the waggle dance
 - (D) To confirm the accuracy of the round dance
- 3) According to the professor, what does the waggle dance tell forager bees?
 - (A) The distance of the food site from the hive
 - (B) The exact location of the food at the site
 - (C) How much food they will find at the site
 - (D) The weather conditions at the food site
- 4) Which way should forager bees fly if a scout bee flies up the side of the beehive in a vertical line?
 - (A) toward the west
 - (B) between the sun and the moon
 - (C) toward the sun
 - (D) away from the sun
- 5) What does the professor imply when he says this: "I don't know how, but they did."
 - (A) The scientists should have been more careful.
 - (B) It is difficult to put transmitters on bees.
 - (C) It is not a good idea to use radar with bees.
 - (D) He does not know how transmitters work.
- 6) What can be inferred about how forager bees find food?
 - (A) They rely solely on the information from the waggle dance.
 - (B) They rely completely upon their senses of sight and smell.
 - (C) They use the waggle dance to reach the area of the food.
 - (D) They use their senses to find the exact location of food.
- 7) According to Von Frisch the aim of scout bees is to _____ .
Which of the following variants completes the sentence above according to the text?
 - (A) teach bees to dance
 - (B) fly out of the hive
 - (C) find other dancing bees
 - (D) look for food
- 8) Von Frisch identified the mission of forager bees as _____ .
Which of the following variants best completes the sentence above according to the text?
 - (A) reproducing posterity
 - (B) accompanying scout bees
 - (C) finding the shortest way to the food site
 - (D) collecting food
- 9) The German scientist thought that the scout bees' dance told the forager bees _____.
Which of the following variants CAN'T complete the sentence above according to the text?
 - (A) the smell of the discovered food
 - (B) which direction to fly for food
 - (C) the distance of the food site to the hive
 - (D) how to collect the food
- 10) *Which of the following variants is similar in meaning to "WAGGLE"?*
 - (A) wave
 - (B) fly away
 - (C) ascend
 - (D) descend

II. Grammar and vocabulary test

Grammar:

1. "Environment Concern" is a new magazine for people interested in _____ politics

Which of the following variants best suits the blank above?

- A) yellow
- B) blue
- C) green
- D) grey

2. I clearly remember _____ the front door of the house. It's strange but it's open wide now.

Which of the following variants must be used in the blank in the sentence above?

- A) lock
- B) to lock
- C) locking
- D) would lock

3. He found himself lying by the side of the road.

Which of the following variants is similar to the sentence given above?

- A) he thought he was lying by the side of the road
- B) he couldn't understand why he was lying by the side of the road
- C) he was surprised when he realized that he was at the side of the road
- D) he found someone lying by the side of the road by himself

4. She is a _____ girl and she is _____ clever

Which of the following variants must be used in both blanks above?

- A) nice
- B) pretty
- C) beautiful
- D) wonderful

5. I. I like to keep a few photographs with myself to remind myself of the old days

II. Behave yourself, Almar, the press is here tonight

III. She quickly washed herself and dressed herself as she was already late for work

IV. Although he kept a large collection of whiskies, he rarely drank himself

Which of sentences above are correct?

- A) I and II only
- B) II and III only
- C) I and IV only
- D) II and IV only

6. I _____ a sudden pain just now.

Which of the following variants must be used in the blank in the sentence above?

- A) feel
- B) felt
- C) have felt
- D) have been feeling

7. Always answer when you are spoken to! Never speak to strangers!

The sentence above means

- A) direct command
- B) invitation
- C) instruction
- D) advice

8. She quite forgot that she had asked Alla to book tickets.

Which of the following sentences expresses the same idea as the sentence above?

- A) she forgot booking tickets
- B) she forgot to book tickets
- C) she forgot asking Alla to book tickets
- D) she forgot to ask Alla to book tickets

9. The sponsors agreed to meet to discuss the future of the joint project.

Which of the following variants has the opposite meaning to the underlined word in the sentence above?

- A) rejected
- B) rewarded
- C) replenished
- D) refused

10. Mrs. Brown _____ the room than they began to gossip about her.

Which of the following variants must be used in the blank above?

- A) no sooner left
- B) had no sooner left
- C) no sooner leaves
- D) has no sooner left

11. *Which of the following sentences is wrong?*

- A) he busied himself in the kitchen
- B) he always washed himself in cold water
- C) he had to content himself with a few Euros
- D) he was feeling very sorry for himself

12. She felt lonely in the city _____ having friends there.

Which of the following variants must be used in the blank in the sentence above?

