

**úlohy**

**R O L E P L A Y**

**STUDENT**

You are a student in your senior year of studies who has gone abroad on a study exchange visit to a small community. After the first couple of weeks, you have noticed that this community does not provide much opportunity to support and empower the local youth. You are convinced that it is crucial to create secure spaces that enable youths to express themselves, develop their skills, and help them spend their free time in a meaningful way. You have decided to bring this issue up at a welcome meeting with a local council representative, who invited you along with a group of other exchange students. You need to convince the council rep of the importance of the issue and agree on specific steps that can be taken in this direction. Be ready to come up with the ways in which young people themselves might contribute to creating such a space and enhancing its opportunities.

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**TEACHER**

You are a representative of the local council in a small community. You have invited a group of foreign exchange students who arrived a couple of weeks ago to a welcome meeting. During the meeting one of the students brings up the issue of meagre opportunities to support and empower the local youth. The student seems to be convinced that it is crucial to create secure spaces that enable youths to express themselves, develop their skills, and help them spend their free time in a meaningful way. They will try to persuade you about the importance of the issue and will want to agree on specific steps that can be taken in this direction. You are definitely open to improvement in this area but would like to hear about the ways in which young people themselves will contribute to creating such a space and enhancing its opportunities.

Olympiáda v anglickom jazyku, 34. ročník, celoštátne kolo 2023/2024, kategória 2C1 – riešenia a úlohy

**PICTURE DESCRIPTION**

Look at the pictures and describe them, focusing on the issue they illustrate. Outline the pros and cons related to such initiatives and express your personal opinion on the matter.



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**LISTENING – SCRIPT**

***You will hear a report about the use of laser for the historical exploration of the Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris. For questions 1 to 5, circle one correct answer according to the information you hear. You will hear the text only once.***

**Historian uses lasers to unlock mysteries of Gothic cathedrals**

Thirteen million people visit the Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris every year, entering through massive wooden doors at the base of towers as solidly planted as mountains. If its beauty and magnificence is instantly apparent, so much about Notre Dame is not. To begin with, we don't know who built this cathedral—or how. The bishop of Paris, Maurice de Sully, commissioned the massive church complex around 1160. Yet the names of those who first constructed this masterpiece are lost to history. They left no records—only centuries of speculation—behind.

Andrew Tallon, a former composer and self-described gearhead, intends to make that history right. With the help of 21<sup>st</sup>-century laser scanners, he is teasing out clues hidden in the ancient stones of Notre Dame and other medieval structures—and revolutionizing our understanding of how these spectacular buildings were made. Tallon wasn't the first to realize that laser scanners could be used to deconstruct Gothic architecture. But he was the first to use the scans to get inside medieval builders' heads.

"Every building moves," he says. "It heaves itself out of shape when foundations move, when the sun heats up on one side." How the building moves reveals its original design and the choices that the master builder had to make when construction didn't go as planned. Tracking this thought process requires precise measurements. For a long time, the tools used to measure medieval buildings were nearly as old as the buildings themselves: plumb bobs, string, rulers, and pencils. Using them was tedious, time-consuming, and error-prone.

Laser scans, with their exquisite precision, don't miss a thing. Mounted on a tripod, the laser beam sweeps around the choir of a cathedral, for example, and measures the distance between the scanner and every point it hits. Each measurement is represented by a coloured dot, which cumulatively create a three-dimensional image of the cathedral.

Tallon figured out how to knit the laser scans together to make them manageable and beautiful. Each time Tallon makes a scan, he also takes a spherical panoramic photograph from the same spot that captures the same three-dimensional space. He maps that photograph onto the laser-generated dots of the scan; each dot becomes the colour of the pixel in that location in the photograph. As a result, the stunningly realistic panoramic photographs are amazingly accurate. At Notre Dame, he took scans from more than 50 locations in and around the cathedral—collecting more than one billion points of data.

The laser scans have led to surprising new information about Notre Dame's builders. For one thing, they sometimes took shortcuts. Even though medieval builders strove to create perfect dwelling places for the spirit of God, Tallon's scans reveal that the western end of the cathedral is "a total mess". The interior columns don't line up and neither do some of the aisles. Rather than removing the remains of existing structures from the site, the workers appear to have built around them.

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Based on stylistic changes, scholars have long suspected that work on the western facade stopped for a while before the towers could be built. When Tallon scanned it, he discovered why. The Gallery of Kings—the line of statues above the three massive doorways—was almost 3 meters out of plumb. Tallon concluded that the western facade, built on unstable soil, began leaning forward and to the north. Construction had to be halted until the builders could be confident that the ground had compressed enough to resume. After an anxious decade or so, it had.

The builders were more sensible when it came to constructing flying buttresses, which some scholars have argued were added after the cathedral was built. After measuring the walls, Tallon determined that those half arches extending from the upper part of the walls for support from the outside were part of the cathedral's original design. The vaults in the ceiling should push the walls outward but "the upper part of the building has not moved one smidgen in 800 years." The reason? The flying buttresses were there from the very beginning, pushing the walls inward and creating a stable balance of forces.

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**ANSWER KEY**

**GRAMMAR 15 points**

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. hopes                                    | 6. order               |
| 2. will help him raise                      | 7. will deliver        |
| 3. noticed a police car turning/turn around | 8. got pulled over     |
| 4. was going on                             | 9. wouldn't be annoyed |
| 5. had not seen                             | 10. would like to wish |
| 11. even                                    | 12. nothing            |
| 13. what                                    | 14. another            |
| 15. for                                     |                        |

**VOCABULARY 10 points**

- 1 B    2 A    3 D    4 A    5 C    6 B    7 D    8 C    9 A    10 B

**READING 10 points**

- 1 G    2 B    3 M    4 H    5 C    6 A    7 I    8 F    9 D    10 K

**LISTENING 5 points**

- 1 D    2 C    3 A    4 C    5 B

**Zoznám použitej literatúry a zdrojov:**

<https://twitter.com/StopArboricidio/status/1457070145944367107>

<https://slate.com/business/2023/03/paris-car-ban-bikes-cycling-history-france.html>

Hartigan, R. 2019. Historian uses lasers to unlock mysteries of Gothic cathedrals. Dostupné na internete: <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/adventure/article/150622-andrew-tallon-notre-dame-cathedral-laser-scan-art-history-medieval-gothic>

Autorka: PhDr. Xenia Liashuk, PhD.

Recenzentka: PaedDr. Anna Brisudová

Korektor: Joshua M. Ruggiero

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