

ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ ԼԵԶՎԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏԱԿԱՆ ՕԼԻՄՊԻԱԴԱ 2019
IX-X ԴԱՍԱՐԱՆՆԵՐ

Տևողությունը՝ 150 րոպե

Յուրաքանչյուր ճիշտ պատասխան գնահատվում է 0,25 միավոր (ընդհանուրը՝ 20 միավոր)

TASK 1. READ THE TEXT AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1 Joy and sadness are experienced by people in all cultures around the world but how can we tell
2 when other people are happy or *despondent*? It turns out that the expression of many emotions may be
3 universal. Smiling is a universal sign of friendliness. *Baring the teeth in a hostile way*, as noted Charles
4 Darwin in the nineteenth century, may be a universal sign of anger.

5 Most investigators *concur* that certain facial expressions suggest the same emotions in all people.
6 Moreover, people in diverse cultures recognize the emotions manifested by the facial expressions. In
7 classic research Paul Ekman took photographs of people exhibiting the emotions of anger, disgust, fear,
8 happiness and sadness. He then asked people around the world to indicate what emotions were being
9 depicted in *them*. Those queried ranged from European college students to members of the Fore, a
10 tribe that dwells in the New Guinea highlands. All groups, including the Fore, who had almost no
11 contact with Western culture, agreed on the portrayed emotions.

12 Psychological researchers generally recognize that facial expressions reflect emotional states. In
13 fact, various emotional states give rise to certain patterns of electrical activity in the facial muscles and
14 in the brain. The facial feedback hypothesis argues, however, that the casual relationship between
15 emotions and facial expressions can also work in the opposite direction. According to this hypothesis,
16 signals from the facial muscles (“feedback”) are sent back to emotion centers of the brain, and so a
17 person’s facial expression can influence that person’s emotional state. Consider Darwin’s words: “The
18 free expression by outward signs of an emotion intensifies it. On the other hand, all outward signs
19 which are not apparent soften our emotions.”

20 Psychological research has given rise to some interesting findings concerning the **facial –feedback**
21 **hypothesis**. Causing participants in experiments to smile, for example, leads them to report more
22 positive feelings and to *rate* cartoons (humorous drawings of people or situations) as being more
23 humorous. When they are caused to frown, they rate cartoons as being more aggressive.

24 Ekman’s observation may be *relevant* to the British expression “*keep a stiff upper lip*”, as a
25 recommendation for handling stress. It might be that a “stiff” lip suppresses emotional response- as
26 long as the lip is not quivering with fear or tension. But when the emotion that leads to stiffening the
27 lip is more intense, and involves strong muscle tension, facial feedback may heighten emotional
28 response.

1. The word *despondent* in *line 2* is closest in meaning to
a. curious b. unhappy c. thoughtful d. uncertain
2. The author mentions “*Baring the teeth in a hostile way*” in *line 3* to

- a. differentiate one possible meaning of a particular facial expression from other meanings of it
 - b. support Darwin's theory of evolution
 - c. provide an example of a facial expression whose meaning is widely understood
 - d. contrast a facial expression that is easily understood with other facial expressions
3. The word **concur** in **line 5** is closest in meaning to
- a. Estimate
 - b. agree
 - c. expect
 - d. understand
4. The word **them** in **line 9** refers to
- a. Emotions
 - b. people
 - c. photographs
 - d. cultures
5. According to paragraph 2, which of the following was true of the Fore people of New Guinea?
- a. They did not want to be shown photographs.
 - b. They were famous for their story-telling skills.
 - c. They knew very little about Western culture.
 - d. They did not encourage the expression of emotions.
6. According to paragraph 3, what did Darwin believe would happen to human emotions that were not expressed?
- a. They would become less intense.
 - b. They would last longer than usual.
 - c. They would cause problems later.
 - d. They would become more negative.
7. According to paragraph 4, which of the following supported the **facial-feedback hypothesis**?
- a. The reactions of people in experiments to cartoons
 - b. The tendency of people in experiments to cooperate
 - c. The release of neurotransmitters by people during experiments
 - d. The long-term effects of repressing emotions
8. The word **rate** in **line 22** is closest in meaning to
- a. consider
 - b. reject
 - c. draw
 - d. want
9. The word **relevant** in **line 24** is closest in meaning to
- a. contradictory
 - b. confusing
 - c. dependent
 - d. applicable
10. According to paragraph 5, **stiffening the upper lip** may have which of the following effects?
- a. It first suppresses stress, then intensifies it.
 - b. It may cause fear and tension in those who see it.
 - c. It can damage the lip muscles.
 - d. It may either heighten or reduce emotional response.

