

G R A M M A R**A. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form or use suitable auxiliaries:**

“By next weekend we ¹ _____ (live) in this house for exactly ten years.” “You ² _____ (kid) me! ³ _____ (we really move) in such a long time ago?” “Yes, we ⁴ _____ (do). We ⁵ _____ (live) here since my dad started working for that company.”

B. Choose the best answer to complete the sentences and write the letter a, b, c, or d in the gaps:

6. Pay no attention to him. He _____ just being difficult.

- a) is b) has c) had d) was

7. I ran into Catherine _____.

- a) already b) these days c) the other day d) so far

8. How much _____?

- a) costs it b) it costs c) does it cost d) does it costs

9. They are still not here. They may _____ about our meeting.

- a) had forgotten b) forgot c) forget d) have forgotten

10. The song _____ No. 1 one week after it had been released.

- a) hits b) hit c) had hit d) has hit

C. Fill in the gaps in the following sentences. Put only one word in each gap:

11. He forgot to turn off the gas heater, _____ was rather irresponsible.

12. If _____ they hadn't lent him so much money.

13. Joan would _____ been able to finish in time if she'd started earlier.

14. Next time she asks me, I _____ tell her nothing, I promise.

15. Now _____ you've had dinner, you can wash the dishes.

Total Points: _____ / 15pts

V O C A B U L A R Y**A. Choose the best answer and write the letter *a, b, c, or d* in the gaps:**

1. If you don't take your wet clothes off, you will come _____ the flu.
a) down with b) down to c) away with d) over with
2. After taking several pills, she _____ completely.
a) recovered b) healed c) succeeded d) regained
3. Have you got a _____ five minutes before you leave?
a) vacant b) spare c) void d) empty
4. We don't need a car, we live _____ easy reach of the shops.
a) at b) upon c) within d) towards
5. People who _____ their food often get indigestion.
a) bolt b) nibble c) munch d) wolf
6. Don't rush me; I hate having to make _____ decisions.
a) curt b) sharp c) precise d) prompt
7. Stop complaining, will you? It's time you _____ the problem.
a) went along with b) faced up to c) cut down on d) grew out of
8. They have broken off their engagement because they _____ after a heated discussion about who was going to do the washing up.
a) fell out b) broke out c) put off d) blew up
9. Many participants _____ the correct solution to our recent competition.
a) qualified b) submitted c) subscribed d) won
10. Don't expect to get much money for that old painting. It's _____.
a) priceless b) worthless c) invaluable d) cheap

_____ / 5 pts (0.5 per correct answer)

B. Complete sentences 1 – 5 with the correct form of these phrasal verbs (one of them is used twice; one of them is not used):

<i>leave out</i>	<i>put through</i>	<i>make out</i>	<i>put up</i>	<i>set off</i>
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1. Gina could not _____ what John was saying because the concert was so loud.
2. When the boys were talking about football, Jill felt _____ of the conversation.
3. "Hello, I want to talk to room 233." "Hold on I will _____ you _____."
4. They should be back soon. They _____ early this morning.
5. It was getting so dark we could not even _____ her boat in the distance.

_____ / 5 pts (1 pt. per correct answer)

Total Points: _____ / 10pts

R E A D I N G C O M P R E H E N S I O N**Read the two texts and then complete the assignments:**Coin production

In the late 1700s, the Philadelphia Mint used harnessed horses to power the machinery for making coins. Furnaces similar to blacksmiths' forges were used to heat the metals from which blank discs the size of coins were punched. Then the blank discs were hand-fed into machines that stamped them with coin designs. According to the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the process was extremely labour-intensive. Imperfect coins were common.

The coin-production process has improved greatly over the years. Now the Philadelphia and Denver Mints can produce as many as 28 billion coins a year. The method used is a highly automated version of the process used in 1792.

First, before production begins, a coin design has to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. Then a sculptor-engraver makes a model of the design in soft modelling clay. This clay model is three-to-twelve times the size of the final coin. Next, a more detailed plaster model is made. This model is inspected for flaws. Then a mould is made from it. Epoxy is poured in the mould to make a final model.

