CEOI *News 3*
August 13, 2001

Editors

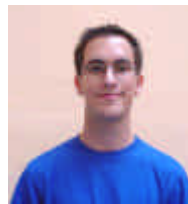*Anita Horváth*

Levente Karvalits

Péter Szlávi

Piroska Törley

Quotes of the Day

Daniel

Michael
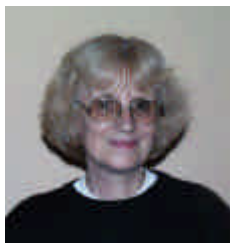
*W*hat did you think of the Opening Ceremony? (*Editor*)

David (Germany): "*T*o be honest, I was a little bored at some parts of the opening ceremony. But I really liked the singing girls and the food afterwards."

Michael (Germany): "*T*he opening ceremony was good but the speeches could have been shorter."

Tobias (Germany): "*A*lthough I'm generally not a fan of speeches and found some of them boring, I really liked what the head-master said."

Wolfgang (Germany): "*T*he performances were very nice, especially the one by the school choir."

Tobias

Wolfgang ✠

Many Happy Returns!

Gabriela

*N*ame-day. Like some other Catholics e.g. the Spanish, people in Hungary celebrate name-days. That day when the church commemorates the day of a saint, the person who has the name of that saint finds a good excuse for celebration ☺. August 12 was the day of Saint Claire, so Happy Name-day to Clara Ionescu.

The lady feted and her daughter

*B*irthday on August 11: Happy Birthday to the Slovakian team leader, Ms. Gabriela Andrejkova! ✠

GA has received no questions at all concerning the tasks of the first competition day. This is absolutely unique in the history of CEOI (as well as IOI). (Source: *Gyula Horváth*, Head of the SC)

About 150 people sent their applications to the Internet contest of CEOI. In the end 66-solution have been sent in.. (Source: *Andor Abonyi-Tóth*) ✠

News Items

The editor's notes

In this issue we're continuing to explore the exciting world of languages. This time it is the Indo-European language family with a glance at Romance languages.

The Italian Team …

Italy is a republic where 54 million people live.

Italy is a peninsula with many famous cities: Rome, Naples, Milan, Florence, Venice, Bologna, Pisa, Palermo, Turin.

In Italy it is possible to find mountains that rank among the highest in Europe, famous beaches, islands, country landscapes and lakes.

Italy is famous in the world for its museums, monuments, plazas, buildings and churches: everything testifies Italian artistic talent in the different historical eras.

Some Italian historical characters were famous scientists, explorers, writers and musicians, for instance Leonardo da Vinci, Galileo Galilei, Christopher Columbus, Marco Polo, Dante Alighieri, Manzoni, Leopardi, Verdi, Rossini.
In Italy there are numerous old and prestigious universities.

It is the first time Italy has participated at CEOI. The participants have been selected among the students of the secondary school.

✠

Nicola Mazzocca, Team leader

Nicola Mazzocca is currently a full Professor of Computer Science at the "Seconda Universita' di Napoli", Faculty of Engineering. He took his Master (1987) and PhD degrees in Electronics and Computer Science (1991) at the University of Naples, Italy.

His research interests include performance analysis and prediction of computing architectures, computer networks and communication protocols, general and special purpose parallel computing.

✠

Umberto Villano, Deputy leader

Umberto Villano received the laurea degree cum laude in Electronic Engineering at the University of Naples "Federico II". Currently, he is an Associate Professor at the Faculty of Engineering of the University of Sannio, Italy.

His principal research interests are parallel architectures, tools for parallel and distributed programming and distributed algorithms.

✠

The Romanian Team …

Romania is a republic in South-Eastern Europe, bordered on the north by Ukraine, on the east by Moldova, on the south–east by the Black Sea, on the south by Bulgaria, on the south–west by Serbia and on the west by Hungary. The total area of Romania is about 237,500 square km. Bucharest is Romania's capital and the largest city. Other major cities are: Timisoara, Cluj, Constanta, Iasi, Brasov and Sibiu. Romania has about 23,000,000 inhabitants.

Romania has a good experience in informatic contests. Every year since the beginning of the international contests, Romanian pupils achieved remarkable results: two of them (Radu Lupsa and Mihai Stroe) got the maximum score (600 of 600 points). Last year, at IOI 2K in China, the Romanian team came in the 2nd place on the nations

classification with two gold and two silver medals. This year, at the IOI2001 in Tampere, the Romanian team got two gold medals (Mihai Patrascu and Vlad Dascalu), one silver medal (Mugurel Andreica) and one bronze medal (Andras Csaba).

