GRAMMAR

A. Complete the second sentence of each pair so it has the same meaning as the first sentence. You must use the conjunction given in brackets. There is an example for you.

0.	We all went home, because the rain fell (so) The rain fell, so we all went home.	
1.	He left her even though she had done her best for h	im. (and)
	She	
2.	If you are too long, you'll miss the train. (or)	
	Don't	
3.	If you send her some flowers, she will forgive you.	(and)
	Send	
4.	Although she tried hard, she failed (and yet)	
	She	
5.	If he worked overtime, he could earn as much as I o	do. (so)
	He	
6.	If you don't stop making that noise, you will wake	the baby. (or)
	Stop	
R	Put each verb in brackets into a suitable tense:	
	He started to cough while he ⁷	(drink) and nearly
	8(choke) to death!	(, , ,
•	I^9 (not realize) that I^1	0(leave) my
	umbrella on the bus until it started to rain.	
•	They 11	(move) house twice since they got
	married.	
•	After we ¹²	(see) the museum, we will go to the castle.
	I hope they ¹³ (re	
	next summer.	
•	While the restaurant ¹⁴	(be redecorated) it was closed to the
	public.	
•	Mary 15 (not see	e) me for many years when I met her last week
		Total/15pts

Participant's	number:	
i ai titipaiit s	mumber.	

Olympiáda v anglickom jazyku, 25. ročník, krajské kolo 2014/2015, kategória 2A - úlohy V O C A B U L A R Y

Choose the most suitable verb from column A to complete the sentences in column B. Be sure they are in the correct tense.

A		В
1.	That's the third time in the last month I've had to	
	John's lunch bill for him. I'm not paying next time!	to back
2.	The police chief is going to this operation this time so	to neck
	the rest of us will just have to follow his instructions.	to shoulder
3.	Johnny, if you don't want to go to jail, you're going to have to	to elbow
	the man who you saw shoot your friend.	
4.	I just can't the way she pretends she likes us! It makes	to hand
	me sick!	to stomach
5.	The attacker yelled, and bent over in pain and surprise when the young woman	
	him in the groin and stomped on his foot with her heel.	to foot
6.	When you have finish your work, please it in at the	
	teacher's desk.	
7.	It was quite a burden to since nobody volunteered to	
	help them complete the task.	
8.	Everyday commuters aggressively their way onto the	
	dreary, overcrowded subway cars.	
9.	We intend to all political candidates who promise to	
	solve our financial and social problems.	
10.	She told him she wouldn't with him since she hadn't	
	known him long and certainly didn't love him.	

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the article. There are two (2) tasks to do.

Task 1: The text's paragraphs and their headings are jumbled. Order them by putting the appropriate number (1, 3, or 4) in the gaps. Also decide which heading (A, B, or C) goes with which paragraph. The first one has been done for you.

- A. THE EVOLUTION OF MOTORCYCLING
- **B.** A BIKE FOR EVERY TASTE
- C. MOTORCYCLES ON THE MOVE
- D. THE HISTORY OF MOTORCYCLES

• $\frac{2}{2}$ - $\frac{D}{2}$ As the 19th century drew to a close, numerous inventors were trying to design new gasolinepowered vehicles, both four-wheeled and two-wheeled. One of the most successful was Charles Metz, who founded a company in Waltham, Massachusetts, to manufacture racing bicycles. According to some accounts, Metz attached an internal combustion engine to a bicycle to create a pace bike with which to train his racing team. His innovation led to the first mass-production motorcycle, known as the Orient-Aster. Metz introduced the motorbike in Boston in 1900 at the first recorded motorcycle race in the United States. The Orient completed a five-mile course in only seven minutes.

It didn't take long for the versatile vehicles to catch the attention of the military and law enforcement. During World War I, before the era of radio communications, couriers delivered vital messages by motorcycle. In both world wars, the vehicle's speed and manoeuvrability made it a natural for scouting and reconnaissance missions. And on the home front, police departments began to rely on motorcycles to navigate city traffic.

Despite their popularity with the military and police, motorcycles have traditionally had a "bad boy" image. After World War II, restless young men, including some veterans seeking the camaraderie they had known in the military, took to the road with fellow motorcyclists who liked to ride and party with fellow motorcyclists who liked to ride and party hard. With scary insignias and names such as Pagans, Outlaws and Warlocks they cultivated a rebellious image.

