

Participant's number:

OAJ, 22. ročník, obvodné kolo 2011/2012, kategória 2A

G R A M M A R

Fill in gaps with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

Dear Sir or Madam,

I (1)(write) to apply for the position of secretary, as advertised in the January issue of "Jobs in the EU".

I am aged 25 and (2)(be born) in Slovakia, but for the last three years I (3)..... (live) in London. Last June, I (4) (pass) the Cambridge First Certificate with an 'A'. In addition to English, I speak Polish and Czech quite fluently, owing to the fact that my mother is Polish and we (5)(live) in Prague for five years before I (6)(move) to London. As you will see from my enclosed CV, I (7)(have) four positions so far, three of them as a part-time assistant secretary. I like to work hard and I would particularly enjoy (8)(work) with staff from different countries.

I (9)(be) available for the position from March as my contract with my current employer ends in February. I am available for an interview this month on any Tuesday or Friday.

I look forward to (10)(hear) from you.

ERROR CORRECTION. Read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a 'C' at the end of it. If a line has a word which should NOT be there, write the word at the end of line. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

TIPS FOR JOB APPLICATIONS

- | | | |
|----|--|-----------|
| 0 | Before you put pen to paper, analyse the ad carefully so by you can show | <u>by</u> |
| 00 | how your skills and experience match the requirements of the job. Write down | <u>C</u> |
| 1 | how you fulfil the key requirements, backing up what you say with proof, | _____ |
| 2 | but if only you don't exactly match the requirements, don't be put off. | _____ |
| 3 | Follow the instructions carefully; for instance if it says phone for an | _____ |
| 4 | application form, don't send your CV instead of. Use black ink, explaining | _____ |
| 5 | why you are being applying. Be positive about your achievements at work. | _____ |

Total Points:/15pts

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V O C A B U L A R Y

A. Choose the best synonym (a, b, c or d) for each of the words in bold below. There is only one correct answer for each. Underline your answer.

1. convene

- a) to be safe b) to read; examine c) to declare d) to meet; assemble

2. adhere

- a) to agree; fit b) to move; change state c) in a mint d) speech; discussion

3. impede

- a) to prevent; obstruct b) to keep from happening c) aware, alert d) disorderly

4. audible

- a) to throw away b) to show, point c) possible to hear; loud d) excessive

5. feasible

- a) preceding another in time b) lawful c) to separate d) possible, workable

...../5pts

B. Put the animals in the box into the correct categories below the box. There are two animals for each category and each is used one time only.

salmon	mosquito	toad	donkey	pigeon
eagle	fox	wasp	lizard	sardine

1. Mammals _____

2. Fish _____

3. Reptiles/amphibians _____

4. Insects _____

5. Birds _____

...../5pts

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R E A D I N G C O M P R E H E N S I O N

Read the article carefully. There are two (2) tasks to do on the next page.

On June 15, three young British climbers were struck by lightning, though not fatally, on the summit of Petit Charmoz in the French Alps. It occurred just as they were preparing their equipment for the descent of the rock face. One of them suffered skin burns and was hit with such force that his climbing boots exploded.

Although lightning is greatly feared by climbers and the inhabitants of mountainous areas, it claims relatively few lives in the Alps. But mountain guides have many stories about their nightmarish experiences when climbing in the Mont Blanc area.

"Being caught by an electrical storm in the mountains is a terrifying thing," wrote the guide and writer Jeremy Hincks. "The bangs that deafen you, and the lightning strikes that shake and sometimes even lift you off the ground, make danger so real that even the bravest are afraid."

Guides and mountaineers who have miraculously survived such experiences describe very precisely the natural phenomena which precede the first lightning strikes, and which positively indicate the presence above their heads of an intense electric field. They talk of flashes that come from the tips of their ice-axes, of their hair standing straight up on end, and of a sound like bees flying around. At that point, conditions are ideal for the first lightning strike.

A slope covered in snow or small stones should protect people from direct strikes. A small lump of rock used as a seat is a good place in an emergency as it can prevent ground currents reaching the body, as long as the spot chosen is at least one metre away from any vertical rock.

But Chamonix mountain rescue teams note that all too often, under the combined effects of panic and haste, climbers faced with the sudden appearance of a thunderstorm forget even the most elementary rules of mountaineering. According to a surgeon at a local hospital, panic turns out to be responsible for over half of all fatal accidents caused by lightning in the mountains.

Lightning experts disagree on whether or not it is a good idea for mountaineers to get rid of any metal objects they may be carrying as soon as the thunderstorm starts. Mountaineering professionals advise climbers to keep well away from equipment such as ice-axes, which should never be left with their tips pointing skywards: in that position they tend to attract lightning.

Some scientists, however, argue that metal instruments, attached to the lower part of the body, can encourage the electricity to jump and therefore reduce the charge passing through the body. They also advise mountaineers to hold on to their ice-axe and to point its tip towards the ground. That, they say, keeps the current away from those parts of the body that are most vulnerable to powerful electric shocks, such as the heart or brain.

The energy of lightning gives off may burn the person's clothes, tear their boots and even melt jewellery and necklaces. But there will not be any internal injuries as the electrical current will not have penetrated the body. In such circumstances, someone struck by lightning runs a much smaller risk of being killed.

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R E A D I N G C O M P R E H E N S I O N - c o n t i n u e d

A. Choose the best answer for each of the following questions (1-7) based on what you read in the article. Underline your answers.

1. On July 15, lightning on Petitt Charmoz caused...

A deaths. B panic. C injuries and damage to clothing. D damage to climbing equipment.

2. Thunderstorms in the Alps...

A do not frighten mountain guides. B are so violent that many people are frightened of them.

C have killed many people there. D are not so dangerous as in other mountains.

3. What may happen before lightning actually strikes?

A Ice-axes make strange sound. B People´s hair is flattened.

C There is a buzzing noise. D Insects become very active.

4. In thunderstorms, climbers should avoid...

A parts of the mountain that are in the clouds. B standing in snow on the mountainside.

C using individual rocks as seats. D sitting too near vertical rock.

5. Local people say that in sudden thunderstorms...

A even mountain rescue teams sometimes panic. B every mountaineer breaks the simplest rules.

C panicking climbers can make mistakes. D most mountaineers who panic are killed.

6. Who suggests using metal objects for protection?

A lightning experts B mountaineering professionals

C amateur climbers D some scientists

7. Scientists say mountaineers are more likely to survive if they...

A point their ice-axe up. B point their ice-axe down.

C take off their boots. D do not wear jewellery.

B. Define the words below in English based on the way they are used in the article.

8. summit _____

9. nightmarish _____

10. slope _____

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LISTENING COMPREHENSION

You will hear someone talking about technology. Listen and decide which of the following statements is true or false BASED ON WHAT YOU HEAR. Circle your T for ‘true’ and F for ‘false’. You will hear the text twice.

1. A simulator is a technological device that has the attributes of a living being.

T F

2. The 3D technology used in VR allows the user to see things from all sides but with some colour limitations.

T F

3. Experts expect further development of 3D systems.

T F

4. The helmet and gloves used in VR are wireless.

T F

5. VR can be easily misused.

T F

Total Points:/5pts

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