

GRAMMAR

Read the text below and decide which answer, A, B, or C, best fits each space. Circle the correct option.

Three years ago, my father **(1)** ___ with cancer. It was stage IV cancer, which meant that he didn't have much time to live. When I learned that he was going to die, I **(2)** ___ him in over a year and, to be honest, our relationship wasn't the best. It was not that we argued a lot, because we **(3)** ___. But if we never argued, it was just because we didn't talk very often.

My parents divorced when I was a teenager and my father had to move into **(4)** ___ apartment on the outskirts, which wasn't convenient for me. My friends lived near my mum's home, and in my father's apartment, I had a very dark and tiny room. My father **(5)** ___ and he even bought me an amazing TV with the little income that he had. But I **(6)** ___ in **(7)** ___ a tiny space and I always made **(8)** ___ excuse to avoid visiting.

The thing is, I **(9)** ___ there for my dad when he needed me. Years went by and I started to feel guilty. I really wanted to have him back, but I had let the relationship **(10)** ___ to the extent that we were practically strangers.

When he gave me the news, he looked **(11)** ___ he was truly sorry, and he told me that it was his fault that we had grown apart; he hadn't fought hard enough to make our relationship work. I couldn't believe how he could feel guilty when I was the one to blame!

I decided **(12)** ___ an unpaid leave of absence at work **(13)** ___ I could spend my dad's last weeks with him. It was very hard and wonderful at the same time. We talked for hours every day, we remembered all the good moments, we recounted all the details of our separate lives, and we expressed all those feelings that had gone unconfessed. Before dying he told me that I had given him the best present he could ever have hoped for. I was so moved to hear that, and glad. Since that day I have always regretted **(14)** ___ more time with my dad. I wish I **(15)** ___ things differently while my father was alive and I still had the chance.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A had diagnosed | B diagnosed | C was diagnosed |
| 2. A didn't see | B haven't seen | C hadn't seen |
| 3. A didn't | B weren't | C not |
| 4. A a little cheap | B an old little | C an uncomfortable little |
| 5. A had it painted | B had it paint | C had painted |
| 6. A didn't used to live | B wasn't used to living | C wasn't used to live |
| 7. A as | B so | C such |
| 8. A however | B whichever | C whatever |
| 9. A must have been | B should be | C should have been |
| 10. A deteriorating | B deteriorate | C to deteriorate |
| 11. A as if | B – | C as |
| 12. A taking | B to take | C take |
| 13. A to | B so that | C for |
| 14. A not to spend | B not to have spent | C not having spent |
| 15. A had done | B would do | C did |

1 point/correct answer

Total: _____ / 15 pts

V O C A B U L A R Y**A. Read the text and complete the sentences with the correct form of the word written in brackets.**

Developing countries are losing their essential personnel such as doctors, nurses, and engineers to rich countries, and it seems that the trend is set to continue, if not to get worse. Some people say this **(1)** _____ **(MOVE)** of people around the world is not a new phenomenon. However, as the **(2)** _____ **(TECHNOLOGY)** age has advanced and as richer countries find themselves with not enough workers to feed their **(3)** _____ **(DEVELOP)**, they have had to seek other parts of the world to find the necessary workforce. With the **(4)** _____ **(GLOBAL)** of the world economy, many people feel that the process cannot be stopped. It is difficult to restrict the movement of people around the world, and it is probably foolish to try to stop it, but there should be attempts made to redress the **(5)** _____ **(BALANCE)**.

B. Read the text about tea, one of the world's favourite beverages. Think of ONE word that fits into each blank. Write your answers in the gaps.

Tea is one of the world's most popular beverages. At first, only wealthy British families **(1)** _____ able to afford drinking tea, which was brought from India by merchants and traders. Some people even locked it up to prevent it from **(2)** _____ stolen.

There are many ways to drink tea. **(3)** _____ most people just drink their tea pure, others add milk or lemon. The most common forms are black and green tea. Vanilla or fruit flavouring is often added to tea to give it a special taste. Some people brew their tea in convenient tea bags; **(4)** _____ pour boiling water over crushed tea leaves. Tea has a stimulating effect **(5)** _____ your body because it contains more caffeine than coffee.

1 point/correct answer**Total: _____ / 10 pts**

READING COMPREHENSION**Fear of Missing out (FOMO)**

We've all felt it: that uncomfortable feeling when you scroll through your social media feed and see photos of friends having a better time than you, or that sensation when you read about a friend's amazing job that you chose the wrong life path. This feeling is called FOMO, or fear of missing out.

