

## GRAMMAR

**Part 1 – Read the text and put a verb in the correct verb form or verb tense. Write your answers on the lines provided below the text. The first one has been done for you: 00 – used.**

**That's Not What I Learned at School**

If you ever **00**\_\_\_ (use) some of the standard English coursebooks in circulation in the past, you **1**\_\_\_ (probably remember) that 'Betty's dog **2**\_\_\_ (call) Barker' and that 'the cat usually sits under the table'. Learning sentences like these was certainly a good start, but how **3**\_\_\_ (your school English, stand up) to real-life tests of being in an English-speaking country? Do people really speak like they do in the coursebook?

Of course, books can give only one standard way **4**\_\_\_ (say) things – one easy, straightforward, simple way to speak. And if you **5**\_\_\_ (learn) those phrases, you can't go wrong. As a teacher and a coursebook writer myself, I'm in favour of **6**\_\_\_ (give) one simple way to say things. Why **7**\_\_\_ (life, make) so complicated? But as a native speaker **8**\_\_\_ (live) in the UK, I also notice that my own day-to-day English often **9**\_\_\_ (match up, not) with the language in coursebooks.

So, here are a few examples that I **10**\_\_\_ (notice) from my own experience where there's a difference between 'classroom English' and real life.

These days, we just get our phones and use Google Maps! But if you're out of data, just say 'I'm looking for...' – it's so much easier than a sentence like 'Can you tell me the way...' or 'How do I get to...' that you **11**\_\_\_ (learn) at school.

Family names are rarely used in the UK. Much to the frustration of some older people, it's the norm **12**\_\_\_ (address) by your first name.

'Invite' is fairly formal in English. You **13**\_\_\_ (invite) to a wedding or to another special event, but for informal arrangements, you just 'ask someone out' or 'ask someone to come for a meal at your house'.

When you **14**\_\_\_ (do) 'The Weather' as a beginner, you probably learned a set of words that end with '-y': 'sunny', 'windy', 'foggy', 'snowy', and 'rainy'. The word 'rainy' **15**\_\_\_ (go) well in that group, but isn't used very often in everyday conversation. In real life, we get a lot of 'wet weather' and 'wet weekends'.

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9 \_\_\_\_\_

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15 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

8 \_\_\_\_\_

12 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ / 15 p

## VOCABULARY

Use the words given in brackets to form a word that fits in each space.

## Sugar – the Bittersweet Truth

Many of us have a sweet tooth and love a 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (**sugar**) snack to ease the day. A delicious bar of chocolate can make a slow afternoon at the office go much faster. But these days 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (**nutrition**) and doctors are beginning to warn us about our 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (**consume**) of sugar. Sugar's associated illnesses, like diabetes, 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (**obese**) and heart disease, are on the rise and starting to be seen much more.

Sugar is a general term for a class of molecules called carbohydrates. Sugar occurs 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (**natural**), and is a fuel 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (**essence**) to the energetic processes in our bodies. However, processed sugars can be responsible for a 7 \_\_\_\_\_ (**various**) of damaging effects. These are often added to foods to make them taste better.

We all need a quick 'pick me up' from time to time, and sugar can give us that. But 8 \_\_\_\_\_ (**increasing**), doctors and medical researchers are finding a direct link between increased levels of sugars in our body and some 9 \_\_\_\_\_ (**harm**) long-term effects.

Diabetes is a serious disease caused by the body's 10 \_\_\_\_\_ (**ability**) to correctly process blood sugar. If not treated, diabetes can lead to heart and blood vessel disease, nerve and kidney damage, and even foot damage and 11 \_\_\_\_\_ (**blind**). It is treated with a combination of diet, 12 \_\_\_\_\_ (**life**), and medicines.

Heart disease is also associated with high blood sugar, which is stored away by the body for another day. One of the first destinations for 13 \_\_\_\_\_ (**exceed**) sugar is the liver. However, if sites in the liver are already full, the body must find another way to get this food out of the way. Sugars are then 14 \_\_\_\_\_ (**simple**) converted to fat and stored around the body, on the blood vessels, and in areas like the heart, liver, and kidneys. This raises blood 15 \_\_\_\_\_ (**press**) and weakens the organs' ability to function.

