

G R A M M A R

Read the following text and fill in each gap with a proper verb tense or verb form. Write your answers in the spaces below the article, preserving the correct word order within the segment in bold. Spelling counts!

Forbidden City

Back in the day, you **1 ... (not, could, just, show up)** at the Forbidden City. If you **2 ... (do)**, you **3 ... (leave, most, likely)** without your head. Literally. The Forbidden City consists of several ancient building and palaces and is the largest of its kind in the world. It **4 ... (not, could, visit)** under Qing rule, and no one but emperors and their servants **5 ... (see)** the inside of the city for over 500 years.

1..... 3..... 5.....

2..... 4.....

Continue reading the text and decide which ONE word best fits each gap (6-15). Write your answers in the space provided below the text. Spelling counts!

At least **6 ...** modern times, visitors are allowed to explore the ancient complex **7 ...** perhaps hear about some of the legends surrounding it. One such legend has **8 ...** that the four watchtowers in the Forbidden City were built **9 ...** the result of a dream.

Allegedly, the Forbidden City under Ming rule had only very high walls, with **10 ...** a watchtower in sight. The Emperor Yongle was in charge in the 15th century and, at **11 ...** point, had a vivid dream about the city. In his dream, he saw fantastic watchtowers decorating the four corners of the city. **12 ...** the emperor awoke from his dream, he immediately set his builders to task to transform the dream into reality.

The tale goes on **13 ...** say that after a failed attempt by two sets of builders, the master builder of the third set of builders was very nervous about taking on the job. **14 ...** , after modelling the watchtowers after a grasshopper cage he **15 ...** seen, the emperor could not have been happier.

6..... 10..... 14.....

7..... 11..... 15.....

8..... 12.....

9..... 13.....

Total Points: /15 pts

V O C A B U L A R Y

Complete the gaps 1-10 in the following passage with the best answer (A- D). Circle your answers.

Children are **1** ... unreliable witnesses. Conventional wisdom **2** ... that they frequently ‘remember’ things that never happened. Yet a large body of research indicates that adults actually generate more false memories than children. Now a new study finds that children are just as **3** ... to false memories as adults, if not more so.

Traditionally, researchers have explored false memories by presenting test subjects with a list of **4** ... words (for instance, ‘weep,’ ‘sorrow’ and ‘wet’) thematically related to a word not on the list (in this case, ‘cry’) and then asking them what words they remember. Adults typically mention the missing related word more often than children do—possibly because their life experiences enable them to **5** ... connections between concepts more readily.

Instead of using word lists to investigate false memories, forensic psychologists at Maastricht University in the Netherlands showed participants pictures of **6** ... , including a classroom, a funeral and a beach. After a short break, they asked those participants whether they remembered seeing certain objects in each picture. Across three experiments, seven- and eight-year-old children **7** ... reported seeing more objects that were not in the pictures than adults did.

Past studies have shown that children tend to rely on the gist of a memory when making **8** ... about it—for instance, if they saw a classroom they might assume that they also saw pencils because pencils are usually found in classrooms. Adults, on the other hand, rely more on specific details they recall to reconstruct a scene.

The authors note that the study may hold clues to getting more reliable testimony out of both children and adults, as subtle shifts in framing could dramatically alter what witnesses remember. When talking to children, for example, lawyers should try to avoid giving out clues to **9** ... their memory or using especially descriptive language, which could **10** ... activation of the pattern-making system in the brain that contributes to false memories.

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1 | A ingloriously | B mysteriously | C notoriously | D precariously |
| 2 | A holds | B takes | C keeps | D lets |
| 3 | A liable | B susceptible | C perceptible | D sensible |
| 4 | A approximate | B associated | C accumulated | D arbitrary |
| 5 | A pull | B tie | C bring | D draw |
| 6 | A sceneries | B sights | C scenes | D spots |
| 7 | A coherently | B consistently | C comprehensibly | D cautiously |
| 8 | A indications | B interpretations | C implications | D inferences |
| 9 | A pace | B dash | C jog | D move |
| 10 | A trigger | B entice | C instigate | D endorse |

Total Points:/10pts

R E A D I N G C O M P R E H E N S I O N

Read the following article. Complete gaps 1-10 with a suitable phrase (A-M) from the list on the following page. Three phrases will remain unmatched.

