MAKTABGACHA VA MAKTAB TA'LIMI VAZIRLIGI

Olimpiada topshiriqlari (III bosqichi)
INGLIZ TILI 10

Grammar 10th grade

1. Choose the correct answer.
….I had never eaten raw fish before I went to Japan, I was a little nervous the first time it was put in front of me.
A) Although B) Since C) However D) So

2. Choose the correct answer.
I tried to persuade him but ....the end I gave up. It was useless.
A) on B)in C) at D)after

3. Choose the correct answer.
You will see nothing….you use a microscope. It is the most interesting insect.
A)unless B) in case C) in case of D) providing

4. Choose the correct answer.
As he was …..only qualified person, they appointed him ……manager of the department.
A)the/the B) -/the C) an/the D)the/-

5. Choose the correct answer.
The old dog just …….. on the grass watching the children at play.
A) lied B) lain C) lay D) laid

6. Choose the correct answer.
It is a dangerous place. People are afraid ..... there.
A) to go B) of going C) from going D) going

7. Choose the correct answer.
I object ……my plans at this late date.
A) to change B) to changing C) changing D) change

8. Choose the correct answer.
The boy is dirty from head to foot because he …….in the mud.
A)is playing B)played C) has been playing D)has played

9. Choose the correct answer.
Since it was a minor offence, Derek was sent to ……..prison
A) an easy B) an open C) a soft D) a gradual

10. Choose the correct answer.
My parents were very strict. They always reminded me……my homework.

A)of doing B)doing C)to do D)to have done

11. Choose the correct answer.
I'd really rather you……..the kids drop bits of pizza all over my new sofa.
A) don't let B) won't let C)aren't letting D)didn't let

12. Choose the correct answer.
We …..today and I got into trouble because I hadn't done it.
A) had checked our homework B) had our homework checked
C) were checked our homework D) have checking our homework

13. Choose the correct answer.
The actor, Michael Read, was today …….with robbery.
A) charged B) accused C) arrested D) suspected

14. Choose the correct answer.
During his stay in Indonesia he went ……..with malaria.
A)up B)off C) down D)over

15. Choose the correct answer.
Two climbers are reported to ……
A) die B)have died C) had died D) died

16. Choose the correct answer.
She ….the sack last week and now looking for a job.
A)did B) made C) took D)got

17. Choose the correct answer.
To 'Beat around the bush' means
A)to avoid a question B)to not know C) to go on a hike D)to have fun

18. Choose the correct answer.
Find the synonym of the underlined word.
Millions of Americans were **down and out** in the 30's.
A) illiterate B) imprudent C)querulous D) impoverished

19. Choose the correct answer.
We can't eat this bread. It's .....
A) rotten B) mouldy C)rancid D)fungal

20. Choose the correct answer.
Many pensioners have to ....very little money.
A) get by on B)get on with C)live by on D)live off with

21. Continue with a question tag.
I am the best student in the class, ……..?

22- 25. Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the space.
General Autos has (22) ….. (GO) quite a transformation since their first effort, the Xtreme, attracted such (23)……(FAVOUR) comment in the motoring press, which led to disappointing sales. The latest effort, the XRI1200 (24) ……(CONVERT) went into (25)……..(PRODUCE) last month, and I had the chance to test-drive one.
26. Use the correct form of the verb.
The doctor suggested that Sam ……..(take) some time off work.

27. Complete the sentence by using the correct modal verb and its necessary form.
I ……(look) at the exam paper lying on Mr Greg's desk, but I didn't want to risk it.

28. Put the verb in to the correct form.
-Why don't you get the chef……. (prepare) you a vegetarian meal?
-I will have my bother ……(do)it now.

29. Use the correct articles.
While _____Mount Everest is a famous individual peak, _____ *Matterhorn* is renowned for its distinctive pyramid shape, and just as _____ *Balkan Peninsula* plays a pivotal role in European geography, _____*Great Lakes* collectively form one of the largest freshwater systems in the world.

30. Use the correct adjective or adverb.
The treasure was buried (deep)…….underground so they had to dig (deep)……to unearth it.

Listening

Part 1.

