

Olympiáda v anglickom jazyku
32. ročník celoštátne kolo 2021/2022
kategória 2C1

1.

GRAMMAR

Read the following text and fill in each gap with a proper verb tense, verb form or verb phrase. Write your answers in the spaces, preserving the correct word order of the words in bold. Spelling counts!

There is such a thing as a free lunch, it 1 (turn out), as long as you don't mind too much what it is. Tamara Wilson found hers a few streets away from her west London home – and as well as 2 (pick up) some unwanted bread and fruit that 3 (throw away; otherwise), she made a new friend.

Wilson is one of 3.4 million people around the world using an app 4 (design, encourage) people to give away rather than throw away surplus food. "It's such a small thing, but it 5 (make, feel; me) good and my neighbour feel good. And a lot of small acts can 6 (end up, make) a big difference," she said.

Almost 1.4 billion hectares of land – close to 30% of the world's agricultural land – 7 (dedicated, produce) food that 8 (eat; never); and the carbon footprint of food wastage makes it the third largest emitter of CO2 after the US and China. Reducing food waste is thus one of the most effective ways 9 (tackle) the global climate crisis.

Continue reading the text and decide which ONE word best fits in each space (10-15). Write your answers in the space specified in the text. Spelling counts!

Olio, the app used by Wilson, was an attempt to rectify this 10 a small, local scale, said Tessa Clarke, its CEO and co-founder. "The app connects people with others who have surplus food but don't have 11 to give it to because so many people are disconnected from their communities." Users of Olio post images of surplus food that others in the neighbourhood might want. Olio also has a network of 24,000 volunteers who collect surplus food from local supermarkets and stores for app users to claim. 12 the success of the app, it was hard to make a dent in the huge scale of food waste, Clarke added. "Even though we're doing well, we've 13 scratched the surface. It's very challenging."

The UK's first food waste action week took place earlier this month. Television chef Nadiya Hussain, who fronted the campaign, said: "Wasting food is a major contributor to climate change. And 14 isn't just the leftovers on our plate to consider but the many resources that go into producing our food, like water and land. If we each 15 small changes, we'd dramatically reduce the amount of food that ends up in the bin."

2.

VOCABULARY

Complete the gaps 1-10 in the following passage with the most suitable answer (A-D). Choose your answers.

Throughout the COVID pandemic, dogs, we are told, were adopted in record numbers, shelters and rescues emptied out, and breeders had huge waiting lists for new "stock." Indeed, such has been the dog-acquisition 1

turmoil / rumble / hassle / frenzy that the phrase "pandemic puppies" has become a COVID-era 2 word-of-mouth / catchphrase / loanword / headline .

Initially, "pandemic puppies" were 3 hailed / addressed / denounced / called as quiet heroes, furry 4 saving / living / life / safe rafts for a population of humans drowning in social isolation, loneliness, anxiety, and depression. Now, though, "pandemic puppies" has 5 received / embraced / developed / assumed a more ominous meaning: this is a generation of dogs whose acquisition during the pandemic is an 6

unfolding / unwrapping / untangling / uncovering welfare crisis. This supposed crisis is taking several forms.

Unruly adolescent dogs - the adorable and 7 taming / tumultuous / troubled / tractable puppies of a year ago - are now testing the patience of their human caregivers. According to many conversations we have had over the past year with trainers and behaviourists, their waiting lists are 8 swollen / swarming / swelting / soar with desperate clients, and the problems trainers and behaviourists are being asked to address are far more complex than counter surfing or difficulty with recall.

Indeed, what dogs and people seem to need now is couples therapy. Census numbers at shelters and rescues are climbing once again as people realize what they should have known all along: that living with a dog is a whole heck of a lot harder than 9 wins / finds / takes / meets the eye and that Instagram photos of dogs doing cute things have very little connection to the actual responsibility of caring for an intelligent, emotionally 10

elaborate / intricate / intact / elusive animal with complex social needs.

3.

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following article. Complete gaps 1-10 with a suitable phrase (A-M) from the list. Three phrases will remain unmatched.

Humans have always been fascinated by automation. Centuries ago, mechanical creations called automatons were constructed to mimic musicians playing, birds singing, or animals moving. Much of the Industrial Revolution was premised on the idea that automation is better: 1

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- B to become integrated into everyday life / C making their manufacture increasingly difficult to automate /
- D all welding and painting is done by robots / E to be safe or comfortable for human workers /
- F decisions that may affect people should be made by people / G actors and performers can be computer-generated /
- H putting the robots first and the people second / I fabrics could be woven faster and cheaper /
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. Never mind the pollution or the awful working conditions – the products are so much more affordable!

