

# Angļu valodas vārdu burtošanas konkurss „Spelling Bee -2019” 9.-11. klašu skolēniem

„Spelling Bee” vai „Spellevent” ir visā pasaulē plaši pazīstams vārdu burtošanas konkurss, kas palīdz attīstīt pareizu vārdu izrunu, paplašināt aktīvo vārdu krājumu, un uzlabot valodas izjūtu kopumā. „Spelling Bee” ir ļoti populārs ASV un citās angļiski runājošās valstīs. Arī Rīgā šis konkurss kļūva par veiksmīgu ikgadēju pasākumu, kas ne tikai motivē skolēnus apgūt jaunus vārdus un sagatavoties eksāmeniem, bet arī palīdz iemācīties mācīties. Šogad ņemot vērā lielo interesi arī no citiem Latvijas reģioniem laipni lūdzam ne tikai visus Rīgas skolēnus, bet arī skolēnus no jebkurām citām Latvijas pilsētām izmēģināt savus spēkus un ceram, ka „Spelling Bee” kļūs par labu tradīciju arī citās skolās.

2018.gadā Latvija atzīmēja savu 100.dzimšanas dienu, tāpēc turpinot simtgadei veltītus pasākumus šogad gribam pievērst konkursa dalībnieku uzmanību Latvijas kultūrvēsturiskām un dabas bagātībām. Šogad “Spelling Bee” konkursa finālistiem tiks piedāvāti vārdi no **UNESCO Pasaules mantojuma Latvijas nacionālā saraksta** <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/852> un **Latvijas Institūta materiāliem** <http://www.latvia.eu/natural-attractions#node-3552> (Pielikums 2).

## NOLIKUMS

### 1. Konkursa organizatori

Konkursu rīko Latvijas angļu valodas skolotāju asociācija (LATE) sadarbībā ar Amerikas Savienoto Valstu vēstniecību un Rīgās Klasisko ģimnāziju. Konkursu atbalsta UNESCO Latvijas Nacionālā komisija, SIA Meridian Group un Baltic Council, kā arī grāmatu izdevniecības Express Publishing, Oxford University Press un Pearson.

### 2. Konkursa mērķi

1. Veicināt skolēnu interesi par angļu valodu un svešvalodu apgūšanas kultūru un tradīcijām Amerikas Savienotajās Valstīs.
2. Pilnveidot skolēnu vārdu mācīšanās prasmi un motivāciju padziļināti apgūt angļu valodu.
3. Veicināt skolēnu vārdu burtošanas prasmi un vārdu krājuma paplašināšanu.
4. Iepazīstināt skolēnus ar iespējam kārtot TOEFL un IELTS eksāmenus.
5. Veicināt skolēnu interesi par ķīmiju un citām eksaktām zinātnēm.

### 3. Konkursa dalībnieki un konkursa organizācijas kārtība

1. Konkursā piedalās Rīgas pilsētas un citu Latvijas pilsētu vispārīgglītojošo skolu **9.-11.klašu** skolēni. Konkursa dalībnieku skaits ir ierobežots, un dalībnieku saraksts tiek aizpildīts līdz pirmajiem 70 cilvēkiem. No vienas skolas var pieteikt ne vairāk kā 3 dalībniekus. Visi pieteicēji, kas netiks pirmo 70 dalībnieku sarakstā tiks informēti par to uz pieteikumā norādīto e-pastu.
2. Konkurss tiek rīkots **Rīgas Klasiskajā ģimnāzijā**, Purvciema ielā 38, 2019.gada **26. aprīlī, plkst. 11:00**. Konkursa ilgums aptuveni 3 stundas.
3. Konkursa vārdu avots: **Pielikumā1** no akadēmisko vārdu saraksta- Academic Word Lists, kuri tiek bieži lietoti arī starptautiskajos eksāmenos. Vārdu definīcijas un piemēri tiks atlasīti izmantojot (Oxford Phrasal Academic Lexicon): <https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/wordlists/opal> Visi vārdi tiek saukti no sākuma pēc kārtas - *Sublist 1* ir visbiežāk lietojamie vārdi *Sublist 9-10* retāk lietojamie.

