

Olympiáda v anglickom jazyku
32. ročník celoštátne kolo 2021/2022
kategória 1C

1. GRAMMAR

Part I - Read the text and put only one word in each space. Write your answers on the gaps.

The Triple Crown

The Triple Crown refers to winning the three most prestigious tournaments in professional snooker: the World Championship, the UK Championship, and the invitational Masters. Players who win all three tournaments 01

through the whole of their career are said to 02 **have** won the Triple Crown. In January 2020, these tournaments were formally named the Triple Crown Series, 03 **with** any player who has won all three gaining the right to wear an embroidered crown on 04 **their** waistcoat, reflecting this achievement.

In 1969, the World Snooker Championship became a single-elimination tournament, replacing 05 **the** previous challenge format; 06 **this** marked the start of the professional game's "modern era". Six years later, a non-ranking invitational event, the Masters, was introduced; 07 **there** were ten competitors in the inaugural Masters in 1975, 08 **which** later increased to 16 players. John Spencer won the 1975 Masters tournament, becoming the first person to win two Triple Crown events, 09 **having** won the world championships in 1969 and 1971. The following year, Ray Reardon won 10 **both** the Masters and World Championship in the same season.

In 1977, the UK Championship was created. Originally restricted 11 **to** British residents and passport holders, the tournament 12 **was;the** opened to all professionals in 1984 and became a ranking event. In his only Triple Crown final, Patsy Fagan won the 1977 UK Championship. In the 1980–81 season, Steve Davis won both the 1980 UK Championship and the 1981 World Snooker Championship and was the first player to complete the career Triple Crown 13 **when** he won the 1982 Masters the following season. Davis was 14 **also** the first player to complete the season Triple Crown, winning all three events in the 1987–88 season.

The Triple Crown events are sometimes referred to 15 **as** the "big three BBC events" due to them having been broadcast by the British Broadcasting Corporation 16 **since** inception. They are sometimes called "snooker's majors" 17 **or** the "big three" events. Despite this, some 18 **have** questioned the status of the Triple Crown events, arguing the World Championship is snooker's only major tournament. Triple Crown events are considered the most prestigious snooker titles and have historically offered the most prize money. In recent years, 19 **howeve**, prize money for other events, 20 **such** as the China Open, has exceeded these events.

2.

GRAMMAR

Part II - 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. **(PREVENTED)**

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

21. Although the house is overpriced, it will certainly sell. **(OF)**

The house will certainly sell **in spite of being; in sp** overpriced.

22. Someone stole my camera while I was walking round the theatre. **(HAD)**

I **had my camera stole** while I was walking round the theatre.

23. "You must go to the supermarket," my mother said. **(ON)**

My mother **insisted on my going;** to the supermarket.

24. They employed more staff. They wanted to increase production. **(VIEW)**

They employed more staff **with a view to increas** production.

25. "Let's go to Majorca this year," she said. **(GOING)**

She **suggested going to** Majorca this year.

26. Experts believe excessive sunbathing causes skin damage. **(BELIEVED)**

Excessive sunbathing **is believed to cause** skin damage.

Part III - Complete the gaps 27-30 with the most appropriate prepositional phrase.

27. We cancelled the beach picnic
 / / / / / /
 /
 the bad weather forecast.

28. The ballot was held
 / / / / / /
 /
 trade union rules.

29. Initially, this will be done
 / / / / / /
 /
 markers or cones and we will explain the new arrangements to the children.

30. "I must receive your manuscript by tomorrow
 / / / / / /
 /
 ," my boss told me.

3.

VOCABULARY

Part I - Use the word given in bracket to form a word that fits in the corresponding space.

What is the Shinkansen?

