

Olympiáda v anglickom jazyku, 26. ročník, celoštátne kolo 2015/2016, kategória**2C2 – úlohy****G R A M M A R**

Complete the article by filling the gaps with the proper verb form or verb tense. Write your answers in the spaces provided on the following page.

Example: (00) has spent

Stephen Fabes, a junior doctor from London, -00- (spend) six years cycling round the world. He has slept in schools, in police stations, in churches, mosques, monasteries, and in army barracks – and thinks the world is a much better place than we -01- (lead) to believe.

Stephen Fabes has cycled across six continents from Europe to the Americas, from Africa to Asia – all on his bike, with the exception of intercontinental flights.

We met in the Georgian capital Tbilisi, as he -02- (prepare) to pedal his way home. He had made a big loop of the country and pronounced it one of the most beautiful he -03- (visit). “There was a five-day window when the trees -04- (change) colour and I was in Svaneti, north-western Georgia. It was incredible. I’ve never seen anything like that – entire mountains rust-coloured, it was great.”

In a few days he plans to end his journey back where he started – at St Thomas’s Hospital in London, where in 2010 he waved good-bye to his colleagues and set off.

On that first day he almost ended up -05- (quit). His first stop was a local pub. “I cycled to the George, a pub where I had the idea to go travelling. I invited my friends and after several hours of drinking -06- (think) of maybe going back to my flat, which was round the corner, and starting the cycling the following day, but friends persuaded me to stick to the plan,” he says.

Depending on the season, he -07- (travel, usually) between 40km and 100km (25 and 62 miles) per day, and lived comfortably on less than \$10 (£7) per day, including accommodation. His initial purpose was to raise money and awareness for the British charity Merlin (Medical Emergency Relief International) but he began to take an increasingly strong interest in the marginalised people he -08- (come across) on his route. “I felt that I can learn about mainstream society by looking and studying the people who live on the edge of society,” he says.

He got involved in non-profit healthcare projects in Asia, including a floating medical clinic in Cambodia, and a TB clinic on the border between Thailand and Myanmar.

Non-governmental organisations were not working much inside Myanmar at the time, so refugees -09- (come) across the river, they were members of the Karen community ostracised because they had HIV and they often -10- (treat) in this clinic,” he says. “I remember -11- (see) a woman who was dying – completely emaciated. She had hours or days to live, and next to her was a Buddhist monk. She -12- (leave) at the monastery, and he was told to leave the monastery to look after her.”

In Kathmandu Fabes joined a mobile clinic treating street children addicted to glue-sniffing. “They were aged seven to 18, they would get glue from local shopkeepers who would sell it at a higher price because the kids -13- (addict) to it. Most of them are orphans and they live together in the street.”

One of Fabes’s scariest experiences was the sight of a gun poking through his tent in the middle of the night in a remote part of Peru. “A guy aimed the gun at me and told me to get out. He marched me into his house,” he says. “I noticed that he looked very nervous. Eventually he put his gun down. He -14- (rob) a month before and thought I was associated with the robbers. About 20 minutes later he made me soup.”

Going through steppes or deserts, where landscapes did not change for days on end was the hardest part, he says. But he -15- (deal) with it by listening to music, or just thinking.

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2C2 – úlohy

G R A M M A R

(continued)

01	09.....
02.....	10
03	11
04	12
05	13
06	14
07	15
08	

Total Points:/15pts

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Read the article below. Use the word given in CAPITALS at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

“The American people should have a voice in the <u>– 00 –</u> SELECT	00	....selection.....
of their next Supreme Court justice,” Senator Mitch McConnell		
of Kentucky, the Republican <u>– 01 –</u> leader, announced MAJOR	01	.....
after news of Justice Antonin Scalia’s <u>– 02 –</u> . “Therefore DIE	02	.....
this <u>– 03 –</u> should not be filled until we have a new VACANT	03	.....
president”. Many of the Republican presidential <u>– 04 –</u> CONTEND	04	.....
have <u>– 05 –</u> endorsed this argument. HEART	05	.....
Contrary to those claims, however, President Obama has		
constitutional and historical <u>– 06 –</u> on his side and should PRECEDE	06	.....
announce a <u>– 07 –</u> . NOMINATE	07	.....
In fact, history supports Mr Obama as the same situation		
has occurred 13 times. In five cases the president successfully		
nominated a <u>– 08 –</u> . REPLACE	08	.....
Of course, none of these represent an exact parallel to		
today’s situation. Three times presidents who were on their		
way out of office – “lame ducks” in the <u>– 09 –</u> sense – TRUE	09	.....
appointed justices. In December 1800, the <u>– 10 –</u> of Chief RESIGN	10	.....
Justice Oliver Ellsworth allowed John Adams the chance to		
select the justice’s <u>– 11 –</u> . Mr Adams chose John SUCCEED	11	.....
Marshall, who went on to serve 34 years as the nation’s		
fourth and greatest chief justice. In February 1845, a month		
before he left office, John Tyler nominated Samuel Nelson,		
who won senate <u>– 12 –</u> and served for the next 27 years. CONFIRM	12	.....
In the Adams and Tylor examples, two <u>– 13 –</u> departing POPULAR	13	.....
<u>– 14 –</u> carried out their constitutional duties and overcame EXECUTE	14	.....
political factionalism from inside and outside of their own parties.		
To be sure, the Senate has rejected some nominated		
justices for political reasons. The <u>– 15 –</u> of history is WEIGH	15	.....
clearly on the side of the president naming a Supreme		
Court justice and the Senate acting on that <u>– 16 –</u> . NOMINATE	16	.....
Legendary Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes once said that		
a Supreme Court Justice should be a “combination of Justinian,		
Jesus Christ, and John Marshall”. Why are venerable former		
justices sources of <u>– 17 –</u> in understanding necessary GUIDE	17	.....
qualities for federal judges?		
The Constitution is <u>– 18 –</u> on justices’ qualifications. SILENCE	18	.....
It meticulously outlines qualifications for the House of		
Representatives, the Senate, and the <u>– 19 –</u> , but it does PRESIDENT	19	.....
not give any advice for <u>– 20 –</u> appointments other than JUDICATURE	20	.....
stating that justices should exhibit “good behaviour”.		
As a result, selections are governed primarily by tradition.		