4. Konkursa dalībnieku reģistrācija uz vietas notiek no **plkst. 10.20 līdz plkst. 10.50**.
5. Aicinām skolas rīkot nelielus vārdu burtošanas konkursus finālistu atlasei savās skolās. Pie tām, vārdu burtošanu varētu savienot ar izteiksmīgu Mārtina Lutera Kinga runas fragmentu lasījumiem un apspriešanu, tādējādi sekmējot skolēnu pētnieciskās prasmes un sagatavojot viņus dzīvei multikulturālā pasaulē.
5. Lūdzam **skolotājus pašiem** reģistrēt savus skolēnus <http://ej.uz/spellbee> un savlaicīgi informēt organizatorus ja ir notikušās izmaiņas Jūsu dalībnieku sarakstā.

#### 4. Konkursa norise

1. Konkurss notiek **no plkst. 11:00** līdz galvenā uzvārētāja noteikšanai. Konkursa dalībnieki burto vārdus angļu valodā jeb nosauc konkrētu vārdu pa burtiem.
2. Konkurss notiek vairākos posmos. Sākot no I posmā, katram dalībniekam ir iespēja burtot (nosaukt vārdu pa burtiem) vārdu, kuru piedāvās konkursa vadītājs. Katram dalībniekam ir iespēja lūgt vadītāju: 1) atkārtot vārdu, 2) nolasīt vārda definīciju un 3) piedāvāt teikumu ar vārda pielietošanas piemēru. Ja dalībnieks burto vārdu nepareizi viņš/viņa dalību konkursā vairs neturpina. Katrs dalībnieks, kas burto vārdu pareizi, turpina konkursu nākamajā posmā.
3. Katrs konkursa posms noslēdzas tad, kad visiem dalībniekiem bija iespēja burtot vienu vārdu. Visi nākamie posmi turpinās kamēr paliek konkursa finālisti. Finālā jeb pēdējā posmā var vienlaicīgi izslēgt vairāk nekā vienu dalībnieku. Ja finālā paliek divi dalībniekiem un viens burto vārdu nepareizi, otrs dalībnieks tiek aicināts burtot nākamo vārdu un konkurss turpinās, kamēr paliek tikai viens konkursa uzvārētājs.
4. Dalībnieks, kas ir uzsācis vārda burtošanu drīkst apstāties un sāk burtot vārdu no jauna, ja otrs vārda burtojums neatšķirsies no jau iesāktā. Konkursa žūrija diskvalificē dalībnieku, kurš uzsākot vārda burtošanu apstājas un sāk burtot to no jauna, kad otrs burtojums atšķiras no pirmā. Piemērs ar vārdu „contest”:  
Nav atļauts: (sākotnēji teiktā aizvietošana): “c-o-m...(pauze)...c-o-n-t-e-s-t”.  
Ir atļauts: (atkārtošana): “c-o-n...(pauze)...c-o-n-t-e-s-t”.

#### 5. Konkursa vērtēšana

1. Konkursa žūriju veido konkursa atbalstītāji un eksperti no Amerikas Savienoto Valstu vēstniecības, Latvijas angļu valodas skolotāju asociācijas (LATE), Baltic Council for International Education, SIA Meridian Group, un izdevniecībam Oxford, Express Publishing un Pearson.
2. Konkursa galvenā balva bezmaksas sagatavošanas kurss IELTS eksāmenam (48 akad.st.) no Meridian Group, SIA, kā arī citās vērtīgās balvas, vārdnīcas un grāmatas no konkursa atbalstītājiem.

