

R O L E P L A Y

STUDENT

You are a member of a civic association dedicated to historic preservation. Its latest initiative concerns an attempt to expand the pedestrian zone in your town, which is currently limited to the main street, to include the whole Old Town. The main reason for this is the large number of vehicles that clog the narrow streets and pavements and impede the movement of pedestrians. You believe that once the Old Town is free of cars, there will be more space for various historical and cultural events, which will consequently attract more tourists. Besides, the ban on cars is likely to have a beneficial effect on the environment, which will increase the quality of life for the Old Town's residents. You also realize that some people who live or work in the Old Town might mind the ban as it will prevent them from coming to work by car. Now you have come to talk to the mayor and negotiate a win-win solution.

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Olympiáda v anglickom jazyku, 29. ročník, celoštátne kolo 2018/2019, kategória 2C1

R O L E P L A Y

TEACHER

You are the mayor of a town and you have an appointment with a representative of a civic association dedicated to historic preservation. The representative has come to talk to you about the possible expansion of the pedestrian zone in your town, which is currently limited to the main street, to include the whole Old Town. This measure will involve a ban on vehicles, which might create a more ecologically friendly environment and leave more room for cultural events. However, you also realize that because of the ban you will have to face the discontent of those residents who live or work in the Old Town and are used to reaching their destinations by car and having their cars parked next to those buildings. Additionally, if the cars cannot be parked in the Old Town, they have to be parked somewhere else, and the question is: where? You have to negotiate a win-win solution.

PICTURE DESCRIPTION

Look at the pictures, describe what the people are doing and how they might be feeling. Comment on the differences and similarities between the two pictures. Determine the topic that the pictures relate to and express your opinion on it.



LISTENING – TAPESCRIPT

(please read only once)

As the story goes, ketchup began as an Asian sauce made of fermented fish. Some say it was invented in China in the sixth century and named *ke-tsiap*. Others say it came from Vietnam, and still others argue for a different beginning in the West Indies.

In other words, we don't really know. What we do know is that the early tomato-based ketchups on U.S. shelves were rich environments for bacteria, mould, and other microbes—until bottlers began dosing the sauce with chemical preservatives.

Henry Heinz, like other manufacturers, used chemical preservatives in his ketchup until the late 1800s. His original recipe, based on his mother's, used salicylic acid derived from **tree bark**. Later he shifted to the newly popular preservative sodium benzoate, industrially made, cheap, tasteless, and effective. But as scientists began raising questions about the safety of the new preservatives, Heinz paid attention.

More than that, he set his company on a quest to be a leader in preservative-free products. He asked the company's general manager—his cousin, Sebastian Mueller—to begin developing condiments that would need no chemical additives. Mueller warned him these would be costly to develop. Heinz had always offered a money-back guarantee, and the general manager also feared that a preservative-free ketchup would spoil easily, leading to costly **returns**.

But Heinz was not deterred. And Mueller became increasingly committed to the idea. A believer in scientific principles, he began to experiment with recipes for a homemade ketchup that would have a longer shelf life. He wanted a bacteria-killing acid concentration in the formula and so sought the right balance of **vinegar** and pectic acid, the latter occurring naturally in tomatoes. To get the acid levels right, Mueller discovered, he needed both high-quality tomatoes and a high **pulp** content. Ketchups had traditionally been thin sauces of mixed content. To create its preservative-free ketchup, the company switched to a thicker, tomato-rich version—the foundation for the condiments of today.

This was not all altruism. The risks of preservatives were gaining wider public attention, thanks in part to the work of Harvey Washington Wiley, chief of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's chemistry bureau, who had begun testing them on human volunteers in 1902. The studies—nicknamed “the Poison Squad”—and the test subjects' resulting ailments were front-page news across the country. The following year another food scandal roiled the industry. This was driven by the publication of Upton Sinclair's novel *The Jungle*, packed with horrifying details about meat production in Chicago. By then the president, Congress, and even a majority of manufacturers realized protection legislation was a necessity. In June 1906 the first two pieces of major consumer protection legislation in the United States—the Meat Inspection Act and the Pure Food and Drug Act—became law, laying the foundation for federal **safety regulations**.

And H. J. Heinz's new, preservative-free ketchup was ready to go. As the company's advertising campaign proclaimed, it was “recognized as the standard by Government pure food authorities.”

ANSWER KEY

GRAMMAR 15 points

- 1 by 2 to 3 all 4 not
5 as 6 so 7 that 8 alone
9. have committed
10. have been done
11. attempting to obey
12. failing
13. doesn't actually understand
14. being pushed
15. would never be stopped

VOCABULARY 10 points

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

READING 10 points

1 F 2 J 3 C 4 K 5 E 6 G
7 I 8 A 9 M 10 B

LISTENING 5 points

1 tree bark / bark 2 returns / costly returns / a money-back guarantee 3 vinegar
4 pulp / tomato pulp / pulp content 5 (federal) safety regulations / consumer protection legislation /
pure food standards

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