

8.3.2.1./16/I/002

NACIONĀLA UN STARPTAUTISKA MĒROGA PASĀKUMU ĪSTENOŠANA IZGLĪTOJAMO TALANTU ATTĪSTĪBAI
Vaļņu iela 2, Rīga, LV-1050, tālr. 67216500, e-pasts: info@832.visc.gov.lv

Angļu valodas valsts 53.olimpiādes 2.posma uzdevumi.

7.-9.klašu grupa.

Lūdzu, uzmanīgi iepazīsties ar šo informāciju pirms olimpiādes uzdevumu risināšanas uzsākšanas. Olimpiādes uzdevumu risināšanu var uzsākt no plkst. 10:00.

Olimpiāde sastāv no vienas daļas. Darba ilgums līdz 120 min.

Olimpiādes uzdevumi: 3 klausīšanās uzdevumi, 3 valodas lietojuma uzdevumi, 3 lasītprasmes uzdevumi.

Uzdevumi dod iespēju demonstrēt angļu valodas leksikas, gramatikas, morfoloģijas iemaņas, klausīties prasmi un lasītprasmi.

Listening

Listening Task 1. Listen to the audio and choose the correct answer. You MAY listen to the audio TWICE.

1 The caterpillars of the oak processionary moth are harmful to trees because...

- a. they spread disease.
- b. they eat leaves.
- c. they weaken the wood.

2 The caterpillars of the oak processionary moth...

- a. cannot harm human health.
- b. can cause minor health problems in humans.
- c. can cause serious health problems in humans.

3 The forester is aiming to stop the most infestation...

- a. in all parts of London.
- b. in the west and south west of London.
- c. in and around Croydon.

4 The nest of the oak processionary moth caterpillar is...

- a. round and grey, with a diameter of a few centimetres to a couple of feet.
- b. round and grey, and can be seen about 2 feet up the side of a tree.
- c. round and grey, and no bigger than a golf ball.

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5 Mike sets traps for adult moths...

- a. all year round.
- b. over a 2km area.
- c. 2km from infested trees.

6 Mike blames new insect infestations on...

- a. imports and climate change.
- b. climate change and new agricultural practices.
- c. imports and new agricultural practices.

7 The pine processionary moth...

- a. has not yet been seen in the UK.
- b. is another serious problem in the UK.
- c. has so far been contained in the UK.

8 Mike mentions the citrus longhorn beetle as an example of...

- a. a pest which was contained thanks to government funding.
- b. a pest which was contained thanks to help from the public.
- c. a pest which was not contained due to lack of funding.

9 Mike mentions elm trees as an example of...

- a. another tree species which is affected by moths.
- b. a tree species which was saved when a disease was intercepted.
- c. a tree species which completely died out in the U.K.

10 Mike recommends logging onto his website in order to...

- a. see pictures of moths and other pests.
- b. get details of a training programme.
- c. report the health of trees in your local area.

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Listening Task 2. Listen to the audio and fill in the gaps with the correct word. Write one word per each gap. Do not use capital letters. You may listen to the audio TWICE.

1. And if a few children can get _____ all over the world just by not going to school, then imagine what we could all do _____ if we really wanted to.
2. You are not _____ enough to tell it like is. Even that burden you leave to us _____.
3. It is the sufferings of the _____ which pay for the luxuries of the _____.
4. We need to keep the fossil _____ in the ground, and we need to _____ on equity.
5. We have run out of _____ and we are running out of _____.

Listening Task 3. Listen to the audio and choose the correct answer. For questions 8-10 you must summarize the ideas expressed in the whole audio. You may listen to the audio TWICE.

1 The solar panel road ...

- a. is used in different places in the Netherlands.
- b. is being tried in one place in the Netherlands.
- c. is changing the way we build roads.

2 The solar panels that are being used are expensive.

- a. True
- b. False

3 The solar roads are very resistant.

- a. True
- b. False

4 The solar energy produced can be used to power vehicles.

- a. True
- b. False

5 The most important thing for the inventors of the glow-in-the-dark road near Eindhoven is its beauty.

- a. True
- b. False

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6 The solar panels used for roads will have a life-time of around 20 or 25 years.

