

ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ ԼԵԶՎԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏԱԿԱՆՕԼԻՄՊԻԱԴԱ 2022թ.  
(Տևողությունը 150 րոպե)  
XI-XII ԴԱՍԱՐԱՆՆԵՐ

1. Read the text and answer the questions, choosing the right answer. (0,3x10=3)

Կարդալ տեքստը և պատասխանել հարցերին՝ ընտրելով ճիշտ տարբերակը:

Line number

1. Birds that feed in flocks commonly retire together into roosts. The reasons for roosting  
2. communally are not always obvious, but there are some likely benefits. In winter especially, it is  
3. important for birds to keep warm at night and **conserve** precious food reserves. One way to do this is  
4. to find a sheltered roost. Solitary roosters shelter in dense vegetation or enter a cavity - horned larks  
5. dig holes in the ground and ptarmigan burrow into snow banks - but the effect of sheltering is  
6. **magnified** by several birds huddling together in the roosts, as wrens, swifts, brown creepers, bluebirds,  
7. and anis do. Body contact reduces the surface area exposed to the cold air, so the birds keep each other  
8. warm. Two kinglets huddling together were found to reduce their heat losses by a quarter and three  
9. together saved a third of their heat.  
10. The second possible benefit of communal roosts is that they act as “information centers”. During  
11. the day, parties of birds will have spread out to **forage** over a very large area. When they return in the  
12. evening some will have fed well, but others may have found little to eat. Some investigators have  
13. observed that when the birds set out again next morning, those birds that did not feed well on the  
14. previous day appear to follow those that did. The behavior of common and lesser kestrels may  
15. illustrate different feeding behaviors of similar birds with different roosting habits. The common  
16. kestrel hunts vertebrate animals in a small, familiar hunting ground, whereas the very similar lesser  
17. kestrel feeds on insects over a large area. The common kestrel roosts and hunts alone, but the lesser  
18. roosts and hunts in flocks, possibly so one bird can learn from others where to find insect swarms.  
19. Finally, there is safety in numbers at communal roosts since there will always be a few birds awake  
20. at any given moment to give the alarm. But this increased protection is partially **counteracted** by the  
21. fact that mass roosts attract predators and are especially vulnerable if they are on the ground. Even  
22. those in trees can be attacked by birds of prey. The birds on the edge are at greatest risk since  
23. predators find it easier to catch small birds perching at the margins of the roost.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?  
A. How birds find and store food. C. Why birds need to establish territory.  
B. How birds maintain body heat in the winter. D. Why some species of birds nest together.
2. The word “**conserve**” in line 3 is closest in meaning to  
A. retain B. watch C. locate D. waste
3. Ptarmigan keep warm in the winter by  
A. building nests in trees C. chirping together in the roost  
B. digging tunnels into the snow D. burrowing into dense patches of vegetation
4. The word “**magnified**” in line 6 is closest in meaning to  
A. abated B. mitigated C. intensified D. diminished
5. The author mentions kinglets in line 8 as an example of birds that  
A. protect themselves by nesting in holes C. nest together for warmth  
B. nest with other species of birds D. usually feed and nest in pairs
6. The word “**forage**” in line 11 is closest in meaning to  
A. evade B. forego C. feed D. rest

7. Which of the following statements about lesser and common kestrels is true?
  - A. The lesser kestrel and the common kestrel have similar diets.
  - B. The lesser kestrel feeds sociably but the common kestrel does not.
  - C. The common kestrel nests in larger flocks than does the lesser kestrel.
  - D. The common kestrel nests in trees, the lesser kestrel nests on the ground.
8. The word “**counteracted**” in line 20 is closest in meaning to
  - A. suggested
  - B. negated
  - C. measured
  - D. accumulated
9. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage as an advantage derived by birds that huddle together while sleeping?
  - A. Some members of the flock warn others of impending dangers.
  - B. Staying together provides a greater amount of heat for the whole flock.
  - C. Some birds in the flock function as information centers for others who are looking for food
  - D. Several members of the flock care for the young.
10. Which of the following is a disadvantage of communal roosts that is mentioned in the passage?
  - A. Diseases easily spread among the birds.
  - B. Groups are more attractive to predators than individual birds.
  - C. Food supplies are quickly depleted.
  - D. Some birds in the group will attack the others.