Romania was the country who initiated the Central European Olympiad in Informatics. The first edition of this contest took place in Cluj, seven years ago. The awards obtained by the Romanian team at the last two editions of CEOI were:

CEOI 99 in Brno (Cz): Mihai Patrascu and Stefan Radu – gold medal; Bogdan Dumitru and Bogdan Batog – silver medal

CEOI 2000 in Cluj (Ro): Stefan Radu– gold medal; Mihai Patrascu, Florin Ghetu, Ioana Ileana, Angel Proorocu – silver medal; Daniel Dumitran, Marius Andrei – bronze medal. ⊠

Stelian Ciurea, Team leader

My name is Stelian Ciurea and I was born in Sibiu, on then 10th of June 1959.

At the moment I live in Sibiu, Cocea str. 2. I graduated in 1984 at the Politechnical Institute of Bucharest, Faculty of Electronics. Now I am a lecturer at Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu where I am teaching programming languages.

Since 1999 I have been a member of the Committee for the National Informatic Olympics.

At the moment, I am a trainer of a Doctor's Degree in Fuzzy Logic and Genetic Algorithms.
⊠

Doru Popescu Anastasiu, Deputy leader

I am an informatics teacher at a high-school called Radu Greceanu in Slatina (a city in the south of Romania). Since 1996, I have participated in training the large Romanian informatics team.

My main field ofinterest is induction algorithms. I have published four papers in "Gazeta de Informatica" on this topic.
⊠

Weather ¤
3 day forecast

	Today	Tue	Wed
	Sunny	Sunny	Sunny
High	**24**	**27**	**28**
Low	**11**	**14**	**15**

The URL:
Http://weather.yahoo.com/ forecast/Nagykanizsa_HU_c.html
Where you can complain about the forecast. :-)

Bring your swimming costume and **sun**tan lotion because we are going to **Lak**e Balaton. There you can hire a **boa**t or do other water sports. If you **fee**l like eating or drinking something, **you**' ll have vouchers for 1500 Ft, **wh**ich you' ll get at Balaton.

Don't forget!

Indo-European,

About Indo-European Languages

family of languages has more speakers than any other language family. It is estimated that approximately half the world's population speaks an Indo-European tongue as a first language. The Indo-European family is so named because at one time its individual members were prevalent mainly in an area between and including India and Europe, although not all languages spoken in this region were Indo-European. Today, however, the Indo-European languages have spread to every continent and a number of islands. It should be stressed that the term *Indo-European* describes language only and is not used scientifically in an ethnic or cultural sense. The languages classified as Indo-European are sufficiently similar to form one major linguistic division.

The characteristics Indo-European languages share with respect to vocabulary and grammar have led many scholars to postulate that they are all descended from an original parent language, called Proto-Indo-European, which is believed to have been spoken some time before 2000 B.C. Since there are no written records of Proto-Indo-European, it apparently was in use before writing was known to its speakers. Even its existence is an assumption, although a plausible one and the only really satisfactory explanation of the common features of the modern Indo-European languages. There has been much speculation as to the region where the speakers of Proto-Indo-European first lived and the nature of their culture, but nothing definite is known. One theory of the origin of the individual Indo-European languages suggests that as the ancient speakers of Proto-Indo-European migrated or moved away from each other, losing contact, their language broke up into a number of tongues. These tongues later also split up still further, eventually giving rise to the many modern Indo-European languages. For a classification of Indo-European subfamilies, groups, subgroups, and individual languages, see the family tree of The Indo-European Family of Languages. By studying the vocabulary and grammar of the various daughter languages of which there are records, scholars have tried to reconstruct Proto-Indo-European and infer some of its characteristics. It appears to have been highly inflected in a distinctive way. Apparently, it also had three genders (masculine, feminine, and neuter) for nouns, pronouns, and adjectives; no less than six cases for the noun; agreement between adjectives and nouns; and a free accent (i.e., one that could be placed on any syllable).