- a. True
- b. False

7 The solar road technology is ready to be on the market.

- a. True
- b. False

8 What's happening with solar panels and roads in the Netherlands?

- a. Dutch homes are creating electricity and changing the way we use roads.
- b. They're testing solar panel roads in the Netherlands to make strong, cheap, and long-lasting roads that can also produce electricity.
- c. There are multiple projects in the Netherlands with solar roads to make them efficient in 50 years.

9 Which of the following best summarizes the first idea?

- a. A Dutch town has a unique road that has hidden solar panels underneath and they also plan to use similar panels for big buses and other vehicles.
- b. People in a small Dutch town are using a regular road to make electricity on a cloudy day.
- c. In a Dutch town, there is a special project involving solar panels hidden under a bike path and it took a research group more than 5 years to develop the technology.

10 Which of the following best summarizes the second idea?

- a. In the Netherlands, near Eindhoven, where van Gogh was from, an artistic bike path with glow-in-the-dark technology and solar-powered LED lights is developed.
- b. In the Netherlands, a team is working to refine the technology of alternative roading surfaces, focusing on beauty and not the economic benefit of their product.
- c. In the Netherlands, a bike path near Eindhoven, illuminated with glow-in-the-dark technology and solar-powered LED lights as a tribute to van Gogh, aims to combine beauty and economics.

Use of English

Use of English Task 1. Complete the text with appropriate words. Use only one word in each gap.

PROTESTERS FAIL TO STOP PLAY

According to a police spokesman, an attempt to disrupt a tennis match at Wimbledon (1) _____ prevented yesterday afternoon, thanks (2) _____ the work of an undercover officer. A group of environmental protesters (3) _____ planned to run onto Centre Court during the second set of the men's semi- (4) _____ match and hold up a large banner protesting against Wesley's Supermarket, but the protesters were

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arrested (5) _____ they could get onto Centre Court. It is not clear at this stage exactly (6) _____ complaint they have against the company.

Police (7) _____ refusing to give any details of the undercover officer, but he is believed to (8) _____ moved into a squat with some of the other protesters several months before and convinced them that he was a campaigner.

A spokesman for the supermarket chain has publicly thanked the police (9) _____ their work, adding, “Wesley’s takes pride in its positive relationship with the community. This small group of protesters does not represent the views of the general (10) _____ .

However, the police have (11) _____ criticised in the past for using undercover officers to infiltrate groups of environmental protesters. A spokeswoman for the Green Party said: “This is a terrible waste of police resources. We are not talking about terrorists, not even criminals: these are legitimate protests which should be allowed to (12) _____ place.”

Use of English Task 2. Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

HABITAT DESTRUCTION

All over the world, people are changing the face of the Earth. Wild areas are cleared for farming and to build roads and expand cities. Our factories, cars and power stations poison the (0)___C___ with polluting gases and chemical (1)_____. As well as transforming the environment, we are destroying habitats, the homes of (2) _____ plants and animals.

Living things have evolved over millions of years. Many animals and plants can only survive in certain environments. When (3) _____ areas are destroyed, wildlife cannot always (4) _____ to the new conditions and some species may (5) _____. Thousands of species of plants and animals face extinction because of human activities. If species (6) _____ extinct, their potential value will never be known.

We must limit the (7) _____ to habitats now (8) _____ they remain a valuable resource for the future.

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------|------------|---------------|----------|
| 0 | A envious | B place | C environment | D ground |
| 1 | A rubbish | B nonsense | C remains | D waste |
| 2 | A both | B each | C every | D either |
| 3 | A so | B this | C such | D that |

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- | | | | | |
|---|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| 4 | A adapt | B use | C stand | D bear |
| 5 | A fade out | B die out | C give out | D run out |
| 6 | A get | B die | C result | D become |
| 7 | A injury | B hurt | C damage | D pain |
| 8 | A so that | B in order to | C in case | D as a result |

Use of English. Task 3. Read the text below. Use the word given in brackets to form a word that fits in the space.

