

Questions based on topic: Visegrad Group

Question 1:

Complete gaps 1 – 9 in the text below with the following words. There are five words that you will not need to use:

Attraction Altitude Landscape Countryside Symbols Tourism
Artificial Opposite Flattest Lowest Constitute
Consequently Heritage Reserves

Visegrad High and Low

The greatest (1) _____ within the Visegrad territory is Gerlachovský štít, a mountain at an elevation of 2,655m, in Slovakia. Geographic prominences, such as mountain peaks, peninsulas and rock formations, command our attention for their distinction from the surrounding (2) _____ and, usually, also their natural beauty. They often serve as (3) _____ of regions and as such, help to cement identities, along with such features as waterfalls, rivers, flora and fauna, and even buildings and other (4) _____ structures. But there is also the (5) _____ of a prominence: a depression. The (6) _____ point within the Visegrad territory is Raczki Elbląskie in Poland at an elevation of -1.8m, making it the only point in the four Visegrad member states that is below sea level. Areas that lie below sea level tend to (7) _____ basins, areas that water drain into, even in deserts. As such, they also hold water longer than their surrounding, higher-lying areas do. (8) _____, they tend to have higher biodiversity than adjacent areas. For this reason, authorities tend to set such areas aside as nature (9) _____.

Question 2:

In the text below find seven words that fit the meaning of explanations 1 – 7. Find **only one word** for each explanation. The words occur in the text in the same order as their explanations. An example has been done for you:

Visegrad Motorways and Railways

In a single year, 2015-16, the total length of motorways in Czechia increased by more than 50% from 800Km to 1200Km. Compared to Poland with four times the population and land area of Czechia, this statistic stands out. Poland constructed half the length of motorway, 200Km, over a period four times longer, 2012-16. The corresponding figures for Hungary nor Slovakia are negligible. New car ownership has been modest and evenly distributed across the four Visegrad states. The strong Czech deviation from the general Visegrad pattern may be accounted for by, amongst other things, Czechia's higher level of industrialisation, and its higher per capita national income. New railway

construction, though, has stagnated across the Visegrad region during the 2012-16 period. This is unlikely to change in the short term for various reasons. Firstly, most European railway construction over the last two decades has been in high-speed rail (250+Kmh), a mode of transport that competes successfully against high-volume short-haul flights of under two hours. Such flights do not exist internally to Visegrad. Secondly, none of the EU's busy transcontinental high-speed rail corridors traverses Visegrad territory. Thirdly, while there is sufficient distance between Gdansk and Prague or Budapest for high-speed rail projects to be considered, Visegrad lacks the concentrations of sufficiently large populations to justify such projects in their own right. The lower speed developments of up to 200Kmh in both Czechia and Poland usually involve upgrading existing tracks and so do not add to the total length of the rail networks.

1. Equivalent in character, matching, analogous: _____
2. So small or little as may be safely ignored: _____
3. Relatively limited, little: _____
4. A regular form or sequence in which something occurs: _____
5. Ceased developing, became inactive: _____
6. From one side across to the other: _____
7. Think about, especially before making a decision: _____