The descendant languages have all tended to discard to a greater or lesser extent these features of the mother tongue and to become simplified. For example, they substitute increasingly the use of word order and prepositions for inflections to indicate the relationships of words in a sentence. There also exists among the Indo-European languages a similarity of basic words (such as words denoting kinship, numerals, and parts of the body) that points to a common origin. Different forms of writing for the various Indo-European languages used both in ancient and modern times include cuneiform, hieroglyphics, and a number of alphabets, among them the Devanagari, Greek, Roman, and Arabic scripts.

About Romance Languages

Romance languages,

Are a group of languages belonging to the Italic subfamily of the Indo-European family of languages. Also called Romanic, they are spoken by about 670 million people in many parts of the world, but chiefly in Europe and the Western Hemisphere. Among the more important Romance languages are Catalan, French, Italian, Portuguese, Occitan, Rhaeto-Romanic, Romanian, and Spanish. The spread of some Romance languages to other parts of the world, especially the Western Hemisphere, accompanied the colonizing and empire-building of the mother countries of these languages, notably Spain, Portugal, and France.

All of the Romance languages are descended from Latin They are called Romance languages because their parent tongue, Latin, was the language of the Romans. However, the variety of Latin that was their common ancestor was not classical Latin but the spoken or popular language of everyday usage, which is believed to have differed greatly from classical Latin by the time of the Roman Empire. This vernacular, known as Vulgar Latin, was spread by soldiers and colonists throughout the Roman Empire. It superseded the native tongues of certain conquered European peoples, although it was also influenced by their local speech practices and by the linguistic characteristics of colonists and later of invaders. After the fall of the Western Roman Empire there was a degree of regional isolation. Germanic invasions from the north had a further disrupting effect, and Vulgar Latin was thus differentiated into local dialects, which in time evolved into the individual Romance tongues.

Because of their common source, the Romance languages have many similar features, both in grammar and vocabulary. The differences between them tend to be phonetical rather than structural or lexical. Even when the Romance languages differ grammatically from Latin, such changes frequently show a shared parallel development from the parent tongue. For example, although Latin had three grammatical genders (masculine, feminine, and neuter), the individual Romance tongues have only two (masculine and feminine). Moreover, all Romance languages except Romanian have discarded the Latin scheme of six different cases for the noun, retaining only one case. As a result, the grammatical relationships of words are clarified chiefly by prepositions and word order instead of by inflections, as in Latin. On the other hand, verbs in the Romance languages have preserved a highly developed conjugational system, inherited from Latin, in which the inflections make clear person and number, tense and mood.

The Menu for Today

The best eatables at Lake Balaton Hungarian–English Dictionary

Breakfast (short list):
  ? The same as yesterday plus
  ? Debrecen sausage with mustard and ketchup

Lunch: On the beach at Lake Balaton

palacsinta	pancake (filled with)
lekváros/ízes	jam
kakaós	cocoa
csokis	chocolate
túrós	cottage cheese
diós	nuts
mákos	poppy seed
fahéjas	cinnamon

Dinner:
  ? Turkey breast with rice and potatoes, and dill sauce
  ? Salad
  ? Pancakes with cocoa and jam
  ? Mineral water/a glass of beer

lángos	Something like fried dough
sajtos	with cheese
tejfölös	with sour cream
fokhagymás	with garlic
fagylalt/fagyi	ice cream
sült hal	fried fish
sült kolbász	fried sausage
sült krumpli	chips

The Interview of the Day

Levente Karvalits
the Heart and Soul of the Quiz

The winners of the quiz:
Christian Wirth, Can Sar, Martin Macko, Peter Bella (back row)
Jozef Tvarož ek, Bea Juhász, Anna Tucsni, David Haraga, Zoltán Horváth
(front row)

The Quiz on Saturday evening started with some excitement. Dinner was too long and everything was to be finished by 9.30 p.m. since it was competition day on Sunday. So the two best rounds were omitted due to lack of time. Levente said: "I myself enjoyed the performances of the various teams most of all so I hope I' ll see and hear some more by the campfire on Tuesday ." The tasks were as follows:

Relay: the teams formed a line and without using their hands the members had to pass a sheet of paper from mouth to mouth, with the first member in the line starting and the last one finishing. Then the last member took a tennis ball between his chin and neck and passed it on to his neighbour. It went on until the ball arrived at the first member.

Pantomime: one mimed words and the others had to guess them. ***Witchbroom, border defence, honey moon*** and ***private investigation*** set the contestants an insoluble problem.