1 _____ While listening to consumers in focus groups and interviews, he observed that many consumers mentioned a fear of missing out on opportunities which could bring them pleasure. Later, in 2004, Patrick McGinnis, a student at Harvard Business School, co-edited an article about the growing trend among his peers of being unable to commit to anything, even something as simple as booking a restaurant, for fear that they would miss out on something more exciting happening elsewhere.

2 _____ For many, it has now become habit to compare your life with others' lives – or rather the highlights of their lives, something that previous generations could not do so readily. This skews your sense of normal and brings about feelings like resentment, envy, and dissatisfaction. What's more, marketers have seized on FOMO psychology as a means to drive sales. Sales that last a limited time, low stock availability notifications, and pop-ups that show other people buying all tap into our FOMO.

3 _____ Scientists at Carleton and McGill University, for example, found that, surprisingly, traits like neuroticism and extroversion did not lead to a greater incidence of FOMO. They did, however, discover that negative FOMO feelings were experienced more often towards the end of the day and at the end of the week and that FOMO was experienced more by people carrying out obligatory work, like jobs and study.

4 _____ In a follow-up study, researchers found that participants who specifically selected one activity over another experienced FOMO when reminded about the alternative activity, even if their chosen activity was sociable and enjoyable, and if the alternative was unsociable. Moreover, they experienced FOMO whether they were reminded about the alternative through social media or in conversation.

Interestingly, although FOMO is widely associated with teenagers and young adults and those who use social media, research has found that people of all ages experience it, irrespective of their social media use. Researchers at Washington State University found that it is more closely linked to factors like loneliness and low self-esteem. However, for those people, social media can exacerbate the problem.

Some psychologists recognise an upside to FOMO, saying that it can motivate you to take action, connect with others, and get out of your comfort zone. More often than not, though, FOMO leads to increasing isolation and even FOJI, fear of joining in, the belief that your own insights or contributions will not be valued.

5 _____ This includes the pleasure and satisfaction of a night in, doing what you enjoy best, turning off your phone notifications, and living in the moment, focusing not on what you lack but on what you have.

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A. Read the article Fear of Missing out (FOMO). Decide which of the sentences (A) – (E) best fits into each of the numbered gaps (1) – (5) in the article. Write the correct letter in the blank chart provided below.

- A. Since the FOMO phenomenon was recognised, it has been increasingly studied by scientists eager to discover its trends and impacts.
- B. A rising counter-culture to FOMO, though, is JOMO – the joy of missing out.
- C. Although people have felt FOMO for time immemorial, the growth of social media seems to have exacerbated the phenomenon.
- D. The term was first coined in 1996 by marketing strategist Dr Dan Herman.
- E. This is not to say that people only experience FOMO when engaged in a mundane activity.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

B. According to what you have read, decide whether the statement is true (T), false (F), or not stated (NS). Circle the correct answer.

- 1. T / F / NS The term FOMO was first used in a paper published by a Harvard student.
- 2. T / F / NS It can be inferred that the meaning of FOMO has changed since 2004.
- 3. T / F / NS People in previous generations experienced FOMO less than nowadays because they were less aware of what others were doing.
- 4. T / F / NS According to research, someone doing an activity of their own choice will experience FOMO if they are reminded about an alternative option.
- 5. T / F / NS It can be inferred that FOJI helps people to appreciate the present moment.

1 point/correct answer

Total: _____ / 10 pts

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

You are going to listen to three people speaking about unusual jobs they have. Read the following statements and decide which person says each one, speaker one, speaker two, or speaker three. Circle the correct answers. You will hear the text twice.

1. I've sold products for animals.
 - a. Speaker 1
 - b. Speaker 2
 - c. Speaker 3
2. Sometimes I look at people on a computer.
 - a. Speaker 1
 - b. Speaker 2
 - c. Speaker 3
3. Modern technology has made my job even more unusual.
 - a. Speaker 1
 - b. Speaker 2
 - c. Speaker 3
4. I've never met anyone famous while doing my job.
 - a. Speaker 1
 - b. Speaker 2
 - c. Speaker 3
5. I think this job will always be required.
 - a. Speaker 1
 - b. Speaker 2
 - c. Speaker 3

Total: _____ / 5 pts**Literatúra:**

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