

**Olympiáda v anglickom jazyku, 26. ročník, krajské kolo 2015/2016, kategória****2C1- úlohy****G R A M M A R**

**Read the article and decide which ONE word best fits each gap (1-8). Write your answers in the space provided below the passage. Spelling counts!**

Most of us have probably been in the situation **1** ... someone casually asks, “Hey, have you heard of such and **2** ... ?” And almost unthinkingly, we respond, “Yeah,” even **3** ... if we took time to genuinely think about it, we would realize we don’t really know what they’re talking about. Similarly, some folks habitually feign knowledge when they are well aware they know **4** ... about the topic at **5** ...

Cornell professor David Dunning has researched this psychological quirk and explains that most people fake it **6** ... of convenience or to reaffirm their identity. He says that many of us don’t have a very clear understanding of what we do or don’t know and might unconsciously fake knowledge. This is because at the instant when someone asks **7** ... if we know about something, our brain starts to infer, assume, and invent explanations for things. Thus, we may say that we know something partly because we don’t want to bog the conversation down with questions and partly because our brains think we **8** ... know something about the topic. In short, the feeling of knowing is **9** ... of a sensation than it is actually sifting through our brain’s stores of information and coming **10** ... with a conclusion.

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 01 ..... | 06.....  |
| 02.....  | 07 ..... |
| 03 ..... | 08 ..... |
| 04 ..... | 09 ..... |
| 05 ..... | 10 ..... |

**For questions 9 to 15, write a new sentence that means the same thing as the original sentence. You must use the WORD at the end of the original sentence in your new sentence. Do not change that word at all. Spelling counts!**

11. I was going to hand in my notice when my boss agreed to reconsider his initial decision. **POINT**  
 ..... when my boss agreed to reconsider his initial decision.
12. If politicians want to gain public support, they shouldn’t give false promises. **BETTER**  
 If politicians want to gain public support, .....
13. We have been aware of this problem for a while now, but we haven’t had a chance to discuss it yet. **ROUND**  
 We have been aware of this problem for a while now, .....
14. Only guide dogs are allowed access to stores. **EXCEPTION**  
 No dogs are allowed access to stores .....
15. One option was for you to call me in advance, but you did not do it. **COULD**  
 ....., but you didn’t do it.

**Total Points: ..... /15 pts**

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Complete each gap (1 - 10) with the best answer (A - D). Circle your answers.

“Sing, O Muse, the anger of Achilles son of Peleus...” So begins the Iliad of Homer, the foundational text of western literature. For all the importance **1** ... on the Iliad, it was for a long time thought that Troy was as mythical as Atlantis. Then, in 1871 a self-taught classicist, Heinrich Schliemann, funded a dig at a **2** ... in Hissarlik. There – where in ancient times a city called Ilium (named for the Iliad) had stood – they found huge **3** ... walls of the type described by Homer. As well as the walls of Troy, Schliemann discovered golden jewellery which he **4** ... as the jewels of Helen. This treasure was once thought lost after the Second World War, but was, in fact, **5** ... by the Soviets and can be found in the Pushkin Museum. Modern excavations of the site have **6** ... the city to be large – large enough to be the basis of the ancient legend. They have also discovered the city was founded in around 3000 BC and destroyed **7** ... times. Each new city was built on the ruins of the last. There is a **8** ... debate as to which of these layers might relate to the city besieged by the Greeks. Interestingly, the mighty walls of the city would have far **9** ... any siege weaponry available to the attackers at the time and therefore any siege would have been protracted. This is just what the Iliad describes and explains the need for the **10** ... of the Trojan Horse.

- |           |                  |               |             |                |
|-----------|------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| <b>1</b>  | A given          | B attached    | C placed    | D connected    |
| <b>2</b>  | A heap           | B mound       | C shoal     | D hoard        |
| <b>3</b>  | A overprotective | B preventive  | C defensive | D forestalling |
| <b>4</b>  | A displayed      | B showcased   | C exposed   | D unfolded     |
| <b>5</b>  | A ransacked      | B dilapidated | C towed     | D looted       |
| <b>6</b>  | A reported       | B revealed    | C divulged  | D disclosed    |
| <b>7</b>  | A multiple       | B various     | C manifold  | D different    |
| <b>8</b>  | A bustling       | B frisky      | C lively    | D ongoing      |
| <b>9</b>  | A outperformed   | B outlawed    | C outshone  | D outstripped  |
| <b>10</b> | A hoaxing        | B prank       | C scam      | D trickery     |

**Total Points: ...../10pts**

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**Read the following article. There is one task to do on the next page after you read.**

Until the twentieth century, Japanese food was often neither delicious nor nourishing. Junichi Saga, a Japanese doctor who chronicled the memories of elderly villagers from just outside Tokyo in the nineteen-seventies, found that, in the early years of the century, most families scraped by on a mixture of rice and barley, ..... (1). Animal protein was almost entirely absent in the Buddhist country, and even fish, as one of Saga's informants recalled, was limited to "one salted salmon," bought for the New Year's celebrations, "though only after an awful fuss."