IT'S GETTING HOTTER!

There seems to be little doubt that (1) _____ (globe) warming is a real phenomenon. Temperatures are rising in many places (2) _____ (world) and (3) _____ (value) farmland is being lost as sea levels rise due to melting of the polar ice. (4) _____ (science) disagree, though, about whether this (5) _____ (environment) change is being caused by human actions or whether it has other (6) _____ (nature) causes. One explanation is the greenhouse effect. This is where (7) _____ (pollute) in the atmosphere traps the sun's rays, like a giant greenhouse. While nobody claims that releasing chemicals into the atmosphere can be (8) _____ (harm), not everyone is convinced that all the temperature change is due to (9) _____ (industry) activity. It's an important question, because a (10) _____ (solve) can only be found once we understand exactly what is causing the problem.

Reading

Reading Task 1. Read the text and choose True/False/Not mentioned.

DISAPPEARING LAKE

Rikki Mbaza has a very English name but his part of central Africa is suffering from a problem that few in England would have to put up with: a lack of rain so acute that Rikki's livelihood is literally evaporating away. "I would love to have the English weather here in Chad. Then the lake would not go away." Rikki Mbaza lives in the town of Bol near the shores of Lake Chad, a lake that has shrunk by 90% in the last 40 years. A lack of rain is only one of many culprits being blamed for this emerging disaster.

"I am a fisherman. For me, it is like watching my life draining away every day. The fishing is getting worse and worse in the lake. They are getting smaller and I think the fish breeding has been disrupted by the reduction in area and in-depth." Lake Chad is only a metre deep in most places. Rikki struggles now to provide enough food and income for his wife Achta and their four children. Achta has had to take up pottery in her spare time in order to try and boost the amount of money coming into the household every month.

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"Our rent doesn't go down with the level of the lake, unfortunately," Mbaza complains. "We still have six mouths to feed but I need assistance from the government. They have left me to fend for myself in a desperate situation." While one can understand Rikki Mbaza's frustration with his government, his accusatory tone is perhaps a little unfair. The Chad government has often seemed like a powerless, rudderless boat caught in the storm of international politics.

Angela Muscovite at the Center For African Politics at UCLA sees little reason for optimism in the case of the shrinking lake in the African heartland. "The story of Chad Lake is a modern-day environmental tragedy. This is a body of water that, in 1960 was over 25,000 km² in size - now it's less than 10% of that."

"It has been so over-exploited and it is an issue the whole international community, obviously more so those governments in Africa, need to co-operate on to find a resolution. And that isn't going to happen any time soon. By the time it does, they'll be arguing over a puddle in the middle of the desert. It's sad but that's how I see things panning out."

The guilty parties, as so often in these cases, blame each other for the problems that now beset the lake. Charlie Vaughan, who teaches Environmental Science at Cambridge University in Britain, explains why the lake is going the way of the Dodo. "The main culprit is geography funnily enough. Chad, Niger, Nigeria and Cameroon all lay claim to the waters of this lake and you only need a five-metre shoreline to be able to extract water from it. The whole area has been a target for massive irrigation schemes over the last couple of decades with each country's agricultural ministry blaming the other three for the problems. In an area with plentiful rainfall, it wouldn't be so much of a problem. This is a dry area."

None of this gesturing and buck-passing will help Rikki, Achta and their four children in the near future. "I am learning how to fix cars. I don't think cars will be disappearing soon and will certainly last longer than this lake will," muses the glum-looking fisherman. "There won't be any more fishermen in this area in ten years." And with that, he says he has to go and study how to remove and repair brake pads.

	True	False	Not mentioned
1. Rikki has spent some time travelling in England.			
2. The lack of rain is not the only cause of the lake's reduction in size.			
3. Rikki's wife's life has not been directly affected yet.			
4. Lake Chad's disappearance is causing financial pressures for Rikki's family.			
5. Angela Muscovite wants the Chad government to save the lake.			
6. Charlie Vaughan says permission to extract water is given too easily.			
7. The demands of agriculture have been largely responsible for the lake's problems.			
8. Many fishermen living in the area have already decided to change their professions.			

