GRAMMAR

I.	Read about some problems in a hotel. Write the correct forms of the verbs given in brackets.
1.	The lock on my door's (break). Could you get someone to mend it,
	please?
2.	Can you ask someone to repair the clothes rail in the wardrobe? It's (snap) in
	two.
3.	I can't get the drawers in the dressing table open. They're (stick) fast.
4.	My door handle's loose. The screws need (tight).
5.	The shelf (come) away from the wall at one end. Someone ought to see to
	it before it comes right off.
6.	I'm terribly sorry, but the door knob just came away in my hands. Now I (not
	can get) in.
7.	I'd love to watch the telly now, but I'm (not get) any picture.
	/7 points
II.	Finish the phrasal verbs with the correct endings.
8.	I don't understand why he looks her so much. They're not related at all.
9.	If you don't know the meaning, look it in a dictionary.
10.	Look! There's a car on your right.
11.	I've got a terrible headache again. The doctor has to look me
12.	If you don't know how to fix the problem, use various sources to look it further.
13.	I'd like to look my grandparents rather than send them to a retirement home.
	/ 6 points
III	. Complete the dialogue with prepositions.
14.	A: I'm love.
	B: Who?
15.	A: Oh, no. I've put a stone my weight again.
	B: You've got to go a diet.
	/ 2 points (half for each)
	Total / 15 points

VOCABULARY

I. Read about pets. Choose the right word for each sentence and circle its letter.

1.	This of dog a) breed	is very useful for hunt b) clan	cing. c) stock	d) tribe
2.	A cat its pay a) bites	w before it washes its f b) chews	face. c) laps	d) licks
3.	•	when it sees a po	ostman.	d) spits
4.		notice of warnings that	state that guard dogs (c) patrol	, •
5.	_	t of bones in the b) covering	e garden.	d) planting
6.	_	ery pleasant on l	•	d) friend
7.		it is pleased, but a dog b) moves		d) waves
8.		ched by my cat's b) hooves	 c) nails	d) paws
9.	Dogs in a city streat a) cord	eet should be kept on a b) lead	c) rope	d) string
10.	_	ircus were trained to w b) hind	_	s. d) tail
11.	The trouble with a) cast	cats and dogs is that the		he spring when they d) flake
12.	-	eep, dreaming, its whis b) jogged		d) twitched
13.	The dog up a) lifted	his ears when he heard b) pointed	d his master's voice. c) pricked	d) raised
14.		in good condition b) fleece		daily. d) hide
15.		as he heard foots b) turned	steps outside the house c) wagged	e. d) wriggled
				_ / 7.5 points (half point for each)

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VOCABULARY (continued)

II. Write the correct form of the word in brackets acco	ording its meaning in the text.
The popular seaside resort, with its two miles of 16.	(gold) sands, is an ideal
centre for a traditional holiday. At the end of the 17	(sand) beach is the red
sandstone headland known as Orcombe Point.	The esplanade offers children's
18. (amuse) and many 19.	(fresh) kiosks. Standing at
the mouth of the Exe Estuary, it also offers 20.	(extent) trips up the interesting
River Exe, famous for its bird life.	
	/ 2.5 points (half point for each)
	Total/ 10 points

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the text written in the ten paragraphs (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10). It is about	t a
famous Scottish poet. Then find the appropriate heading for each paragraph. The headin	ıgs
(A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J and K) are provided below. There is one extra heading. Write t	he
letter (A, B, etc.) next to the number on the line provided.	

1
Held on Burns' birthday every year in honour of Scotland's most famous poet. Traditionally there are recitals of the poet's work and a haggis dinner. In 2009 Burns was chosen as the greatest Scot by the Scottish public in a vote run by Scottish TV channel STV, narrowly beating William 'Braveheart' Wallace.
2
rather he was the first person to write down a much older Scottish folk song. In the late 1700s, he sent it for inclusion in a book of old Scottish songs, noting 'I took it down from an old man'. Burns collected folk songs from across Scotland, often revising or adapting them, as well as making original compositions.
3
The tune has been used by the Maldives and Korea for their national anthems, Japanese department stores play it as a polite reminder for customers to leave at closing time, and it is often chosen to mark funerals and graduations.
4
There is another, reportedly more traditional tune – a more haunting, nostalgic and beautiful version of the jaunty singalong everybody is used to. Traditional Scottish folk singers still perform this version.
5
Auld Lang Syne is a reminder to recall and cherish old friendships, good deeds and toast health and good will for the year ahead.
6
That's a rough translation of 'Auld Lang Syne'. More literally, Auld Lang Syne means 'old long since' or 'long, long time'.
7

By wearing a kilt? Whether or not Burns would have worn kilts is still disputed, with some arguing that as a Lowlander he would not have worn them, although he was a champion of the right to wear traditional dress. Traditionally, there are recitals of the poet's work and a haggis dinner. The full ritual of the night involves whisky, haggis and poetry readings. The rest of the night is filled with a vote of thanks and guests performing works by Burns, ending with the Auld Lang Syne. The group stand and hold hands to sing it.

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READING COMPREHENSION (continuing)

8
A traditional Burns Supper starts with a Scottish broth. The haggis is then served with turnips and potatoes – known as neeps and tatties if you're a true Scot. The haggis, typically carried on a silver salver, is also piped in by the diners with a standing slow clap.
9
A guest gives a speech in honour of the great poet. Then comes a <i>Toast to the Lassies</i> ; once a chance to thank the women cooking the meal, it is now the humorous highlight to the evening. A male diner offers an amusing but complimentary take on the role of women in general life, taking in quotes from Burns' works and referring to women in the group. Any man making the toast should tread with care, since it is followed by a reply from the women.
10
The key thing here is that after the first boil, it should simmer gently. Cook it too hard and the chicken will be tough. This makes a generous amount, so give your guests small bowlfuls and save the rest for lunch the next day.
A – Burns Supper toasts
B – The song we sing isn't the original tune
C – How is Burns Night celebrated?
D – Robert Burns didn't invent Auld Lang Syne as we know it
E – It means 'for the sake of old times'
F – Burns Night
G – It's not just for New Year's
H – What's on the Burns Night menu?
I – Burns Night of 'Greatest Scot'
J-It's a call to remember old friends
K - Cock-a-leekie soup is a delicious start to a Burns Night supper
Total / 10 points

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

I. You will hear the content of a letter twice. Answer the questions with as many words as

	necessary.
1.	When was the letter written?
2.	Who wrote the letter?
3.	Who was the letter for?
4.	Where did the students travel to?
5.	Why exactly did the students go there?
6.	What did some students break and why?
7.	What did a few of the students buy?
	Was the incident reported in the media?

9. What programme does the school have?

Total _____/ 5 points (half for each)

Autor: Mgr. Elena Krajčiová

Recenzent: PaedDr. Anna Brisudová

10. Have the students been punished?

Korektor: Joshua M. Ruggiero

Olympiáda v anglickom jazyku – celoštátne kolo

Vydal: IUVENTA – Slovenský inštitút mládeže, Bratislava 2017