Papildus informācija: konkursa koordinatore Nadežda Polianoviča  
[polianovic@yahoo.com](mailto:polianovic@yahoo.com)

## Konkursa vārdu avots no "Headwords of the Academic Word List"

| 1st sublist     | 2nd sublist     | 3rd sublist     |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. analysis     | 1. application  | 1. address      |
| 2. approach     | 2. acquire      | 2. assume       |
| 3. affect       | 3. administrate | 3. comment      |
| 4. assess       | 4. argue        | 4. conflict     |
| 5. assume       | 5. appropriate  | 5. component    |
| 6. authority    | 6. aspect       | 6. consent      |
| 7. available    | 7. assess       | 7. decrease     |
| 8. behaviour    | 8. category     | 8. discussion   |
| 9. compare      | 9. chapter      | 9. education    |
| 10. consist     | 10. commission  | 10. contribute  |
| 11. constitute  | 11. common      | 11. coordinate  |
| 12. context     | 12. complex     | 12. ensure      |
| 13. contract    | 13. conclude    | 13. event       |
| 14. create      | 14. conduct     | 14. experience  |
| 15. define      | 15. construct   | 15. exclude     |
| 16. difference  | 16. consume     | 16. estimate    |
| 17. distribute  | 17. current     | 17. deduce      |
| 18. economy     | 18. design      | 18. demonstrate |
| 19. environment | 19. distinct    | 19. dominate    |
| 20. establish   | 20. equate      | 20. emphasis    |
| 21. estimate    | 21. evaluate    | 21. ensure      |
| 22. evident     | 22. feature     | 22. feature     |
| 23. export      | 23. impact      | 23. focus       |
| 24. factor      | 24. injure      | 24. gender      |
| 25. finance     | 25. identity    | 25. immigrate   |
| 26. formula     | 26. invest      | 26. improve     |
| 27. growth      | 27. journal     | 27. initial     |
| 28. identify    | 28. maintain    | 28. influence   |
| 29. income      | 29. network     | 29. maximise    |
| 30. increase    | 30. obtain      | 30. minor       |
| 31. individual  | 31. participate | 31. necessary   |
| 32. interpret   | 32. perceive    | 32. outcome     |
| 33. involve     | 33. positive    | 33. overall     |
| 34. issue       | 34. potential   | 34. philosophy  |
| 35. labour      | 35. previous    | 35. physical    |
| 36. legal       | 36. primary     | 36. publish     |
| 37. legislate   | 37. purchase    | 37. question    |
| 38. major       | 38. range       | 38. react       |
| 39. measure     | 39. region      | 39. register    |
| 40. occur       | 40. regulate    | 40. requirement |
| 41. percent     | 41. relevant    | 41. scheme      |
| 42. period      | 42. response    | 42. sequence    |
| 43. policy      | 43. resource    | 43. shift       |
| 44. principle   | 44. restrict    | 44. society     |
| 45. proceed     | 45. secure      | 45. specify     |
| 46. process     | 46. solution    | 46. sufficient  |
| 47. require     | 47. strategy    | 47. survey      |
| 48. suggest     | 48. source      | 48. technique   |
| 49. treatment   | 49. tradition   | 49. valid       |
| 50. variable    | 50. variation   | 50. vary        |

