

Olympiáda v anglickom jazyku, 27. ročník, krajské kolo 2016/2017, kategória 2A
– riešenia a úlohy

A N S W E R K E Y

GRAMMAR – 15 pts – 0.5 pt per correct task

1 the	11 the	21 this
2 the	12 either	22 can't
3 may have been forced	13 might	23 little
4 Although	14 some	24 every / any
5 the	15 would have called	25 both
6 of	16 had been	26 may
7 a	17 could have had	27 would
8 the	18 would	28 could
9 a	19 had been forced	29 sound
10 of	20 the	30 another

VOCABULARY – 10 pts

A:

1 got / gotten over	5 got out	9 get through
2 get through	6 got through	10 get at
3 getting at	7 getting at	
4 got up	8 get round	

5 pts – 0.5 pt per correct item

B:

11. c) cope	12. d) push	13. a) off	14. b) needn't	15. amuse
-------------	-------------	------------	----------------	-----------

5 pts – 1 pt per correct item

READING COMPREHENSION – 10 pts

A. 1. epitome 2. sleek 3. gauge

B. 4. T 5. T 6. F 7. F

(A and B 1 pt per correct answer)

C. 8. No, only for international and express trains

9. No, Caja España is only open until 2:00 p.m. and Banco Bilbao is closed for lunch.

10. Until 11:00 p.m. at Chamartin

(for Task C 1 pt only for complete answer)

LISTENING COMPREHENSION – 5 pts – 0.5 pt per correct answer

1. aftershocks	2. above	3. 700 km	4. 50 miles	5. Surface
6. body	7. compress	8. expand	9. P-waves (primary)	10. Richter

Olympiáda v anglickom jazyku, 27. ročník, krajské kolo 2016/2017, kategória 2A
– riešenia a úlohy

L I S T E N I N G T A P E S C R I P T (Please read twice.)

The earth is not a static planet; the large slabs of the earth's crust (tectonic plates) are in continual slow motion. An earthquake occurs when these plates move. The movement causes rock to be squeezed, bent and stretched. This tremendous pressure eventually forces the rock to break and the plates lurch into a new position. The underground place where the rock moves or breaks is called the focus. The epicentre is the area directly above the focus on the earth's surface. The movements cause large fractures, or faults, in the earth's crust, and along these fault lines most earthquakes occur. The adjustments that follow a major earthquake often generate smaller earthquakes called aftershocks. Aftershocks, or tremors, are usually much weaker than the main series of quakes and can follow for months while the area resettles.

The force of these movements sends shock waves in all directions and shakes the ground. Dropping a stone in a still pond will generate an outward wave similar to the type that results when two plates come into contact. The intensity of these waves depends on how deep the focus is (up to 700 km, or 450 miles, below ground), how far the rocks move, and the strength of the surrounding rocks. Most earthquakes occur at depths of less than 50 miles from the earth's surface.

The waves caused by the movement of the rocks are called seismic waves. There are two types of seismic waves: surface and body. Surface waves move along the top of the ground in a side-to-side motion or up-and-down motion. These can cause great damage to building foundations and other structures when they hit cities or towns. Body waves travel through the earth's layers and are further defined as primary or secondary waves. Primary waves (P-waves) travel faster than secondary waves (S-waves) and have a push-pull movement. They push (compress) and pull (expand) the rocks in the direction the wave is traveling. P-waves can travel through the Earth's liquid core, whereas S-waves can travel only through rock. S-waves temporarily change the shape of the material that transmits them in the direction the wave is traveling. Seismic waves – surface, P-waves, and S-waves – are recorded on seismographs located throughout the world at seismic stations.

Scientists measure or grade earthquakes according to two scales, the Modified Mercalli and Richter Scales. In 1902 Giuseppe Mercalli, an Italian geologist, developed a scale that measures the intensity or amount of shaking and damage to various types of structures at a specific location during an earthquake. Earthquake damage depends on the strength of the earthquake, the distance from the epicentre, the nature of the surface materials, and building design. The intensity of the quake is estimated, according to its effects, on a 12-point scale. For example, a III on the Modified Mercalli scale only rattles the windows, whereas a XII brings total destruction.

In 1935 Charles Richter, an American seismologist, invented a scale that assigns each earthquake a rating (or magnitude) based on the height of the tallest wiggle on a seismogram. Magnitude is the measure or amount of energy released during an earthquake. The Richter scale is the measurement most people are familiar with and it rates the amount of magnitude of an earthquake's energy.

Olympiáda v anglickom jazyku, 27. ročník, krajské kolo 2016/2017, kategória 2A
– riešenia a úlohy

S P E A K I N G – R O L E P L A Y

Student:

A foreign student wants to know quite a few details about the Slovak education system. First of all, give him/her some short but systematic information about as many types of schools as you know, beginning with the pre-school stage through primary and secondary school, followed by university up to postgraduate education. Then answer his/her specific questions.

✂-----

Olympiáda v anglickom jazyku, 27. ročník, okresné kolo 2016/2017, kategória 2A

S P E A K I N G – R O L E P L A Y

Teacher:

A Slovak student is giving you some information about the Slovak education system. First of all, s/he is to talk about various types of schools, beginning with the pre-school stage through primary and secondary school, followed by university up to postgraduate education. Then s/he will answer your specific questions (these might be about compulsory school attendance, bilingual schools, gymnasium*, *maturita*, etc.)

* Definition: **gymnasium** –

1. A room or building equipped for gymnastics, games, and other physical exercise. /dʒɪm'neɪz iəm/
2. A school in Germany, Scandinavia, or central Europe that prepares pupils for university entrance. /gɪm'næz iəm/

Oxford Dictionary of English

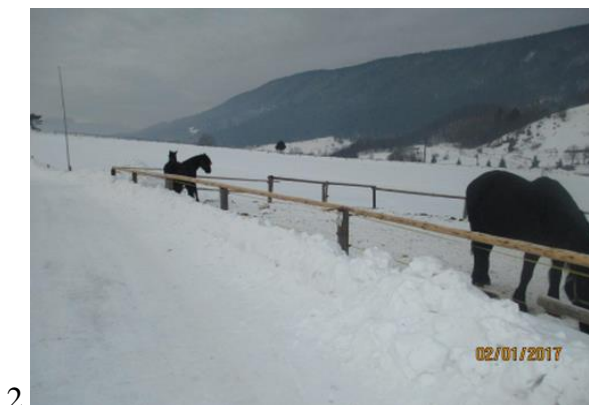
Olympiáda v anglickom jazyku, 27. ročník, krajské kolo 2016/2017, kategória 2A

– riešenia a úlohy

S P E A K I N G – P I C T U R E S

If horses could speak...

(what do you think they would be talking about?)



...you would not believe it.

Autor: Mgr. Jozef Medvecký

Recenzentka: PaedDr. Anna Brisudová

Olympiáda v anglickom jazyku – krajské kolo

Vydal: IUVENTA – Slovenský inštitút mládeže, Bratislava 2017

Korektor: Joshua M. Ruggiero