

G R A M M A R

- I. Read the article below. For each question 1 – 10, write ONE word in the space provided.

The Rise of Cities

For the first time in history, there are now more people living in urban areas (0) than in country areas. Whereas (1) 1970 about 37% of the world's population lived in towns and cities, that figure was up to 47% by 2000. By 2030 it will probably (2) risen to over 60%, so it looks as (3) there will be 5 billion people living in urban areas within a couple of decades. Overall, (4) fastest increase has been in poorer countries, as richer parts (5) the world already had two-thirds of their people living in cities back in 1970. Europe and North America, as (6) as Latin America, now have three-quarters of their citizens in urban areas. Just as the total urban population (7) grown, so the number of extremely big cities has increased. In 1975 there were just five cities with over ten million inhabitants, but that figure has (8) steadily increasing. A report published (9) the United Nations predicts that by 2021 there will be 26 such cities, most of them (10) Asia.

0 than

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

9 _____

10 _____

- II. For questions 11 – 15, read the short text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

Michel, my (0) elder brother, works as a doctor in a hospital in Scotland. OLD
I always knew he would be (11) , as I think he always realised SUCCESS
the (12) of studying hard. From quite an early age, he had IMPORTANT
a lot of (13) to his work, and I remember his great COMMIT
(14) when he passed all his exams with 'A's. Despite EXCITE
this, he still found plenty of time for the (15) of all the things JOY
that children do.

Total /10pts

VOCABULARY

Read the text below. Choose the best answer, /a, b, c or d/.

The London Tea Trade

The London Tea Trade Centre is on the north (0) _____ A _____ of the River Thames. It is the centre of an industry of (1) _____ importance in the (2) _____ lives of the British. Tea is without (3) _____ the British national drink; every man, woman and child over ten years of age has, (4) _____ average, over four cups a day or some 1,500 cups annually. Some thirty per cent of the world's export of tea makes its (5) _____ to London. Britain is (6) _____ the largest importer of tea in the world.

Samples of the vast amounts of tea brought into the country to (7) _____ the national thirst go to the London Tea Trade Centre, where they are tested by (8) _____ professional tea tasters before being sold at each week's tea sale. It is fascinating to see them at (9) _____. Over a hundred samples are (10) _____ in a line on long tables. Teas are generally tested with milk, since that is how the majority in Britain drink their tea.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 0/ | a bank | b border | c shore | d coast |
| 1/ | a high | b wide | c great | d large |
| 2/ | a common | b typical | c everyday | d usual |
| 3/ | a doubt | b dispute | c disbelief | d uncertainty |
| 4/ | a for | b by | c at | d on |
| 5/ | a route | b way | c direction | d journey |
| 6/ | a considerably | b by far | c largely | d by much |
| 7/ | a satisfy | b match | c answer | d serve |
| 8/ | a effective | b skilled | c developed | d handy |
| 9/ | a action | b operation | c practice | d work |
| 10/ | a composed | b put up | c settled | d laid out |

Total ___/10 pts

READING COMPREHENSION (1)

Read the text carefully and for questions 1–10, choose the people (A–F).

A Place to Play**A Simon**

The playground was quite small. The floor was covered with flat bricks and there were many that were cracked or broken or missing, and a few weeds struggled through. It was totally enclosed on the side by the school and on the other by high brick walls. It was more like a prison yard – on top of the walls was a layer of cement into which pieces of broken glass had been stuck. After school was finished, my friends and I would climb a lamppost outside the school and sit on top of the wall, slowly breaking off bits of glass. We never thought of ourselves as vandals.

B Peter

My favourite childhood play area was the back garden. Back in the days when I was growing up on a large housing estate, the “goals” would be a pair of garage doors or two jackets laid out in the garden. I would spend hours kicking a ball about with my dad, learning how to control, dribble or kick it.

C Alan

I come from an area of terraced houses, pavements and streets. There were no gardens. My first school was Prince’s Street Primary and the room in which I received my first lessons had large, folding glass doors that opened onto a small playground that had grass, bushes and flowers. My amazement at seeing these items, which are normal to most of the world, has stayed with me all my life.

D Nigel

My favourite play area was – it still *is* – called Roundhead Wood, although it has fewer trees and more barbed wire now. Here four or five of us roared around, building camps, climbing trees and riding bikes around the little chalk pit in the middle. It stood for every woodland, every jingle and even the surface of other planets.

E Patricia

One of my earliest playground memories is of the railed playground in front of the school I attended. Our favourite game was hopscotch, which was played by marking out a rectangle divided into squares and kicking a flat, rounded stone from square to square. It was important to find a stone of precisely the right size and weight. Our playground at weekends was more exciting: the banks and paths which surrounded Ludlow Castle and the water meadows that stretched down to the river. I doubt whether I fully appreciated how fortunate we were.

F Julie

Until I was twelve, I was brought up on air force camps and each camp had a small playground in the middle of the houses. It was always a great meeting place and I remember sitting with my friends on the swings many evenings until dark. You would often go and swing for hours until someone else came out. I always liked swinging.

READING COMPREHENSION (2)

Match questions 1–10 with the people described in paragraphs A–F. You will have to use some of the people more than once.

Which person

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 0 | developed sporting skills? | <u>B</u> |
| 1 | mentions not going straight home from school? | <u> </u> |
| 2 | still retains a sense of wonder at something first seen in childhood? | <u> </u> |
| 3 | enjoyed a game that could only be played with a specially shaped object? | <u> </u> |
| 4 | enjoyed both being alone and with friends? | <u> </u> |
| 5 | played with family members? | <u> </u> |
| 6 | now realises how lucky they were? | <u> </u> |

Whose play area(s)

- | | | |
|----|------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 7 | were neglected? | <u> </u> |
| 8 | is no longer the same? | <u> </u> |
| 9 | seemed similar to a jail? | <u> </u> |
| 10 | are described as a contrast to the home environment? | <u> </u> |

Total ____/10

LISTENING

You will hear part of an interview with Luke Harding, a young student. For questions 1–10, complete the sentences.

1. Luke says his film studies course is just as _____ as traditional courses such as English or History.
2. Students on the course must have ideas about the films they see which they can _____ with proof.
3. Most of the films studied in the second year are chosen by the _____.
4. About 20% of the first-year course is _____ work.
5. The course includes studying _____ films like *Harry Potter*.
6. Students have to find out about people who have _____ in the film world.
7. Students who don't pass the first year exam have to _____.
8. In the second year, students have to study a _____ of films, including those made in other languages.
9. Students have to write, shoot and _____ a short film.
10. Luke says that the course has increased his _____.

Total ____/5

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