The idea continues in our factories today, where everything that can be automated is automated. Car factories are the largest adopters of automation, and today 2

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, with ambitions for entire vehicles to soon be built automatically. And while robots have been around for several decades, the last 10 years have seen an explosion in artificial intelligence (and specifically methods such as machine learning). These advanced computer algorithms inspired by the way the brain works provide the latest way we can perform automation.

We can use artificial intelligence to drive our vehicles, to design products, even to compose music or make art. Artificial intelligence will soon be able to imitate our images and sounds perfectly, meaning that 3

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. Artificial intelligence can generate text in any style and content, so writing can be automated. It can understand our patterns of behaviour and influence us automatically – enabling the marketeers' dream of encouraging us to purchase or vote in ways we otherwise might not.

While automation is a commonly touted goal by those developing such technologies, it takes a certain genius to imagine something better. Instead of an artificial intelligence, the idea of augmenting our own intelligence with technology was first proposed in 1960 by an American psychologist and computer scientist called Joseph Carl Robnett Licklider.

Licklider went on to help create the modern computing world as we know it, from the ARPANET (which later became the internet) to graphical user interfaces. His ideas were revolutionary, for he believed that 4

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– not automation. The whole philosophy of augmented intelligence is to put humans first, and technology second.

And here's where we hit the turning point in history. Those who favour automation are increasingly squeezing the augmented intelligence solutions out. We've now got the technology to do it, so why not? If my word processor can check spelling and grammar, why not 5

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? Or write the entire piece? If my car can avoid a collision, why not let it drive? Those who favour automation always use the same arguments: it's cheaper, more efficient, faster, and better. But do these arguments always hold water? When we fully automate systems, we put technology first and humans second. A fully automated factory is designed to make the robots work optimally, not necessarily 6

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In the early days of Tesla, 7

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. Elon Musk's solution? Automate further and remove the humans. "You really can't have people in the production line itself. Otherwise you'll automatically drop to people speed," Musk told his investors in 2016. "There's still a lot of people at the factory, but what they're doing is maintaining the machines, upgrading them, dealing with anomalies. But in the production process itself, there essentially would be no people."

It's a classic geek dream, but it ignores the fact that customers are increasingly looking for customised options on their vehicles, 8

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. People are the most flexible and adaptive part of any factory, so instead of trying to replace them with difficult-to-program and complex robots, perhaps it would make more sense to enhance the capabilities of experienced workers with robotic tools that they can control, 9

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Research is also casting doubt on the idea of fully autonomous vehicles. Turn your car into a robot and you have to make the roads fit the cars first, and people second. Autonomous cars won't understand pedestrians. They won't have that human connection between the driver and someone crossing the street, the subtle body language that says, "I'm crossing now" and "I've seen you, go ahead." They won't understand the strange contortions and undulations of Asian or European country roads under (increasingly) extreme weather conditions, or the changing fashions and products that make driving such a varied experience. So we must regularise all roads to make them fit the cars, spending a fortune on upgrading infrastructure. We must standardise all interactions between people and vehicles. We must change our environment to fit the needs of our robots, 10

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LISTENING COMPREHENSION

You will listen to a report about a writing script and why it interests anthropologists. For questions 1 to 5, circle one correct answer according to the information you hear. You will hear the text only once.



4. 1. In Liberia, the Vai script A / B / C / D.

- A. is only studied by scholars, from both Africa and Europe
- B. is still in use, in particular for public communication
- C. was replaced entirely by other alphabet systems
- D. was modified to resemble the Egyptian Arabic alphabet

2. For their study, Piers Kelly and his colleague have selected those characters from the Vai script that were

A / B / C / D.

- A. most visually complex
- B. most widely used
- C. most precisely documented
- D. most visibly changed

3. According to Piers Kelly, designing a writing system such as the Vai script was challenging because

A / B / C / D.

- A. as many as 200 symbols and characters had to be invented
- B. its creators had to hold all the characters in their memory
- C. it took too long for illiterate users to learn all the characters
- D. the visual appearance of the characters was confusing

4. Piers Kelly believes that in the evolution of the Vai script, the diminishing of the visual complexity of characters started

when A / B / C / D.

- A. enough members of the society had mastered the script
- B. all the members of one generation were familiar with the script
- C. most members of the society could read and write in the script
- D. all literate teachers could remember all the characters of the script

5. Nigerian scholar Henry Ibekwe thinks that the general pattern of the script evolution proposed by Kelly and his team on the basis of the Vai script research could be questionable because A / B / C / D.

- A. the Vai script is not compatible with the pattern of the evolution of other scripts
- B. the Vai script might have been distorted by external scholars over the 19th century
- C. the Vai language might have been designed for esoteric purposes only
- D. the Vai way of thinking might have been different from that of Europeans