

Full name _____

Teacher: _____

TOTAL	
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SUBJECT: English
Grade 10 _____

School Olympiad
35 marks

Student Instructions:

1. You have **90 minutes** to complete this paper under **examination conditions** (no talking, no copying or asking for help from the teacher or other students).
2. Please, read the questions very carefully and use your time wisely.
3. For note completing tasks, pay attention to the spelling of the words.
4. Do not forget to double check your answers.

GOOD LUCK!!!

Listening

Listen to two people talking about watching public speakers online. In their opinion, what are five ingredients that can contribute to a great talk?

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

Listen again. Underline the correct alternative.

6 David knows *most/only one* of the online lecture sites.

7 The problem with slides is that they are *really boring to watch/a barrier between the speaker and the audience*.

8 The two kinds of talks that Beth likes are actually *opposites/very similar*.

9 The format you choose to give the talk *depends/ shouldn't depend* on the subject matter.

10 Some of the best talks are *shorter/longer* than the 18-minute average.

____ / 10
Reading

Text 1

Bhutan: Gross National Happiness



Bhutan is a place to really unwind from the stresses and strains of daily life. It has obvious attractions: wonderful Himalayan trekking, ancient Buddhist monasteries, vibrant markets and dance festivals. It has splendid scenery and exotic wildlife, too, but the country is unique in other more unexpected ways – for example, in its attitude to tourism.

Until the early seventies, Bhutan did not allow any foreign travellers. When the country did finally open its borders, it did so in a very cautious fashion. From the start, travellers were required to get visas and book with an authorised tour operator. Independent travel in Bhutan is still not permitted and tourists have to pay a daily fee of \$250 in high season – keeping the country a backpacker-free zone.

Together with the country's inherent mystique, these policies have deliberately cultivated Bhutan's reputation as an exclusive destination, a haven for the rich in a very poor part of the world. Insisting on high-budget, low-impact tourism is all part of Bhutan's sustainable development policy. By law, at least 60 percent of the land must remain forested for future generations. It was also the first country to ban smoking and plastic bags. Although the country's infrastructure has been transformed and modernization is clearly in full swing, people's daily lives have not been that affected. There are more than 60,000 motor vehicles now – but there are still no traffic lights!

When it opened up to tourism, the Bhutanese government also struck on a concept that could not

fail to attract visitors. The country announced to the world that it measures its progress not by the conventional idea of Gross Domestic Product but by Gross National Happiness – meaning that the country is one of the few places in the world where compassion is favored over capitalism and well-being over productivity.

Perhaps this is all something of an illusion. The country has witnessed more change in the last sixty years than in the previous four hundred, but you wouldn't necessarily know that. The need to cultivate the exotic and remain unique for foreign travellers means that the population has to abide by some pretty rigorous laws. For example, the government demands that women wear the traditional *kira*, a Bhutanese kimono; and men the *gho*, a long robe; in schools and public offices and on formal occasions.

However, Bhutan's cultural identity is so influenced by its population's Buddhist beliefs that you can quickly overlook these impositions. The place and its inhabitants do seem truly different, particularly the people's childlike charm, their deep respect for religious practitioners and for the sacred environment that surrounds them.

It is perhaps this sense of difference more than anything else that gives travellers to Bhutan a real feeling of freedom – not just from their routine but from Western ideals and concepts that govern their lives back home. What seemed important may suddenly seem irrelevant. A visit here could make you return with a different vision of the earth and how best to live your life on it.

Read the article again. Circle the correct answer.

1 From the beginning, Bhutan

- a) prohibited large groups of tourists visiting together.
- b) insisted that travelers visit in organized groups.
- c) did not allow travellers to come on their own.

2 This and other policies have meant that

- a) very few people have visited the country.
- b) the country has attracted mainly prosperous travellers.
- c) the country has become too exclusive

3 According to the writer, modernisation

- a) has not affected the people's lifestyle that much.
- b) has made major changes to the Bhutanese way of life.
- c) has gone too far and transformed the country.

4 The writer's attitude to Gross Domestic Happiness is

- a) positive because it's such a refreshing concept.
- b) negative because it's not believable.
- c) positive but with some minor reservations.

5 The writer's final point is that travellers

- a) will have an unforgettable and unique experience in Bhutan.
- b) will enjoy it so much that they will not want to leave Bhutan.
- c) will reflect on their lives after experiencing Bhutan.

Text 2

How time flies

As we get older, our perception of time changes. However, our perception of time is probably most altered by our emotional state. If you are stressed at work or anxious for any reason, you'll probably feel that you have less time on your hands.