It wasn't until after the Second World War, with the arrival of American food aid as well as new fishing and storage technologies, that Japanese cuisine became varied in both seasoning and substance. In the course of the twentieth century, consumption of grains in Japan fell by almost half, ..... (2), and, most of all, fish. These new influences were incorporated into Japanese cuisine, ..... (3) as well as traditional tastes for miso, soy, and pickled and fermented vegetables. By the nineteen-seventies, the country's food culture had been utterly transformed.

In her new book "First Bite," an exploration of how individuals and cultures learn to eat, for better and for worse, the British food historian Bee Wilson cites Japan's culinary history as an example of ..... (4). The lesson to draw from the Japanese, she argues, is not that the West must move to a sushi-based diet to tackle its obesity pandemic, no matter how delicious that sounds. Instead, Japan is an example of how eating habits, far from being "inevitable or innate," can evolve remarkably quickly, ..... (5). "We often convince ourselves that there is something vital within us that prevents us from ever eating differently," Wilson writes. But "if the Japanese can change, why can't we?"

Wilson — whose previous book, "Consider the Fork," was a fascinating look at how kitchen utensils have shaped how and what we eat — often uses the topic of food as a gateway to explore the intersecting histories of ideas, culture, technology, and society. She has written about the evolution of food fraud, the history of the sandwich, and humans' relationship with bees. "First Bite" marks something of a shift in subject matter and approach: the book contains copious archival research, ..... (6), but it also incorporates personal anecdotes from Wilson's life: her troubled relationship with carbohydrates as a teen, and her desperate attempts to spoon healthful foods into the mouth of her resistant toddler son. Much of the book is concerned with how children learn to eat: Wilson explores the latest research on when to introduce solid food and the long history of government interventions in childhood nutrition, as well as ..... (7). Although she seems reluctant to preach ("No amount of urging from me to eat this or that food will make you eat it," she writes), Wilson does have an agenda. It may be difficult to relearn how to eat as an adult, she tells us, but it is possible, and, in much of the developed world, it is necessary.

The key to lasting dietary change, according to Wilson, is "a hedonic shift" in attitudes toward food — a reorienting of our palates ..... (8). "When our preferences are in order," she argues, "nutrition should take care of itself." Better yet, the trick to learning to love cruciferous greens turns out to be relatively simple: repeated, positive exposure to broccoli and its cousins.

Though our tastes can seem as hard-wired as eye colour or blood type, evidence shows that genetics can account for only a small fraction of the variation in individual food likes and dislikes. Far more important are the pressures and cues ..... (9). In an astonishing experiment conducted in Cleveland and Chicago in the nineteen-twenties and thirties, the paediatrician Clara Davis set out to explore what babies would choose to eat if freed from the expectations of their parents. At each meal,

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the subjects were presented with ten bowls of puréed foods. A team of nurses was trained to only scoop a spoonful of a food if the infant pointed toward a particular bowl, and to only put the spoon in the child's mouth if the mouth was open. Children in Davis's "eating-experiment orphanage" chose to eat liver, sour milk, and beets ..... (10).

Children, Wilson's engaging journey through the research shows, are especially receptive to this kind of dietary exposure. But her larger point is that it is never too late to change how we eat.

**Ten phrases have been omitted from the article. Fill in gaps 1-10 with the appropriate phrase from the list below (A-M). Write the letter of your answers in the gaps. There are three extra phrases.**

- A** which would render broccoli at least as delicious as cookies
- B** even in places where healthy practices are lacking
- C** replaced by eggs, meat, fresh fruit, and vegetables
- D** how flavour preferences are imprinted or picky eating habits developed
- E** which is a bigger drop than it sounds like
- F** how dietary improvements can take place on a national scale
- G** making up nearly half of those vegetable servings
- H** accompanied by small quantities of radish leaves or pickles
- I** with skyrocketing rates of obesity and diet-related diseases
- J** adapted to fit traditional ideas about portion size and meal structure
- K** we are exposed to from the time we begin choosing what to eat
- L** illuminating the history of school-food programs and eating disorders
- M** just as happily as they chose chicken and bananas

**Total points:...../10pts**

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**L I S T E N I N G   C O M P R E H E N S I O N**

**You will hear information about the eyes of different species of animals. For questions 1 to 5, fill in the gaps with the information you hear. Write your answers in the space provided. You will hear the recording only once.**

1. Vertical slit-shaped pupils are more characteristic of predators that .....  
their prey.
  
2. Domestic cats' eyes are specially adjusted for seeing in ..... light.
  
3. Horizontal slit pupils are most often found among prey animals that feed by  
.....
  
4. Prey animals can adjust the position of their pupils to make them parallel with the  
.....
  
5. The core requirement for prey animals is to avoid ..... in their vision.

**Total points:...../5pts**

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