

14.8.1978

Koulu

KIELIKOKEEN MITTAUSOMINAISUUKSIEN PARANTAMISESTA

1: Kielikokeen mittausominaisuuksien parantamisesta osio- ja testi-analyysin avulla

Osiioanalyysin (esim. OSANA) ja osioparametrien (esim. LOGIST), mahdollisesti myös varianssikomponenttianalyysin tulosten käyttö täysin hylätävien osioiden karsimisessa sekä kokeen laatijoiden kouluttamiseksi ja yleensä "koekulttuurin" kehittämiseksi.

Ks. liitteet

2. Eri vuosien ja mahdollisten erilajisten kurssien kokeiden vertailu ja vertailukelpoisuuden säilyttäminen (verrantaminen)

Vaihtoehto 1.

Tavoite: Verrata ja tehdä vertailukelpoisiksi eri vuosien kokeet käyttämällä suppeata "mittatikkukoetta", kalibrointikoetta eli ankkurikoetta.

Koe: Yhden tunnin kokeena esim. noin 30 rakenneosiota ja noin 20 tekstin ymmärtämistä mittaavaa osiota (3 tekstiä á 200 sanaa ja 5 kysymystä).

Kahden tunnin kokeeseen voisi lisäksi harkita otettavaksi pitkälle strukturoituja pienimuotoisia kirjallisen tuottamisen tehtäviä ja myös puheen ymmärtämisen osioita. Kokeesta olisi oltava ehkä 4 versiota kokeen "kuluminen" estämiseksi. Näistä voisi hankkia ennen varsinaista käyttöä myös normitiedot noin parillakymmenellä opetusryhmällä.

Kokeen suoritus: Tammi-helmikuulla 5 - 10 opetusryhmälle (200-400 oppilasta) joiden valinta on vapaa eli kyseessä näyte (ei otos).

Verrantaminen: Vertailemalla oppilasnäytteen pistemääriä ankkurikokeessa ja myöhemmässä ylioppilaskokeessa voitaisiin seurata ylioppilaskokeen vaikeustason muutoksia ja niihin olisi siten mahdollista reagoida tarkoituksenmukaiseksi katsotulla tavalla (tiukentamalla tai väljentämällä arvostelua). Tekniset mahdollisuudet ovat olemassa tällaiseen menettelyyn.

Vaihtoehto 2.

Muutoin kuten edellä, mutta ankkurikoe laadittaisiin siten, että se kattaa mahdollisimman monipuolisesti ylioppilastutkinnoissa esille tulevat asiat ja tehtävätyypit. Tämä edellyttäisi sellaisen työn laajentamista, mitä YTL on tehnyt rakennekokeista, myös tekstin ymmärtämisen, puheen ymmärtämisen ja kirjoittamisen, mahdollisestikin myös puhumisen alueille. Kun ankkurikoe nyt kattaisi ylioppilaskokeen eri alueet edellistä vaihtoehtoa paremmin, sen avulla olisi mahdollista saada myös tarkempaa tietoa kokeen eri osa-alueiden m-utoksista, sekä kokeen vaikeustason muutoksista että oppilaiden tietojen muutoksista.

Vaihtoehto 3.

Tavoite: Seuratas oppimistulosten tason muutoksia yhtäältä yo-kokeen arvosanojen jakauman määrittämiseksi siten, että eri vuosien arvosanat vastaisivat toisiaan ja toisaalta palautteena ops:n ja opetusjärjestelyjen kehittämiseksi.

Koe: Vaihtoehtoon 2 työn pohjalta laaditaan useita (ehkä 10) versiota kuttakin osakoetta niin, että ne kattavat kyseeseen tulevat asiat ja tehtävätyypit kattavallaan.

Kokeen suoritus: Valitaan edustava otos opetusryhmiä (ehkä noin 20). Kussakin esitetään kaikkia versioita, jolloin eri oppilaat saavat eri kokeet. Joukkokokeena vaikeasti toteuttavia kokeita voidaan esittää myös satunnaisesti valitulle oppilasotokselle, jolloin luultavasti jo 30-50 oppilasta riittäisi keskiarvojen estimointiin.

