

V O C A B U L A R Y

Choose the best answer (A –D) to complete each sentence below. Put the LETTER of your answer in the space provided.

Have you ever asked yourself what you are working for? If you have ever had the time to (1) _____ this taboo question, or put it to others in moments of weakness or confidentiality, you (2) _____ well have heard some or all of the (3) _____.

It's the money, some say with a smile, as if explaining something to a small child. Or it's the satisfaction of (4) _____ well done, the sense of achievement behind the clinching of an important (5) _____. I worked as a bus conductor once, and I can't say I (6) _____ the same as I staggered along the swaying gangway trying to (7) _____ out tickets without falling over into someone's lap. It's the company of other people perhaps, but if that is the (8) _____, what about farmers? Is it the conversation in the farmyard that keeps them captivated by the job? Work is power and a sense of status, say those (9) _____ have either attained these elusive goals, or feel aggrieved that nobody has yet recognized their leadership (10) _____. Or we can blame it all on someone else, the family or the taxman. I suspect, and I say this under my (11) _____, that most of us work rather as Mr Micawber lived, hoping for something to (12) _____ up. We'll win the pools, and tell the boss what we really think. We'll scrape together the (13) _____ and open that little shop we always dreamed of, or go (14) _____ the world, or spend more time in the garden. One day we'll get that promotion we deserve, but until then at least we have something to do.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A) propose | B) meditate | C) consider | D) launch |
| 2. A) might | B) need | C) will | D) should |
| 3. A) below | B) rest | C) following | D) latter |
| 4. A) a work | B) a job | C) a task | D) an effort |
| 5. A) deal | B) position | C) job | D) engagement |
| 6. A) enjoyed | B) wished | C) hoped | D) felt |
| 7. A) make | B) turn | C) issue | D) give |
| 8. A) one | B) case | C) question | D) former |
| 9. A) that | B) - | C) who | D) which |
| 10. A) qualities | B) status | C) property | D) requirements |
| 11. A) oath | B) suspicion | C) breath | D) pressure |
| 12. A) move | B) turn | C) ease | D) end |
| 13. A) resource | B) opportunities | C) rest | D) money |
| 14. A) round | B) over | C) into | D) to |

..... / 7 points (0.5 pt each)

Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of the words on the right.

Two weeks before a (15) _____ event,

MAJORITY

I (16) _____ the volume of work I do

REDUCTION

from 40 to 10 miles a week, little by little. During this

period I have my (17) _____ monitored every day.

WEIGH

If I lost too much, I would start to lose (18) _____.

STRONG

(19) _____ is compulsory.

REST

In the training camp, I'll get eight or nine hours a night, and two hours in the afternoon.

I do my mental (20) _____ of the race.

REHEARSE

When I stand in the blocks I feel I've done the race already.

...../ 3 points (0.5 pt each)

Total points:/ 10 pts

READING COMPREHENSION

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

GLOBAL PROBLEMS

Water is the giver and, at the same time, the taker of life. It covers most of the surface of the planet we live on and features large in the development of the human race. On present predictions, it is an element that is set to assume even greater significance.

Throughout history, water has had a huge impact on our lives. Humankind has always had a rather ambiguous relationship with water, on one hand receiving enormous benefit from it, not just as a drinking source, but as a provider of food and a means whereby to travel and to trade.

But forced to live close to water in order to survive and to develop, **(1)** In fact, it has been quite the contrary. What has essentially been a necessity for survival has turned out in many instances to have a very destructive and life-threatening side.

Through the ages, great floods alternated with long periods of drought have assaulted people and their environment, **(2)** The dramatic changes to the environment that are now a feature of our daily news are not exactly new: fields that were once lush and fertile are now barren; lakes and rivers that were once teeming with life are now long gone; savannah has been turned to desert. What perhaps is new is our naive wonder when faced with the forces of nature.

Today we are more aware of climatic changes around the world. Floods in far-flung places are instant news for the whole world. Perhaps these events make us feel better as we face the destruction of our own property by floods and **(3)**

In 2002, many parts of Europe suffered severe flood damage running into billions of euros. Properties across the continent collapsed into the sea as waves pounded the coastline **(4)** But it was not just the seas. Rivers swollen by heavy rains and by the effects of deforestation carried large volumes of water that wrecked many communities.

Building stronger and more sophisticated river defences against flooding is the expensive short-term answer. There are simpler ways. Planting trees in highland areas, not just in Europe but in places like the Himalayas, to protect people living in low-lying regions like the Ganges delta, is a cheaper and more attractive solution. Progress is already being made in convincing countries that the emission of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases is causing considerable damage to the environment. But more effort is needed in this direction.

And the future? If we are to believe the forecasts, it is predicted that two-thirds of the world population will be without fresh water by 2025.

But for a growing number of regions of the world the future is already with us. While some areas are devastated by flooding, scarcity of water in many other places is causing conflict. The state of Texas in the USA is suffering a shortage of water, with the Rio Grande having failed to reach the Gulf of Mexico for the first time in 50 years in the spring of 2002, standing region against region as they struggle for water sources.

With many parts of the globe running dry through drought and increased water consumption, **(5)** Other doom-laden estimates suggest that, while tropical areas will become drier and uninhabitable, coastal regions and some low-lying islands will in all probability be submerged **(6)** Popular exotic destinations now visited by countless tourists will become no-go areas. Today's holiday hotspots of southern Europe and elsewhere will literally become hotspots – too hot to live in or visit. With the current erratic behaviour of the weather, it is difficult not to subscribe to such despair.