Shinkansen is the term used to describe bullet trains in Japan and it literally means “new trunk line.” Riding the Shinkansen is a 1 **remarkable** (remark) experience. With your super express ticket in hand, you arrive at the dedicated Shinkansen platform, which has its own gates. The train glides into position at the station right on time (the average delay is only 36 seconds), with the doors 2 **perfectly** (perfection) aligned along platform markings that indicate carriage numbers. If you’re at a terminus such as Tokyo Station, after passengers 3 **disembark** (embark), a rapid-action cleaning crew gets the train ready for its next run with military 4 **precision** (precise), completing the task in a few minutes. When the embarking passengers are settled, the carriages are pressurized for high-speed travel and the train 5 **effortlessly** (effort) rolls out of the station, a bit like a horizontal rocket. Before you know it, you’re ordering refreshments in a comfortable seat as Mt. Fuji zips by outside the window. If only air travel could be this easy.

In 2014, Japan’s bullet train celebrated 50 years since its launch in 1964. That half-century was nothing short of an absolute triumph for high-speed rail. The network is known for its speed and 6 **safety** (safe). In the more-than-50 years of operation of the Tokaido Shinkansen Line linking Tokyo and Osaka, an 7 **enviable** (envy) track record has been established – there have been no passenger 8 **fatalities** (fatal) or injuries due to accidents.

Part II - Complete the collocations 9-16 with the words below.

climactic, disastrous, health, idyllic, looming, price, secret, tranquil

9. a/an

climactic / disastrous / health / idyllic / **looming** / price / secret / tranquil

showdown

13.

climactic / disastrous / health / **idyllic** / looming / price / secret / **tranquil**

surroundings

10. a/an

climactic / disastrous / health / idyllic / **looming** / price / secret / tranquil

showdown

14.

climactic / disastrous / health / **idyllic** / looming / price / secret / **tranquil**

surroundings

11. a/an

climactic / **disastrous** / health / idyllic / looming / price / secret / tranquil

slump

15.

climactic / disastrous / **health** / idyllic / looming / price / **secret** / tranquil

surveillance

12. a/an

climactic / **disastrous** / health / idyllic / looming / price / secret / tranquil

slump

16.

climactic / disastrous / **health** / idyllic / looming / price / **secret** / tranquil

surveillance

Part III - Phrasal verbs containing "OUT". Complete each sentence with a word that best fits the space.

17. The carpet on the stairs is getting **worn** out.

18. The band is **setting** out on a European tour in March.

19. Put;put out that cigarette, will you? I hate the smoke.

20. It's really annoying; Carrie's always falling out with people.

READING COMPREHENSION

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

Ottawa

Ottawa, the capital of Canada, is located in south-eastern Ontario. In the eastern extreme of the province, Ottawa is situated on the south bank of the Ottawa River across from Gatineau, Quebec, at the confluence of the Ottawa (Outaouais), Gatineau, and Rideau rivers. The Ottawa River, the principal tributary of the St. Lawrence River, was a key factor in the city's settlement and development; its watershed, covering more than 148,000 square km, facilitated the transport of resources such as furs, timber, and minerals from the region. The river's Chaudière Falls, just west of the Rideau Canal, while initially a navigational hazard for the fur trade and later for the transport of logging rafts, ultimately proved to be an asset in the production of hydroelectric power for the city and a boon to the growth of the industry.

The earliest inhabitants of the Ottawa region were members of the Algonquin First Nation (Native Americans), who established settlements in the Ottawa River valley. However, the tribe known as the Ottawa (Outaouais) settled in the area for only a short period during the mid-1600s; their traditional territory was considerably farther west on Lake Huron. They were well-known traders (the name Ottawa is believed to be derived from an Algonquian word meaning "to trade") and they took part in the local fur trade.

