

GRAMMAR

Part 1 – Read the text and put only one word in each space. Write your answers on the lines provided below the text.

Should Recycling Be Mandatory?

As I walk down a beautiful forest **1**_____ September, I see these amazing trees with all different colours. I stare **2**_____ them, wondering how lonely the forest **3**_____ look without them. Trees are important to the forest; they give shelter to many animals and make the forest look complete. But what are **4**_____ doing to save these trees? I think that recycling helps a lot, **5**_____ it? I think that recycling should be mandatory because it helps minimize pollution, helps preserve our natural resources, and recycling saves expenses and resources.

Recycling helps minimize pollution. Go outside – can you see **6**_____ stars? If not, it's because **7**_____ pollution. Air pollution kills about 7 million people worldwide every year **8**_____ to the World Health Organization. **9**_____ way we can minimize pollution is **10**_____ recycling and reusing garbage. When people burn garbage, this can harm the layer and produce harmful gases which can lead to respiratory diseases **11**_____ cough and asthma, among **12**_____. When garbage **13**_____ thrown in the ocean, **14**_____ could kill and affect our marine resources and coral reefs. That's why every time we reduce waste, reuse, and recycle our garbage – from used plastic bottles to disposable cups and utensils, paper, and **15**_____ plastic products – we get to save the earth and even millions of lives **16**_____ the harmful effects of pollution. 'We all have to breathe, **17**_____ makes pollution very hard to avoid,' said Frank Kelly, director of the environmental research group at King's College London.

So it's important for us **18**_____ recycle because, like Frank Kelly said, 'we all have to breathe.' But it's **19**_____ choice if we want to help reduce pollution and **20**_____ able to breathe clean air.

1_____

2_____

3_____

4_____

5_____

6_____

7_____

8_____

9_____

10_____

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16_____

17_____

18_____

19_____

20_____

_____/10 pts

GRAMMAR
(continued)

Part 2 – For questions 21-26, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

- | | | |
|-----------|---|------------------|
| 0 | I couldn't eat sweets because I had a toothache.
My toothache <u>prevented me from</u> eating sweets. | PREVENTED |
| 21 | People were telling Pete what to do all the time and he didn't like it.
Pete didn't like _____ all the time. | TOLD |
| 22 | 'Are you going to Spain in the summer?' Eileen asked.
Eileen asked _____ to Spain in the summer. | WERE |
| 23 | We agreed to share the cost.
We _____ the cost. | HAD |
| 24 | 'You shouldn't quit,' Mary told James.
Mary encouraged _____. | NOT |
| 25 | John lives quite far away and we don't visit him very often.
If _____, we would visit him more often. | CLOSER |
| 26 | Though the test was difficult, we all passed.
We all passed _____ that the test was difficult. | FACT |

_____/3 pts

Part 3 – Complete sentences 27-30 with the most appropriate words from A-F.

- 27** Someone who says, 'It is regrettable that the police didn't do something sooner,' feels that the police _____ have acted sooner.
- 28** When you describe something as inevitable, you are certain that it ____ happen.
- 29** It was clear that he was reluctant to talk and we ____ get any information from him.
- 30** If you say that something is inconceivable, you mean that you ____ imagine it at all.

A) can't B) might C) should D) shouldn't E) will F) wouldn't

27 _____ **28** _____ **29** _____ **30** _____

_____/2 pts

Total: _____/15 pts

VOCABULARY

Part 1 – Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the space. Spelling counts!

From the History of the Computer Mouse

Today, the mouse is an **1**_____ (**ESSENCE**) input device for all modern computers, but it wasn't so long ago that computers had no mouse and no **2**_____ (**GRAPH**) user interface. Data was entered by typing commands on a keyboard.

The mouse was invented by Douglas Engelbart in 1964 and consisted of a wooden shell, circuit board and two metal wheels that came into contact with the surface it was being used on.

It was 8 years later in 1972 that Bill English developed the design more by inventing what is known as the 'Ball Mouse' that we know today. The ball replaced the wheels and was capable of monitoring **3**_____ (**MOVE**) in any direction. The ball came into contact with two rollers that in turn spun wheels with graduations on them that could be turned into **4**_____ (**ELECTRICITY**) pulses representing direction and speed.