During the 1960s, a much more wholesome image of motorcyclists emerged, thanks to one of the most successful advertising campaigns of all time. In 1962, Japanese manufacturer Honda launched an ad with the slogan "You meet the nicest people on a Honda." The ad, which ran in various versions for ten years, made motorcycles a respectable means of around-town transportation and boosted Honda's sales by a whopping 500 percent.

According to the Motorcycle Industry council, the percentage of motorcycle owners tripled between 1985 and 2002.

The demographics have changed in other ways as well. Bikers today are just as likely to be wellestablished doctors, lawyers, and bankers as they are to be blue-collar workers. According to the Motorcycle Industry Council, almost a quarter of all riders are women, as are one in ten of all motorcycle owners.

____ (one adjective)

Total Points:...../10 pts

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READING COMPREHENSION (continued)

READING COM	TRETTETOTO TO (continued)
• Ask motorcyclists why they love to ride t	wo-wheelers, and they often wax poetic. One 63-year-old
rhapsodized after a first ride: "It was a life-al	tering experience. For the first time in my life, I felt
connected to the Universe, the wind, the trees	s, the mountains, even the rocks I felt consumed with
and happily lost in this place of wild, wild wi	nds and peace, and I will do anything to get there again.'
When you ride a motorcycle, notes of a M	Motorcycle Industry Council booklet, "suddenly, even the
long way home isn't long enough."	
But there is also a practical side to these v	vehicles. Versatile and highly manoeuvrable, motorcycles
have been reliable workhorses for police department	artments and the military, and they continue to provide a
inexpensive alternative to cars. Still, for many	y of the owners of the eight million motorcycles in the
	ion and a way of life rather than basic transportation.
	est, whether it be racing, exploring off-road terrain, or
simply cruising on back roads.	
Through hundreds of clubs and organization	ions, motorcycles bring together riders of like-minded
	es. Many ride not just for fun, but also to support charitie
that benefit groups ranging from autistic child	
•	
Motorcycles today come in a variety of st	yles to suit the wide range of riders. The main types
include:	
Cruisers. These big, heavy machines har	ken back to the classic styles of the mid-20 th century.
With their low seat, high handlebars, and feet	t-forward riding position, they have a "cool" laid-back
look.	
	ce travel, these bikes offer a smooth ride and comfortable
seating for the driver and a passenger.	
	reight frames, sport bikes are designed for optimal
	ften at the expense of rider comfort, fuel economy, and
sometimes safety.	
Off-road. These come in two types: motor	ocross bikes, built for closed-course racing only, and dirt
	ty of terrains. Since they are not equipped with headlight
and turn signals, neither type is allowed on po	ublic streets.
B. Based on what you read, give one-word	answers to the questions below
7. During what period did the number of mot	
7. Buring what period are the number of mot	orejensis mercuse uncerora.
between	and
8. What significantly helped the sale of Hond	a motorcycles?
	(two words
9. Which motorbikes are characterized by a l	aid-back look?
10. What kind of image did members of some	e motorcycle gangs want to present in public?

Olympiáda v anglickom jazyku, 25. ročník, krajské kolo 2014/2015, kategória 2A - úlohy LISTENING COMPREHENSION

You will hear someone giving the rules for staying in a hostel. Listen carefully and decide if the following statements are **true** (**T**), **false** (**F**), or **have not been stated by the speaker** (**NS**). Circle

your answers.

1. All students have a special key card for the main door of the hostel.							
T	F	NS					
2. Insurance companies will never pay for goods stolen from a student's room.							
T	F	NS					
3. If you want to stay in the hostel for only a few days, you have to ask for permission from the person who is in charge of the hostel.							
T	F	NS					
4. You are not allowed to use the kitchen late in the evening.							
T	F	NS					
5. If you want to practice a musical instrument, you can only do so in a special room until 10:00 p.m.							
T	${f F}$	NS					
		Total Points:/5 pts					
Autori: Mgr. Jozef Med Recenzent: PaedDr. An Korektor: Lyn Steyne Olympiáda v anglickon Vydal: IUVENTA – Slo	nna Brisudová n jazyku	že, Bratislava 2015					