

Kategória 1C – Olympiáda v anglickom jazyku – Celoštátne kolo 2010/2011

A N S W E R K E Y

ALL ANSWERS ARE 1 POINT EACH UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.

GRAMMAR – 15pts

1. Do/ Would you mind sharing with Mary?
2. If I were you, I would read it again.
3. Do you think you could explain that? / Do you mind explaining what that means? / Do you think you could explain what that means?
4. I don't think you should touch that. / Don't touch that.
5. How about playing volleyball for a change?

.5pt each

6. unrecognizable/unrecognisable
7. ceaseless
8. withdraw
9. succession

.5pt each

10. to
11. which/that
12. at
13. had
14. into
15. with
16. will
17. did
18. out
19. later
20. when
21. by
22. was
23. it
24. in
25. were

VOCABULARY – 10pts

.5pt each

1. head for
2. come across
3. run through
4. get at
5. run into
6. get over

.5pt each

7. C
8. D
9. F
10. B
11. A
12. E

1pt each

13. F
14. A
15. B
16. D

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A N S W E R K E Y (continued)

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VOCABULARY – Progressive test (1pt for every 2 correctly spelled answers)

Possible answers:

(arrest) warrant	burglary	forgery	loot	robber
arson	carjacker	forgery	manslaughter	smuggler
assault	carjacking	fraud	mugger	smuggling
blackmail	crook	homicide	mugging	swindler
blackmailer	detective	human trafficking	murder	theft
bribery	drug runner	investigation	murderer	thief
a bribe	drug running	kidnapper	rape	trafficker
burglar	espionage	kidnapping	rapist	victim

READING COMPREHENSION – 10pts

1. A
2. C
3. A
4. A
5. B
6. C
7. I'll/I will be 15/fifteen minutes late. See you at the bar.
8. Great! I'll/I will call you tonight.

.5pt each

9. c
10. d
11. a
12. a

LISTENING COMPREHENSION – 5pts

.5pt each

1. F
2. T
3. F
4. T
5. T
6. F
7. 8. maintaining, defending [*in any order*]
9. 10. screenager, splod(y) [*in any order*]

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LISTENING TAPESCRIPT (to be heard once)

Hello and welcome to Trend UK, your shortcut to popular culture from the British Council. In the next few minutes we're going to be talking about new words and phrases.

New words enter the English language all the time, in fact English has always been in a state of evolution and in recent years more and more words and phrases have entered the language, partly due to the increased willingness of lexicographers to include them in the dictionaries. But where do all these words come from? Our reporter Mark has been finding out.

If you want to know what words like screenager and splod mean the man to ask is John Simpson, chief editor of the Oxford English Dictionary. John what's your favourite new word at the moment?

Really I don't have favourite words, but let's say that one of my favourite new words is *screenager*, which is a young person or a teenager who spends a lot of time in front of the computer.

Any other favourites John?

Some of those rather unpleasant words like *splod*, somebody who is mostly inept, a splody person, but as I said I don't really have favourite words because all words as far as I'm concerned are objects of scientific study.

And where do these new words and phrases come from?

Well, words come out of the culture they represent and they describe so if you've got a new development in medicine, for example, bird flu, then you'll get the new word coming out of that. If there's a military conflict that may well bring all sorts of new words to the fore. Going back in time, the First and Second World Wars were times of great creativity of language because people from different countries met each other and exchanged their words and words developed from there. So really words come from, they come from the playground, they come from politics, they come from any area of life because every area of life is changing from day to day.

How do you keep up with the huge weight of new words you have to evaluate?

Well, it's not just me, we've got something like 60 editors working on the Oxford dictionary and we also have readers and word spotters throughout the world who are sending us information in. In the old days, they used to write them out on index cards when they came across some in books, but nowadays they tend to type them onto their computers and send them into the central computer here. It's an enormous issue, but one which we just about manage to keep under control. We don't include words just because we've seen one example of them we have to wait for evidence of general currency to build up in our computer files before we start putting the word in the dictionary. So a lot of the time it's collecting data, letting it build up and then reviewing it and then seeing what you've got and so that's how we manage the work.

And why is it, John, that English has more words than any other language?

It certainly has more words than other European languages and probably of any other language in the world. English is put together from so many different bits. Originally it was a Germanic language and then after the Norman Conquest there was an enormous influx of French words. It comes from a country, the United Kingdom, which has been quite an expansive trading, colonial power in the past and that's brought all sorts of other new words into the language because words come in through contact often and so, yes, it's a very receptive language and this contrasts really with many of the other European languages who, because they are smaller than English, are concerned that they may well suffer what they call loss of domain, in other words, there may be areas where their language may not be used, in university teaching for example, or in business or whatever, in preference for English say and they tend to be much more concerned about maintaining and defending their language. English is really so large that it doesn't really bother about that. It also doesn't have a central academy that imposes a policy on the – we don't really have any language policies here, we really allow the language to be self-regulating.

John Simpson of the Oxford English dictionary – thank you!

R O L E P L A Y

TEACHER

You work in the ticket office at Oslo's main bus station.

Hammerfest, a 30-hour journey by bus, is a popular destination and you sell lots of tickets to tourists who want to see the Northern Lights up there. Of course, the tickets are booked in advance online and then travellers pick up their tickets from you. You have a list of names of all the people who've booked tickets.

There is a bus for Hammerfest scheduled to leave in 10 minutes but you still have 4 tickets left. There's a *Sam A. Jonson* on the list who has yet to pick up those 4 tickets. The policy is, however, that if there are tickets that aren't picked up by 5 minutes before departure, they can be sold to anyone waiting in line. Maybe this *Sam A. Jonson* changed their mind...



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R O L E P L A Y

STUDENT

Your name is *Samantha Ann Johnson/Samuel Anthony Johnson*.

You are on a trip with your family in Norway. You're so excited! You're going to see the Northern Lights in Hammerfest!

You and your family are now at Oslo's main bus station. Your parents and little sister are waiting for you by the bus to Hammerfest.

Your parents sent you to the ticket window to get the 4 tickets that you booked and paid for online before the trip. The bus is leaving in ten minutes so you'd better hurry!

Go to the ticket window and pick up your tickets. Be prepared to give details about yourself, the tickets and your journey.

You start: *I'm here to pick up tickets to Hammerfest, please.*

P I C T U R E S T O R Y

Use the picture below to make up a story with the title: 'HUNGRY EXPLORERS'.



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