

Olympiáda v anglickom jazyku, 32. ročník

krajské kolo 2021/2022

kategória 1C

1. (15B)

GRAMMAR

Part 1 – Read the text and put only one word in each space.

July 15, Twitter launches

On July 15, 2006, the San Francisco-based podcasting company Odeo officially releases Twtr—later changed (01)

to Twitter—its short messaging service (SMS) for groups to the public.

Born (02) **as** a side project apart from Odeo's main podcasting platform, the free application allowed users to

share short status updates with groups of friends (03) **by** sending one text message to a single number

("40404"). Over the next few years, as Twtr became Twitter, the simple "microblogging" service (04) **would**

explode in popularity, becoming one of the world's leading social networking platforms.

Twitter co-founder Evan Williams first made his name in (05) **the** Silicon Valley tech world by founding

the Web diary-publishing service Blogger, (06) **which** he sold to Google in 2003 for several million dollars. In

2005, William co-founded Odeo (07) **with** another entrepreneur, Noah Glass. That fall, (08) **however**,

Odeo's leading service (09) **was** made obsolete when Apple launched iTunes (including a built-in podcasting platform).

After Williams asked the team of 14 employees (10) **to** brainstorm their best ideas for the flailing startup,

one of the company's engineers, Jack Dorsey, came (11) **up** with the concept of a service allowing users to

share personal status updates via SMS to groups of people. By March 2006, they (12) **had** a working

prototype and a name—Twtr—inspired (13) **in** part by bird sounds and adopted after some other choices

(including FriendStalker) were rejected. Dorsey (@Jack) sent the first-ever tweet ("just setting (14) **up** my twtr") on March 21.

At the time Twtr launched to the public in July 2006, it was (15) **still** a side project of Odeo, while

the company's primary offering, the podcasting platform, (16) **was** going nowhere. (17) **Accordi** to

a report in Business Insider, that fall, Williams bought (18) **out** the company's investors, changed

Odeo's name to Obvious Corporation, and fired Glass, (19) **whose** role in the birth of Twitter wouldn't become public (20)

until;till years later.

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 in capital letters at the end of the sentence. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. Here is an example (00).

00) I couldn't eat sweets because I had a toothache. PREVENTED

My toothache **prevented me from** eating sweets.

21) Charley will probably lose the match. LIKELY

Charley **is likely to** lose the match.

22) Despite feeling unwell, Rachel went to work. FELT

Although Rachel felt ill, she went to work.

23) People think that Mike was the best handball coach in town. THOUGHT

Mike is **thought to have been** the best handball coach in town.

24) "Yes, they told me the secret," James said. BEEN

James admitted **having been told;to have** the secret.

25) "Will they come with the dog?" Jamie asked. IF

Jamie asked **if they would come** with the dog.

26) My mother made me apologise for my behaviour. WAS

I **was made to apologise** for my behaviour.

Part 3 – Complete gaps 27-30 with the most appropriate complex preposition.

27) **Away from** / Together with / According to / Descended from / Except for / Owing to / **Away from** time constraints, the report will not be finished in time.

28) **Together with** / Owing to / Descended from / Away from / According to / Except for help from police, the fire crew were able to save everyone in danger.

29) According to / Together with / **Except for** / Descended from / Owing to / Away from one forkful of salad, he hadn't eaten a thing.

30) **Descended from** / Away from / Together with / Owing to / According to / Except for some Scottish Lord, she was extremely conceited.

2. (10B)

VOCABULARY

Part 1 – Use the word given in brackets to form a word that fits in the space.

Dempsey and Makepeace

Dempsey and Makepeace (1985–86) is a British television crime drama made by LWT for ITV, created and produced by Ronald Graham. Lead roles were played by Michael Brandon (Dempsey) and Glynis Barber (Makepeace), who later married each other in 1989.