It would be another 8 years before the mouse would be developed any **5**_____ (**FAR**). An optical mouse was developed in around 1980, eliminating the ball, which often became dirty from rolling round the desktop, **6**_____ (**NEGATIVE**) affecting its operation. In 1988, an optical mouse – invented by Lisa M. Williams and Robert S. Cherry – was patented, which was to be sold to businesses with Xerox products. This mouse was produced for \$17 and sold for \$35. Despite this, it wasn't until around 1998 that the optical mouse became a **7**_____ (**COMMERCE**) workable alternative to the ball mouse and infiltrated the mass consumer market, thanks to the increase in microcontroller processing power and the **8**_____ (**REDUCE**) in component costs.

VOCABULARY
(continued)

Part 2 – Complete collocations 9-16 with the words below.

cell, lightweight, king-size, straightforward, synthetic, threefold, undeniable, waterproof

9 _____ division

13 _____ fabric

10 _____ division

14 _____ fabric

11 _____ duvet

15 _____ fact

12 _____ duvet

16 _____ fact

_____/4 pts

Part 3 Complete each sentence with the correct particle (=part of a phrasal verb).

17 Turn _____ the radio a bit, will, you? I cannot concentrate.

18 The maths problem turned _____ to be more difficult than I'd thought.

19 My credit card application was turned _____ because of my bad credit.

20 I hadn't seen Sheila for months and then, one day, she turned _____ at my house.

_____/2 pts

Total: _____/10 pts

VOCABULARY – PROGRESSIVE TEST (3 minutes)

Complete the first ten pairs of antonyms (=opposites) and create another ten pairs of antonyms. Use **only** the words which are listed below.

ambiguous, barren, biased, bizarre, bright, broad, commonplace, confident, deciduous, downcast, drug-free, elated, evergreen, fair, fertile, intoxicated, major, minor, moral, narrow, outclassed, pessimistic, polite, realistic, showy, superior, tactless, unbeatable, undersized, vulnerable

1	clear	X	_____	2	dim	X	_____
3	enormous	X	_____	4	humble	X	_____
5	vulgar	X	_____	6	optimistic	X	_____
7	indecisive	X	_____	8	discreet	X	_____
9	sinful	X	_____	10	idealistic	X	_____
11	_____	X	_____	12	_____	X	_____
13	_____	X	_____	14	_____	X	_____
15	_____	X	_____	16	_____	X	_____
17	_____	X	_____	18	_____	X	_____
19	_____	X	_____	20	_____	X	_____

You will score 1 point for every 2 correctly written pairs.

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the article written by Emma Pryke after she visited Bolivia. There are two exercises to do after you read.

Suggested Two-Week Bolivia Itinerary

If you have around two weeks for a Bolivian holiday, here is my suggestion on what to see and do. You will cover all the main highlights, including Lake Titicaca, the Amazon Jungle, the Salar de Uyuni and the historic cities of Potosi and Sucre.

Starting your Bolivian trip in the sky-high city of La Paz, which is the administrative centre of Bolivia, I suggest spending a couple of nights here. As La Paz is at an altitude of around 3,660 m, it does take time to get used to the thin air. The beautiful San Francisco Church and the famous Witches' Market, where you can buy anything from the usual tourist souvenirs to dried unborn llama offspring, will keep you busy for a day. Another day on your Bolivian tour you can arrange a cycling adventure down the world's most dangerous road (well worth it *if* you have the nerves).

The town of Copacabana, which lies on the shores of Lake Titicaca, is only a 4-hour bus ride from La Paz and is a great place to spend the night and explore the beauty of Lake Titicaca and the Isla del Sol.

Back in La Paz, you can continue your Bolivian holiday by organising a 3- or 4-day adventure to the jungle and pampas around Rurrenabaque. It's about a 20-hour bus ride from La Paz, so the 1-hour flight is a much better option. Wildlife-spotting opportunities here are great, with monkeys, sloths, caiman, capybaras and anacondas often spotted.