Tulosten käsittely: Yhdistelemällä eri koeversioiden tulokset olisi mahdollista saada selville eri osakokeiden, jopa niiden osa-alueiden keskimääräinen suoritustaso. Mikäli se poikkeaisi edellisvuotisista, voitaisiin haluttaessa tehdä vastaava tarkistus yo-kokeen arvosanoihin. Tarvittavat menetelmät tällaista osio-oppilasotantaa tai matriisiotantaa varten ovat olemassa.

O S I O A N A L Y S I

77-08-19

YT KEVAT -76 ENGLANTI VARSIN KOKELAAT PAKOLL TEKSTI

6 = kielikokeen arvosana
7 = Puheen ymm. pistem
8 = Tekstin ymm. -u -
9 = Kirjoittelun -u -
131 = 8 = Tekstin ymm. pistem.

KRITEERIMUUTTUJA	:	TESTIPISTEMAARA	:	6	7	8	9	131
ULKOPUOLISET KRITEERIT	:		:					
RYHMITTELIJA	:	TESTIPISTEMAARA	:	13.0	16.0	18.0	21.0	23.0
RYHMIEN YLARAajat	:		:					
KORRELAATIOI	:	PISTEBISERIAALISIA	:					
EROTTELEVAN OSION ALARAJA	:		:	.01				
YRITETTYYJEN OSIOIDEN VAHIMMAISMAARA	:		:	1				
MERKITSLVYYSTASO	:		:	.05				
OSIOIDEN LUKUMAARA	:		:	30				

OSIOT :	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130
AVAIN :	2	1	1	3	4	4	3	4	1	1
	4	2	3	1	4	2	2	4	3	1
	4	2	1	3	4	3	1	3	2	1

Ratkaisu-
prosentti

Osio-testi-
korkeus-
taso

Sama
korjattu

OSIO 102 34.70 .06 (-.04)

Vastaus vaihtoelut

Osion
sivut-
tangent

	1	2	3	4	
	%	%	%	%	
17246	44.12	51	156	41	377
8433	32.13	114	128	50	255
15535	40.9	225	223	51	440
8631	24.9	3512	135	48	282
7222	47.14	4614	105	50	330
12339	26.8	4916	118	37	316
RYHMA 6					
RYHMA 5					
RYHMA 4					
RYHMA 3					
RYHMA 2					
RYHMA 1					
YHTEENSA	694	213	168	925	0
PROSENTIT	34.7	10.6	8.4	46.2	.0
VE:N KORR	.06	.02	-.18	.03	.00
K-ARVO	19.1	19.0	15.8	18.9	.0
T-ARVO	.0	-2.2	5.5	-3.1	.0
R(O-V)	.00	-.07	.17	-.08	.00

Huomautus, että
vastauselut ei ole
koko koe

OSION VARIANSSI P(1-P) = .22
OSION RELIABILII-INDEKSI = .02

OSION KORRELAATIOT KRITTEEREIHIN:

6
koko koe
.11 .05 .18 .06 .18
7
TY
.05 .18 .06 .18
8
Kys
.06 .18
9
TY
.06 .18
131

OSIOTA YRITTANEITA 2000 (100.00)
YRITTANEIDEN RATK.FROS. P = 34.0
JA OSIO/TESTI-KORREL. R = .00

YF KEVAT -76 ENGLANTI VARSIN KOKELAAT PARALL TEKSTI

OSIU 103 66.05 .40 (.31)

	1	2	3	4
RYHMA 6	331	0	22	24
RYHMA 5	213	4	12	26
RYHMA 4	327	5	49	59
RYHMA 3	176	10	43	52
RYHMA 2	182	18	54	76
RYHMA 1	104	25	126	61

