

Iestājeksāmens uz 10.klasi

PARAUGUZDEVUMI (Svešvaloda, angļu valoda)

Complete the text with the correct words (a–d).

<i>Lord of the Flies</i>	1.
(1) has a twentieth-century novel had more of an impact on popular imagination than <i>Lord of the Flies</i> , a novel first published in 1954. It tells the story of a group of errant schoolboys stuck on an uninhabited island, who, at first, attempt to establish an orderly society. Soon, however, the group descends into savagery, reverting back to a primitive, violent state. (2) is its disturbing vision of humanity that few are left unmoved by its power.	2.
Despite (3) brought up to live by rules, the boys are transformed by their experience of forming a new social order from scratch. Their predicament (4) a scenario in which some boys take the lead and are (5) while the others are content to follow the lead of stronger personalities. They split into two rival groups, and as their rivalry becomes more and more aggressive and paranoid, boys start to (6) by members of the opposing group.	3.
In William Golding's (7), <i>Lord of the Flies</i> becomes a powerful allegory that leaves the reader wondering whether human beings really are only one step away from intense cruelty and conflict. Golding (8) many other novels afterwards, but <i>Lord of the Flies</i> remained his masterpiece, and it was undoubtedly this work that won him the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1983.	4.
	5.
	6.
	7.
	8.

- 1 a No sooner b Rarely c Only when d Not only
- 2 a So b Scarcely c Seldom d Such
- 3 a of having b have been c having been d to have
- 4 a gives rise to b owes itself to c has the effect of d is thanks to
- 5 a spurred into action b stepped up to the mark c turning a blind eye d bowing down
- 6 a have been attacked b be attacking c get attacked d get attacking
- 7 a fingers b bones c skin d hands
- 8 a was writing b was to write c would be writing d went to write

Complete the sentences with the missing words. Use one word in each sentence.

- 1 Susie looks _____ if she's seen a ghost. She's gone white.
- 2 Oh, come on! You've got _____ to lose! Try it with me and I'll pay!
- 3 Giving exams to young children will _____ them with unnecessary pressure.
- 4 In order to get more money, the research team tried to _____ their results.
You argue that genetically modifying food may feed more people – but where will it _____?
- 5 We entirely _____ the argument that the invasion was justified. It's clearly nonsense!
- 6 Mum's noisy old car is so embarrassing. I'd really like to see the _____ of it!
- 7 Judging by the _____ that you've come back so early, I assume the film was cancelled.
- 8 The number of students needing school lunches has gone up by a third – give or _____ a percent.

Complete the sentences with the prepositions below. Some prepositions are used more than once.

up out on in of over

- 1 We were very pleased. In fact, we were _____ the moon!
- 2 Later, we found _____ that we had to prepare a new song to play on our tour
- 3 She paid for lunch _____ advance, so we don't need to pay now.next month.
- 4 Please make sure that you're _____ time for the class.
- 5 I think the cat is _____ danger on that high roof

Complete each sentence with two words. Use the infinitive or -ing.

- 1 The college expects most of the students _____ completed their written assignments before the end of April.
- 2 According to some historians, the role of the partisans in bringing the war to a close appears to _____ exaggerated.
- 3 Harris didn't consent _____ photographed in his hotel room, so he sued the newspaper when he saw his face on the front page.
- 4 Sam admitted _____ cheated in his end-of-year exams, and lost his place at university as a result.
- 5 A journalist happened _____ staying at the resort when the hurricane struck, so she was well-placed to file an exclusive report.
- 6 I remember _____ given a tetanus injection when I was younger. I was off sick on the day the injections happened at my school.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use past simple, past continuous, past perfect or past perfect continuous.

0 "He had been working (work) all day before he took (take) a break. While he was sitting (sit), he remembered (remember) that he had forgotten (forget) his lunch at home.

- 1 She _____ (be) single-minded since she was a little girl.
- 2 David _____ (use) the computer for hours, but now I want to use it!
- 3 He _____ (meet) Jack while he _____ (stay) in Canada.
- 4 The police _____ (penalize) him last month for dangerous driving.
- 5 She _____ (develop) an innovative product for the company at the moment.

Report the conversation.

- 1 'It would be wise to head off early to beat the traffic,' said Adam.

Adam _____.