The premise of Dempsey and Makepeace is the oddball pairing of two police detectives: an elegant British noblewoman, Sgt (Lady) Harriet Makepeace, and a (1) **streetwise** (street) working-class New Yorker, Lt James Dempsey, both working for an elite and armed unit of the London Metropolitan Police.

When his partner Joey dies in a botched drugs operation and he uncovers police (2) **corruption** (corrupt) at the highest level, Dempsey is under threat of assassination. With help from his colleagues, he (3) **hurriedly**

(hurry) leaves New York for London on the (4) **pretense;pre** (pretend) of an undercover international police exchange programme.

Harriet "Harry" Makepeace is the daughter of Lord Winfield (Ralph Michael), who owns a stately English home. Reference is made to his having formerly been in the Army or the Secret Service. Makepeace's grandfather is mentioned as having been a Victorian collector of antiques and rare items. Makepeace's mother is mentioned only once by her (5)

maternal (mother) uncle Duffy, and it would seem she had died some time ago. Makepeace has made her

way up through the police force ranks, despite (6) **sexism** (sex) by her male counterparts and the physical demands of the job.

Although there is initial (7) **reluctance** (reluctant) on both sides, Makepeace and Dempsey work as partners in a specialised task force, SI 10, making a good team. SI 10 is under the command of Gordon Spikings, played by Ray Smith. A fourth regular role is that of Chas, played by Tony Osoba, who provides helpful research and communications in

the SI 10 office and (8) **occasionally** (occasion) has a more active role.

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

first-hand, hideous, paltry, riveting, quaint, sacred, sizeable, sympathetic

9) a **paltry;sizeat** salary

10) a **sizeable;pal** salary

11) a **quaint;sacre** relic

12) a **sacred;quair** relic

13) a **first-hand;riv** account

14) a **riveting;first-** account

15) a **hideous;synr** grin

16) a **sympathetic** grin

Part 3 – Phrasal verbs based on "TURN". Complete each sentence with a word that best fits the space.

17) I can't believe he turned **down** a great job at a bank in order to try to be a writer!

18) Cook the pancakes for 3 minutes on one side, then turn them **over**.

19) The manager finally turned **up** for the meeting – 45 minutes late.

20) We thought the project was going to be a miserable failure, but everything turned **out** all right in the end.

3. (10B)

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following text. There are two tasks to do after you read.

Rudyard Kipling – Early Years

Joseph Rudyard Kipling was born on December 30, 1865, in Bombay (now called Mumbai), India. At his birth, his parents, John and Alice, were recent arrivals in India as part of the British Empire. The family lived well, and Kipling was incredibly close to his mother. His father, an artist, was the head of the Department of Architectural Sculpture at the Jeejeebhoy School of Art in Bombay.

For Kipling, India was a wondrous place. Along with his younger sister, Alice, he revelled in exploring the local markets with his nanny. He learned the language and, in this bustling city of Anglos, Muslims, Hindus, Buddhists, and Jews, connected with the country and its culture.

However, at the age of six, Kipling's life was torn apart when his mother, wanting her son to receive a formal British education, sent him to Southsea, England, where he attended school and lived with a foster family named the Holloways.

These were hard years for Kipling. Mrs Holloway was a brutal woman who quickly grew to despise her foster son. She beat and bullied the youngster, who also struggled to fit in at school. His only break from the Holloways came in December, when Kipling, who told nobody of his problems at school or with his foster parents, travelled to London to stay with relatives for the month.

Kipling's solace came in books and stories. With few friends, he devoted himself to reading. He particularly adored the work of Daniel Defoe, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Wilkie Collins. When Mrs Holloway took away his books, Kipling snuck in literature time, pretending to play in his room by moving furniture along the floor while he read.

By the age of 11, Kipling was on the verge of a nervous breakdown. A visitor to his home saw his condition and immediately contacted his mother, who rushed back to England and rescued her son from the Holloways. To help relax his mind, Alice took her son on an extended vacation and then placed him in a new school in Devon. There, Kipling flourished and discovered his talent for writing, eventually becoming editor of the school newspaper.