TASK 2. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO THE CORRECT ACTIVE OR PASSIVE FORM

When Jane returned to her native city after four years at the University she (1) ___ (understand) that many things (2) ___ (change). The first night at home she (3) ___ (go) for a walk accompanied by a friend of hers. The girls (4) ___ (see) many people having walks with their children. 'Look!' Jane suddenly (5) ___ (cry). 'A new bridge (6) ___ (appear) here! When (7) ___ it ___ (build)?' Jane's friend said, 'It is our new

MP's policy. They (8) ___ (build) a lot of new things at the moment. ___ you (9) ___ (remember) Mr Perking's barn? A new garage (10) ___ (build) in its place. It (11) ___ (finish) yet, but I think when they (12) ___ (finish) it, it (13) ___ (be) the biggest garage in the city'. She (14) ___ (remember) how old-fashioned her city (15) ___ (be) before and realized she liked the changes she had seen.

TASK 3. CHOOSE THE CORRECT VARIANT FROM THE OPTIONS GIVEN IN BRACKETS

As we begin the new century – and the millennium-we are **1(witnessing/ faced/ coming down)** astounding changes brought on by a new technology. For the last two centuries, the Industrial Revolution **2(had shaped/ was shaped/ has shaped)** our society, dictating the kinds of work people do and how we think about the world.

The technological transformation promises to make our world **3(to change/ change/to changing)**, as the Industrial Revolution once **4(had/was/did)**. The technology that will define the coming century is based on information: the computer and **5(relative/related/reasons)** technology, including the Internet, facsimile machines, cellular phones, and satellite communications. The fact that we already use shorthand names for these devices- the “net,” fax”, “cell phone”, and “dish”-suggests how quickly they have become **6(an/-/any)** established part of our lives.

When computers **7(become/ will become/had become)** more **8(numeral/numerous/numberous)** –as well as more powerful, smaller, and more portable–they will write the rules of social life in the twenty-first century. Familiarity with computers is **9(much/ far more/ further much)** common among younger members of our society than older generations.

What is the essence of the new **10(information /informational/informative)** technology? First, and most important, new information technology changes the kind of work people do. Yesterday's industrial technology empowered people **11(to create/creating/created)** more and more things: such technology leads us **12(to work/working/work)** with ideas, creating and manipulating symbols. The Industrial Age **13(was representing /had been represented/was represented)** by the factory assembly line, with workers toiling to make steel or to assemble cars. But the typical worker in the Information Age peers **14(on/to/at)** a computer screen, entering data, writing, calculating, drawing or designing.

New technology is changing nearly every dimension of our lives. Do you think people who lived 50 years ago would have believed all that was possible **15(if they were told/if they had been told/if they had told)**.

TASK 4. FIND THE ODD WORD

1. Small, individual dried flowers can also be used up to make lovely designs on greetings cards.
2. He was put on trial, which may or may not have been fair, and he was been condemned to death.
3. The authorities in Portugal at the time tended to explain things according to their religious beliefs as well as and their knowledge of the world.

4. My book is different from than yours because mine has a vocabulary section at the bottom of each page, and yours has one in the back.
5. Some of the people were standing in the street watching at the parade, while others were singing songs.
6. Alice has been taking on drama lessons for three years though she has been interested in acting since she was five.
7. However much the teacher tried to explain Geography you still did not grasp even though the basics.
8. Maradona was, as everyone knows it, a great player but he got involved in drugs and was excluded from the 1994 World Cup after he failed a drugs test.
9. It grew more richer and richer in the sixteenth century and welcomed free thinkers and refugees from Switzerland, Italy and France.
10. Let Nancy and her to make all the plans for the party, and you and I will provide the refreshments and entertainment.