| 4th sublist      | 5th sublist     | 6th sublist      |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. access        | 1. ability      | 1. absence       |
| 2. adequate      | 2. advantage    | 2. accurate      |
| 3. annual        | 3. allow        | 3. assign        |
| 4. amount        | 4. aware        | 4. attach        |
| 5. approximate   | 5. although     | 5. below         |
| 6. attitude      | 6. choice       | 6. brief         |
| 7. average       | 7. conclusion   | 7. capable       |
| 8. belief        | 8. compound     | 8. channel       |
| 9. century       | 9. conflict     | 9. correspond    |
| 10. challenge    | 10. debate      | 10. discriminate |
| 11. climate      | 11. decline     | 11. dependent    |
| 12. concern      | 12. discrete    | 12. diversity    |
| 13. consumption  | 13. design      | 13. domain       |
| 14. despite      | 14. enable      | 14. enhance      |
| 15. difficult    | 15. energy      | 15. estate       |
| 16. equal        | 16. emphasis    | 16. exceed       |
| 17. error        | 17. enforce     | 17. expert       |
| 18. ethnic       | 18. equivalent  | 18. explicit     |
| 19. evaluate     | 19. evolve      | 19. force        |
| 20. history      | 20. expand      | 20. flexible     |
| 21. hypothesis   | 21. expose      | 21. furthermore  |
| 22. implement    | 22. external    | 22. ignorance    |
| 23. indeed       | 23. facilitate  | 23. incidence    |
| 24. impose       | 24. failure     | 24. inequality   |
| 25. integrate    | 25. further     | 25. integrate    |
| 26. internal     | 26. generation  | 26. instruct     |
| 27. investigate  | 27. image       | 27. intelligence |
| 28. learning     | 28. liberal     | 28. interval     |
| 29. majority     | 29. licence     | 29. motive       |
| 30. mechanism    | 30. margin      | 30. neutral      |
| 31. moreover     | 31. medical     | 31. nevertheless |
| 32. objective    | 32. modify      | 32. overseas     |
| 33. origin       | 33. monitor     | 33. participate  |
| 34. possibility  | 34. notion      | 34. previous     |
| 35. purpose      | 35. objective   | 35. presume      |
| 36. parallel     | 36. perspective | 36. poverty      |
| 37. parameter    | 37. precise     | 37. quantity     |
| 38. phase        | 38. prime       | 38. rational     |
| 39. predict      | 39. psychology  | 39. recover      |
| 40. principal    | 40. pursue      | 40. reveal       |
| 41. professional | 41. ratio       | 41. science      |
| 42. project      | 42. reject      | 42. scope        |
| 43. promote      | 43. revenue     | 43. security     |
| 44. regime       | 44. stable      | 44. subsidy      |
| 45. series       | 45. style       | 45. sufficient   |
| 46. situation    | 46. substitute  | 46. survival     |
| 47. statistic    | 47. sustain     | 47. transform    |
| 48. status       | 48. target      | 48. underlie     |
| 49. target       | 49. transit     | 49. utilise      |
| 50. theoretical  | 50. version     | 50. unique       |
| 51. typically    | 51. welfare     | 51. violence     |
| 52. undertake    | 52. urban       | 52. welfare      |

## **UNESCO World Heritage List**

### **Historic Centre of Riga**

Riga was a major centre of the Hanseatic League, deriving its prosperity in the 13th–15th centuries from the trade with central and eastern Europe. The urban fabric of its medieval centre reflects this prosperity, though most of the earliest buildings were destroyed by fire or war. Riga became an important economic centre in the 19th century, when the suburbs surrounding the medieval town were laid out, first with imposing wooden buildings in neoclassical style and then in Jugendstil. It is generally recognized that Riga has the finest collection of art nouveau buildings in Europe.

### **Outstanding Universal Value**

The Historic Centre of Riga is a living illustration of European history. Through centuries, Riga has been the centre of many historic events and a meeting point for European nations, and it has managed to preserve evidence of European influence on its historical development, borders between the West and the East, and intersection of trading and cultural routes. Riga has always been a modern city keeping up with the current trends in architecture and urban planning, and at the same time, preserving the city's integrity in the course of development.

Riga, which was founded as a port town in 1201, was one of the key centres of the Hanseatic League in Eastern Europe from the 13th to the 15th century. The urban fabric of its medieval core reflects the prosperity of those times, though most of the earliest buildings were rebuilt for actual needs or lost by fire or war. In the 17th century, Riga became the largest provincial town of Sweden. In the 19th century, it experienced rapid industrial development. It is in this period that the suburbs surrounding the medieval town were laid out, first, with imposing wooden buildings in neoclassical style, and later, when permanent stone buildings were allowed instead, in the Art Nouveau style. In the early 1900's Riga became the European city with the highest concentration of Art Nouveau architecture with around 50 Art Nouveau buildings of high architectural value in the medieval part and more than 300 in the rest of the Historic Centre. The site reflects various architectural styles, which provide valuable insight into the stages of development of Riga as a city. The Historic Centre of Riga is comprised of three different urban landscapes – the relatively well-preserved medieval core, the 19th century semi-circle of boulevards with a green belt on both sides of the City Canal, and the former suburban quarters surrounding the boulevards with dense built-up areas with a rectangular network of streets and wooden architecture of the 18th and 19th centuries. Each of these parts has its characteristic relationship of buildings and public outdoor spaces.

