

**GRAMMAR**

**Part 1 – Read the text and put only one word in each space. Write your answers on the lines provided below the text. The first one has been done for you: 00 = In**

**The Puritans Banned Christmas in 1659**

**00**\_\_\_ modern times, certain groups believe Christmas is constantly **1**\_\_\_ threatened by secular forces that want to ban the holiday for good. 400 years ago, **2**\_\_\_, Christmas's biggest enemy was the Puritans, one of the world's **3**\_\_\_ devout groups of Christians.

Understanding why the Puritans banned Christmas helps to understand what Christmas in the 1600s **4**\_\_\_ like. Today, Christmas is one of the more family-friendly holidays, focusing **5**\_\_\_ on wholesome fun, togetherness, **6**\_\_\_ religious devotion. But the holiday originates **7**\_\_\_ pagan solstice festivals and Christmas in the 1600s was a lot more like Mardi Gras **8**\_\_\_ the Christmas we celebrate today. A typical 1600s Christmas celebration included plenty of drinking, feasting, dice-throwing, and good old-fashioned licentious behaviour.

One earlier Christmas tradition was "wassailing," when **9**\_\_\_ prosperous community members **10**\_\_\_ visit their wealthy neighbours and ask for favours. **11**\_\_\_ they were denied, things could turn violent.

Christmas was popular among more mainstream sects of Christians in the 1600s. **12**\_\_\_, because Puritanism **13**\_\_\_ founded on rejecting the perceived excesses of mainstream Christianity, raucous Christmas celebrations were never **14**\_\_\_ to fly. The Massachusetts Bay Colony legislature officially banned the holiday on May 11, 1659, **15**\_\_\_ a fine of five shillings for anyone caught celebrating **16**\_\_\_.

The Puritans repealed **17**\_\_\_ ban in 1681, but only **18**\_\_\_ of pressure to make the colony's laws match England's. Bay Staters still mostly held a low opinion of the holiday **19**\_\_\_ the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when books **20**\_\_\_ *A Christmas Carol* made the holiday more popular.

<b>1</b> _____	<b>6</b> _____	<b>11</b> _____	<b>16</b> _____
<b>2</b> _____	<b>7</b> _____	<b>12</b> _____	<b>17</b> _____
<b>3</b> _____	<b>8</b> _____	<b>13</b> _____	<b>18</b> _____
<b>4</b> _____	<b>9</b> _____	<b>14</b> _____	<b>19</b> _____
<b>5</b> _____	<b>10</b> _____	<b>15</b> _____	<b>20</b> _____

\_\_\_\_\_ / 10 pts

## GRAMMAR (continued)

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 all capital letters. 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 You are so tanned! I'm sure you spent a lot of time outside this summer. **HAVE**  
You are so tanned! You \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of time outside this summer.
- 22 He doesn't drive as carefully as I do. **FAR**  
He drives \_\_\_\_\_ I do.
- 23 She will surely turn up; she's receiving a prize, after all. **BOUND**  
She \_\_\_\_\_; she's receiving a prize, after all.
- 24 It's very likely that Amy will get promoted. **EVERY**  
There \_\_\_\_\_ that Amy will get promoted.
- 25 Sally missed her train because she got up late. **NOT**  
If she had got up early enough, Sally \_\_\_\_\_ her train.
- 26 Fred watered the flowers every day, which was not necessary. **NEEDN'T**  
Fred \_\_\_\_\_ every day.

\_\_\_\_\_ / 3 pts

Part 3 – Use various future forms to complete sentences 27-30 with the verbs in brackets. Write your answers on the lines provided below.

- 27 Mark (**not/use**) his lawnmower at the moment, so I'm sure you can borrow it.
- 28 Look up! It (**rain**) heavily.
- 29 Thomas (**graduate/definitely**) next year.
- 30 By 10 pm, all of my assignments for the year (**hand in**).