YHTEENSA	1333	62	306	298	1
PROSENTIT	66.6	3.1	15.3	14.9	.0
VE:IN KORR	.40	-.16	-.30	-.14	-.00

K-ARVO	20.2	14.2	15.1	17.1	18.0
T-ARVO	.0	6.4	13.8	7.1	.3
R(O-V)	.00	.22	.32	.18	.01

OSION VARIANSSI P(1-P) = .222
 OSION RELIABILIT.INDEKSI = .187

OSION KORNELAATIOIT KRITTEEREIHIN:
 6 7 8 9 131
 .26 .17 .52 .22 .32

OSIOTA YRITTANEITA 2000 (100.0%)
 YRITTANEIDEN KATK.FROS. P = 66.6
 JA OSIO/TESTI-KORREL. R = .40

OSIOVASTAUSTEN TUNNUSLUKUJA

	KESKIARVO	HAJONTA	KA PROSENTTEINA OSIOISTA	HAJONTA PROS. OSIOISTA
YRITETTYJA OSIOITA	30.00	.02	100.00	.07
- OIKEIN RATKAISTUJA = TESTIPISTEMAARA	18.74	5.03	62.46	16.77
- VÄÄRIIN RATKAISTUJA OSIOITA	11.26	5.03	37.54	16.77
- SIVUUTETTUJA OSIOITA	.00	.02	.00	.07
YRITTÄMÄTTÄ JÄTEITYJÄ OSIOITA	.00	.00	.00	.00

OIKEAN VAIHTOEHDON SIJOITTUMINEN ERI VAIHTOEHDOLLE

OIKEA VAIHTOEHTO OLI	1	9 OSIOSSA (30.0 %)
OIKEA VAIHTOEHTO OLI	2	7 OSIOSSA (23.3 %)
OIKEA VAIHTOEHTO OLI	3	7 OSIOSSA (23.3 %)
OIKEA VAIHTOEHTO OLI	4	7 OSIOSSA (23.3 %)

KHIIN NELIÖ-TESTI JAKAUMAN POIKKEAMALLE SUORAKULMAISISTA (TASAISESTA) JAKAUMASTA
 = .40 ,VAPPAUSASTEITA 3, P = .94

VIHJEITÄ KORJATTAVISTA JA KARSITTAVISTA OSIOISTA

SEURAAVASSA ON VALITTU JOUKKO OSIOITA, JOITA OLISI SYYTÄ TARKISTA ENKÄN NIIDEN KAYTTÖÄ. OSIGANALYYSIN TULOSIIN OVAT VOINEET VAIKUTTAA MONET ERI TEKIJÄT:

- VAARANA PIDETTY VAIHTOEHTO SAATTAAKIN OLLA OIKEA TAI SISÄLTÄÄ KUITENKIN PUOLITTOJUIDEN TAI KOMMAN VIKÄ EI OLE VAIHTOEHDOS, VÄÄN HENKILÖILLÄ ON VAARAA TIE TOA TAI VAARIA KASITYKSIA MITATUISTA ASIOISTA
- PIISTEITYSÄVIN ON VÄÄRÄ
- OSIO ON MUOTOILTU HARHAANJOHTAVASTI

SEURAAVIA OSIOIDEN USALTA ULISIKIN TARKASTELTAVA ALAKIN KAIKKIA NAITA MÄHDOLLISUUKSIA, ENNENKUIN PÄÄTÄTÄÄN, KARSITAANKO OSIO, KORJATAANKO SIITA VAI UTETAANKO SE MUKAAN SELLAISENAAN.

A-OSIOT: OSIOT, JOTKA EIVAT EROTTLE JA JOISSA ON VAHINTAAN YKSI EPAIYYTTAVA VÄÄRÄ VAIHTOEHTO ELI SELLAINE JOKA ON HOKUTELLUT HUOKATTAVASSA MAARIN PAHAI TEN MENESTYNETTA (K(O-V) NEGATIIVINEN, T-ARVO TILAS TOLLISESTI MERKITSEVA 5% TASCLLA JA VAIHTOEHTOA VALINNU VAIHINTAAN 5% KAIKISTA HENKILÖISTA)

B-OSIOT : EIVAT EROTTLE, MUTTA VAIHTOEHDOT NAYTTAVAT KELVOLLISILTA

C-OSIOT : VAHINTAAN YKSI EPAIYYTTAVA VÄÄRÄ VAIHTOEHTO, MUTTA SILTI ERKOTTELEVAT

1 OSIOTA :
102

JOS TESTISTA POISTETTAISIIN EM. RYHMIEN OSIOITA, JALIELLE JAAVIAEN OSIOIDEN MUODOSTAMIAEN TESTIEN TUNNUSLUVUT OLISIVAT LIKIMAIN SEURAAVANLAISIA :