The teams also had to recognize classical music typical of other participating countries at CEOI, which was not a piece of cake, either.

Then when the teams were racing with shopping trolleys, the team leaders rushed into the gymnasium and sent them to bed. It put a quick end to the quiz and deprived the students of going for the two most exciting rounds i.e. giraffe ball and a blind assembly of a computer.

The participants seemed to be having a good time and laughed a lot. It was a close contest, which was won by the joint team of Austria and Slovakia by 53 pts. The Netherlands and Romania took the 2nd place while Hungary and Poland came in third.

Comments of the participants on the Quiz:

"*The quiz questions were interesting and required a wide range of knowledge: e.g. How many people do you think there are out in space at the moment?*"

"*Passing sheets of paper from mouth to mouth was very very unhygenic.*"

"*It was really embarrassing to go out into the streets to have someone come in with us. Some seemed to neglect us but in the end we' ve succeeded.*"

"*We are very proud that we were able to perform something without any previous preparations and get top score.*"

"*We missed a formal announcement of results.*"

(Just a short note from the editor: At 9.30 pm the quiz had to be finished because of the competition the next day and there was no time for formalities. Sorry. ☹)

Programme for August 13, 2001

		Contestants	Leaders, observers, guests
7.30		Breakfast at the students' hall of residence	
8.30		Departure for Lake Balaton	
9.30		Bathing at Vonyarcvashegy (Lake Balaton), sports, recreation	
13.00		Lunch on the beach	Szigliget, Eszterházy Cellar, Wine Museum (sandwiches, wine tasting)
18.00		Departure for Zalaegerszeg	
19.00		Dinner at Halászcsárda	
20.00		Leisure activities	Selection and translation of tasks for the 2nd session of the competition
22.00		The end of the day	☹

Lake Balaton

The largest fresh-water lake in Europe, Lake Balaton is located in the west of Hungary. It streches over an area of 600 sq km. It is 77 km long and 3 to 14 km wide. The lake is shallow with an average depth of only 3 to 3.5 m. That is why it quickly follows even the slightest change in the temperature of the air, warming up to 21 to 27ºC in summer. The high season for holiday makers lasts for about 3 months.

The two opposite shores are completely different in character. While the southern shore is flat and sandy, the water is shallow, so it is ideal for families with small children, the northern shore is a picturesque, hilly region with ancient castle ruins on hilltops and orchards and vineyards on hillsides.

Balaton is teeming with life. There is enough to see and do here to keep you busy all holiday long from soaking up the sun to exploring the region, which is rich in history, beauty and tourist attractions. You can indulge in the traditional fun and night life of the „seaside". For sun, fun and scenery you can't beat Lake Balaton.

This area has been inhabited since man appeared on earth. Remnants of human culture from the Neolithic can be found all over the region. Real progress came with the Romans, who built villas on both shores of the lake. At the time of the Hungarian Conquest (895-896 AD) Slavs were living here. The name, Balaton is generally considered to be of Slavic origin, and it means swamp.

Some history

People settled around here made their living by fishing and growing grapes and they did not use to bathe in the lake at all. It was not until 1860 that Balaton was slowly becoming a bathing resort. Count István Széchenyi, who introduced steamboats on the lake, built two harbours in the 2nd half of the 19th c.

A landmark of Balaton is Tihany Peninsula with the town of Tihany. At the peninsula is the narrowest point of the lake, where kompok ply to and fro offering motorists a shortcut across the water. But the real landmark is the Benedictine Abbey, which was founded in the 11th c. by King Andrew I, who rests in the crypt of the church. This Romanesque crypt is one of the oldest architectural structures in the entire country. An opulently embellished Baroque church was built

over the crypt and the exquisite panorama of the lake from behind the church is a real draw.

Lake Balaton is so overcrowded in summer that now it needs to be protected from man. Recreational development must be subordinated to the lake's vital cleanup programme. The comprehensive scientific rescue project involves removal and/or treatment of waste water from the catchment area of the lake; a radical reduction in the use of fertilizers and the upgrading of industrial technologies. By now we have had some success and Lake Balaton is changing its colour from grey back to its natural greenish blue. What is more at the beginning of summer you can drink its water if you are in the middle of the lake. ⌘

A few memorable picture

Passing on (or eating? ☺) paper ...

Contemplation after the 1st round of the competition...

Funny Corner