From La Paz you can then catch the night bus south to Uyuni. From Uyuni you can organise day trips to visit the world's largest salt flats. The Salar de Uyuni is simply stunning and a must-see place on any Bolivian holiday. If you have an extra couple of days, you can organise a 2-night 4x4 trip taking in the salt flats as well as the surrounding volcanoes, coloured lakes, hot springs and geysers.

Back in Uyuni it's a 6-hour bus ride to the highest city in the world, Potosi. Potosi was once one of the richest cities on earth due to the large amount of silver in the surrounding hills, and while here on your Bolivian tour, you'll have the opportunity to visit one of the current silver mines and experience what life is like for the miners.

After a couple of nights in Potosi, it's a 3-hour bus ride to Sucre, Bolivia's official capital city, and a definite 'must-see' on any Bolivian holiday. Sucre is a beautiful city, with a wealth of churches and museums, excellent accommodation and plenty to see and do in the surrounding area, such as the dinosaur park, which is home to the largest collection of dinosaur footprints in the world.

Last up is Bolivia's largest city, Santa Cruz. There is a relatively large international airport for returning home or flying back to La Paz. But before you do, as the climate is lovely and warm, I'd recommend spending a day or two here just relaxing and doing any last-minute souvenir shopping you may need before your Bolivian tour ends.

Trek through the snow-capped Andes, go island-hopping on Lake Titicaca, try an Amazon jungle lodge adventure and follow the Inca trail to epic Machu Picchu. Build your own Peruvian and Bolivian adventure.

READING COMPREHENSION
(continued)

Part 1 – Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D. Circle your choice.

1. Taking a flight is preferable when going
 A from Copacabana to Lake Titicaca. B from Sucre to Potosi.
 C from La Paz to Rurrenabaque. D from Uyuni to Potosi.
2. The city with the most people in Bolivia is
 A La Paz B Santa Cruz C Uyuni D Sucre
3. Near the city of Potosi, a tourist can visit
 A silver mines. B volcanoes. C hot springs. D special markets.
4. The San Francisco Church can be found in
 A Potosi. B La Paz. C Sucre. D Copacabana.
5. The passage states that for a tourist in Bolivia, it is advisable
 A to organize a short trip from La Paz to the geysers.
 B to go to the jungle from Copacabana.
 C to follow the Inca trail when in Uyuni.
 D to stay in Santa Cruz for a couple of days before leaving Bolivia.

_____/5 pts

Part 2 – Decide whether the following statements are true (T), false (F) or not stated (NS). Circle your answer at the end of each line.

6. When going from Uyuni to La Paz, one needs to take a bus south. T / F / NS
7. The beautiful island Isla del Sol can be best explored when staying in Copacabana. T / F / NS
8. A tourist can buy any souvenir at the Witches' Market in La Paz. T / F / NS
9. It is dangerous for a tourist to visit the salt flats near Uyuni. T / F / NS
10. A dinosaur park can be found in the surroundings of Sucre. T / F / NS

_____/5 pts

Total: _____/10 pts

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

You will hear an article about a father-daughter pilot team.

Part 1 – Decide whether the following statements are true (T), false (F), or not stated (NS). Circle your answer at the end of each line.

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. Mr Woodruffe's final flight was from Heathrow to New York. | T / F / NS |
| 2. Mr Woodroffe's daughter, Kate, has two children. | T / F / NS |
| 3. Kate was always supposed to call her father 'captain' when on a flight with him. | T / F / NS |
| 4. After landing, Kate often asked her father to go for a meal together. | T / F / NS |
| 5. Going on many trips as a teenager made Kate bored from time to time. | T / F / NS |
| 6. Kate Woodruffe has one sister. | T / F / NS |

_____/3 pts

Part 2 – Complete the following sentences with the exact words from the listening text.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 7. Mr Woodruffe was posed a few questions by the _____. | (2 words) |
| 8. Kate Woodruffe shows _____ for the job, just as her father does. | (1 word) |
| 9. Mr Woodruffe's first name is _____. | (1 word) |
| 10. _____ was one of Kate's most important subjects at secondary school. | (1 word) |

_____/2 pts

Total: _____/5 pts

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