TESTISTA POISTETTU	KESKIAKVO	HAJONTA	ALFA	OSIOITA	K/O	M/O
A - OSIOT	18.738	5.032	.784	30	.625	.168
A - JA B - OSIOT	18.738	5.032	.784	30	.625	.168
A - E - JA C - OSIOT	18.391	5.004	.791	29	.634	.173
EI YHTAAN OSIOITA	18.738	5.032	.784	30	.625	.168

ANALYSOITUJEN OSIOIDEN ALFA-RELIABILITEETTIKERROIN = .784. JOS TESTIA (JA SUKITUUSAIKAA) MUUTETTAISIIN VAHENTAMALLA TAI LISAAMALLA OSIOITA, ALFA MUUTTUISI SPEARMAN-BROWNIN KAÄVAN AVULLA ARVIOIDEN SEURAAVASTI,

OSIOITA (7) KPL, ALFA = .476
OSIOITA (15) KPL, ALFA = .645
OSIOITA (45) KPL, ALFA = .845
OSIOITA (60) KPL, ALFA = .879
OSIOITA (120) KPL, ALFA = .936

PISTEMÄÄRÄN 13 VOI TASTA TESTIESTA SAADA PUHTAASTI ARVAAMALLA HARVEYMIN KJIN YHDESSÄ TAPAUKSESSA SAJASTA. TATA PISTEMÄÄRÄÄ VOISI TARVITTAESSA PITÄÄ PIENIMPÄNÄ HYVÄKSYTTÄVÄNÄ PISTEMÄÄRÄNÄ.

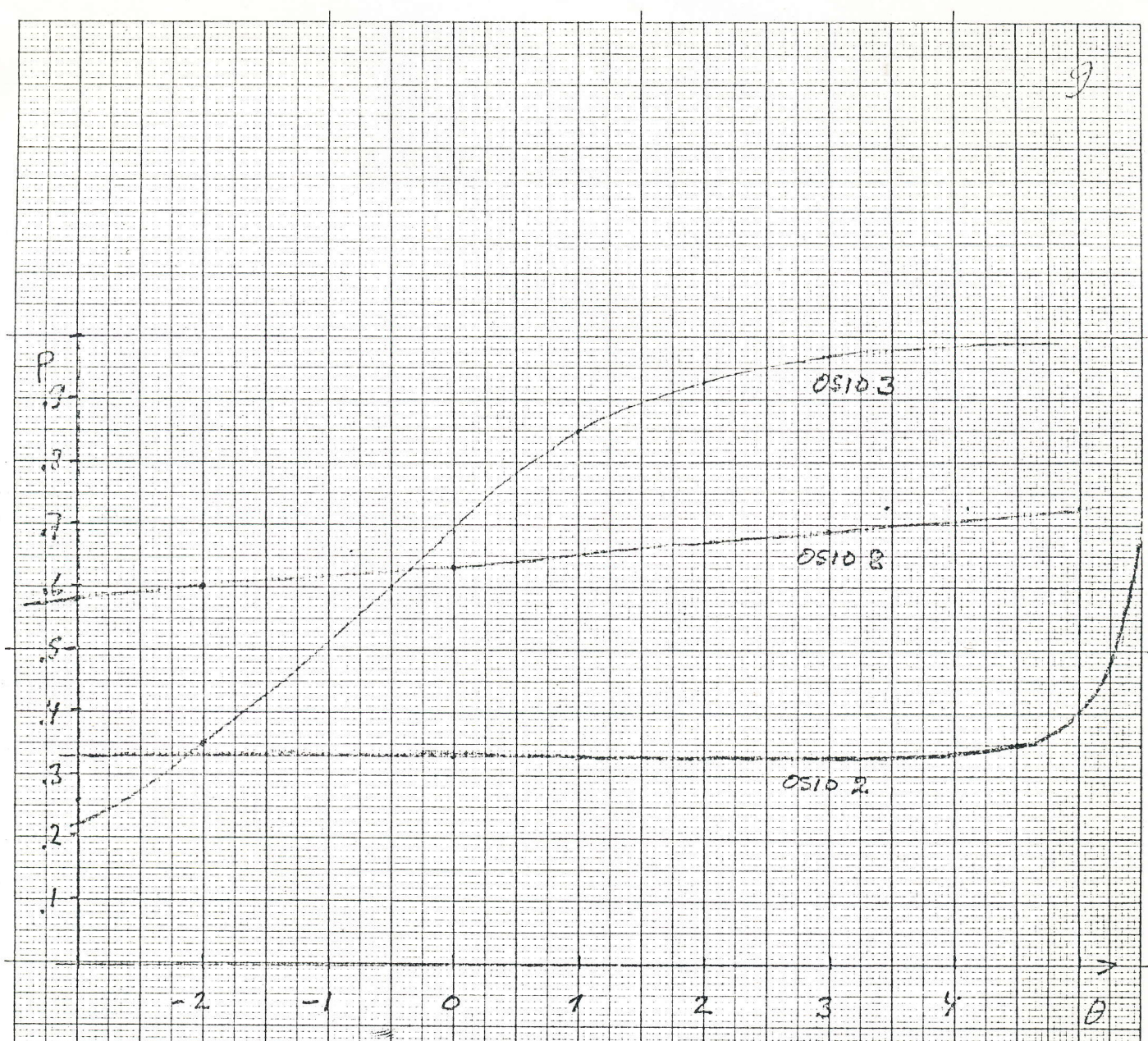
JOS TESTIN PERUSTEELLA ANNETAAN ARVOSANOJA, VOISI ARVOSANALUOKAT VALITA NIIN LEVEIKSI, ETTÄ TIETTYYN ARVOSANALUOKKAAN TULEVAN HENKILÖN TODELLINEN ARVOSANA POIKKEAISI ANNETUSTA TODENNAKOISESTI VAIN YHDELLÄ SUUNTAAN TAI TOISEEN, LUOKKAVALIKSI VOITTAISIIN VALITA 1.90 * MITTAUSVIRHE = 4.
TALLAISEN EHDON TÄYTTÄVÄÄ EM. ARVAUSRAJAN YLÄPUOLELLA OLEVIA ARVOSANAJOKKIA SYNTYISI TALLOIN SEURAAVASTI :