The first descriptions of Ottawa's future site were written in 1613 by the founder of New France, Samuel de Champlain. The rivers served as passageways for explorers and fur traders over the following two centuries. In 1763 France ceded all of New France east of the Mississippi River to Great Britain under the Treaty of Paris. The Napoleonic Wars (1792–1815) increased Britain's need for shipbuilding timber, and the Ottawa River valley offered just such resources. In 1800 a group of farmers from Massachusetts led by Philemon Wright established the area's first permanent town, Wrightsville, north of the Ottawa River. (It was incorporated in 1875 as the city of Hull, now part of Gatineau.) Wright began harvesting trees in 1806, giving rise to a timber trade that attracted lumberjacks and other itinerant workers. Permanent settlement on the south bank of the river did not occur until the following decade, when, during the War of 1812 between Britain and the United States, it became apparent that the St. Lawrence River between Montreal and Kingston, Ontario, was vulnerable to attack as both a military and an economic target. The British proposed turning the Rideau River into a canal to serve as an alternate shipping and transportation route, diverting traffic up the Ottawa River to Chaudière Falls and back down to Kingston. Lieut. Col. John By of the Royal Engineers was in charge of constructing the more than 203-km-long canal (1826–32). He also surveyed and laid out a townsite on the south bank as a place of residence for his workers and himself; that village became known as Bytown. It was incorporated as a town in 1850 and as the city of Ottawa in 1855.

The Rideau Canal was never used as a military route. Still, its importance in the transportation of timbers, goods, and people was the main factor in the city's early growth, especially during the high U.S. demand for forest products that lasted through the 1800s. Political unrest within Britain's Canadian colonies (including armed rebellion in 1837) resulted in Britain's unification of the separate colonies of Upper and Lower Canada into one province, the Province of Canada (1841). When it came time to designate a capital for united Canada, however, political quarrels between rival cities, such as between Quebec City and Toronto and between Montreal and Kingston, induced leaders to call upon Queen Victoria to settle the question. The queen selected Ottawa in late 1857. Although Ottawa was a strong candidate because of its location and accessibility by rail, the choice still surprised many, given the city's relatively small size and its identification primarily with the processing and distribution of lumber. When the Dominion of Canada was formed a decade later, Ottawa remained the capital, and it continued to grow as a major administrative centre.

Part I - Choose the best answer.

1. The first permanent settlement in the Ottawa area was set up by a group of

harvesters. / lumberjacks. / **farmers.** / soldiers.

2. Queen Victoria

tried to calm down the political rivalry in Canada. /

was requested to resolve the query about the designation of the capital city. /

agreed with Canadian political leaders on the choice of the capital city. /

met with the leaders of several Canadian cities.

3. The Outaouais tribe's historical region was

on Lake Huron. / in the Ottawa River valley. / in the Algonquin valley. /

on the border of Ontario and the U.S.

4. A permanent settlement on the bank of the Ottawa River was created

during the Napoleonic Wars. / by Philemon Wright. / **during the war between Britain and the U.S.** /

by Samuel de Champlain.

5. From the passage, we can infer that

Samuel de Champlain helped explorers and fur traders. /

the U.S and Britain agreed to unify Upper and Lower Canada into one province. /

the army used the Rideau Canal for several years. / **John By was a military engineer.**

5. Part II - Decide whether the following statements are true (T), false (F) or not stated (NS). Write your answers in the space provided at the end of each line.

1. It was no surprise when Ottawa was designated as the capital city. **F** / NS / T

2. The St. Lawrence River flows into the Ottawa River. **F** / NS / T

3. The Gatineau River contributed to the production of electric power. **F** / NS / T

4. Philemon Wright owned a company for timber production. F / **NS** / T

5. Ottawa was the capital before the Dominion of Canada was established. F / NS / **T**

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

6. You will hear an article about Stephenie Meyer – the author of the Twilight book series.

Who is Stephenie Meyer?

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

1. Jane Austen influenced Stephenie to become a professional writer. F / NS / T
2. At university, Stephenie specialized in English literature. F / NS / T
3. Stephenie married while studying at Brigham Young University. F / NS / T
4. A literary agent lent Stephenie a small amount of money to start with. F / NS / T
5. Stephenie talked to Janet Evanovich. F / NS / T
6. Stephenie co-worked with a literary agent who suggested altering her original title. F / NS / T

7. Part II - Complete the following sentences with the exact words from the listening text.

1. Stephenie Meyer did not feel she belonged among the population at high school.
2. Being almost the eldest child in the family, some of Stephenie's tasks were with caring for siblings.
3. In some three months, Stephenie Meyer produced a/an of 500 pages.
4. In 2003, Meyer became an author in .