- A) without
- B) not
- C) while
- D) when

13. The house _____ built in the 16th century.

Which of the following variants must be used in the blank in the sentence above?

- A) might have been
- B) might be
- C) might have
- D) might

14. How many times _____ not to do that?

Which of the following variants must be used in the blank in the sentence above?

- A) haven't I told you
- B) have I told
- C) I told you
- D) have I told you

15. Alina would have made sure Asan was here _____ were coming too.

Which of the following variants must be used in the blank in the sentence above?

- A) when she had known
- B) if he has known you
- C) if she had known you
- D) if she knew

16. It'll be fine _____ you do it the way I told you.

Which of the following variants must be used in the blank in the sentence above?

- A) as like
- B) as could
- C) so as
- D) as long as

17. If _____ a man on the moon, why can't they sort out paper jams?!

Which of the following variants must be used in the blank in the sentence above?

- A) we are landing
- B) they were able to land
- C) we had landed
- D) they had landed

18. I. You should discuss the problem with the manager

II. You would rather discuss the problem with the manager

III. You had better discuss the problem with the manager

IV. you must discuss the problem with the manager

Which of the sentences above have similar meaning?

- A) I and II only
- B) I and III only
- C) II and IV only
- D) III and IV only

19. The man said he did not _____ to go by bus.

Which of the following variants must be used in the blank in the sentence above?

- A) care for
- B) bother about
- C) mind having
- D) much mind

20. I _____ travelling by bus.

Which of the following variants must be used in the blank in the sentence above?

- A) am not used to
- B) didn't used to
- C) used to
- D) didn't use to

21. Whenever there was a visitor, the dog _____ to the door.

Which of the following variants must be used in the blank in the sentence above?

- A) will run
- B) is running
- C) would run
- D) was running

22. You _____ come if you don't want to.

Which of the following variants must be used in the blank in the sentence above?

- A) don't need
- B) needn't have
- C) needn't
- D) didn't need

23. – Argen`s loving his new job in the States.

- What? I didn`t _____ there.

Which of the following variants must be used in the blank in the sentence above?

- A) even know he was living
- B) even knew he is living
- C) knew he has lived
- D) know he does live

Vocabulary

Read the article and decide which word (A-D) best fits each gap.

Feel free to protest.

HOBSON`S CHOICE has taken on an added meaning at Berni Restaurants, the chain of more than 230 steak houses owned by Grand Metropolitan.

Nowadays if you don`t like what is provided in your meal you don`t pay. And that covers the service too.

Slow waitresses, soup-spilling waitresses, surly waitresses, and “please make up your mind” waitresses are out.

Under what Berni calls a customer service guarantee, diners who complain about either the meal or the service have their bill 1. _____ up. One of the intentions is to get round the traditional British habit of not complaining, but not going back either.

A poll conducted by Berni found that 60% of dissatisfied customers said they wouldn`t go back to an offending restaurant. To 2. _____ down the reserve, the scheme was initiated by a group of Berni managers and tried out in the north of England, where results were sufficiently encouraging to 3. _____ the scheme to the rest of Britain.

Armed with this knowledge and thinking that it didn`t seem too difficult to get a free meal, I descended on the Berni Inn at Wimbledon, where my waitress was Martha, who failed to provide me with any 4. _____ to use the repertoire of “Waiter, there`s a fly in my soup” jokes I had rehearsed beforehand. The food proved a match for the service. Simon Smith, the manager, told me he had been pleasantly pleased at a lack of unscrupulous diners trying to take advantage of the scheme. Complaints had generally been 5. _____.

In fact some people who did complain had to be 6. _____ to leave the bill to him. Many had not even realized the scheme was operating.

“We`re finding that those who complained and had their bill torn up are returning and bringing others with them. In the first five weeks we lost 1,000 in unpaid bills, but we`re getting a lot of favourable 7. _____ by word of mouth.

“I am sure we`ll keep more customers longer this way”.

James Allen

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A) broken | B) brought | C) thrown | D) torn |
| 2. A) break | B) destroy | C) diminish | D) reduce |
| 3. A) change | B) replace | C) spread | D) transfer |
| 4. A) food | B) opportunity | C) possibility | D) scope |
| 5. A) correct | B) exaggerated | C) excessive | D) justified |
| 6. A) forced | B) ordered | C) persuaded | D) requested |
| 7. A) advertising | B) propaganda | C) publicity | D) publishing |

3. Reading comprehension

Read the text and do the tasks after the text. Choose only one correct answer.

So much to save

1 The idea of preserving biological diversity gives most people a warm feeling inside. But what, exactly, is diversity? And which kind is most worth preserving? It may be anathema to save-the-lot environmentalists who hate setting such priorities, but academics are starting to cook up answers.