You will hear three different extracts. For questions **1–6**, choose the answer (**A**, **B** or **C**) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.

Extract One

You overhear two friends, John and Diane, discussing holiday plans.

1 John thinks Diane's indecision about the holiday is

A unreasonable in view of her financial position.

B surprising since her holiday is well overdue.

C understandable given how much money is involved.

2 How does Diane feel about the prospect of a break from work?

A nervous that her boss will regret promoting her

B worried that staff will take advantage of her absence

C doubtful whether she can clear her backlog of work in time

Extract Two

You overhear two friends discussing a new film.

3 Why has the film been refused a certificate allowing it to be shown to children?

A The soundtrack makes it too frightening in places.

B The plot is too psychologically complex.

C The opening images are too violent.

4 The friends agree that the original story on which the film is based

A is written in a rather unusual style.

B gives a convincing portrayal of a historical character.

C manages to keep the reader in suspense until the end.

Extract Three

You hear an interview with the architect Ingrid Chapman, who is talking about an office building she has recently designed.

5 What does Ingrid think is the best feature of the new building?

A the amount of light that comes in

B the space she has created for staff interaction

C the way each floor has its own facilities

6 What does she suggest companies with outdated office buildings should do?

A employ her to design a more modern building

B ask staff what kind of workplace they would like

C use imagination to improve aspects of the offices

Part 2

You will hear a guide taking a group of visitors around a museum. For questions **7–14**, complete the sentences.

Museum Tour

This museum houses objects collected by the

[ ] 7 based in the city.

It has one of the country's best galleries containing

[ ] 8 exhibits.

The museum's displays of

[and] 9 are closed to visitors at present.

The section called

[ ] 10 is popular with young people.

The picture galleries contain works on various themes by

[ ] 11

The museum's

[ ] 12 needs modernising.

The guide uses the word

[ ] 13 to describe the Rutland Dinosaur's effect on people.

Polystyrene was used to reconstruct most of the Rutland Dinosaur's

[ ] 14

Part 3

You will hear part of a radio interview in which Harry and Jennifer, two members of an after-work adult drama class, are asked about their reasons for attending the class. For questions **15–20**, choose the answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) which fits best according to what you hear.

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15 How does Jennifer feel about working with strangers in the class?

A resigned to the need for it
B doubtful about the value of it
C relaxed in her attitude towards it
D excited at the thought of it

16 According to Harry, the improvisation sessions

A require some careful preparation.
B enable him to use his imagination.
C allow him to show his acting talent.
D encourage him to relate to the group.

17 What does Jennifer say about improvisation?

A It is important not to make a mistake.
B It is necessary to be aware of the timing.
C You should be familiar with the character you invent.
D You need to be completely involved in the activity.

18 In Jennifer's opinion, playing written parts will

A be less challenging than improvisation.
B include research into previous performances.
C involve guidance from an expert.
D lead to competition for parts.

19 Jennifer says that the drama classes have taught her how to

A improve her interaction with people.
B manage groups of people.
C develop her natural acting skills.
D be satisfied with minor achievements.

20 Harry was annoyed because the newcomer to the group

A interrupted the class by arriving late.
B was reluctant to participate.
C seemed unaware of the mood of the group.
D wasted the tea break with pointless questions.

Part 4

You will hear five short extracts in which British people are talking about living abroad.

For Questions 21-25, choose from the list A-H each speaker's present occupation.

21. Speaker 1

22. Speaker 2

23. Speaker 3

24. Speaker 4

25. Speaker 5

A. business person
B. pensioner
C. doctor
D. farmer
E. diplomat
F. student
G. engineer
H. architect

Reading

Questions 1–10

Environmental medicine

– also called conservation medicine, ecological medicine, or medical geology

A In simple terms, environmental medicine deals with the interaction between human and animal health and the environment. It concerns the adverse reactions that people have on contact with or exposure to an environmental excitant1. Ecological health is its primary concern, especially emerging infectious diseases and pathogens from insects, plants and vertebrate animals.

B Practitioners of environmental medicine work in teams involving many other specialists. As well as doctors, clinicians and medical researchers, there may be marine and climate biologists, toxicologists, veterinarians, geospatial and landscape analysts, even political scientists and economists. This is a very broad approach to the rather simple concept that there are causes for all illnesses, and that what we eat and drink or encounter in our surroundings has a direct impact on our health.