The commercial window-washing industry in New York emerged with the rise of the skyscraper, at the end of the nineteenth century, after one Polish immigrant, seeing an opportunity, organized a team of expert window cleaners—mostly Poles—whom he let out on contract. This set a pattern **1 ...** : the Poles were followed by the Ukrainians, then the Italians and the Irish.

In the early years, skyscraper windows were routinely cleaned by a washer **2 ...** and gripping the frame, or ‘fingering’. In the first decade of the last century, they began using leather safety belts **3 ...** that attached to a pair of anchor bolts installed in the brickwork surrounding each window. By 1931, when the Empire State Building was completed, there were between two and three thousand window cleaners in New York; eventually, a crew of eight men worked in two teams on the tallest building in the world, balanced on ledges no more than two inches wide, **4 ...**

The first window-cleaning scaffold in New York was built in 1952, to maintain the outside of Lever House on Park Avenue. Every window was a sealed unit, **5 ...** by a man climbing out on a safety belt. The answer, an electrically operated platform built by the Otis Elevator Company, set the standard for how the city’s rising thicket of glass, steel, and sealed windows would be cleaned.

Early attempts **6 ...** began in 1973, with the opening of the World Trade Center, where the forty-three thousand six hundred windows were cleaned by a machine on each tower fitted with rotating squeegees and brushes, mounted in mullion tracks that could take it down the full height of the building in twenty minutes. The ‘robot’ was designed to clean eleven hundred windows on a tack of twenty gallons of water, **7 ...** . It was out of use on the corners, and the windows on the top floors were always cleaned by hand. With automatic machines, you really need a building like a box. **8 ...**, the automatics do not work anymore.

For many years, being a window cleaner in Manhattan was regarded as one of the most dangerous occupations in the world: by 1932, an average of one in every two hundred window cleaners in New York was killed each year. And, despite subsequent state and city regulations governing the trade, as recently as the nineteen-eighties New York’s window cleaners were plagued by accidents. But in 1993, as part of an effort to formalize a professional standard for the trade, Local 32BJ launched an apprentice-training program. All new union workers now take two hundred and sixteen hours of classroom instruction, **9 ...** .

In the past, window cleaners’ working hours were known for their brevity. Employers paid for full-time staff but asked few questions about **10 ...** . Traditionally, window washing in commercial buildings has always begun in the early morning, to avoid disturbing the tenants, and, in the summer, when the temperature on black glass can rise to a hundred degrees Fahrenheit by one in the afternoon, to limit

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exposure to the heat of the sun. Even so, a window washer's day could start at six but finish four hours later. But the culture of the trade has gradually changed. The recession has led to less frequent cleaning cycles on big buildings, smaller permanent crews, and layoffs.

- A** how much time a job might actually take
- B** simply standing outside on the ledge
- C** to complete the safety checks
- D** to fully automate cleaning
- E** how they are going to clean those windows
- F** buckled at the waist and fitted with straps
- G** impossible to open and clean the traditional way
- H** followed by three thousand hours of accredited time with an employer
- I** who formed the permanent cleaning crew
- J** but sometimes jammed
- K** for specialization in the trade by one ethnicity after another
- L** to clean each of the sixty-five hundred windows
- M** as soon as a façade has any little kink or slope

Total points:...../10pts

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 results of some research. For questions 1 to 5, fill in the gaps with the information you hear. You should only write 1 or 2 words in each gap. Write your answers in the space provided. You will hear the recording only once.

1. The participants in the study conducted at the University of Bath were athletes, more specifically _____.
2. The consumption of drinks containing sucrose made it _____ for the participants to exercise.
3. The ingestion of a mixture of different types of sugars favourably influences the _____ of their absorption into blood.
4. The presence of glycogen in the liver during prolonged exercises produces a _____ blood sugar level.
5. Research into liver carbohydrate stores in relation to exercise is not as extensive as that into _____ carbohydrate stores.

Total points:...../5pts

Autorka: Xenia Liashuk, PhD.

Recenzentka: PaedDr. Anna Brisudová

Korektor: Joshua M. Ruggiero

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