

R O L E P L A Y

STUDENT

You are a teenager who has learned that the minimal legal age for obtaining a driving licence has been lowered, which means that you are eligible to take a driving course and you will not have to wait till you turn 18 to be allowed to drive a real car. You come to your parents to discuss this issue and to get their approval. You are aware that your parents might have some reservations regarding road traffic safety. They might also wonder if the course will interfere with your school work and attendance and whether there is a chance that your school performance might drop. Apart from that, the acquisition and operation of a new car might put an additional economic burden on the family budget. Be ready to provide convincing arguments to support your decision, take due notice of your parents' arguments and try to reach a compromise.

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R O L E P L A Y

TEACHER

You are a parent who has a teenage child. New legislation has recently been adopted in your country that enables your child to take a driving course and get an effective permit to drive a car before he/she turns 18. Your child has come to talk to you and get your approval for their decision to get a driving licence. Your primary objections have to do with road safety and the recent statistics about the alarming accident rate for young drivers. You are also worried that participation in a driving course might distract your child from school work, which could have a negative impact on his/her performance. Besides, your family budget would have to bear the additional costs related to purchasing, servicing and fuelling another car. Scrutinise your child's argument, express your concerns and try to reach a compromise on the issue.

PICTURE DESCRIPTION

Look at the pictures and determine the issue they illustrate. Explain your answer by referring to what you see in the pictures. Comment on the pros and cons of the two approaches to the issue demonstrated in the pictures. Express your personal opinion on the matter.



LISTENING –SCRIPT (please read only once)

A medieval tapestry that tells the story of the Norman conquest of England over 70 metres of wool yarn and linen has just revealed one of its secrets. Though the origins of this magnificent work of textile, called the Bayeux Tapestry, are murky, researchers now think they know why the tapestry was made.

The dimensions of the cloth mean it would have fit perfectly into the 11th-century nave of the Bayeux Cathedral in Normandy, France, the researchers reported in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*. The narrative of the embroidery would have even **fit around the spacings of the nave's columns and doorways**.

The first written record of the tapestry is in the Bayeux Cathedral's inventory from 1476, so the idea that the tapestry had been commissioned for the cathedral in the 11th century **was always the simplest explanation**, according to study author Christopher Norton, an art historian at the University of York in England.

The Bayeux Tapestry **is not technically a tapestry**, as its design is embroidered onto the linen rather than woven. According to the Bayeux Museum, the tapestry was likely commissioned by Bishop Odo, the half-brother of William the Conqueror, the Norman leader who led the conquest of England and won the crown in 1066. William's exploits are depicted on the tapestry, which **concludes with the decisive battle of the conflict**, the Battle of Hastings. No one knows exactly who made the embroidery, but researchers have concluded that the work was probably done in England and that the stitching was likely the work of women, as embroidery was a largely female occupation in medieval England.

The recent findings might inform how the tapestry is displayed going forward. Norton recommends it be displayed along three sides of a rectangular space, mimicking how the original artists meant for the work to be seen.

Currently, the Bayeux Museum displays the tapestry in a horseshoe shape, though in the past the tapestry has been subjected to a variety of storage and display schemes. It was displayed annually at Bayeux Cathedral until 1803, when Napoleon had it displayed at his museum in Paris. Beginning in 1812, the tapestry was kept rolled-up in Bayeux's city hall; a custodian would hand-crank a spool to unwind the tapestry for display, according to the Bayeux Museum. The tapestry has been at its current location in Bayeux since 1983. During the proposed loan to the U.K., city officials plan **to build a new museum in Bayeux** to receive the tapestry upon its return.

ANSWER KEY

GRAMMAR 15 points

- | | | | | |
|---|--------|-------------|--------|-----------------------|
| 1. rang back | | | | 6. has done |
| 2. had already been fraudulently diverted | | | | 7. wrote |
| 3. Having reset | | | | 8. tries |
| 4. was asked | | | | 9. seem to have |
| 5. being | | | | 10. seem to have lost |
| 11. that | 12. it | 13. however | 14. in | 15. as |

VOCABULARY 10 points

1 C 2 A 3 D 4 A 5 B 6 B 7 C 8 A 9 D 10 B

READING 10 points

1 E 2 D 3 I 4 B 5 H 6 L 7 C 8 M 9 F 10 J

LISTENING 5 points

1 C 2 A 3 B 4 A 5 C

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