The Outstanding Universal Value to be preserved also resides in the spacious panorama of the Historic Centre of Riga with an expressive skyline. The medieval core of Riga is located on the right bank of the River Daugava, allowing a picturesque view on the skyline saturated with numerous church towers from the different perspectives of the left bank. Historic buildings are relatively low, with only church towers creating vertical dominance.

Riga always has had a role in the cultural, scientific, social, artistic, industrial and educational development of the region, being one of the biggest harbour cities and trade centres in the Baltic Sea Region, and thus, providing the exchange of the achievements of Western and Eastern civilizations. Riga Polytechnic, being the only higher architecture education institution until World War I in the Baltic States, promoted the dissemination of the patterns of its own architecture to Tallinn, Vilnius and other towns of the western part of Tsarist Russia.

<https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/852>

## Struve Geodetic Arc

The Struve Arc is a chain of survey triangulations stretching from Hammerfest in Norway to the Black Sea, through 10 countries and over 2,820 km. These are points of a survey, carried out between 1816 and 1855 by the astronomer Friedrich Georg Wilhelm Struve, which represented the first accurate measuring of a long segment of a meridian. This helped to establish the exact size and shape of the planet and marked an important step in the development of earth sciences and topographic mapping. It is an extraordinary example of scientific collaboration among scientists from different countries, and of collaboration between monarchs for a scientific cause. The original arc consisted of 258 main triangles with 265 main station points. The listed site includes 34 of the original station points, with different markings, i.e. a drilled hole in rock, iron cross, cairns, or built obelisks.

<https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1187>

## Natural Attractions

The sheer volume of wild nature makes Latvia one of the greenest countries in the world. Ironically one may say that half of Latvia is not covered by lush forests. The country holds one of the rarest ecosystems of the world largely untouched by civilization. It is a haven for the visitor who seeks to experience a land where nature and tradition have coexisted in harmony from time immemorial.

### Diverse environment

The pristine nature of Latvia is rich and diverse. An odd hillock decorates the rolling Latvian plains in between the sea, the lakes and countless rivers. Stately forests, broad mires, meadows, groves and gardens form the unique mosaic of the Latvian landscape. Pastoral serenity is what the Latvian countryside stands for. If you like nature, you will love Latvia. Latvia resembles a nature preserve at times interrupted by spots of highly urbanised landscape of European modernity. This is an exceptional land where woodlands, marshes, lakes and rivers have developed over the centuries at their own pace with minimal human interference.

Nowhere else in Europe will you find such a large population of the black stork and the lesser-spotted eagle. 65 thousand square kilometres of Latvia hold hundreds of wolves and lynxes, 4 thousand otters and 100 thousand beavers. Latvian seaside is almost unspoiled by resorts, restaurants or hordes of holidaymakers all over the 500 km white sand beach.

The coastal climate of western Latvia modulates into the continental climate of eastern Latvia. It is a natural crossroads for people, flora and fauna. Latvia's geographic position alongside the Baltic Sea has fostered unique conditions where northern-southern and western-eastern vegetation can be found flourishing side by side.

Of the 1304 indigenous flowering plant and fern species in Latvia, several hundred grow on or near Latvia's borders. Similar patterns can be found in the animal kingdom. As a result, almost anywhere you look you will find plant and animal species characteristic of various geographic regions growing in one place. In Latvian forests you can find the typically "western" cross-leaved heath, as well as the "eastern" broad-leaved canna, the "northern" flying squirrel and the "southern" edible or fat dormouse.

### Forests

Latvian forests are a mix of northern coniferous and southern deciduous trees. One may discover a patch of pines next to a birch tree forest and a diverse spectrum of other species throughout. Nearly a quarter of local forests grow on wetlands because of the unique climate and terrain. Wetland forests ensure high biological diversity. Many plant and animal species survive only in constant habitats provided by the Latvian nature.