13 - 16
17 - 21
22 - 25
26 - 30

"XGT

NAME: JY09074001F * FENGL
UNIT: FASSTRAND

AVD: 9074001FR KCNTTINE190877
TPNLB: 1, 66, 2001, 0, 1
VNAME: 6- 9, 101- 131, 201- 231
LJK: 2001, 67, 1
TITLE: N ENLANNIN KIELI
END OF FILE HEADER



Eräiden asioiden ominaiskertoja (3-param. malli)

Kevään 1976 varsinaisten kokeiden, pakollisen englannin kielen tekstin ymmärtämisen koe

OS10	A	B	C	σ_{pbis}	P
2	2.00	5.50	.33	.06	.35
3	.57	-0.49	.20	.40	.17
8	.06	-1.25	.20	.17	.63



Eräitä tuloksia vuoden 1976 kevään pakollisten kokeiden osioanalyysistä (mukana vain varsinaiset kokelaat)

	Englanti		Saksa	
	teksti	puhe	teksti	puhe
keskimäär. vaik eustaso	.62	.62	.65	.70
osio-testi- korrel keskiarvo	.37	.41	.33	.35
reliabiliteetti	.78	.83	.72	.74
ei-erottelevia osioita	3 kpl	1 kpl	1 kpl	0 kpl
huomautuksia osioista no.	2 (8,12)	-- (20)	12	-- (22)

YLIOPILASTUTKINTOLAUTAKUNTA
STUDENTEXAMENSAMÄNDEN

PAKOLLINEN KOE
OBLIGATORISKT PROV

26. 3. 1976

ENGLISH

READING COMPREHENSION ESSAY TITLES

What is the problem of Everest? What were the weapons with which the mountain had so long succeeded in holding at bay so many resolute men? By last autumn, when we were preparing to tackle it, the nature of the undertaking had already been largely exposed; indeed, in a sense the problem was almost solved, with only the last 1,000 feet unclimbed. It was romantic to suppose that some spell had been cast over the final defences, that a barrier had been reached at about 28,000 feet beyond which even the most experienced climbers could not pass. It might appear that the problem was confined to the breaking of this spell, the forcing of this invisible obstacle, a point in space comparable with the barrier of sound. Although perhaps true in a physiological sense, to follow this line of thought would be to give a totally false impression, just as it would be untrue to say that, with the climbing of the mountain in 1953, there was no further problem for future aspirants to reach the top. Others had gone before us to approximately the same height on opposite sides of the final peak, but they had not been turned back by any physical obstacle beyond their technical skill to surmount. The terrain was passable: in descriptive mountaineering jargon, "it would go". Some among this select band maintain that they could have gone farther but for lack of time. I will return to this point later; it is enough to say for the moment that they had been defeated by the cumulative effects of altitude, effects which had been telling both on them and on their supporting comrades from a much earlier stage. There are three factors of awe-inspiring magnitude facing those who seek adventure among the highest peaks. They are this matter of vertical scale, the climatic conditions and the climbing difficulties. Let us look at altitude first.