2 Andrew Solow, a mathematician at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, and his colleagues argue that in the eyes of conservation, all species should not be equal. Even more controversially, they suggest that preserving the rarest is not always the best approach. Their measure of diversity is the amount of evolutionary distance between species. They reckon that if choices must be made, then the number of times that cousins are removed from one another should be one of the criteria.

3 This makes sense from both a practical and aesthetic point of view. Close relatives have many genes in common. If those genes might be medically or agriculturally valuable, saving one is nearly as good as saving both. And different forms are more interesting to admire and study than lots of things that look the same.

4 Dr Solow's group illustrates its thesis with an example. Six species of crane are at some risk of extinction. Breeding in captivity might save them. But suppose there were only enough money to protect three. Which ones should be picked?

5 The genetic distances between 14 species of cranes, including the six at risk, have already been established using a technique known as DNA hybridization. The group estimated how likely it was that each of these 14 species would become extinct in the next 50 years. Unendangered species were assigned a 10% chance of meeting the Darwinian reaper-man; the most vulnerable, a 90% chance. Captive breeding was assumed to reduce an otherwise-endangered species' risk to the 10% level of the safest. Dr Solow's computer permed all possible combinations of three from six and came to the conclusion that protecting the Siberian, white-naped and black-necked cranes gave the smallest likely loss of biological diversity over the next five decades. The other three had close relatives in little need of protection. Even if they became extinct, most of their genes would be saved.

Building on the work of this group, Martin Weitzman, of Harvard University, argues that conservation policy need to take account not only of some firm measure of the genetic relationships of species to each other and their likelihood of survival, but also the costs of preserving them. Where species are equally important in genetic terms, and – an important and improbable precondition – where the protection of one species can be assured at the expense of another, he argues for making safe species safer, rather than endangered species less endangered.

In practice, it is difficult to choose between species. Most of those at risk – especially plants, the group most likely to yield useful medicines – are under threat because their habitats are in trouble, not because they are being shot, or plucked, to extinction. Nor can conservationists choose among the millions of species that theory predicts must exist, but that have not yet been classified by the biologists assigned to that tedious task.

This is not necessarily cause for despair. At the moment, the usual way to save the genes in these creatures is to find the bits of the world with the largest number of species and try to protect them from the bulldozers. What economists require from biologists are more sophisticated ways to estimate the diversity of groups of organisms that happen to live together, as well as those which are related to each other. With clearer goals established, economic theory can then tell environmentalists where to go.

From The Economist

1. Which of the following variants means the same as the underlined expression in lines 2-3?
 - A) biochemists interested in creating new species
 - B) genetic engineers measuring genetic relationships of species
 - C) conservationists aspiring to save as many species as possible
 - D) economists and biologists studying the data of biological diversity

2. According to paragraph 3 the aesthetic aspect of diversity means that
 - A) the more different species we have the more attractive the world becomes
 - B) the more genes close relatives have in common the easier it is to save them
 - C) only close relatives have genes which are medically and agriculturally valuable
 - D) scientists try to save only these species which are pleasant to look at

3. Dr Solow believes that
 - A) all species should be saved
 - B) all very rare species should be saved
 - C) very rare species can't be saved
 - D) only some species are worth saving

4. Dr Solow's work depended on
 - A) previous biological research
 - B) the cost of preserving cranes
 - C) the premise that not all species are the same
 - D) the premise that all cranes should be protected

5. Endangered species of cranes can be saved by
 - A) keeping them in zoos or wildlife parks
 - B) protecting their habitats
 - C) stopping hunters from killing them
 - D) encouraging them to mate with their cousins

6. Three of the six species of endangered cranes
 - A) were so rare they couldn't be saved
 - B) could be allowed to become extinct
 - C) were less interesting to admire than others
 - D) shouldn't be protected

7. Dr Weitzman ideas
 - A) disregard Dr Solow's
 - B) contradict Dr Solow's
 - C) take Dr Solow's ideas one step further
 - D) confirm Dr Solow's

8. Dr Weitzman believes that if two species are equally important genetically we should protect.....
 - A) the rare one
 - B) the less endangered one
 - C) them both
 - D) the one that is more attractive

9. *Most species are endangered because*
 - A) they are hunted or picked
 - B) biologists haven't classified them
 - C) we don't care enough about them
 - D) the places they live in are being destroyed

10. According to the writer what has to be done first is for
 - A) biologists to instruct economists
 - B) developers to stop destroying habitats
 - C) economists to instruct biologists
 - D) biologists to classify undiscovered species