- 27 \_\_\_\_\_
- 28 \_\_\_\_\_
- 29 \_\_\_\_\_
- 30 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ / 2 pts

Total: \_\_\_\_\_ / 15 pts

## VOCABULARY

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

**What’s on Your Plate – Buffalo or Bison?**

The majestic animals that dominated the landscape of the plains during our country’s early history are often called buffalo. Even though referenced in popular folklore and **1** \_\_\_\_\_ (**camp**) songs, the buffalo did not roam in America. The animal commonly referred to as a buffalo is the American bison.

The name **2** \_\_\_\_\_ (**perplex**) goes back to the days of the explorers. The word “bison” has Greek roots and means ox-like animal, while “buffalo” comes from the French word “boeufs”, meaning ox or bullock. So the origins of the misnomer are **3** \_\_\_\_\_ (**believe**) similar, leading to even further **4** \_\_\_\_\_ (**confuse**). The term buffalo dates back further than the word bison; however, bison is the official name of the symbol of the frontier. The two names for the same animal **5** \_\_\_\_\_ (**mere**) resulted from the American melting pot and multiple cultures assimilating together.

Officially, there are two species of buffalo, the African buffalo and the Asian buffalo. Still, these animals are utterly **6** \_\_\_\_\_ (**relate**) to the American bison and don’t even look like bison. So technically, the buffalo has never been native to North America. When people ask what’s the difference between bison and buffalo, the answer is “nothing” and “plenty”

**7** \_\_\_\_\_ (**simultaneity**). When individuals are referring to the American icon, buffalo and bison are typically used **8** \_\_\_\_\_ (**change**).

\_\_\_\_\_ / 4 pts

Article Source: <http://EzineArticles.com/2831177>

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

annual	hangover	herbal	Marine	membership	supreme	tremendous	wildlife
<b>9</b>	a/an _____	sanctuary	<b>10</b>	a/an _____	sanctuary		
<b>11</b>	a/an _____	sacrifice	<b>12</b>	a/an _____	sacrifice		
<b>13</b>	a/an _____	renewal	<b>14</b>	a/an _____	renewal		
<b>15</b>	a/an _____	remedy	<b>16</b>	a/an _____	remedy		

\_\_\_\_\_ / 4 pts

Vocabulary (continued)

**Part 3 – Phrasal verbs containing “DOWN”. Complete each sentence with a word that best fits the space.**

- 17** He died in the hospital after being \_\_\_\_\_ down by a car.
- 18** Nora lit a cigarette, vowing for the thousandth time to \_\_\_\_\_ down.
- 19** Our car \_\_\_\_\_ down and we had to push it off the road.
- 20** It's easier to handle the job if you \_\_\_\_\_ it down into several specific assignments.

\_\_\_\_\_ / 2 pts

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

**Olympiáda v anglickom jazyku, 33. ročník, krajské kolo 2022/2023, kategória 1C – úlohy****Progressive Vocabulary – English Idioms**

In this part, you have to complete 20 English idioms. You have to write between three and six words on the line provided, including the word in the brackets. You are given four minutes to do it.

**Example:** Every cloud \_\_\_\_\_ (**silver**) – after being made redundant, I found my dream job!  
**Solution:** Every cloud has a silver lining – after being made redundant, I found my dream job!