C Central to environmental medicine is the total load theory developed by the clinical ecologist Theron Randolph, who postulated that illness occurs when the body's ability to detoxify environmental excitants has reached its capacity. His wide-ranging perception of what makes up those stimuli includes chemical, physical, biological and psychosocial factors. If a person with numerous and/or chronic exposures to environmental chemicals suffers a psychological upset, for example, this could overburden his immune system and result in actual physical illness. In other words, disease is the product of multiple factors.

D Another Randolph concept is that of individual susceptibility or the variability in the response of individuals to toxic agents. Individuals may be susceptible to any number of excitants but those exposed to the same risk factors do not necessarily develop the same disease, due in large part to genetic predisposition; however, age, gender, nutrition, emotional or physical stress, as well as the particular infectious agents or chemicals and intensity of exposure, all contribute.

E Adaptation is defined as the ability of an organism to adjust to gradually changing circumstances of its existence, to survive and be successful in a particular environment. Dr Randolph suggested that our bodies, designed for the Stone Age, have not quite caught up 1an excitant is a substance which causes a physiological or behavioural

response in a person with the modern age and consequently, many people suffer diseases from maladaptation, or an inability to deal with some of the new substances that are now part of our environment. He asserted that this could cause exhaustion, irritability, depression, confusion and behavioural problems in children. Numerous traditional medical practitioners, however, are very sceptical of these assertions.

F Looking at the environment and health together is a way of making distant and nebulous notions, such as global warming, more immediate and important. Even a slight rise in temperature, which the world is already experiencing, has immediate effects. Mosquitoes can expand their range and feed on different migratory birds than usual, resulting in these birds transferring a disease into other countries. Suburban sprawl is seen as more than a socioeconomic problem for it brings an immediate imbalance to the rural ecosystem, increasing population density so people come into closer contact with disease-carrying rodents or other animals. Deforestation also displaces feral animals that may then infect domesticated animals, which enter the food chain and transmit the disease to people. These kinds of connections are fundamental to environmental medicine and the threat of zoonotic disease looms larger.

G Zoonoses, diseases of animals transmissible to humans, are a huge concern. Different types of pathogens, including bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites, cause zoonoses. Every year, millions of people worldwide get sick because of foodborne bacteria such as salmonella and campylobacter, which cause fever, diarrhoea and abdominal pain. Tens of thousands of people die from the rabies virus after being bitten by rabid animals like dogs and bats. Viral zoonoses like avian influenza (bird flu), swine flu (H1N1 virus) and Ebola are on the increase with more frequent, often uncontainable, outbreaks. Some animals (particularly domestic pets) pass on fungal infections to humans. Parasitic infection usually occurs when people come into contact with food or water contaminated by animals that are infected with parasites like cryptosporidium, trichinella, or worms.

H As the human population of the planet increases, encroaching further on animal domains and causing ecological change, inter-professional cooperation is crucial to meet the challenges of dealing with the effects of climate change, emergent cross-species pathogens, rising toxicity in air, water and soil, and uncontrolled development and urbanisation. This can only happen if additional government funds are channelled into the study and practice of environmental medicine.

Questions 1–6

Reading Passage 1 has eight paragraphs, A–H. Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, A–H, in boxes 1–10 on your answer sheet.

1 .an explanation of how population expansion exposes humans to disease

2 .the idea that each person can react differently to the same risk factors

3. types of disease-causing agents that move between species

4. examples of professionals working in the sphere of environmental medicine

5. a definition of environmental medicine

6. how ill health results from an accumulation of environmental stressors

Questions 7–10 Complete the sentences below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 7–10 on your answer sheet.

7. According to Dr Randolph, people get sick because of …….. – in other words, a failure to adjust to the modern environment.

8. Vague, far-off concepts like global warming are made more urgent when …….. are studied together.

9. Rising temperatures result in more widespread distribution of disease because some insects are able to …….. .

10. Large-scale removal of trees forces wildlife from their habitat and brings them into contact with …….. .

Passage 2

Answer **Questions 11 - 20**, which are based on the text below.