Several of Latvia's forests meet the criteria for a natural forest. They also afford a rich supply of berries, wild strawberries, blueberries, raspberries and loganberries. The berry-picking season lasts from late June until late September. It is also the time for gathering mushrooms. The most popular mushrooms are the edible boletus, orange cap boletus, chanterelles and

rusulla. Apart from clearly marked private lands, the wealth of Latvia's forests, berries, mushrooms and hazelnuts is accessible to anyone.

### **Seaside**

Seaside along the Baltic Sea is an important part of the Latvian landscape. Sand dunes of up to 36 metres, sandy beaches, river estuaries, marshes and lakes form a continuous ecosystem. This zone is still home to picturesque fishing villages that appear to have stepped out of a page in history. These villages were originally settled by the Livs, an ancient Finno-Ugric tribe that lived along the Baltic coast. Coastal fishing traditions are an essential part of Latvian culture. A fishing expedition with a local fisherman, including savouring of the catch, can be an unforgettable experience. The fragrance of smoked fish is the unmistakable calling card of a coastal fishing village. The small harbours are still thriving and await yachtsmen. It is possible to traverse nearly half of Latvia by sailing from harbour to harbour.

### **Mires and marshes**

5% of Latvia's territory is covered by open marshes. Half of them are largely undisturbed by human activity. The mires host more than 20 protected plant species. At least 15 species of birds nest in mires and marshlands, including the crane, golden plover, black grouse, whimbrel, merlin and peregrine. During periods of bird migration, the mires are important resting-places for cranes and geese. There are 10 protected insect species and a rare species of snail. Mires and marshes are also highly valued by berry pickers for the wide range of berries that grow there, including cranberries, cloudberries, cowberries and bilberries. Teiči State Reserve is the largest protected mire in the Baltic, covering almost 200 square kilometres. A raised bog covers the larger part of the territory, but there are also 19 lakes, bog pools, mineral soil islands, fens, swamps, and natural meadows. The most intensive peat creation process in Latvia can be observed here. It also has the largest concentration of pre-migratory cranes in Latvia.

### **Lakes and Rivers**

Latvia has over 12500 rivers, as well as 2256 lakes that are bigger than a square kilometre. Latgale in the East of Latvia is "the Land of the Blue Lakes", having most of them. Most inland waters are well suited for swimming and fishing. Although some of Latvia's rivers have had their courses straightened, most rivers retain their natural contours. As a result, their banks are home to such now rare European wildlife as otter, beaver and common kingfisher. Latvia is one of the few places in the Baltic Sea region where natural salmon spawning areas still remain. There are plenty of rivers suitable for canoeing and rafting.

Gauja National Park encompasses the longest river in Latvia of the same name. The old river valley has many steep banks and ravines, streams, sandstone cliffs and caves.

The National Park includes natural territories relatively untouched by man, as well as historic rural landscapes and important ancient monuments. The park offers walking trails, observation points, rest areas, well-established camping facilities, car parks, cafes, various types of tourist cabins, information centres and the guide services.

### **Protected Nature Areas**

The first laws and regulations concerning the use of forests were passed as early as the 16th century. Baltic coastal dunes were reforested in the 19th century to prevent their expansion inland. The first protected area in Latvia was designated in Kurzeme in 1913 – the Moricsala, an island in the Usma Lake. 10% of the Latvian territory is within a protected nature area.

This includes 4 state reserves, 3 national parks, 22 nature parks, 211 nature reserves, 6 protected landscape areas, and 1 biosphere reserve. The protected areas hold centuries old pine tree forests, black alder mires, linden, oak and ash forests and forests on ravines and slopes which are home to rare plants and animals. The species include black storks, eagles, lady's slippers, many rare lichens, mosses, insects and snails. Together, these places make up Latvia's natural heritage and have a lot to offer to the keen ecotourists. We can still hear a frog choir on summer nights, spot a hedgehog in our garden, hear the call of the corncrake, or find the nest of a white stork atop a post, old chimney, or broken tree. All of these attest to the quality of the environment in Latvia. <http://www.latvia.eu/natural-attractions#node-3552>