

G R A M M A R

Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Write the correct form in the space provided.

The following Tale **(1)**..... **(find)** among the papers of the late Diedrich Knickerbocker, an old gentleman of New York, who was very curious in the Dutch history of the province, and the manners of the descendants from its primitive settlers. His historical research, however, **(2)**.....**(not lie)** much among books as among men. The old gentleman **(3)**.....**(die)** shortly after the publication of his work, and now that he **(4)**.....**(be)** dead and gone, it cannot do much harm to his memory to say that his time might **(5)**.....**(be)** employed in weightier labours.

Whoever **(6)**.....**(make)** a voyage up the Hudson must remember the Catskill Mountains. They **(7)**.....**(be)** a dismembered branch of the great Appalachian family, and **(8)**.....**(be)** seen away to the west of the river, **(9)**.....**(swell up)** to a noble height, and **(10)**.....**(lord it over)** the surrounding country. Every change of season, every change of weather, indeed every hour of the day, **(11)**.....**(produce)** some change in the magical hues and shapes of these mountains, and they are regarded by all the good wives, far and near, as perfect barometers.

At the foot of these fairy mountains is a village. In that same village, there **(12)**.....**(live)** many years since, while the country **(13)**.....**(be)** yet a province of Great Britain, a simple good-natured fellow of the name of Rip Van Winkle. He **(14)**.....**(inherit)**, however, but little of the martial character of his ancestors. I **(15)**.....**(observe)** that he was a simple good-natured man.

(Washington Irving: *Rip Van Winkle*, adapted)

Total points:/15 pts

VOCABULARY

Read the article below. Use the word given in **CAPITALS** to form a word that fits in the space.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

The Print Revolution

The ...¹... known book was printed in China in the year 868 and metal type was in use in Korea at the beginning of the ...²... century, but it was in Germany around the year 1450 that a printing press using ...³... metal type was invented.

Capitalism turned printing from an ...⁴... into an industry. Right from the start, book printing and publishing was organised on capitalist lines. The ...⁵... sixteenth-century ...⁶..., Plantain of Antwerp, had twenty-four printing ...⁷... and employed more than a hundred workers. Only a small fraction of the ...⁸... was literate, but the ...⁹... of books grew ...¹⁰... .

Printing ...¹¹... increased the circulation of works that were already popular in a ...¹²... form, while less popular works went out of circulation. Publishers were interested only in books that would sell ...¹³... quickly in ...¹⁴... numbers to cover the costs and make a profit. Thus, while printing ...¹⁵... increased access to books by making cheap, high-volume production possible, it also reduced choice.

The great ...¹⁶... impact of printing was that it facilitated the growth of national languages. Most early books were printed in Latin, the language of ...¹⁷... people, but the market for Latin was limited, and in its pursuit of larger markets, the book trade soon produced translations into the ...¹⁸... languages emerging at this time. Printing indeed played a key role in ...¹⁹... and ...²⁰... these languages by fixing them in print, and producing dictionaries and grammar books.

(Fulcher, J. & Scott, J.: *The Print Revolution*, edited)

EARLY	1.....	IMMEDIATE	11.....
FIFTEEN	2.....	HANDWRITING	12.....
MOVE	3.....	FAIR	13.....
INVENT	4.....	SUFFICE	14.....
BIG	5.....	ENORMOUS	15.....
PRINT	6.....	CULTURE	16.....
PRESS	7.....	EDUCATE	17.....
POPULATE	8.....	NATION	18.....
PRODUCE	9.....	STANDARDISE	19.....
EXTRAORDINARY	10.....	STABILISE	20.....

Total points:/10 pts

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the text and complete the task. There are 10 phrases missing from the article. Decide which of the phrases (A-L) best fits into each of the numbered gap in the article.

There are numbers of possible stages in the process of adapting to a foreign culture when people 1)____. This process can be termed acclimatisation. Acclimatisation refers to the 2)____, including language, customs, and practical considerations such as dealing with the administration of a new country. Reasons to move to a foreign country may include (3)____ into a new culture.

The initial feelings are likely to (4)____ for those aspects of the new culture which are different. Most obviously these may be language and cuisine, together with broader environmental features such as the 5)____. Such positive feelings, however, (6)____. Even from the second or third months in the new culture, (7)____, for example when dealing with the local administration. This results in a degree of loss of enthusiasm, combined with the fact that the early novelties (8)____, with fewer new experiences.

As the months pass, it may become apparent that progress in learning the new language is slowing down. Negative feelings can set in. The person may feel that (9)____ does things better, perhaps with regard to living conditions and administration. This stage in the process is likely to occur about halfway through the first year. On a more positive note, later in the year, at about nine months, there can be a rebalancing of positive and negative aspects as the person (10)____ and learns to make allowances.

The stages in the process of acclimatisation may follow a predictable but not wholly negative pattern, and there is a little doubt that people can learn from these experiences.

(E. Chazal & S. McCarter: *The Process of Adapting to a Foreign Culture*, adapted)

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|--|---------------------------------------|
| A. different aspects of adaptation | G. do not always last |
| B. architecture and landscape | H. work, study, or sometimes marriage |
| C. their own country | I. readjusts to their new culture |
| D. difficulties may arise | J. are wearing off |
| E. to begin these time-consuming rituals | K. move abroad to live |
| F. include optimism and enthusiasm | L. home for the rest of their life |

Total points:/10 pts

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Listen carefully and circle the correct answer. You will score five points.

1. What is the topic of today's lecture?

- A. Why many students do not become scientists and engineers in their working lives.
- B. What skills engineering graduates need in their current jobs.
- C. What skills employers feel engineering graduates need in their current jobs.

2. What is considered to be the most important skill by both graduates and employers?

- A. Presentation skills.
- B. Communication skills.
- C. Technical skills.

3. Why is this skill (mentioned above) so important?

- A. Teachers believe the graduates will need this skill in their future career.
- B. Graduates expect they will need this skill in their future career.
- C. Employers expect graduates to have this skill well developed.

4. What other skills are considered to be important?

- A. Technical ability, people management skills, intercultural skills.
- B. Technical ability, intrapersonal skills, creativity, and innovation skills.
- C. Technical ability, people management skills, creativity, and innovation skills.

5. What does the lecturer believe these facts suggest?

- A. People-based skills need to be developed while studying at university.
- B. People-based skills need to be developed after studying at university.
- C. People-based skills need to be developed before studying at university.

Total points:/5 pts

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