Planet Earth's blue heart

Water covers over 97 percent of the habitable 'living space' on our planet, yet it could be argued that we know more about distant stars than we do about the deep blue ocean. We understand why it is important to reach for the stars, to look at ourselves in perspective, and to ask big questions such as 'where did we come from?' And we have devoted a great amount of resources to making progress in this area, but meanwhile we have neglected understanding how the heart of our life support system really functions.

Ocean exploration and the need to alert people to the ocean's plight are critical to a better understanding of the planetary systems that support us. Never before has the need been so great to dive below the surface of the sea to explore and to understand the significance of our actions, or to be more precise, the significant scale of current inactions and the consequences they hold for all of us. It is like trying to understand your own body – is it good enough to only look at the skin? Do we not have to delve in and understand how the lungs work, or do we just take that for granted? Most people are still under the impression that the ocean is so vast and so resilient that humans do not have the capacity to harm it – and if we do, that it does not matter.

We look at the scale and how unchanging the ocean seems to be and decide it is not really something we should worry about – it might be an issue for future generations but not for us! What has become increasingly clear, though, is our ability to really undermine the way the ocean works by what we take out and by what we put in. People ask – what is the biggest threat to the ocean? Overfishing, pollution, or climate change are all usually mentioned. But by far and away the biggest threat to the ocean is a lack of understanding that what we put in and take out matters – not just to the ocean, but to other aspects of our lives. The ocean cannot be regarded as the planet's ultimate dumpster or the ultimate place to get free food. It is our life support system, and not being aware of the importance of the ocean to every breath we take, every drop of water we drink, to a benign set of conditions that make the planet work – that is the biggest threat.

By exploring the ocean we now understand better than ever before the consequences of what is happening and how the ocean is being damaged. In a sense we now realise that we are sleepwalking into a nightmare. This is because changes are slow but progressive, and at some point occur to a level where we have to sit up and take notice. However, given the nature of progressive change, this point is often reached when it is no longer possible to do anything about it.

The ocean is difficult to study, much more so than dry land, but really there are no shortcuts to gaining knowledge. The advent of SCUBA diving in the 1950s provided the current generation with new tools to explore the shallowest margins of our watery world, and an explosion of knowledge quickly followed. But what of the deep ocean? Our temptation is to turn to machines as we have done in most aspects of our daily lives. But are machines good enough to take the place of humans? James Cameron – one of only a few people alive today who have travelled to the deepest part of the ocean – believes (as does the author), that humans lie at the centre of ocean science. It is therefore unfortunate that just as we reach an era when we have the analytical powers to start to make sense of how our planet works we see a reduction in funding of manned exploration of the ocean. Manned exploration funding reduction --- unfortunate

It wasn't until Florida International University stepped in that the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Aquarius underwater laboratory, located off Key Largo, Florida, was saved from closure. However,

the number of countries with submarine research capabilities continues to shrink. With the vast majority of the ocean yet to be explored this is a mistake, and the hopes are that private donors will step forward to balance out the loss of government funding for underwater exploration.

The value of seeing beneath the ocean surface is immense. It helps us understand how our wellbeing is linked to the wellbeing of the ocean. We now know that since the mid-1900s about half of the world's coral reefs have either gone or are in serious decline. Coral reefs are important ecosystems with approximately one quarter of all ocean species depending on them for food and shelter. Ninety percent of many of the big fish that we consume are gone – down to about ten percent of what they were 50 years ago. And we are changing the very nature of the blue part of our world that sets us apart from any other planet we have so far discovered in the universe. Excessive carbon dioxide emissions from our activities are not just changing the climate, they are driving the balance of the ocean waters towards more acidic conditions with as yet unclear but likely significant consequences.

The impacts of these changes will be felt by people around the world – not just by those who live by the sea but, with our super-efficient supply systems, people in inland areas too. It matters because we cannot be blind to the fact that we are degrading the very part of our planet that enables us to live here.

Questions 11 – 14 Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

11. What point does the writer make in the first paragraph?

A People fail to agree on the purpose of ocean exploration.

