

Olympiáda v anglickom jazyku
32. ročník celoštátne kolo 2021/2022

kategória 1B

1. GRAMMAR

Read the article below. For each question 1-15 write ONE word which best fits each space.

A Romantic Painter

Mick Mullard (0) was born in London in 1775 and is considered to be one of (1) the finest and greatest landscape artists of any age. He became famous thanks (2) to his oil and watercolour paintings. His mother died when he was only (3) a child and his father couldn't afford long-term education for him. He was a barber and when Mick was only 13 years old, he exhibited some of his drawings in his shop. This was (4) the starting point of the boy's career, and (5) by the time he was 15, he had already had one painting exhibited at the renowned Royal Academy of Arts. (6) As a consequence of his unexpected success, Mick started travelling around Europe. He liked Rome very much and he was deeply impressed (7) by Venice, a source of inspiration for many of his works in which the Italian sea and sky (8) are presented in different weather conditions. He used to travel (9) on his own, as he did not have many friends and often refused to sell his paintings. He became more estranged from other human beings until he disappeared (10) from his house. Nobody knew where he was and when his housekeeper was able to find him, the great painter was (11) so ill that he died the following day. It was 1851. He has left a great number of masterpieces that critics usually divide into two groups, (12) from the most traditional and figurative paintings to the unforgettable works in which details cannot be made out. In fact, as time went (13) by;on, Mullard diluted details into a sort of blaze or in a haze. He evolved (14) with poetic freedom and showed a world of shadows and lights, giving an insight (15) into the real essence of things.

2.

VOCABULARY

Read the text and decide which answer, best fits each space. Choose your answer.

A VITAL ISSUE

Human beings have been trying to conquer (0) ___C___ for decades now. (1) **pots** / vases / pans / cups of money have been invested in launching rockets into orbit and in investigating into the (2) **incontinent** / **inexplicable** / irrational / impossible mysteries of the universe. Unfortunately, we do not (3) taste / **seem** / feel / sound anxious about the planet we are living on, which we are slowly destroying. (4) Making / Causing / **Cutting** / Pushing down trees, polluting the atmosphere with car and factory (5) clouds / bubbles / smoking / **fumes**, and endangering animal species are just a few examples of what should not be done. But what can all of us do in order to save the earth? We could start by (6) **avoiding** / ignoring / forgetting / preventing putting products containing mercury or lead such as (7) reused / reset / **rechargeable** / rerun batteries into the rubbish. We should not dispose of (8) homework / housework / **household** / housing products down the drain or in rubbish dumps. Of course, no (9) **single** / lonely / unique / alone act is hazardous but what makes it significant and dangerous is that thousands of other people may be committing the same (10) careful / loving / **careless** / caring mistake.

READING COMPREHENSION (1)

Read the text carefully. For questions 1-10, choose from the sections A - D. The sections can be chosen more than once.

SOS

A Smoke Signals

During the hours of darkness, fires are the most effective method of signalling. Three fires in a triangle are an international distress signal which pilots and rescue workers everywhere will understand. If you are in a jungle or forest, try to find a clearing, otherwise the fires will not be visible from the air. A burning tree is another way of attracting attention. Always select an isolated tree so that you do not start a forest fire! During the day, fires are also a good way of signalling, provided that they are producing a lot of smoke. The international distress signal is three columns of smoke. Think about what colour the smoke should be in order to stand out against the background. Adding green vegetation to the fire produces white smoke; adding rubber (for example, an old tyre) or clothing soaked in oil produces black smoke.

B Mirror Signals

On a bright, sunny day, the most effective way of signalling is a mirror. In fact, pilots have reported seeing mirror flashes up to 160 kilometres away. If you do not have a mirror, any shiny metal surface may work. Aim the mirror by holding up one finger of your other hand in line with the aircraft. If you can hear an aircraft but can't see it because of the clouds, shine the mirror in the direction of the noise. Two words of caution, however. Firstly, do not shine the mirror at the aircraft's cockpit for more than a few seconds, as it might temporarily blind the pilot, which is not what you want if you are hoping to be spotted. And secondly, if you are in a war zone, do not flash the mirror rapidly towards the aircraft or the pilot may mistake the signal for gunfire and avoid the area – or worse, return fire!

C Long Range Ground-to-Air Signals

Once you have been seen by an aircraft, it may be necessary to exchange vital information without the use of a radio. For this reason, internationally understood signals exist for ground-to-air and air-to-ground communication. The person on the ground can create the symbols by any means possible – leaves, branches, gaps in the snow, patterns on the sand – provided they are large enough to be seen from the air. This usually means at least three metres long and a metre wide. A single line means "serious injury, doctor required", while two capital Ls mean "all is well". If you have a piece of cloth big enough, such as a sail or life-raft cover, you can fold it into various patterns to give information. Folding one corner means "we need fuel, but our plane is flyable". Folding two corners means "we need warm clothing".

D Body Signals and Pilot Replies

When the aircraft is sufficiently low for the pilot to see you clearly, use body movements to convey a message. Raising both hands above your head means "pick us up" if you keep them still, or "do not attempt to land here" if you move your hands from side to side in an arc. If the pilot has seen and understood your signal, he or she will make the aircraft rock from side to side so the wings go up and down. If, however, the message has been seen but not understood, the aircraft will fly in a clockwise circle overhead. For obvious reasons, there is no signal which means "message not seen!"

Which section mentions a signal which

1. should be made only briefly? A / B / C / D
2. is the best one to use at night? A / B / C / D
3. can only be used when an aircraft is very close? A / B / C / D
4. could be made with a large piece of material? A / B / C / D
5. can potentially be seen from very great distances? A / B / C / D
6. might involve burning leaves? A / B / C / D
7. can be used to ask for a message to be repeated? A / B / C / D
8. could be mistaken for an attack? A / B / C / D
9. may work even if the sky is not clear? A / B / C / D
10. involves an aircraft moving in a particular direction? A / B / C / D

LISTENING



4. You will hear a lecture about making a good first impression in a job interview. For question 1-10, complete the notes. Complete each line with 1-3 words or numbers.

Good Impressions in Job Interviews

Time needed to impress an interviewer: (1) **a few seconds** .

“Professionalism” can be judged by (2) **appearance** , e.g. clean hair, shiny shoes, and appropriate clothes.

Percentage of people who forget to smile: (3) **80 - 90%;80'** .

Body language: may show you are reliable and (4) **honest** .

Defensive gestures: e.g.

a/ (5) **crossing arms;crossing** .

b/ avoiding eye contact

c/ turning body away

d/ playing with your clothes or (6) **jewellery** .

You may seem to be (7) **impatient** or not easy to trust.

Meaning of colours:

red = (8) **confidence**

yellow = openness

orange = (9) **happiness**

green = compassion

navy blue = conservatism and (10) **loyalty**

purple = inspiration.

Final point: Say “goodbye” to receptionist.