TASK 5. CHOOSE THE RIGHT WORD FORM

It's a (1) _____ idea for children to do some cooking at an early age. Generally (2) _____, most children can't wait to help in the kitchen and love getting involved in the (3) _____ of their meals. They should be (4) _____ to do so, and care should be taken to (5) _____ they enjoy the experience. It is important to show them how to do things (6) _____ but they shouldn't be criticized too much. Although the finished result may not be quite to your (7) _____ the young cook will undoubtedly find it the (8) _____ food he or she has ever eaten.

Kitchens can, of course, be (9) _____ places and so the absolute (10) _____ of keeping an eye on children at all times is vital.

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. | a) marvel | b) marvellous | c) marvelled | d) marvellously |
| 2. | a) speaking | b) spoken | c) speak | d) speaker |
| 3. | a) prepare | b) prepared | c) unprepared | d) preparation |
| 4. | a) courage | b) encouraged | c) courageously | d) discouraged |
| 5. | a) sure | b) surely | c) ensure | d) sureness |
| 6. | a) correctly | b) correct | c) incorrect | d) incorrectly |
| 7. | a) likely | b) liking | c) unlikely | d) likeness |
| 8. | a) tasteful | b) tasteless | c) tastiest | d) distasteful |
| 9. | a) danger | b) endanger | c) dangerously | d) dangerous |
| 10. | a) important | b) importantly | c) unimportant | d) importance |

TASK 6. CHOOSE THE ANSWER CHOICE THAT BEST DEFINES THE WORD IN CAPITAL LETTERS

1. TO MODIFY

- A. to correct B. to observe C. to change D. to pronounce

2. TO PRECEDE

- A. to capture B. to come closer C. to come before D. to quote

3. DECEPTIVE

- A. misleading B. strict C. regretful D. missing

4. TO INITIATE

- A. to investigate B. to begin C. to shine D. to wake

5. NUMEROUS

- A. broken B. many C. successful D. poor

6. TO CONFESS

- A. to save money B. to argue or fight C. to misbehave D. to tell the truth

7. TO ORIGINATE

- A. to exercise or train B. to rest or relax C. to start or begin D. to get old or age

8. TO CHEAT

- A. to move very quickly B. to hurt someone C. to break the rules D. to end something

9. TIDY

- A. harmful and dangerous B. jealous and mean
C. clean and neat D. broken and damaged

10. INJURY

- A. something that weighs a lot B. something that is pretty
C. something that comes from nature D. something that hurts someone

TASK 7. FIND THE SYNONYM OF THE FOLLOWING WORDS IN CAPITALS

1. The whole excursion took **APPROXIMATELY** ten hours.

- A) apparently B) respectively C) precisely D) exactly E) about

2. All the local residents spent that **AWFUL** night in the school.

- A) awkward B) insignificant C) terrible D) average E) authentic

3. The man was staring at him, and the boy began to **TREMBLE**.

- A) find B) move C) shiver D) share E) escape

4. There was something **CRUEL** in his voice.

- A) strange B) severe C) funny D) fresh E) worry

5. You've made 2 **BAD MISTAKES** in your test.

- A) wrong things B) blunders C) misprints D) an error E) slips of the tongue

TASK 8. FIND THE WORD WHICH IS OUT OF THE LOGIC LIST

- | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|----------|---|-----------|---|------------|---|---------|
| 1. | A | thick | B | enormous | C | immense | D | huge |
| 2. | A | battle | B | fight | C | settlement | D | combat |
| 3. | A | conclude | B | question | C | ask | D | inquire |
| 4. | A | leave | B | join | C | quit | D | abandon |
| 5. | A | content | B | satisfied | C | gloomy | D | pleased |