- 2 'Let's get together later this week,' said Tina.

Tina _____.

- 3 'The local council should repair the pavement,' said Miranda.

Miranda _____.

- 4 'Is the main road out of the village open to traffic?' wondered Sally.

Sally wondered _____.

- 5 'Does anybody know how long the performance will last?' asked Rebecca.

Rebecca asked _____.

Write the second sentence in the Passive.

- 1 Our company has placed lots of advertisements in magazines.

- 2 The shop is selling new products.

- 3 In the near future, new technology will influence what we buy.

- 4 The postal service was delivering mail around the world.

- 5 Tom Finn sold the drinks company to an American multinational company.

- 6 They will plan the concert next year.

Complete the article with sentences A–G. There is one sentence that you do not need.

Forty years ago a group of students hoping to make a bit of holiday money turned up at a basement in Stanford University, California, for what was to become one of the most notorious experiments in the study of human psychology. The idea was simple – take a group of volunteers, tell half of them they are prisoners, the other half prison wardens, place them in a makeshift jail and watch what happens. ¹_____ However, it was to end abruptly just six days later, after a string of mental breakdowns, an outbreak of sadism and a hunger strike.

'The first day they came there it was a little prison set up in a basement with fake cell doors and by the second day it was a real prison created in the minds of each prisoner, each guard and also of the staff,' said Philip Zimbardo, the psychologist leading the experiment.

The volunteers had answered an advertisement in a local paper and both physical and psychological tests were done to make sure only the strongest took part. 'After the first day I noticed nothing was happening. It was a bit of a bore, so I made the decision I would take on the persona of a very cruel prison guard,' said Dave Eshleman, one of the wardens who took a lead role.

² ____ The guards saw this as a challenge to their authority, broke up the demonstration and began to impose their will. ‘Suddenly, the whole dynamic changed as they believed they were dealing with dangerous prisoners, and at that point it was no longer an experiment,’ said Prof Zimbardo.

³ ____ ‘The most effective thing they did was simply interrupt sleep, which is a known torture technique,’ said Clay Ramsey, one of the prisoners. ‘What was demanded of me physically was way too much and I also felt that there was really nobody rational at the wheel of this thing so I started refusing food.’ He was put in the janitor’s cupboard – solitary confinement – and the other prisoners were punished because of his actions.

‘It was rapidly spiralling out of control,’ said prison guard Mr Eshleman, who hid behind his mirrored sunglasses and a southern US accent. ‘I kept looking for the limits – at what point would they stop me and say ‘No, this is only an experiment and I have had enough’, but I don’t think I ever reached that point.’

The lead researcher had also been sucked into the experiment and had lost clarity.

⁴ ____ ‘Once a prisoner broke down we had proved the point – that situations can have a powerful impact – so I didn’t end it when I should have.’

⁵ ____ Prof Zimbardo had been dating Christina Maslach, a former graduate student, and when she saw what was happening in the basement she was visibly shocked, accusing him of cruelty. It snapped him out of the spell.

Prison disturbances in the US drew attention to the Stanford experiment and, all of a sudden, the dramatic results became well known in the US and all over the world. ‘The study is the classic demonstration of the power of situations and systems to overwhelm good intentions of participants and transform ordinary, normal young men into sadistic guards or for those playing prisoners to have emotional breakdowns,’ said Prof Zimbardo.

The abusive prison guard, Mr Eshleman, also felt he gained something from the experiment. ‘I learned that in a particular situation I’m probably capable of doing things I will look back on with some shame later on,’ he said. But prisoner Mr Ramsey felt the experiment should never have taken place as it had no true scientific basis and was ethically wrong. ⁶ ____

But Prof Zimbardo calls this ‘naïve’ and argues the work was a very valuable addition to psychology. ‘It does tell us that human nature is not totally under the control of what we like to think of as free will, but that the majority of us can be seduced into behaving in ways totally atypical of what we believe we are,’ he said.

(adapted from *Stanford prison experiment continues to shock* by Alastair Leithead)

- A None of the inmates had been in such a situation before.
- B ‘The experiment was the right thing to do, the wrong thing was to let it go past the second day,’ he said.
- C The Stanford prison experiment was supposed to last two weeks.
- D At the same time the prisoners, referred to only by their numbers and treated harshly, rebelled and blockaded themselves inside their cells.
- E ‘The best thing about it, is that it ended early,’ he said.
- F In the end it was a fellow psychologist who intervened.
- G It began by making them do press-ups or other exercises and humiliating them.