1. That exam was a \_\_\_\_\_ (**cake**)! I finished fifteen minutes before the time limit.
2. I was late and, to add \_\_\_\_\_ (**insult**), I forgot my keys.
3. Don't worry about paying me back – they were \_\_\_\_\_ (**chips**)!
4. I'm not going to \_\_\_\_\_ (**bush**) – I hate your boyfriend.
5. Okay, class, even though it's a few minutes early, we'll \_\_\_\_\_ (**day**) and I'll see you next Thursday.
6. My desk is a complete mess. I need to \_\_\_\_\_ (**together**)!
7. Stop rushing me! Good things \_\_\_\_\_ (**who**) wait!
8. It's silly that you can't work out how to use the washing machine! It's \_\_\_\_\_ (**rocket**)!
9. We could \_\_\_\_\_ (**birds**) stone by stopping off at the bakery on the way home from the butcher's.
10. I think we should let \_\_\_\_\_ (**dogs**) and avoid confronting her about her issues.
11. Don't let the \_\_\_\_\_ (**cat**) because the party is meant to be a surprise!
12. To make \_\_\_\_\_ (**story**), I cancelled the party because of financial problems.
13. I've been going to the gym twice a day and my muscles ache – but \_\_\_\_\_ (**gain**)!
14. I'm sorry but roller skating is really \_\_\_\_\_ (**tea**).
15. Are you actually leaving your job or are you \_\_\_\_\_ (**leg**)?
16. He spends hours cleaning that motorcycle – it's his \_\_\_\_\_ (**pride**).
17. Go on, \_\_\_\_\_ (**beans**)! I need to know how your date went.
18. Let's head to the sales at 6 am – the \_\_\_\_\_ (**worm**)!
19. You have to take everything she says with \_\_\_\_\_ (**pinch**) because she tends to exaggerate.
20. She's always been rude to me, but it was \_\_\_\_\_ (**straw**) when she started insulting my mother.

**READING COMPREHENSION**

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

Most Americans know about Yellowstone National Park, the first national park in the U.S., established in 1872. Probably less well-known is the fact that Native American tribes were removed from the land to make the park possible.

Yellowstone is not an anomaly. Many Native American tribes once lived on sprawling ancestral lands that the U.S. government either forcibly took from them or purchased through treaties whose provisions were subsequently nullified. Some of this land later became part of the nation's 400-plus national parks and sites, with the U.S. government providing the historical interpretations. These interpretations, however, either downplayed or ignored the Indigenous point of view.

Creating tribal national parks allows Indigenous people to be in charge of the narrative. Simply put, tribal national parks are national parks created on tribal lands. The first of these tribal national parks was Frog Bay Tribal National Park in Wisconsin, opened by the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa in 2012. The park is on the state's Bayfield peninsula, across from the famous Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

Several more tribal national parks are in the works as Indigenous people seek to preserve and protect their land while creating recreational opportunities for their members and others. But there's another important reason for these parks' creation: They allow the tribes to tell their own stories.

The idea to create Frog Bay a decade ago came up organically after a small parcel of land was repatriated to the Red Cliff, says Gabrielle Van Bergen, who was, until recently, deputy administrator of the Red Cliff Treaty Natural Resources Division. The main priority in declaring the land a tribal national park was to protect and preserve it, as it's part of the large, yet sensitive, Lake Superior watershed. But the tribe then decided to share it with tribal members and the public.

Today, you can enjoy nearly 2 miles (3 kilometres) of hiking trails that wind through an old-growth cedar-hemlock forest and down to the shores of Lake Superior, where five of the 21 Apostle Islands are visible. The park also contains a smattering of interpretive signage offering information about flora and fauna and about the Anishinaabe, a culturally related group of Indigenous people, including the Lake Superior Chippewa.

"We could go further and put up QR codes, but there's a hesitation in taking that step," says Andy Edwards, Red Cliff Treaty Natural Resources Division administrator. "The park is a unique remnant landscape, and our values are to keep it more natural."

**READING COMPREHENSION (continued)**

The loway Tribal National Park will be the nation's second such park when it opens in 2025. Located on the Nebraska-Kansas border, this 800-acre (324-hectare) park will feature several miles of hiking trails, two areas for primitive camping, wayside exhibits, signs, and special programming, says Lance Foster, park director and vice chairman of the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska. The park, which overlooks the Missouri River, will include the Leary Site National Historic Landmark, a historical trading village dating to the 13<sup>th</sup> century with three burial mounds. The Nature Conservancy (a non-profit organization founded in 1951 in Washington, D.C.), which had owned some of the ancestral lands, donated about 444 acres.

Unlike Frog Bay, this tribal national park is mainly intended for tribal members, Foster says. But there are plans for a guest permit system for non-tribal members who wish to visit.

"I hope this park will preserve a small part of our land the way our ancestors knew it and help our tribal members connect with the land and our history more deeply," he says.

