

English Competition for Transcarpathian Schools with Hungarian as the Language of Instruction
Regional Level
10th form of Secondary Schools - 6th form of Grammar Schools- 1st Form of Lyceums

ID number

Part I: Reading

WILD CAMPING

Camping in the wild rather than at organized campsites is a great way of getting away from it all and getting back to nature. Four experienced wild campers tell us why.

A Luise Gallivan

I'm turning my back on organized sites, particularly the supersized ones. Even at the relatively quiet sites you can seldom escape the constant chattering of people in neighbouring tents, or worse still, the noise of satellite-assisted televisions from camper vans. I go wild camping, which means I can set up my tent in a field or on a mountainside without paying anyone for the privilege. Lots of 'mild campers' (that's what we call the ones who use campsites) are waking up to the fact that wild camping gives you an eco-friendly break and offers a great deal more in the way of adventure. Because it's so different from 'mild' camping, though, people need to ask themselves: 'Do I really need this?' before packing their stuff. Wild camping is the ultimate budget holiday - once you've got to wherever you're going, the only expense is feeding yourself.

C Thomas Parsons

Perhaps the main reason why many people shy away from wild camping is our modern-day culture of 'risk aversion' – in other words, avoiding all activities that seem in any way dangerous, however unlikely it is that anything would actually go wrong. In less paranoid times, wild camping was indeed very common, but people nowadays want safe environments, especially when it comes to feeling at ease with what their kids are doing, and organized campsites are the obvious answer. I'm not keen to suggest good places to go wild camping, though because one of the joys of the activity comes from finding places nobody else knows about. For the beginner, I'd advise places which aren't too far from civilization in case anything does go wrong. I learnt the hard way, weighing myself down with unnecessary home comforts and camping gadgets when apart from the usual backpacker's tent, warm sleeping-bag, spare clothes and food, all you really need is a torch, lightweight cooking equipment, a map and a compass.

B Anna Cresswell

My first experience of wild camping was a bit of an accident. I'd trekked with a friend to a remote spot but we each had different plans. She wanted to stay the night in a tent, whilst I was wanted to head back home before bedtime. As it happened, I was so exhausted that I ended up sharing the tiny uncomfortable tent with her. I must say the experience put me off wild camping for months, until I reminded myself that if I hadn't stayed, I'd never have witnessed that breathtaking sunset which more than made up for all the discomfort. Then there's the excitement that comes from making yourself slightly vulnerable: out in the wild with nobody watching over you. And I never have to book, if the weather's disappointing I don't go, if it turns cold I go home. This is as stress-free as holidays get. But I'm a bit fussy about taking everything I need, even if it means a heavier backpack: for example, I must have a folding chair, a thin self-inflating mattress and a pile of good books.

D Jennie Martinez

Camping was an integral part of my early years, and I've managed to pass on some of my enthusiasm to my own children. In striving for little luxuries like hot showers, 'mild' campers miss out on the delights of wild camping. There are very comfortable state-of-the-art tents available nowadays if you want a bit of comfort, and they don't cost that much. Once you're hooked on wild camping, nothing else will do and you get not to mind occasional problems with ants or wasps. The lack of fellow travelers makes me feel that the great views and the starlit skies have been laid on expressly for my own personal equipment. But camping in wild places also means having to observe a few basic rules. For instance, during a particular dry season, it's best to avoid high fire-risk areas. I'll always remember a time when I was camping with friends and we noticed that somebody had failed to extinguish a small fire completely. We managed to put it out, but it could have been a disaster.

Task 1: For questions 1-14, choose from people (A-D). The people may be chosen more than once. Transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet.

A. Luis Gallivan B. Anna Cresswell C. Thomas Parsons D. Jenny Martinez

Which person

1) enjoys the idea of facing some risks while camping?	1. _____
2) compares attitudes to wild camping now and in the past?	2. _____
3) mentions the inexpensive nature of wild camping?	3. _____ 4. _____
4) was forced by circumstances to share a camping experience?	5. _____
5) is unwilling to recommend areas suitable for wild camping?	6. _____
6) is pleased to have shown others how to enjoy camping?	7. _____
7) accepts that parents may be concerned about their children?	8. _____
8) refers to the need to travel light when wild camping?	9. _____
9) explains how a negative experience made her avoid camping for a while?	10. _____
10) says more people are beginning to see the attraction of wild camping?	11. _____
11) describes a dangerous situation which could have been avoided?	12. _____
12) says inexperienced campers should not go to remote places?	13. _____
13) gives reasons for disliking organized campsites?	14. _____
14) mentions being unable to do without certain comforts?	15. _____

Points: 15

Task 2: Read the following text and complete the sentences with the 10 phrases. Mind that there are three extra phrases that you do not need! The first one has been done for you as an example. Please write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

Australian Aboriginal Culture

Australian Aboriginal culture is one of the world's longest surviving cultures, which dates back at least 50,000 years and there are many who think (16) _____ to 150,000 years!