Some might say that this despondency is ill-founded, but we have had ample proof that there is something not quite right with the climate. Many parts of the world have experienced devastating flooding. As the seasons change, the focus of the destruction moves from one continent to another. The impact on the environment is alarming and the cost to life depressing. It is a picture to which we will need to become accustomed.

READING COMPREHENSION – continued

There are 6 phrases missing from the article. Put the letter of the phrase (a-h) into the correct gap (1–6) in the article. There are two phrases you do not need.

a/ need solving those problems.

e/ caused by a variety of conflicts.

b/ there is now talk of water being the new oil.

f/ wreaking havoc with sea

c/ hampering their fragile fight for survival.

g/ by the sea as the polar ice caps melt.

d/ the relationship has not always been peaceful or beneficial. h/ other natural disasters.

...../3 points (0.5pt each)

Based on what you read, choose the best answer (A –D) to complete each statement.

7. The writer believes that water

A/ is gradually becoming of greater importance.

B/ will have little impact on our lives in the future.

C/ is something we will need more than anything else.

D/ will have even greater importance in our lives in the future.

8. Humankind's relationship with water has been

A/ two-sided.

B/ one sided.

C/ purely one of great benefit.

D/ fairly frightening.

9. The writer suggests that

A/ we are in awe of the news we read and see on TV every day.

B/ change to the environment leaves us speechless.

C/ we should not be in awe of the news we read and see on TV every day.

D/ our surprise at the environmental change brought about by nature is something new.

10. According to the text, planting trees

A/ has to be co-ordinated internationally.

B/ is more expensive than building sea and river defences.

C/ is a less expensive answer to flooding than building river defences.

D/ is not an answer to the problem of flooding in all regions.

11. By 2025, it is projected that

A/ at least half of the world's population will have fresh water.

B/ the majority of the world's population will have fresh water.

C/ one-third of the world's population will have fresh water.

D/ fresh water will only be available to half of the world's population.

12. According to the text, in the future low-lying islands

A/ will still be habitable.

B/ will not be under water.

C/ are likely to be under water.

D/ will probably not be under water.

13. According to the writer,

A/ people do not need to get used to environmental damage.

B/ people will need to get used to climate changes that cause environmental damage.

C/ people are now more used to environmental damage than they were in the past.

D/ the general despondency about environmental changes is ill-founded.

...../ 7 points

Participant Number: _____

Olympiáda v anglickom jazyku, 29. ročník, celoštátne kolo 2018/2019, kategória 2D – úlohy

Total points:/10pts

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

You will hear someone talking about harmful insects. Circle the best answer (a – c) to complete each statement.

1. ***The caterpillars of the oak processionary moth are harmful to trees because they***

- a – spread diseases.
- b – eat leaves.
- c – weaken the wood.

2. ***The caterpillars of the oak processionary moth***

- a – cannot harm the human body.
- b – can cause minor health problems in humans.
- c – can cause serious health problems in humans.

3. ***The forester is focusing most on stopping the infestation***

- a – in all parts of London.
- b – in the west and southwest of London.
- c – in and around Croydon.

4. ***The nest of the oak processionary moth caterpillar is round and grey,***

- a – with a diameter of a few centimetres to a couple of feet.
- b – and can be seen about 2 feet up the side of a tree.
- c – and no bigger than a golf ball.

5. ***Mike has set traps for adult moths***

- a – all year round.
- b – over a 2km area.
- c – 2km from infested trees.

6. ***Mike blames new insect infestations on***

- a – imports and climate change.
- b – climate change and new agricultural practices.
- c – imports and new agricultural practices.

7. ***The pine processing moth***

- a – has not yet been seen in the UK.
- b – is another serious problem in the UK.
- c – has so far been contained in the UK.

8. ***Mike mentions the citrus longhorn beetle as an example of***

- a – a pest which was contained thanks to government funding.
- b – a pest which was contained thanks to help from the public.
- c – a pest which was not contained due to lack of funding.

9. ***Mike mentions elm trees as an example of***

- a – another tree species which is affected by moths.
- b – a tree species which was saved when a disease was intercepted.
- c – a tree species which has completely died out in the UK.

10. ***Mike recommends logging on to his website in order to***

- a – see pictures of moths and other pests.
- b – get details of a training programme.
- c – report the health of trees in your local area.

Total points:/ 5 pts (0.5 pt each)

GRAMMAR

Complete each sentence with the word of your own or with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

By the time we reached the town centre, it (1) _____ (pack) with people (2) _____ (get) their shopping done. Trees decorated (3) _____ coloured lights blinked at every corner and if I (4) _____ (not know) about the centenary celebrations, I (5) _____ (think) it was Christmas. Banners (6) _____ (stretch) across the street proclaiming 'Merryland New Town – the first hundred years', as (7) _____ the shoppers needed to (8) _____ (remind). Nothing else (9) _____ (speak) of in the town for weeks. Committees (10) _____ (form), and every day more and more money (11) _____ (collect) by local schoolchildren selling flags and buttons. Posters printed (12) _____ the words LONG LIVE MERRYLAND dangled (13) _____ every lamp post. If I (14) _____ (not see) it with my own eyes, I (15) _____ (never believe) it.

Total points:/ 15 points

Autorka: Mgr. Viera Chovancová

Recenzentka: PaedDr. Anna Brisudová

Korektor: Joshua M. Ruggiero

Olympiáda v anglickom jazyku – celoštátne kolo 2018/2019

Vydal: IUVENTA – Slovenský inštitút mládeže, Bratislava 2019