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Reading Task 2. Read the text about plastic waste, and complete it with the correct sentences a-j. Use each sentence only once. There are TWO extra sentences you DO NOT need to use.

IS BANNING SINGLE USE PLASTIC THE RIGHT OPTION?

Around the world, people are realising the significant problems caused by plastic waste. In the last 65 years, we have become increasingly dependent on plastic. It's easy to understand why: it's cheap to produce, light – therefore easy and cheap to transport – and incredibly strong and durable. But it's these advantages which also make it so harmful. 1. _____. The micro-plastics that result from these processes are harmful to the environment. It is also very difficult to recycle, in fact currently only 9% of all the plastic produced has been recycled. 2. _____.

One popular solution to the problem is to prohibit single use plastics. In the UK, supermarkets are being encouraged to set up plastic-free aisles, in which the food is displayed loose, and shoppers are encouraged to make more environmentally-friendly choices in packing and transporting their food. A tax has already been placed on plastic carrier bags, which has cut their use by 90%. 3. _____. Schemes for reducing the use of plastic bottles are also being considered, including paying people to return bottles to shops and increasing the number of public drinking fountains. Some governments, such as Canada and India, have even promised to ban the use of single-use plastic altogether by the not-too-distant future.

4. _____. One of the fields where single-use plastic has a vital role is medicine. This is not just because of its low cost. It's also because, by using dishes, vials, syringes and so on just once, infection and cross-contamination are minimised. 5. _____. Plastic packaging is also crucial in the food industry, as it ensures that food is safe for consumers. Meanwhile, the provision of bottled water in poor regions and in emergency situations has reduced the spread of water-borne diseases and saved many lives.

Another issue is that alternative materials to plastic are often more environmentally harmful than plastic. Take paper bags, for example. Research by the Northern Ireland Assembly shows four times more energy is required to manufacture a paper bag than a plastic bag. 6. _____. Even more, pollution is created when paper bags degrade, in fact, they generate 70% more air and 50 times more water pollutants than plastic bags. 7. _____. Other alternatives, like aluminium, glass, card or cotton, similarly have environmental issues of their own.

Clearly there is a need to reduce plastic waste and its impact on the environment. However, simply banning their single use may not be the best option. Industries that rely on single-use plastics for people's health and safety must be accommodated. 8. _____. Meanwhile, a better solution to banning all plastics might be to invest in redesigning plastics that can be readily broken down and remanufactured, and better recycling technology.

- a. Such plans are well-intentioned, but it may not be beneficial to eliminate the use of single-use plastic altogether.
- b. Some is burnt, but the majority goes to landfill.
- c. Although glass products are a potential alternative clearing them would be extremely expensive in terms of money and environmental resources, while increasing the risk to health.
- d. Some hospitals and laboratories sort their plastic recycling, but it is more common for them to mix all the waste together and burn it.
- e. Plastic never fully degrades by bacteria, so it must be gradually broken down into tiny pieces by the wind, sun and water.
- f. Bans on single-use plastic items like cotton buds and drinking straws and charges for disposable coffee cups are also coming into place.
- g. They are also very fragile and rarely reusable, unlike plastic.

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- h. Reducing single-use plastic is not only necessary and possible, it also has the potential to boost the local economy and save costs on managing litter and waste.
- i. Moreover, alternative materials must be evaluated strictly regarding their own environment impact.
- j. The process requires cutting trees, the emission of greenhouse gases and the production of toxic chemical waste.