The rarefied air surrounding the upper part of Everest, or any other of the big peaks, obviously makes movement, even over easy ground, much more difficult. Lack of oxygen also slows down and blurs the mental processes. Beyond a certain point life itself is no longer possible. On the other hand, it is now sufficiently proved that the ill-effects of altitude on the climber may at least be delayed by a careful regimen of what we call acclimatization, a gradual getting used to increasing height over a certain period of time. Individual

performances on a mountain naturally vary, but it may be said that those among us who are best adapted to climb high mountains, provided they follow this policy of gradualness, can reach an altitude of at least 21,000 feet and remain there without serious detriment to their physical condition — at any rate long enough to make a supreme final effort to reach a higher point, provided it is not too far above. Trouble begins above that height, which is one main reason why the really high peaks — those of 26,000 feet and over — are in a different category of difficulty from any lesser ones. The policy of gradualness breaks down, for the muscle tissues begin to deteriorate fairly rapidly and the climber's resistance to cold, his fortitude in the face of wind and weather, are weakened. He tends to lose the promptings of appetite and thirst and he is denied the relaxation of normal sleep. In fact, from about 21,000 feet onwards, he really needs greatly to speed up the rate of his progress and employ "rush" tactics. But this he cannot do. On the contrary, he is increasingly handicapped by the height as he climbs and his progress becomes painfully slow; the mental effort, like the physical, is infinitely greater. If this is true of easy ground, it is the more so when difficulties arise, even minor ones which would not discourage a moderate performer at a lower height. A slight change in the slope may be a straw which will break the camel's back. Considering that Everest is over 29,000 feet and that some 8,000 feet have to be climbed above this established level of successful acclimatization, one aspect of our problem, which also played an important part in defeating former expeditions, becomes clear. It would be very desirable, in order to minimize the factor of physical deterioration, to climb those 8,000 feet in a day, or at most two: but this is clearly quite out of the question. For so slowly does the climber move by his own unaided efforts, that four or five days would be required to get up, quite apart from the subsequent descent, and by about the fourth day at the latest, he would already be so weakened, mentally as well as physically, that he would be unlikely to have the strength or the determination for the last lap — just when he needs it most. This is what had happened before at about the 28,000-foot level.

But the problem is much more complex than this. These days above

COMPOSITION SUBJECTS

Write a composition of about 150—200 words (please do not make it much longer) on ONE of the following

1. In the Listening Comprehension Test you heard someone talking about English text-books. What is your opinion of the text-book(s) you have had for English? What was good about it/them and what was bad? Would you like to see any changes in the way text-books are written? If so, what? Call this MY ENGLISH TEXT-BOOK(S).
2. THE GENERATION GAP (Sukupolvien välinen kulu/Generationsklyftan)
3. Give complete instructions to your English-speaking visitor on how to do ONE of the following:
HOW TO MAKE MEAT-BALLS (or some other Finnish food or drink)
HOW TO HAVE A SAUNA

Call this by one of the titles above.

4. You have heard of a job in Tanzania (EITHER teaching in a school in the country OR working in a medical clinic OR working in one of the social services). You do not know anything else about it, so you must write and ask for further details. The things you want to know might concern e.g. duties, hours, salary, climate, clothing, language, etc. Give a brief account of your qualifications for the job as well. Call this A JOB IN TANZANIA.

15. Taking into consideration what is said in the previous paragraph, which of the following is the closest to "The policy of gradualness breaks down" (lines 45—46)?

- A Little by little the climber is broken down.
- B After a time the climb becomes more difficult.
- C Gradually the desire to climb fades.
- D It is no longer possible to get used to the climb by degrees.