All of Australia's Aborigines were semi-nomadic (17) _____, and each clan had its own territory. Those communities living (18) _____ were expert fishermen.

The territories or 'traditional lands' were defined by geographic boundaries such as (19) _____. All Australian Aborigines shared an understanding of, and relationship (20) _____. That relationship (21) _____ their spiritual life and shaped the Aboriginal culture.

Land is fundamental (22) _____ Aboriginal people. The 'dreamtime' stories explain how (23) _____ by the journeys of the spirit ancestors. These creation stories describing the contact and features which the spiritual ancestors (24) _____ are integral to Aboriginal spirituality.

'Ancestor Spirits' came to Earth in (25) _____ and the land, the plants and animals were given their form as we know them today.

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|--|--------------------------------|
| A. adapted to them | H. rivers, lakes and mountains |
| B. along the coast or rivers | I. the land was created |
| C. human and other forms | J. the past is still alive |
| D. hunters and gatherers | K. their power have gone |
| E. it could be closer | L. to the well-being of all |
| F. left on the land | M. was the basis of |
| G. longest surviving cultures | N. with the land |

Part II: Use of English

Task: 3 Use the words given in capitals at the end of some lines to form a word that fits the gap (26 - 35) in the same line. The first one is done for you. Transfer your answers to your Answer Sheet.

SKATEBOARDING

In the early 1960s, a new craze swept through the (0) coastal cities of the **COAST** United States.

Being (26) _____ fit, the surfers wanted some fun while the surf was low. **PHYSICS**
That's when an (27) _____ new pastime called skateboarding was born. The **ENERGY**
skateboard was (28) _____ developed by attaching a plank of wood to **ORIGIN**
roller-skates.

However, skateboarding has undergone (29) _____ changes since then. **DRAMA**
(30) _____ skateboarders now use plastic and fibreglass, which make the **PROFESSION**
boards more durable and flexible. Nowadays, skateboarders spend

(31) _____ hours performing tricks and stunts many of which are **END**
(32) _____, so experts (33) _____ skateboarders to wear protective gear **DANGER**
such as helmets and elbow and knee pads, especially if they are not (34) _____. **ADVICE**

A skateboarder goes through many falls before becoming proficient, so it is **SKILL**
(35) _____ to take precautions against accidents.

SENSE

Points: 20

Task 4: Choose the words (a, b, c or d) that best complete the sentences in the text. Transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet.

Earthquakes are amongst the most destructive(36) disasters. They usually(37) without any warning and(38) in a great(39) of life and an enormous demolition of buildings. Additionally, they may cause devastating landslides or create gigantic tidal waves which, in(40), are colossal walls of water smashing into seashores with such force that they are(41) of destroying coastal cities. However, the(42) majority of fatalities and serious injuries(43) about when buildings(44).

Most frequently, the earthquake lasts 30 to 60 seconds, so usually there is no time to(45) the mortal (46) once the shaking starts. The savage forces of an earthquake trigger(47) a complex chain(48) in the building's structure when it is shaken, lifted, pushed or pulled. A building's height, its shape and construction materials are the most significant(49) deciding about the survival or collapse of the structure and, consequently, about the life or death of its(50).

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|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 36. a) nature | b) naturalistic | c) natural | d) native |
| 37. a) hit | b) strike | c) fall | d) attack |
| 38. a) result | b) effect | c) lead | d) cause |
| 39. a) fatality | b) waste | c) harm | d) loss |
| 40. a) fact | b) certainty | c) honesty | d) truth |
| 41. a) potential | b) conceivable | c) capable | d) possible |
| 42. a) wide | b) broad | c) full | d) vast |
| 43. a) bring | b) come | c) lay | d) make |
| 44. a) demolish | b) jumble | c) destroy | d) collapse |
| 45. a) avert | b) evade | c) abstain | d) restrain |
| 46. a) upkeep | b) upturn | c) upshot | d) uptake |
| 47. a) up | b) on | c) out | d) off |
| 48. a) activity | b) motion | c) progress | d) reaction |
| 49. a) factors | b) phenomena | c) points | d) ingredients |
| 50. a) settlers | b) citizens | c) inhabitants | d) burghers |

Points: 15