Reading Task 3. Read a text about changing conditions in Antarctica. Answer the questions by choosing from Sections A-G in the text. The sections may be chosen more than once. There is an example at the beginning (0)

Which section (A-G) mentions:

- 0. something that has never been done before? - C
- 1. evidence of further developments? – _____
- 2. a disagreement amongst experts? – _____
- 3. possible negative long-term consequences of change? – _____
- 4. a living thing that was more plentiful previously? – _____
- 5. a chance to find out about the very distant past? – _____
- 6. the speed with which change is happening? – _____
- 7. how parts of Antarctica are different from each other? – _____
- 8. Antarctica is cleaner than other places? – _____
- 9. some possible explanations for what is happening? – _____
- 10. some positive results of the changes? – _____
- 11. something which lasts longer as a result of the changes? – _____
- 12. what can be learnt about the world by studying Antarctica? – _____
- 13. seasonal variations that affect Antarctica? – _____
- 14. wildlife that benefits from colder conditions? – _____

CHANGES AFFECTING ANTARCTICA

A

The Antarctic is a landmass the size of Europe and the USA put together that surrounds the South Pole. Over 99 per cent of the Antarctic is covered in a thick ice cap, in some places as thick as 4,700m. 40 per cent of the present ice cap covers water. In addition, the continent doubles in size each winter when the surrounding seawater freezes. If we took the ice cap away, the eastern side of Antarctica would form one solid mass of mountainous land, whilst the western side would be a group of islands.

B

The Antarctic has always been good for doing scientific experiments because it is one of the few places in the world which still has a relatively unpolluted environment. What's more, by looking at the layers of ice, laid down

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year after year, scientists can study the history of the Earth, its seas and the atmosphere. By looking at more recent layers of ice, for example, it's possible to track, through levels of lead pollution, the spread of the motor car. And such records of how the atmosphere has changed go back over a million years in places. But recent changes in the Antarctic ice cap are of even greater interest to scientists.

C

In February 1997, the ship Arctic Sunrise, which belongs to the environmental organisation Greenpeace, became the first to sail around James Ross Island in the eastern Antarctic. For thousands of years, it has been impossible to do this because James Ross Island was connected to the mainland by a 200-metre thick ice shelf. But in 1995 the ice shelf called Larsen A, which runs south of James Ross Island, disintegrated and an iceberg measuring 78 km by 37 km broke away. Before Larsen A collapsed, it became criss-crossed with deep cracks. Greenpeace observers have noted similar cracking in other areas of ice in the same area, which would seem to indicate that the process is continuing.

D

During the past 60 years of global warming, the Antarctic peninsula has warmed by 2.5 degrees centigrade – faster than anywhere else in the world. Some scientists think this rise is due to what is known as the greenhouse effect. That is, too much carbon dioxide gas in the atmosphere, much of it the result of fuel being burnt elsewhere on the planet, which has the effect of making the whole world too hot. Others say the warming may be localised, which means it is only happening in the Antarctic peninsula.

E

Owing to the harsh conditions, few land species of wildlife live in Antarctica. Those which do survive there have adapted to very cold conditions. They are most at risk from the changes that a warmer Antarctic is bringing. The worry now is that the effects could be more widespread. If global warming is causing the Antarctic to melt, this could cause a worldwide catastrophe. The Antarctic ice cap contains 90 per cent of the world's fresh water. If it melted completely, it would raise the sea level by more than 70 metres. Many areas of land would be flooded, including southern Britain.

F

But the news is not all bad. Rising temperatures which cause some ice to melt are beneficial to plants such as lichens and algae because as ice melts, it exposes soil where plants can live. Some species of moss are showing signs of coming back after being buried in the ice for hundreds of years. The only flowering plants in the Antarctic are the pearlwort and the Antarctic hair grass. They are now on increase – their numbers have grown by 25 per cent in some areas.

G

Warmer temperatures can be unwelcome news for other life forms, however, particularly the penguins. The warmer weather has made it more difficult for them to bring up young, as they nest in high rocks that do not trap snow or water during the yearly ice meltdown. Because of higher temperatures there is heavier snowfall which covers nesting sites longer in the breeding season. Also, the penguins' main food is krill plankton which lives and thrives in sea covered by ice. As the ice melts, there is less krill for penguins to eat and this has resulted in a 40 per cent decline in numbers.