Read the extract from *Anne of Green Gables* by Canadian author Lucy Maud Montgomery. Are the sentences true, false or not given ?

Anne of Green Gables

‘How far is it to White Sands?’

‘It’s five miles; and as you’re evidently bent on talking you might as well talk to some purpose by telling me what you know about yourself.’

‘Oh, what I know about myself isn’t really worth telling,’ said Anne eagerly. ‘If you’ll only let me tell you what I imagine about myself you’ll think it ever so much more interesting.’

‘No, I don’t want any of your imaginings. Just you stick to bald facts. Begin at the beginning. Where were you born and how old are you?’

‘I was eleven last March,’ said Anne, resigning herself to bald facts with a little sigh. ‘And I was born in Bolingbroke, Nova Scotia. My father’s name was Walter Shirley, and he was a teacher in the Bolingbroke High School. My mother’s name was Bertha Shirley. Aren’t Walter and Bertha lovely names? I’m so glad my parents had nice names. It would be a real disgrace to have a father named – well, say Jedediah, wouldn’t it?’

‘I guess it doesn’t matter what a person’s name is as long as he behaves himself,’ said Marilla, feeling herself called upon to inculcate a good and useful moral.

‘Well, I don’t know.’ Anne looked thoughtful. ‘I read in a book once that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, but I’ve never been able to believe it. I don’t believe a rose would be as nice if it was called a thistle or a skunk cabbage. I suppose my father could have been a good man even if he had been called Jedediah; but I’m sure it would have been a cross. Well, my mother was a teacher in the high school, too, but when she married father she gave up teaching, of course. A husband was enough responsibility. ... Mrs. Thomas said I was the homeliest baby she ever saw, I was so scrawny and tiny and nothing but eyes, but that mother thought I was perfectly beautiful. I should think a mother would be a better judge than a poor woman who came in to scrub, wouldn’t you? I’m glad she was satisfied with me anyhow, I would feel so sad if I thought I was a disappointment to her – because she didn’t live very long after that, you see. She died of fever when I was just three months old. ... And father died four days afterwards from fever too. That left me an orphan and folks were at their wits’ end, so Mrs. Thomas said, what to do with me. You see, nobody wanted me even then. It seems to be my fate. Father and mother had both come from places far away and it was well known they hadn’t any relatives living. Finally Mrs. Thomas said she’d take me, though she was poor and had a drunken husband’

‘Mr. and Mrs. Thomas moved away from Bolingbroke to Marysville, and I lived with them until I was eight years old. I helped look after the Thomas children – there were four of them younger than me--and I can tell you they took a lot of looking after. Then Mr. Thomas was killed falling under a train and his mother offered to take Mrs. Thomas and the children, but she didn’t want me.

Mrs. Thomas was at her wits’ end, so she said, what to do with me. Then Mrs. Hammond from up the river came down and said she’d take me, seeing I was handy with children’

‘I lived up river with Mrs. Hammond over two years, and then Mr. Hammond died and Mrs. Hammond broke up housekeeping. She divided her children among her relatives and went to the States. I had to go to the asylum at Hopeton, because nobody would take me. They didn’t want me at the asylum, either; they said they were over-crowded as it was. But they had to take me and I was there four months until Mrs. Spencer came.’

Anne finished up with another sigh, of relief this time. Evidently she did not like talking about her experiences in a world that had not wanted her.

	true	false	not given
Anne and her travelling companion have probably met quite recently.			
Anne is eager to tell her travelling companion the true story of her early childhood.			
Anne wishes her father had had a more interesting name.			
Anne remembers nothing of her parents but facts she has been told.			
Anne's parents had several servants, including a cleaner.			
After her parents' death, Anne was not sent to live with relatives because they were too far away.			
Anne lived in Marysville when she was seven years old.			
Mrs. Thomas' husband was unemployed and couldn't look after his family properly.			
Anne had to help with child-caring duties in the households of both Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Hammond.			
Anne was refused entry to the asylum at Hopeton and went to live with Mrs. Spencer shortly after Mr. Hammond's death.			