

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

G R A M M A R

Rewrite each sentence below using the word in BOLD at the end of it. Your sentence must mean the same as the sentence above it. There is an example done for you.

0. Do you mind if I keep my coat on? **RIGHT**

Is it all right if I keep my coat on?

1. Can you share with Mary? **MIND**

.....

2. I think you should read it again. **IF**

.....

3. Could you explain what that means? **DO**

.....

4. I wouldn't touch that if I were you. **DON'T**

.....

5. Why don't we play volleyball for a change? **HOW**

.....

...../5pt

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in CAPITALS at the end of each one.

6. When Jane put her costume on, she was **RECOGNISE**

7. I can't put up with your complaining. **CEASE**

8. Janet had to from the team because of injury. **DRAW**

9. The company was hit by a of crises. **SUCCESS**

...../2pts

G R A M M A R (continued)

Fill in each of the numbered gaps in the story with ONE (1) suitable word. There is one done for you.

A BANK ROBBERY

One (0) ...*of* ... the simplest cases Inspector Johnson had (10) solve was a bank robbery (11)took place in Manchester in 1966. When he arrived (12) the scene of the crime, the cashier explained to him what (13) happened.

A tall man in a blue anorak and a motorcycle helmet had walked (14) the bank that morning and passed the cashier an envelope (15) these words written on the back: 'I HAVE A GUN. HAND OVER ALL THE MONEY AN NO ONE (16) GET HURT.' The cashier saw that the man really (17) have a gun, and dutifully gave him all the money he had behind the counter. Then the robber put the cash in his bag and ran (18) the door, to the sound of alarm bells.

An hour (19), the robber was in his house counting his money (20) Inspector Johnson burst through the front door, accompanied (21) four large policemen. The poor criminal (22) astonished at the speed and efficiency of the West Yorkshire Police.

“How did you know (23) was me?” he asked (24) amazement.

“Simple, Mr Watson,” smiled the Inspector. “Your name and address (25) written on the front of the envelope.”

...../8pts

Total Points:/15pts

Kategória 1C – Olympiáda v anglickom jazyku – Celoštátne kolo 2010/2011**V O C A B U L A R Y**

Decide which phrasal verb from the list below is the best synonym for the underlined word in each sentence (1-6). Write your answers in the spaces provided. The first one has been done for you. There are four extra phrasal verbs.

get over run into come across head for run through ~~look into~~
get at run over come through head out come about

0. A special committee investigated the government's actions. 0...look into....
1. If things go on like this, the company is going in the direction of disaster. 1.....
2. I found this article while I was doing my project. 2.....
3. Listen carefully while the teacher explains the details again. 3.....
4. I don't understand what she is trying to say. 4.....
5. I keep meeting Harry in the library. 5.....
6. Maria is slowly recovering from her illness. 6.....

...../3pts

Match the beginning of each sentence (7-10) with its ending (A-F). Each can be used one time only. Write the letters of your answers in the spaces provided.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| _____ 7. I'm disappointed | A my lost youth. |
| _____ 8. I rue the day | B not apologizing for what I said. |
| _____ 9. I feel a certain remorse | C in my results. |
| _____ 10. I regret | D I agreed to go into business with him. |
| _____ 11. I mourn | E that we didn't make a go for it. |
| _____ 12. It's disappointing | F for what I said to her. |

...../3pts

Decide which idiom from the list below is the best synonym for the underlined phrase in each sentence (13-16). Write your answers in the spaces provided. There are 2 extra phrasal verbs.

A to put someone in the picture B to think the world of someone C to look miserable as sin
D to hit it off E to be walking on air F to let the cat out of the bag

- _____ 13. I wanted to keep the present a secret but my little boy gave the game away.
- _____ 14. If you come round this evening, I'll explain everything to you.
- _____ 15. Amanda admires his father very much.
- _____ 16. When I met my penfriend, we immediately got on like a house on fire.

...../4pts

Participant's number:

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Total Points:/10pts

V O C A B U L A R Y : P R O G R E S S I V E T E S T

Make a list of nouns associated with CRIME. You will score 1 point for every 2 correctly spelled answers.

Example: *robbery*

Total Points:/10pts

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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 on these 2 pages. There are three (3) tasks to do on the page that follows.

The Mobile Phone by Craig Duncan

When Scotsman Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876, it was a revolution in communication. For the first time, people could talk to each other over great distances almost as clearly as if they were in the same room. Nowadays, though, we increasingly use Bell's invention for emails, faxes and the internet rather than talking. Over the last two decades a new means of spoken communication has emerged: the mobile phone.

The modern mobile phone is a more complex version of the two-way radio. Traditional two-way radios were a very limited means of communication. As soon as the users moved out of range of each other's broadcast area, the signal was lost. In the 1940s, researchers began experimenting with the idea of using a number of radio masts located around the countryside to pick up signals from two-way radios. A caller would always be within range of one of the masts; when he moved too far away from one mast, the next mast would pick up the signal. (Scientists referred to each mast's reception area as being a separate "cell"; this is why in many countries mobile phones are called "cell phones".) However, 1940s technology was still quite primitive, and the "telephones" were enormous boxes which had to be transported by car.

