

L I S T E N I N G T A P E S C R I P T (Please read twice.)

WHY DOES FROZEN FOOD KEEP WELL?

Frozen food keeps for a long time because the freezing of the water inside the food forces the bacteria, which cause it to decompose, into inactivity. Like all living things, bacteria need water in order to thrive.

Bacteria are microscopic organisms, or forms of life which occur in air, water and soil all over the world. But they flourish and multiply particularly wherever organic matter is present. Some may cause disease, other are harmless, or even beneficial, but their activity causes organic matter, including food, to decompose.

Modern discoveries have enabled sub-zero temperatures to be obtained by cooling it to about -300°C (-508°F) by compressing it and passing it into low pressure chambers through fine nozzles. The result is a sudden and violent expansion, causing the air to be drastically cooled. In home refrigerators Freon -12 gas is used instead of air, and the temperature in the freezing compartment of a domestic refrigerator is about -4°C or 25°F ., and that of a deep freezer about -15°C or 5°F .

Preserving food has an ancient history. The salting and smoking of fish and meat have been carried out for centuries. Another long-used method of preserving food is to change its form, for example turning milk into butter and cheese and grapes into wine. More recently preservation has been effected by canning – heat being used to kill bacteria – and dehydration.

Most fresh food contains 75 to 90 per cent of water. When the liquid is removed, great savings in packaging, storage and transport are made. Potatoes, milk, eggs, tea and coffee are among the well-known products now sold as dry powders that need only the addition of water to reconstitute them.

WHERE DOES FROST FORM?

Frost comes from the atmosphere when the temperature falls below freezing, and invisible vapour in the air turns into white ice crystals, without first becoming a liquid. It usually occurs when the skies are clear, when there is no wind and when a mass of cold air descends on the land,

This often happens during the night in the spring and autumn of areas with temperate climates. In the morning the fields and roofs are white with what would be dew if the temperature had been above freezing point. It is the most common type of frost and is often called hoar frost.

Sometimes only the leaves of plants are fringed with white rime. This is formed when very small droplets from fog have frozen on coming into contact with a cold object.

There is also black frost. This occurs when water vapour turns first into liquid and then freezes into a thin layer of ice instead of white crystals. As it is invisible, it is particularly dangerous when it forms on roads.

The beautiful patterns – similar to trees, ferns or feathers – sometimes seen on windows, are made when the water vapour in a cold room condenses.

R O L E P L A Y

TEACHER

A student wants to use his/her mobile phone in class, saying that s/he will use it only to access an English dictionary. You do not want to allow it, because school policy doesn't allow mobile phones to be used at school. If you let all your students use them, it will get out of control and you'll have no way of ensuring they don't misuse them for social networking, messaging, and cheating.



Kategória 2A – Olympiáda v anglickom jazyku – obvodné kolo 2014/2015

R O L E P L A Y

STUDENT

Your teacher does not want to allow you use your mobile phone during English lessons, not even to access an English dictionary. He/She says school policy doesn't allow mobile phones at school. You do not understand why and you want your teacher to allow them to be used during class. Persuade your teacher that a mobile phone is a good thing to use at school.

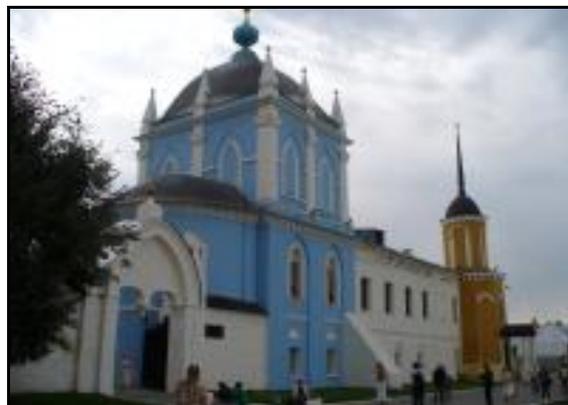
PICTURE STORY

Make a story, using all pictures in the series.

1.



2....



3.....



4....



5.....



A N S W E R K E Y

GRAMMAR – 15 pts

A: 1. from; 2. of; 3. to; 4. into; 5. on;

B: 6. have been editing/have edited 7. enjoy; 8. to thank; 9. shows; 10 have been looking/had been looking 11. came; 12. would appreciate; 13. recorded; 14. sent; 15. to liven

VOCABULARY – 10pts

A: 1. b) punch him; 2. c) shelters you; 3. a) a bungalow; 4. c) a grain of tea; 5. d) their stomach;

B: 6. adjust; 7. convert; 8. suspend; 9. abolish; 10. fluctuate

READING COMPREHENSION – 10pts

A: 1. T; 2. NS 3. F; 4. NS; 5. NS;

B: 6. face-off ; 7. artificial turf; 8. 60 yards; 9. carved/made/crafted 10. field hockey

LISTENING COMPREHENSION – 5pts

1. NS;

2. T

3. 6 (freezing, salting, smoking, changing its form [wine, butter], canning, dehydration – only the number ‘6’ is required)

4. NO;

5. hoar frost and black frost (half a point each)

Autori: Mgr. Jozef Medvecký

Recenzent: PaedDr. Anna Brisudová

Korektor: Lyn Steyne

Olympiáda v anglickom jazyku

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