Total Points:/10pts

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Read the article about sloping off in style in Austria. For questions 01-10, decide which of the sentences (A-M) above the article best fits into each of the numbered gaps in the article. There are three extra sentences.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| A. is to take Jambeck's research | 01 _____ |
| B. it's unpleasant | 02 _____ |
| C. though it is implied | 03 _____ |
| D. that it is difficult to be precise | 04 _____ |
| E. measured by weight | 05 _____ |
| F. we're wrong | 06 _____ |
| G. both of which contain new figures | 07 _____ |
| H. to measure the extent of microscopic plants | 08 _____ |
| I. we might not have heard | 09 _____ |
| J. they are slippery blighters | 10 _____ |
| K. to highlight a pollution crisis in the oceans | |
| L. cites no research into fish populations | |
| M. to carry out a global census of plastic pollution | |

A recent claim that there will be more plastic than fish in the sea by 2050 was intended - 01 -. The problem really does exist, but do the figures hold water, or is there something fishy going on?

The prediction was made by the Ellen MacArthur Foundation and the World Economic Forum, in a report called *The New Plastics Economy*, which looks at the amount of plastic that ends up in the sea. It got a lot of coverage in the press. One big headline from the report was that if we continue dumping plastic in the sea at the present rate, - 02 -, there will be more plastic than fish by 2050.

This raises two questions: how do you measure the plastic, and how do you count the fish? The report acknowledges - 03 -. For the plastics, it refers back to a study led by Prof Jenna Jambeck of the University of Georgia, published last year. She tried - 04 - and to estimate how much ends up in the ocean. Her study looks at estimates for total waste in all non-landlocked countries, and then estimates how much of that waste is likely to be plastic, how much of it is recycled, and so on.

What the Ellen MacArthur Foundation report does - 05 -, which makes predictions only up until 2025, and project it forwards to 2050. So how much plastic will there be in 2050? Surprisingly, for such an important number, this is not spelled out in the report, - 06 - there will be a total of 750 million tonnes of plastic in the ocean by then.

What about the fish estimates? The report never states figure for the expected tonnage of fish in 2050, and - 07 -. However a diagram in the report does show a plastic to fish ratio of "greater than 1:1" by weight in 2050.

When asked by the BBC about its numbers, the Ellen MacArthur foundation sent a document titled Background To Key Statistics, and issued a new version of the report, published on 29 January, - 08 - (none of the authors of the report were available for interview for this story). The Ellen MacArthur Foundation's updated figure for fish in the sea in 2050 is roughly 899 million tonnes.

But it also increases its estimate for the amount of plastic in the ocean in 2050 to between 850 million and 950 million tonnes, or about 25% more than originally predicted. So although there could be slightly more plastic in the sea by 2050, according to these figures, the ratio remains roughly 1:1. But here is the real problem. Counting fish is a tricky business - 09 -.

The new numbers for fish tonnage that the Ellen MacArthur foundation has cited are based on a 2008 study led by Simon Jennings from the Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science. His team used satellite imagery - 10 - known as phytoplankton in all the world's oceans. Because these tiny plants are so abundant, they alter the surface colour of the ocean over large areas, and these changes can be viewed from space.

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 about Boyan Slat's ideas concerning ecological problems. Fill in the gaps with the proper words.

You will hear the listening only once. You will score half a point for each correct answer.

01 Boyan Slat considers the word a positive one. (1 word)

02 In Greece, Boyan Slat was disappointed that people were resistant to find (1 word)

03 Most of the waste comes from sources based on (1 word)

04 The Pacific Garbage Patch is situated between Hawaii and California. (2 words)

05 The concentration of plastic in the Pacific Garbage Patch is called a (2 words)

06 makes clean-up incredibly challenging. (1 word)

07 In Boyan's opinion, the currents is more effective than chasing plastic. (1 word)

08 According to Boyan, the floating debris might be caught by an array of floating barriers, to the sea bed. (1 word)

09 The proposed system will allow the ocean current to take underneath the barriers. (2 words)

10 Recycling ocean plastic even enables producers to produce (1 word)

Total points:...../5 pts

Participant Number: _____

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VOCABULARY: PROGRESSIVE TEST

List as many action verbs for building a house as possible. You will score 1 point for every 5 correctly spelled answers.

For example: *to erect...*

Total Points:pts

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