The first real mobile telephone call was made in 1973 by Dr Martin Cooper, the scientist who invented the modern mobile handset. As soon as his invention was complete, he tested it by calling a rival scientist to announce his success. Within a decade, mobile phones had become available to the public. The streets of modern cities began to feature sharp-suited characters shouting into giant plastic bricks. In Britain, the mobile phone quickly became synonymous with the 'yuppie', the new **breed** of young urban professionals who carried the expensive handsets as status symbols. Around this time, many of us swore that we would never, ever own a mobile phone.

But in the mid-90s, something happened. Cheaper handsets and cheaper calling rates meant that, almost overnight, it seemed that everyone had a mobile phone. And the giant plastic bricks of the 80s **had evolved** into smooth little objects that fitted nicely into pockets and bags. In every pub and restaurant you could hear the bleep and buzz of mobiles ringing and registering messages, occasionally breaking out into primitive versions of the latest pop songs. Cities suddenly had a new, postmodern birdsong.

Moreover, people's timekeeping changed. Younger readers will be amazed to know that, not long ago, people made spoken arrangements to meet at a certain place at a certain time. Once a time and place had been agreed, people met as agreed. Somewhere around the new millennium, this practice started to die out. Meeting times became approximate, subject to change at any moment under the new order of communication: the Short Message Service (SMS) or text message. Going to be late? Send a text message! It takes much less effort than arriving on time, and it's much less awkward than explaining your lateness face-to-face. It's the perfect communication method for the busy modern lifestyle.

Like email before it, the text message has altered the way we write in English, bringing more

(continues on the next page)

(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)

abbreviations and a more **lax** approach to language construction. The 160-character limit on text messages has led to a new, abbreviated version of English for fast and instantaneous communication. Traditional rules of grammar and spelling are much less important when you're sitting on the bus, hurriedly typing "Will B 15min late - C U @ the bar. Sorry! :-)".

Mobile phones, once the preserve of the high-powered businessperson and the 'yuppie', are now a **vital** part of daily life for an enormous number of people. From schoolchildren to pensioners, every section of society has found that it's easier to stay in touch when you've got a mobile. Over the last few years mobiles have become more and more advanced, with built-in cameras, global positioning devices and internet access. And in the next couple of years, we can expect to see the arrival of the "third generation" of mobile phones: powerful micro-computers with broadband internet access, which will allow us to watch TV, download internet files at high speed and send instant video clips to friends.

Alexander Graham Bell would be amazed if he could see how far the science of telephony has progressed in less than 150 years. If he were around today, he might say: "That's gr8! But I'm v busy rite now. Will call 2nite."

There are three (3) tasks to do on the following page.

Kategória 1C – Olympiáda v anglickom jazyku – Celoštátne kolo 2010/2011**READING COMPREHENSION (continued)**

Based on what you have read, choose the best answer (A, B or C) to complete each statement (1-6).

_____ 1. Modern mobile phone technology is based on...

- A two-way radio.
- B global positioning devices.
- C yuppies.

_____ 2. More people bought mobile phones in the 1990s because...

- A traditional phones became old fashioned.
- B they were bad at timekeeping.
- C they were reasonably priced.

_____ 3. The first mobile phone call took place between...

- A two scientists.
- B two Scotsmen.
- C two yuppies.

_____ 4. The 'cell' in cell phone is from a technical term for...

- A the locale where a telephone mast is.
- B the signal needed by a mobile phone.
- C the reception device in the phone.

_____ 5. The first commercially available mobile phones looked like...

- A huge boxes.
- B big blocks.
- C small toys.

_____ 6. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the text?

The mobile phone has influenced...

- A timekeeping.
- B language construction.
- C privacy.
- D social status.

Rewrite these text messages using correct English vocabulary, grammar and punctuation.

7. Will B 15min L8 - C U @ the bar.

.....

8. Gr8! Will call U 2nite.

.....

Each of the words below is used in the article where it is in bold. Decide which word (a, b, c or d) in each set is the NOT the meaning of the word used in the article.

_____ 9. **breed** a) species b) kind c) raise d) type

_____ 10. **evolve** a) develop b) progress c) improve d) settle

_____ 11. **lax** a) consistent b) careless c) negligent d) reckless

_____ 12. **vital** a) active b) indispensable c) crucial d) essential

Total Points:/10pts

L I S T E N I N G C O M P R E H E N S I O N

You will hear an interview with John Simpson of the Oxford English dictionary.

Listen carefully and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). Circle your answers.

T / F 1. Lexicographers are still very cautious about including new words into English language dictionaries.

T / F 2. New words only get included in the dictionary once it is clear they are in general use.

T / F 3. English definitely has more words than any other language in the world.

T / F 4. There is no central language agency to determine what is and what is not acceptable.

T / F 5. There are many different ways that new words can be generated and created.

T / F 6. A team of sixty editors work on the Oxford dictionary.

...../3pts

Complete the statements below with the exact words from the interview.

Smaller European languages really care about (7) and

(8) their own language.

Two new words that John likes are...

(9) and (10)

...../2pts

Total Points:/5pts

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