When faced by this pressure of time, we tend to multi-task; we try to do many things simultaneously. Due to our current state of permanent connectedness, we can in fact do almost everything from the comfort of our sofas, make an appointment at the doctor's, rush off a few work emails, and do some online shopping. By doing this, we feel we are making better use of our time, but we are actually doing the opposite, simply exacerbating the feeling of time pressure? Surely, the digital age has made all this worse by blurring the difference between work and play?

This common illusion is an example of how complex it is to perceive time accurately. Apart from sensations such as jetlag, when our inner body clock clearly has been severely disrupted, it is hard to pinpoint why we perceive time in different ways. People who take yoga or meditation classes claim that their sense of relaxation is due to a feeling of time slowing down. The same would appear to occur when we immerse ourselves in reading a novel or even when stroking a pet. We are relaxed and actions seem to take place lightly and effortlessly.

On the other hand, consider the last time you saw a fast-moving film full of action-packed distractions. You probably felt that time was moving very fast. This is particularly true with scary movies, fear can distort time to an incredible extent, speeding up time judgements as our pupils dilate, our pulse rate soars and our blood pressure increases.

Likewise, we all know that we are not enjoying ourselves our perception of time goes the other way. Imagine you're stuck in a meeting that is dull and boring – time appears to slow to a snail's pace. In contrast, for football fans, Saturday's big match seems to fly by. And how many people on Sunday night have that feeling of "Where did the weekend go?"

Brain disorders can, of course, also determine how we perceive time. People with attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) have trouble distinguishing different lengths of time, which may explain why they cannot concentrate for long and need constant stimulation to remain engaged.

Studying time perception may be complex, but scientists seem to have discovered that we each live in our own personal time zone, which is dependent on the world each of us experiences. Perhaps, this explains why some of us like to arrive at the gate ten minutes before our plane leaves and others two hours!

So, on the next occasion you're late for work, you could justifiably say to your boss that you actually arrived with time to spare; you were just stuck in your own time zone!

Read the article and underline the correct alternative.

6. That multi-tasking does us good is an illusion because we actually *achieve less/feel more under pressure*.
7. The author feels that work and leisure time are *still / no longer* separate concepts in most people's brains.
8. Jetlag is an example of a sensation which *we don't understand at all/understand quite well*.
9. People with ADHD *get excited/bored* more easily.
10. The writer's conclusion is that perception of time is *highly confusing/deeply personal*.

_____ / 5

Choose the correct answer, a), b), or c).

The term *upcycling* 1) _____ the 1990s but what it refers to is something that our grandparents did without thinking: taking something old and making something new. We have challenged two people to transform something they 2) _____ throw away. Here are their ideas. We'll publish the results next week.

Jake

Materials: an old wooden dining chair, three half-empty tins of paint

Project: My intention 3) _____ a 1930s-look chair by painting a geometric pattern on the back and seat. I'll start by painting it green on Friday evening. That 4) _____ by Saturday morning, when I'll add the pattern in orange and brown.

Prediction: This is a first for me. 5) _____, I'm confident! It's a good chair and the paint colours match my kitchen so, yes, 6) _____ a success!

Mia

Materials: twelve old jumpers

Project: 7) _____ the jumpers to make a throw for my sofa. The first step is to wash the jumpers at a very high temperature so they become felt – you know, like blanket material. They 8) a long time to dry. But hopefully, by Sunday they'll be dry. Then 9) _____ cut them up and start sewing.

Prediction: Quite honestly, 10) _____ I found lots of advice on the internet, I think it'll be a disaster!

1 a) can be traced back to

b) it stems from

c) brought back

2 a) will be planning to

b) will plan to

c) were planning to

3 a) is to create

b) will create

c) is creating

4 a) is drying

b) dries

c) will have dried

5 a) Nevertheless

b) Although

c) Despite

6 a) it's going to be

b) it's being

c) it's to be

7 a) I'm to use

b) I'm going to use

c) I'll have been using

8 a) 're possibly taking

b) may not take

c) 'll probably take

9 a) I'm going to

b) I'm to

c) I'm due to

10 a) in spite of

b) however

c) although

1 a) 2 c) 3 a) 4 c) 5 a) 6 a) 7 b) 8 c) 9 a) 10 c)

Writing

Band	Task achievement	Coherence and cohesion	Grammar	Vocabulary	Style
Maximum 5	Fully satisfies all the requirements of the task	Sequences information and ideas logically	Uses a wide range of structures correctly	Uses a wide range of relevant vocabulary	Uses an appropriate style
Total	1	1	1	1	1