**TASK 2. Choose the appropriate option. (0.3x10=3)**

**Ընտրել համապատասխան տարբերակը:**

1. Whiskers are very sensitive, \_\_\_\_\_ animals can use them to avoid obstacles in the dark.
  - A. so
  - B. regardless
  - C. beside
  - D. granted that
2. Soil fertility is largely a consequence of the action of earthworms. \_\_\_\_\_ they have played an important part in world history.
  - A. Likewise
  - B. Because of
  - C. For example
  - D. In contrast
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Emily Dickinson wrote some of the most haunting lines of American poetry, only seven of her poems were published during her lifetime.
  - A. But
  - B. During
  - C. Before
  - D. Although
4. America was probably not discovered by Columbus \_\_\_\_\_ by the Vikings.
  - A. but
  - B. neither
  - C. however
  - D. in addition
5. We see around us an amazing diversity of life forms. \_\_\_\_\_ this, it is possible to detect some sort of order in the natural world.
  - A. In the event of
  - B. In contrast
  - C. Providing
  - D. Despite
6. During a heart attack, the blood flow to the heart is blocked and \_\_\_\_\_, cells of the heart muscle die from the lack of oxygen.
  - A. overall
  - B. incidental
  - C. consequently
  - D. anyway
7. The new supermarket is so much cheaper than the one in John Street. \_\_\_\_\_, they do free home deliveries too.
  - A. However
  - B. On the whole
  - C. Furthermore
  - D. Thus
8. \_\_\_\_\_ television can be educational, I think it's better to read a book.
  - A. On the other hand
  - B. Even though
  - C. However
  - D. Since
9. \_\_\_\_\_ the rain and the high winds, they never went camping.
  - A. Because
  - B. Due to
  - C. In spite
  - D. Otherwise
10. This new computer has a better monitor. Its memory is twice as large as the current one and we can use the internet with it. \_\_\_\_\_ its software will make our job so much easier.
  - A. Finally
  - B. However
  - C. If
  - D. Unless

**TASK 3. Choose the best answer to each question. (0,4x10=4)**

**Ընտրել ճիշտ պատասխանը:**

1. **Pithy** statements, such as “Haste makes waste”, are examples of proverbs, often called the  
2. shortest art form. They use devices associated with poetry – rhythm, rhyme, and metaphor – to  
3. create vivid images that teach life’s lessons. Sometimes referred to as “the wisdom of thousands,  
4. the wit of one,” proverbs are chunks of human experience compressed into **terse** sentences. They  
5. tend to have several layers of meaning and apply to various situations. This may explain the  
6. **ostensible** folk wisdom “Look before you leap” and “Absence makes the heart grow fonder”.  
7. Proverbs are an **integral** part of the oral tradition of most cultures and are often similar from one  
8. country to the next. They tend to follow patterns, like “Where there is X, there is Y” and “One of  
9. something is worth great amounts of something else”. This latter design is **manifest** in such advice  
10. as “One good head is better than a hundred strong hands” (England), “A friend is better than a  
11. thousand silver pieces” (Greece), and “A moment is worth a thousand gold pieces” (Korea).  
12. The origins of proverbs are **disparate**; the Bible, mythology, and ancient philosophy are all  
13. sources of proverbial wisdom. While a few can probably be attributed to a specific person, most  
14. were invented by ordinary people in everyday circumstances. For example, “Don’t buy a pig in a  
15. poke” originated hundreds of years ago in the European marketplace, where unscrupulous  
16. merchants substituted cats for pigs. A poke was a bag for carrying goods, and shoppers who thought  
17. they were buying a pig in a poke might discover too late that they had bought a cat instead. This  
18. may also account for the expression “The cat’s out of the bag.” Some old sayings, like “An apple a  
19. day keeps the doctor away,” don’t seem valid anymore. Yet in spite of the passing of time, many  
20. proverbs remain quite **apt**.  
21. Proverbs, however, can be dangerous. Poetic devices like rhythm and **ellipsis** make their lessons  
22. so condensed and powerful that they sound true. But this prepackaged wisdom is not always useful  
23. or **meritorious**. For example, “Spare the rod and spoil the child” implies that physical punishment  
24. builds good character in children. Yet research suggests that such discipline can cause children to  
25. be more **inimical** than their peers. Nevertheless, proverbs continue to be treasured heirlooms,  
26. passed from one generation to the next. You know what they say – “Old habits die hard.”