B The ocean reduces the amount of habitable space on our planet.

C Ocean exploration receives less support than exploration of space.

D It is likely that progress will be made in important areas of marine research.

12. What does the writer say about the ocean in the second paragraph?

A We need to find out what impact our neglect of the ocean has had.

B The ocean has a more important role than any organ in humans.

C Ocean exploration has produced a range of contrasting findings.

D Problems facing the ocean have been receiving increasing publicity.

13. The writer suggests that the apparent lack of change in the ocean

A has been disputed by some scientists.

B is a sign that pollution levels are relatively low.

C is linked to recent developments in ocean conservation.

D encourages people to assume the ocean cannot easily be damaged.

14. Why does the writer use the phrase 'sleepwalking into a nightmare' (paragraph 5)?

A to describe how the ocean has become degraded

B to imply that the pace of ocean damage has been slow

C to suggest that it may soon be too late to protect the oceans

D to illustrate how little ocean exploration has taken place

Questions 15 – 17

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in the text?

In boxes 15-17 below, write

YES- if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer

NO- if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer

NOT GIVEN- if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

15. Ocean exploration is best carried out by unmanned machines.

16. The involvement of Florida International University prevented the closure of the Key Largo underwater laboratory.

17. Our knowledge of the oceans has grown to such an extent that international marine research capabilities can be reduced.

Questions 18 – 20 Complete the summary below using the list of phrases, A - H, below.

Write the correct letter, A - H, in boxes 18 - 20 below.

Seeing the damage beneath the ocean surface We now know that many coral reefs, which provide food and shelter for a range of **18.** ……., have disappeared or have been damaged, and that the number of big fish has fallen dramatically. As well as the impact it is having on the **19.** …… we experience, pollution is also altering the **20.** …….. of the ocean.

A fishing vessels	B habitable place	C coastal communities	D distant stars
E weather patterns	F marine creatures	G extinct species	H chemical composition

Passage 3

Answer **Questions 21 - 25**, which are based on the text below.

MALPRACTICE

In law, malpractice refers to misconduct or negligence by a professional person, such as a physician, lawyer or accountant. Such misconduct includes failure to exercise the level of skill and learning expected of a licensed professional. The result of malpractice to the client or patient is injury, damage or some loss owing to professional incompetence. The official criteria for a valid medical malpractice claim are duty, breach, damages and causation. The practitioner must have had a relationship to the patient, which indicates that he or she had a duty to exercise ordinary care; must have breached - that is, failed to measure up to - that duty, according to the applicable standard of care; and because of that breach must have caused the patient physical and monetary damages. If there is evidence of malpractice, a client may sue in a civil action, seeking damages in the form of money. Those most likely to be sued are surgeons, since malpractice is much easier to prove when a surgical operation has been done. If, for example, a surgeon leaves a foreign object inside a closed wound, the surgeon is clearly liable for the carelessness. Plastic surgeons are most at risk, since their operations are done to improve the patient's appearance. Dissatisfied patients may sue. Medical malpractice actions do three things: provide quality control for the medical profession; provide some measure of compensation for the harm done; and give emotional vindication to the plaintiff, which is a measure of his or her ability to make a complaint and receive a satisfactory response.

Questions 21 – 23 Choose the correct letter, A, B, C,D or E.

21. Implied by the passage, of all professionals, those most frequently charged with malpractice are

A) plastic surgeons

B) law practitioners

C) private accountants

D) hospital staff

E) licensed professionals

22. We can infer from the author's statement that

A) professionals do not actually deserve to be sued by their clients

B) clients must carry out a thorough search for the quality of the service they are promised

C) there must have been incidences in which surgeons left foreign objects in closed wounds

D) it is not possible to make people very beautiful through plastic surgery

E) plastic surgeons are very often unable to change the appearance of their clients

23. It is clear from the details in the passage that in order to claim compensation, a client

A) must be a licensed professional

B) must look particularly ugly after plastic surgery

C) must have had a written agreement with the professional

D) must have paid insurance when purchasing the service

E) must have been harmed economically or bodily

Questions 24,25

Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

24. the act of demanding recognition of the fact that one has a certain right to something-

25. an identifiable cause -