In 1882, Kipling returned to India. It was a powerful time in the young writer's life. The sights and sounds, even the language, which he'd believed he'd forgotten, rushed back to him upon his arrival.

Kipling made his home with his parents in Lahore and, with his father's help, found a job with a local newspaper. The job offered Kipling a good excuse to discover his surroundings. Nighttime, especially, proved to be valuable for the young writer. Kipling was a man of two worlds, somebody who was accepted by both his British counterparts and the native population. Suffering from insomnia, he frequently roamed the city streets.

Kipling's experiences during this time formed the backbone for a series of stories he began to write and publish. They were eventually assembled into a collection of 40 short stories called *Plain Tales From the Hills*, which gained wide popularity in England.

In 1889, seven years after he had left England, Kipling returned to its shores in hopes of leveraging the modest amount of celebrity his book of short stories had earned him. In London, he met Wolcott Balestier, an American agent and publisher who quickly became one of Kipling's great friends and supporters. The two men grew close and even travelled together to the United States, where Balestier introduced his fellow writer to his childhood home of Brattleboro, Vermont.

Part 1 – Choose the best answer.

1) Kipling's supporter

a) spent his early years in Vermont.

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b) lent him a considerable amount of money.

- c) published a few of Kipling's stories.
- d) travelled with Kipling throughout England.

2) Kipling came back to India and

a) was in the natives' good graces

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- b) started working for his father for a while.
- c) had to visit a doctor due to insomnia.
- d) started living at the same place as before.

3) Kipling's mother took him away from the Holloways after

a) shed had found a new school for him in Southsea.

b) she had been contacted by a person who had seen him there.

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- c) he had suffered a nervous breakdown.
- d) she had had a long vacation.

4) When still a child,

a) Kipling's mother asked her relative to accommodate young Rudyard.

b) Rudyard was brought up in an unfriendly environment.

SPRÁVNÁ ODPOVEĎ

- c) Mrs Holloway chose a school for young Rudyard.
- d) Rudyard was congratulated by his father on his receiving a formal British education.

5) From the passage, we can infer that

a) Kipling had a twin named Alice.

b) Kipling's father was a chief of one part of an art school.

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- c) Kipling spent a lot of time with his father.
- d) Kipling's parents were also born in India.

6) From the passage, we can learn that

- a) D. Kipling's stories were widely popular in India.
- b) A. Kipling suffered from indigestion.
- c) C. in London, Kipling wrote for a paper for a while.

d) B. Kipling had some family in London.

SPRÁVNÁ ODPOVEĎ

Part 2 – Decide whether the following statements are true (T), false (F) or not stated (NS).

7) Kipling informed his mother about his problem at the Holloways'. T / NS / F

8) Kipling's stay in India was the mainstay of his stories. NS / T / F

9) In books, Kipling found relief from his problems. NS / T / F

10) Before arriving in Vermont, Kipling and Balestier spent a few weeks in the south of the USA. T / NS / F

You will hear an article about the Shetland Islands.



Part 1 – Decide whether the following statements are true (T), false (F), or not stated (NS). Write your answers on the lines provided.

- 1) Before Scots, Scandinavians reigned in the Shetlands. F / NS / T
- 2) The Shetland territory comprises more than 100 islands. NS / T / F
- 3) There are two nature reserves on Unst Island. NS / F / T
- 4) Autumn is the season when you can visit the Shetland Races. NS / F / T
- 5) Some hiking paths are more than fifteen kilometres long. F / T / NS

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

- 6) The Shetlands were a/an for a future wife of James III of Scotland.
- 7) Otters, seals, dolphins, and are only a few examples of Shetland's rich fauna. 8) The Up Hell Aa – reportedly the biggest fire festival in Europe – is among many held in the Shetlands.
- 9) When hiking in the Shetland, hikers are enchanted by coastal scenery.
- 10) When walking between the island of Unst and St. Ninian's Isle, walkers cross over a large sand .