1. Which words could best replace **pithy** in line 1?  
A. showing a lack of judgement  
B. causing harm  
C. forceful and brief  
D. characterized by repetition
2. Which words could best replace **terse** in line 4?  
A. lengthy  
B. contagious  
C. irreverent  
D. brief and to the point
3. Which word or words could best replace **ostensible** in line 6?  
A. apparent  
B. unimaginative  
C. obscure  
D. uninformed
4. Which word or words can best replace **integral** in line 7?  
A. ridiculous  
B. embarrassing  
C. essential for completeness  
D. highly theoretical
5. Which word or words can best replace **manifest** in line 9?  
A. absent  
B. obvious  
C. joyful  
D. covert
6. Which word or words can best replace **disparate** in line 12?  
A. different  
B. repetitive  
C. subject to destruction  
D. unable to change
7. Which word or words can best replace **apt** in line 20?  
A. appropriate  
B. slow  
C. disappointing  
D. unlikely

8. An **ellipsis** (line 21) can best be explained as a (n) \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. attractive appearance C. downward movement  
 B. omission of a word or phrase D. lengthy description
9. Which word or words can best replace **meritorious** in line 23?  
 A. false B. informal C. deserving praise D. lacking intensity
10. Which word or words can best replace **inimical** in line 25?  
 A. advantageous B. satisfied C. hostile D. full of meaning

**Task 4. Complete each sentence using a collocation formed from two boxes. (8x0.5=4)**

Աղյուսակներում տրված բառերով կազմել բառակապակցություններ և տեղադրել նախադասություններում:

nipped	reaping	take	green
sowed	budding	root	seeds

the rewards	actors	in the bud	of the problems
a seed of doubt	root	shoots	of discontent

- Many serious illnesses can be ..... if they are detected early enough.
- The West Side Drama College turns out a hundred ..... every year.
- Jim's suspicious behavior ..... in Jenny's mind about his fidelity.
- At last she is ..... of all her years of study.
- The prejudices of parents usually ..... in their children.
- After three years of recession, we are beginning to see the ..... of an economic recovery.
- One of the ..... that led to the Rebellion of 1837 was sown in this decision.
- If the politicians in Washington would stop all their games and mudslinging for a minute they might actually be able to solve the ..... affecting our country.

**Task 5. Add two letters to each of the following words to make a new word according to the definition given next to the word. You may need to shuffle the letters. (0.3x5=1.5)**

Տրված բառերից ստանալ նոր բառ՝ ավելացնելով երկուական տառ և համապատասխանեցնելով բառի դիմաց տրված սահմանմանը: Հնարավոր են տառերի փոխատեղումներ:

E.g. **raft** → **falter** : hesitate, weaken

- lay → \_\_\_\_\_ : tall and thin
- mile → \_\_\_\_\_ : mix or combine
- rest → \_\_\_\_\_ : promote growth or development
- fir → \_\_\_\_\_ : weak in health or in body
- dial → \_\_\_\_\_ : quiet, not easily upset

**Task 6. Select the correct answer for the meaning of the given idiom. (0,4x5=2)**

**Ընտրել տրված իդիոմին համապատասխանող ճիշտ պատասխանը:**

**1. to have egg on one's face**

- a) to be extremely happy
- b) to be embarrassed by something one has done
- c) to get drunk heavily

*She's really got egg on her face. I was completely wrong, and now I have egg on my face.*

**2. nutty as a fruitcake**

- a) very silly or stupid
- b) something nonexistent
- c) excellent in taste

*The whole idea is nutty as a fruitcake.*

**3. to talk turkey**

- a) to speak carelessly
- b) to talk lies
- c) to talk serious business

*It's time to talk turkey and quit messing around.*

**4. to put the bite on someone**

- a) to try to get money out of someone
- b) to kill or injure someone
- c) to get angry with someone

*Don't put the bite on me. I've no money at all.*

**5. to play ball with someone**

- a) to treat someone not seriously
- b) to cooperate with someone
- c) to try to court someone

*You will be better off if you play ball with me.*

**TASK 7. Make an adjective from these verbs and nouns to complete each sentence. (0.5x5=2.5)**

**Կազմել տրված բայերի և գոյականների համապատասխան ածականը և տեղադրել նախադասություններում:**

**thrift                      diverge**  
**lucre                      awe                      loathe**

1. Besides raising crops, the settlers possessed numbers of cattle, sheep and pigs, but their most ..... occupation was seal fishing.
2. The result also reveals that kids from more well-off families tend to spend their money lavishly while those whose parents are unemployed are more .....
3. Historians have since described and explained how torture was a ....., almost automatic feature of colonial wars.
4. We have to weigh up all the options and ..... opinions that have been expressed.
5. Asian dragons are viewed as ..... creatures filled with power and wisdom.