16. What can happen to a climber at a great height?

- A He easily loses his way.
- B He no longer feels hungry.
- C He becomes extremely thirsty.
- D He can no longer move.

(Lines 50—58)

17. What would it be good if the climber could do?

- A Take a rest before going up the last part.
- B Go up the last part very fast.
- C Climb the last part very gradually.
- D Wait for the right weather conditions.

18. Instead of "discourage a moderate performer" (line 56) you could write:

- A Prevent one from doing well.
- B Stop a less good climber.
- C Be a very great difficulty.
- D Hold back someone determined.

19. What little thing may be the final hindrance?

- A A little problem about the equipment.
- B An unimportant change in the weather.
- C A small alteration in the steepness of the climb.
- D A minor alteration in the plan.

(Lines 1—6)

1. "Had already been largely exposed" (line 4) means:

- A There had been many pictures of it.
- B It had mostly been revealed.
- C It had become easier than was thought.
- D There had been a big exhibition.

(Lines 6—9)

2. What is the writer's attitude to the problem of Everest?

- A He did not believe the mountain had some magic about it.
- B He felt there was some romance about Everest.
- C He did not think people realized there was a barrier.
- D He felt there was some spell that prevented people from climbing the mountain

(Lines 9—18)

3. What, in the author's opinion, would give a completely wrong idea?

- A To think that the only problem was that of breaking through an unseen barrier.
- B To believe that there were many more problems than there seemed at first.
- C To think that there was some kind of physiological obstacle.
- D To compare climbing Everest to breaking through the sound barrier.

4. What had people who had climbed the mountain to about 28,000 feet found?

- A They had not the equipment to go further.
- B The mountain could only be climbed by approaching it from the side.
- C There was no physical problem which could not be overcome.
- D The final climb was beyond their technical skill.

(Lines 18—24)

5. What does "It would go" mean to a mountaineer?

- A The plan would work.
- B It was not going to be hard.
- C The team could start.
- D It was possible to climb.

6. Why, in the opinion of the author, had previous climbers not reached the top?

- A Because they had not had enough time.
- B Because they had not been properly supported by the others.
- C Because of not being properly prepared early on.
- D Because of problems connected with height.

(Lines 23—24)

7. "Which had been telling on them and their supporters" means:

- A Which they and their supporters had been informed about.
- B Which they had been discussing with their supporters.
- C Which had been affecting them and their supporters.
- D Which had been ignored by both them and their supporters.

(Line 25)

8. Which of these is closest to "of awe-inspiring magnitude"?

- A Which are completely terrifying.
- B Which are a most wonderful sight.
- C Which are a great inspiration.
- D Which are a fearful size.

(Lines 29—36)

9. What does it say here happens to a man at the top of a high mountain?

- A He doesn't think clearly.
- B He breathes much more slowly.
- C He finds it impossible to move.
- D His heart beats are faster.

10. What does one now know it is possible to do?

- A To slow down the bad effects that height has on people.
- B To prevent people from suffering from the height at all.
- C To stop people dying at high altitudes.
- D To make careful checks on the climate all the time.

(Lines 36—42)

11. "Individual performances on a mountain naturally vary" (lines 36—37) means:

- A Of course there are different theories about climbing mountains.
- B It is natural for people to use different methods when climbing mountains.
- C Of course the climbing conditions on a mountain may change.
- D Naturally some people succeed better than others at climbing mountains.

12. What must a good climber do to reach 21,000 feet?

- A Adapt himself to the climate.
- B Train himself to get accustomed to height.
- C Be careful to take enough equipment with him.
- D Work out every step very carefully.

13. "Without serious detriment" (line 40) means:

- A With no bad effects.
- B Without very much difficulty.
- C Without coming to much harm.
- D With no special equipment.

(Lines 43—50)

14. At what height does the climb start presenting problems?

- A After 21,000 feet.
- B At 26,000 feet.
- C After 26,000 feet.
- D At 28,000 feet.

heavy snow on the higher flanks of the mountain barrier. Some climbing may be done during this period, but the difficulty of climbing all high peaks, particularly in the south-east Himalaya, is greatly increased by the handicaps and dangers of the deep new snow. The chance to get up Everest is probably limited to the gap, or lull, between the departure of the one wind and the onset of the other: these lulls may occur in May and early October, that is, just before the monsoon sets in, and when it dies away.