The Blackfeet Indian Reservation is home to the 17,321-member Blackfeet Nation, one of the ten largest tribes in the United States. Proper Indigenous interpretation is one reason the Blackfeet Nation is pushing for a tribal national park in north-western Montana. The Blackfeet territory once encompassed much of Montana's northern tier. But the U.S. government obtained a substantial chunk of this acreage in a controversial 1895 land purchase, eventually transforming it into the eastern half of Glacier National Park.

While some 3 million tourists recreate in Glacier annually, they often have little knowledge or appreciation of the Blackfeet tribe's rich history with the land. These tourists also spend big bucks in the park and its environs — \$344 million in 2018 — but the Blackfeet see little of this generosity, even though the two share a border and many tourists pass through their reservation en route to Glacier. Creating a tribal national park open to the public would protect Blackfeet natural resources, highlight the tribe's place in Glacier's history, and hopefully allow the tribe to tap into some of these tourist dollars.

[https://adventure.howstuffworks.com/tribal-national-parks.htm?utm\\_source=HowStuffWorks+Newsletter&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=roundup-11-26-22](https://adventure.howstuffworks.com/tribal-national-parks.htm?utm_source=HowStuffWorks+Newsletter&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=roundup-11-26-22)

**READING COMPREHENSION (continued)****Part 1 – Choose the best answer. Circle your choice.**

- 1 From the passage, we learn that
- A. previous U.S. governments failed to comply with the conditions mentioned in treaties with tribes.
  - B. Native American tribes lived where Yellowstone is until the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
  - C. the historical interpretations were in accordance with reality.
  - D. Yellowstone National Park is sparsely inhabited by two tribes.
- 2 Frog Bay Tribal National Park
- A. lies next to Yellowstone.
  - B. is the first tribal national park.
  - C. belonged to the Red Cliff Band.
  - D. lies next the Lake Superior watershed.
- 3 The Ioway Tribal National Park
- A. will cooperate with Frog Bay.
  - B. will be supported by Nature Conservancy.
  - C. will lie in Kansas.
  - D. will provide some camping site.
- 4 From the passage, we can infer that
- A. at least part of Glacier National Park lies in Montana.
  - B. so far three million tourists have visited Glacier National Park.
  - C. a significant part of visitors' money goes to the Blackfeet.
  - D. the Blackfeet's natural resources are excellently protected.
- 5 From the passage, we learn that
- A. Gabrielle Van Bergen oversees Frog Bay Tribal National Park.
  - B. Andy Edwards cooperates with Lance Foster.
  - C. the Missouri River will divide the Ioway Tribal National Park.
  - D. Indigenous people work in a number of tribal national parks.
- \_\_\_\_\_ / 5 pts

**Part 2 – 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.**

- 6 Lance Foster is a tribal member. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 In the Ioway Tribal National Park, there will be a historical trading village. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 All hiking trails in Frog Bay copy the shore of Lake Superior. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 All Blackfeet territory was sold to the U.S. government. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 Frog Bay Tribal National Park is now open to the public. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ / 5 pts

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



**LISTENING COMPREHENSION**

**You will hear an article about Dr Martin Luther King, Jr. You will hear the article only once.**

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

1. Martin Luther King, Jr., studied at the only university in Alabama. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Martin and Coretta were married in Montgomery. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Rosa Parks broke the rules of a bus system. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Dr King made one of his speeches in Alabama. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Dr King participated in organizing freedom rides. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Martin Luther King, Jr., Day is celebrated on the day Dr King was born in January. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ / 3 pts

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

7. Martin Luther King, Jr., became a/an \_\_\_\_\_ just like his father.
8. Martin Luther King, Jr., obtained a/an \_\_\_\_\_ before moving to Alabama.
9. Over the course of more than a year, there was a bus \_\_\_\_\_ in Montgomery.
10. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s work and \_\_\_\_\_ are commemorated every January.

\_\_\_\_\_ / 2 pts

**Total:** \_\_\_\_\_ / 5 pts

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