Glucose is a product that our body needs to function on a 16 \_\_\_\_\_ (**day**) basis. There are many foods we can safely eat which contain sugar. These can provide energy and don't trigger the negative insulin 17 \_\_\_\_\_ (**respond**) like processed sugars. If you need a quick snack, try some fruit! It's no wonder that for many years, people have said 'an apple a day keeps the doctor away'. Fruit contains natural sugar that can give us that energy burst we need, but also contains vitamins and 18 \_\_\_\_\_ (**nutrition**) and is nature's way of making us feel good!

When you think about your earliest 19 \_\_\_\_\_ (**child**) memories, what are they? We can all remember the warm smell of cakes and biscuits baking in grandma's kitchen and the feelings of 20 \_\_\_\_\_ (**safe**) and happiness we felt. So, sugar, in the right place, can be a delicious form of energy. It can bring people together and make them closer!

(Adapted from *English Matters*, April-May 2016, pp. 11-13)

Total: \_\_\_\_\_ / 10 pts

Participant Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Olympiáda v anglickom jazyku, 33. ročník, celoštátne kolo 2022/2023, kategória 1C – úlohy

**Progressive Vocabulary – English Idioms**

**In this section write down as many proverbs related to health (medicine) as you know. You will score 1 point for every two correct answers.**

Example: *An apple a day keeps the doctor away.*

## READING COMPREHENSION

Read the text about mosquitoes. For questions 01-10, decide which of the sentences (A-M) above the article best fits into each of the numbered gaps in the article. There are three extra sentences.

## What's the Point of Mosquitoes?

- A as being threatening
- B that eat them
- C that causes that terrible itch
- D simply to make humans suffer
- E to spread in the world
- F that rely on mosquitoes for
- G they're here to stay
- H one species disappears
- I what come to mind
- J they weren't around
- K to eat the insects
- L are the leading cause
- M that bite us

- |    |       |
|----|-------|
| 01 | _____ |
| 02 | _____ |
| 03 | _____ |
| 04 | _____ |
| 05 | _____ |
| 06 | _____ |
| 07 | _____ |
| 08 | _____ |
| 09 | _____ |
| 10 | _____ |

Isn't it remarkable how a creature so small can cause so much suffering? When we think about dangerous animals, snakes, tigers, and sharks are usually – 01 –. We often don't consider tiny insects that can be crushed between two fingers – 02 –.

But the mosquito is, in fact, the most dangerous creature on earth. These ordinary-looking insects account for around 750,000 deaths a year and – 03 – of many lethal diseases, such as yellow fever and malaria.

However, while we might wish them gone from the planet, mosquitoes serve a wider purpose than – 04 –.

That annoying, high-pitched buzz has been the cause of many a ruined summer evening. But mosquitoes play a crucial role in maintaining the ecosystem. Their primary food source is, like that of bees, nectar, not blood. It's only the females – 05 –, while they're hunting for nutrients to develop their eggs, and it's our body's response to their saliva – 06 –.

Mosquitoes are essential in helping many plants reproduce. If – 07 –, our ecosystem would change entirely. When just – 08 –, it almost always has a knock-on-effect. They're so crucial to many bird species in the Arctic tundra that these birds travel to mosquito-heavy regions every year – 09 – that hatch there during summer. If the mosquitoes were to disappear, the animals – 10 – might stop living in or visiting certain areas.

(Adapted from *Spotlight* 11-12/2022)

Total: \_\_\_\_\_ / 10 pts

**LISTENING COMPREHENSION**

You will hear answers to people who are new to cruising. For statements 01-08 that are the questions, match texts A-E you will hear. Three statements do not directly match the texts. Write X instead of a number for these. You will score five points.

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| 01 Will my cabin be tiny?                     | ..... |
| 02 Are there safety drills?                   | ..... |
| 03 Do I have to take the excursions?          | ..... |
| 04 Do I have to sit with strangers at dinner? | ..... |
| 05 Do I need to dress up?                     | ..... |
| 06 Do I need to be a cruise person?           | ..... |
| 07 Are there lots of hidden extras?           | ..... |
| 08 Do I need to learn the ropes?              | ..... |

**Total points:** \_\_\_\_\_/5

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