(Adapted from John Hunt: *The Ascent of Everest*)

(Lines 58—71)

20. Why would it be good to climb the last 8,000 feet in a day?
- A So as to be in as good condition as possible.
 - B So that the weather would not get worse.
 - C So as to move as fast as possible.
 - D So as to get used to the height quickly.
21. What had previously occurred at about 28,000 feet?
- A The climbers had tried to go up too fast.
 - B The climbers had been defeated by the weather conditions.
 - C The climbers' supplies had given out.
 - D The climbers were too weak to continue.

(Lines 72—89)

22. What is "a modicum of comfort" (lines 76—77)?

- A As much comfort as possible.
- B A small amount of comfort.
- C A comfortable camp.
- D Comfort for all.

23. What is said about those who are to do the final climb?

- A They must save their strength by not carrying anything.
- B They should be given as much of the food as possible.
- C Other people should carry them part of the way.
- D The equipment should be carried up ahead of them.

24. What is said about the way the equipment is taken up?

- A The people carrying it have to rest frequently.
- B The loads are pulled up on a rope.
- C It is not all taken up at once.
- D It often does not arrive in time.

25. "This period in turn is likely to be protracted" (lines 84—85) means:

- A The men probably take it in turns to do this.
- B The amount carried is likely to be small.
- C This will probably be a very hard job.
- D The time taken for this is also probably long.

(Lines 90—104)

26. What is one of the things bad weather does?

- A It can make it hard to see the ground.
- B It may make it quite impossible to continue.
- C It makes it much harder to climb difficult places.
- D It makes even easy places difficult.

27. What is said about good climbing weather for Everest?

- A It very seldom occurs.
- B It may take years before there is a good period.
- C There may be several good periods in one year and then none the next.
- D It has to be carefully studied for many years before starting a climb.

28. Can one climb a big mountain in the Himalayas between November and March?

- A No, one can't.
- B Only if the wind is from the west.
- C Perhaps, if the climb is very sheltered and easy.
- D Yes, if one goes by a direct path.

(Lines 105—116)

29. Why is it difficult to climb the Himalayas in early summer?

- A Because of the cold.
- B Because new snow has fallen.
- C Because of the north-west wind.
- D Because the warm wind melts the snow.

30. When is likely to be the only time one can climb Everest?

- A In the short time between the periods when the north-west and the south-east winds blow.
- B Between the months of May and October.
- C During the time when the monsoon is blowing.
- D Between the snows and the rain.

21,000 feet involve the establishment of a number of high camps, and these in turn represent tents, sleeping-bags, mattresses, food, cooking equipment and fuel, as well as climbing gear. All this must be carried up, and because of the need to provide even a modicum of comfort and — more important — protection against the cold, some of this baggage is inevitably fairly heavy. The loads would be far beyond the capacity of those destined to climb to the top, who should be spared as much as possible for their mission; they must be carried up by others in a supporting rôle. Moreover, in order to keep the size and stocks of these high camps to a minimum, the baggage parties must be staggered in time: the loads must be shifted upwards over a period of days. This period in turn is likely to be protracted because the amount any man can carry at high altitude is so small.

And in the final stages particularly, the saving of time is vital, not only because of physical deterioration but also because of another factor, the most important of all — weather.

On all but the smallest mountains, or those on which no serious difficulties are met, the weather obviously plays a big part in mountaineering plans. It imposes a serious handicap on the climber's ability to negotiate difficult ground; it slows his progress and exposes him to cold and wind. He may lose his way and stray on to even more difficult territory, and he may become benighted. The periods when weather conditions may be fair enough to permit a serious attempt on the summit of Everest are not only brief and few in any one year; they appear to be rare as assessed over a number of years. Throughout the winter, from November to March, a fierce gale blows fairly constantly from the north-west. During the winter this great westerly wind rules supreme in these high and lonely places. It is scarcely possible to climb a major Himalayan peak at this season, unless it be by some quite exceptionally protected and straightforward route.

In the early summer — it may be late May or the beginning of June — depending on the position of the mountain along the range — a countering element comes up from the south-east in the form of the monsoon. This warm, damp wind from the Bay of Bengal deposits