A special tracing tool called a transfer-engraving machine cuts a reduced-size version of the model into a metal blank, a round coin shape with no imprint on it. Once the blank has a positive replica of the design on it, it is called a 'master hub'. Each master hub holds the design for one side of a coin. Hubs are produced in sets, one for what is called the front or *obverse* side of a coin, the other for the back, or *reverse* side of the coin.

The master hub is used to create a master die. Dies begin as cylindrical steel blanks that are precisely measured and polished. The master hub is pressed into the die. This creates the 'master die' that is used to create working hubs, and working hubs are used to make working dies. Working dies are used to imprint the words and images onto blanks to produce the finished coins.

A. Now circle the correct answer a, b, c, or d based on the information from the text:

1. Currently, the Philadelphia and Denver Mints can produce

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| a.) less than they produced in the late 1700s | b) more than in late 1700s |
| c) roughly 28 billion coins a year | d) fewer than 28 billion coins a year |

2. A 'master hub' is made of

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|----------|----------|
| a) modelling clay | b) plastic | c) metal | d) epoxy |
|-------------------|------------|----------|----------|

B. Answer the following questions:

3. Which authority can authorize coins? _____

4. What kind of material does the engraver use for modelling? _____

C. Circle T/F (true / false) for the appropriate answer:5. The *obverse* side of a coin is the equivalent of the *reverse* side. T / F

6. The next step after making a master hub is making a master die. T / F

7. A working die serves for imprinting images and words for finalising the coins. T / F

_____ / 7 pts (1 per correct answer)

R E A D I N G C O M P R E H E N S I O N

(continued)

D. The following part of the text is jumbled. Put the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 in the gaps before the headlines according to the logical chronological sequence:

Six Steps to Making Coins

According to the U.S. Mint, there are six main steps to making coins, described below.

_____ Upsetting

The blanks are next put into an ‘upsetting’ machine that spins them very fast, creating a raised rim along the blanks’ edges. This process also smooths the edges and removes any imperfections.

_____ Blanking

The Mint buys strips of metal alloy to produce blanks. Strips for nickels are made from an alloy of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel. Strips for dimes, quarters, and half dollars have outer layers of the same alloy as nickels and a centre core made of copper. The metal strips, which are 13 inches wide and 1,500 feet long, are rolled up and fed through a press that punches out the blanks. (The Mint buys ready-made blanks for the penny. These are made of zinc and then coated with copper.)

_____ Striking

The blanks are fed into a coining press. Each blank is held in place by a ring while coinage dies stamp the blank with words and pictures. Coins are stamped on both sides at the same time.

_____ Annealing

The blanks must first then be heated and softened in a very hot oven called an annealing furnace. Afterward, the blanks are washed in a chemical bath and dried off.

_____ Counting

An automatic counting machine computes the number of new coins, which are then dropped into bags that are sealed and stored in vaults. Then new coins are shipped to Federal Reserve Banks – 12 regional banks established to maintain monetary reserves, issue bank notes and lend money to banks.

_____ Inspecting

Press operators inspect each group of new coins, using magnifying glasses so they can find any imperfections.

_____ / 3 pts (0.5 per correct answer)

Total points _____ / 10 pts

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 information about the coins in use in the United States. Listen carefully and then complete the ten statements. You will hear the text twice.

1. *Denomination* is an expression used for stating the _____ of a coin. (*one word*)
2. The name *penny* refers to a _____-cent coin.
3. A ten-cent coin is called a _____.
4. The _____ is a copper-coloured coin.
5. The quarter is a _____-coloured coin.
6. The only unit of currency which exists as a coin and in paper form is the _____.
7. A dime is equal to one-_____ of a dollar.
8. In the 17th century, they mostly used the _____ Spanish dollar in the U.S.
9. The American dollar was most probably modelled after a _____ coin.
10. The historical expression 'two bits' can be used when talking about a _____.

**Total points: _____ / 5 pts
(0.5 point per item)**

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