

R O L E P L A Y

STUDENT

As class president, you have been delegated the task of talking to your English teacher about the possibility of introducing e-learning into your English studies. In particular, this will mean that students will spend less time sitting in the classroom, but will have to work on a larger number of assignments at home and will have to submit them online. You expect that your teacher might have certain reservations regarding such issues as monitoring students' online activity, securing the necessary technical and financial resources, or gaining consent from parents and school leadership, to name just a few. Negotiate this issue and try to find a mutually satisfying solution.

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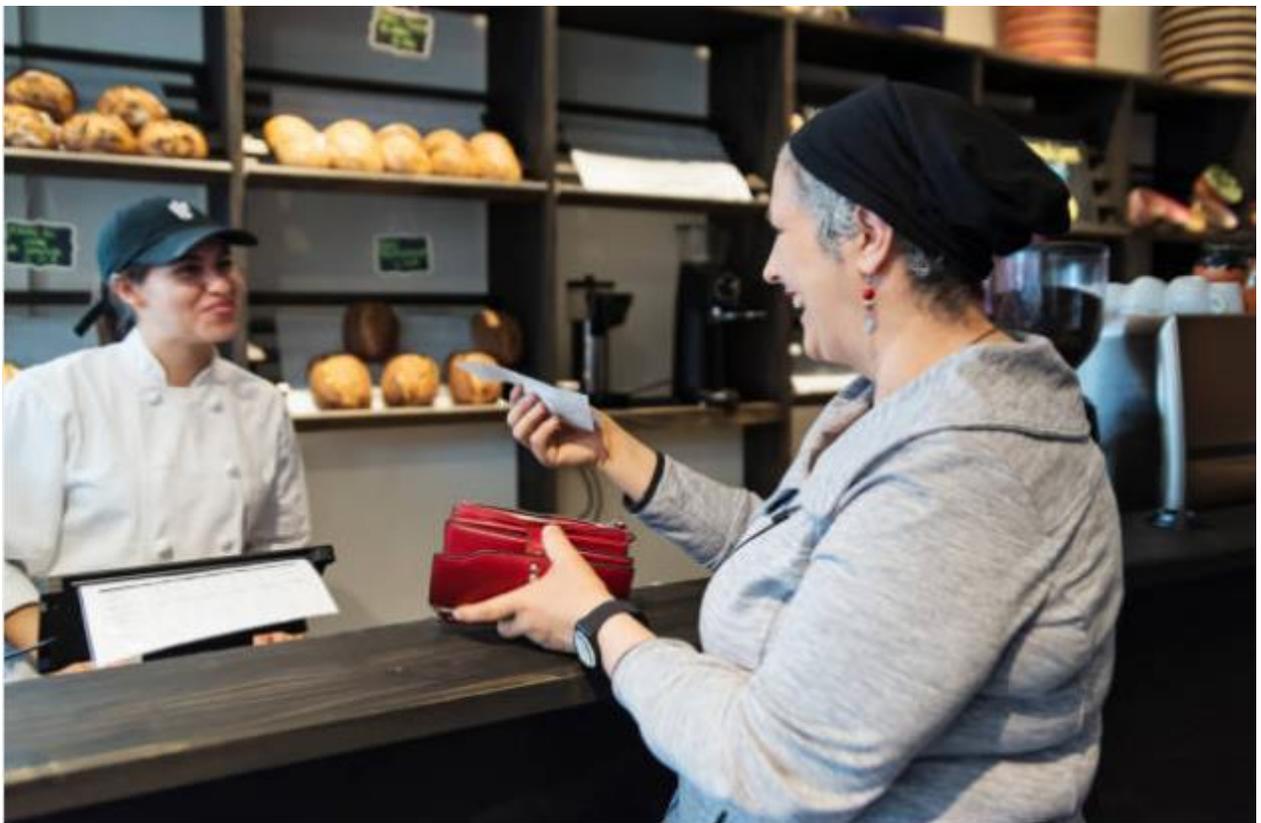
R O L E P L A Y

TEACHER

You are an English teacher. The president of a class you teach comes to talk to you about the possibility of moving a share of presence-class activities to e-learning. In particular, your students would like to spend less time sitting in the classroom, instead working on a larger number of assignments at home and subsequently submitting them online. Your concerns regarding this issue have to do with the challenge of monitoring students' independent activity and making sure they do not take undue advantage of the opportunity to stay at home. For you it will also mean an additional workload as course book activities will have to be transformed into an online format and fed into an e-learning system. Other issues to be solved include the technical side of the project (Internet connection, devices) and the need to gain consent from parents and school leadership. Negotiate this issue and try to find a mutually satisfying solution.

PICTURE DESCRIPTION

Look at the pictures, describe what you see, comment on the similarities and differences between them and determine the issue they illustrate. Discuss the pros and cons of the given approaches to the issue and express your personal opinion on it.



LISTENING –SCRIPT (please read only once)

Like a page out of a child's storybook, a coyote and a badger trot side by side, seemingly the best of friends. The remote camera video clip was captured recently under a busy highway in California's Santa Cruz Mountains.

Scientists have known for a long time that coyotes and badgers in the American West hunt cooperatively for small mammals; the partnership is even featured in Native American mythology. But until now, the association between these two predators, each at the top of their respective food chains, has always been thought to be purely transactional. What's so striking about the video is that it's not these cold, robotic animals taking advantage of each other—they're instead at ease and friendly. What's more, the affability between the animals shows that they certainly know each other as individuals.

The video, taken by the non-profit group Peninsula Open Space Trust, is an important discovery for scientists: It shows both the first example of coyote-badger cooperation ever taken in the San Francisco Bay Area and possibly the first video showing two species sharing a culvert—a tunnel that allows water to flow under a road and wildlife to bypass highways. But there's another crucial takeaway here: Helping the public to relate to the wildlife in their own backyards. Such clips help people see that just like a person can have a friendship with a dog, they can, too. It's not just a human thing; all animals can collaborate.

Coyotes and badgers occasionally form short-term alliances to hunt ground-dwelling creatures, particularly in areas with relatively high densities of predators and prey, such as open expanses of Wyoming, Montana, and Oregon. It's not known how the relationship begins, or whether it's learned behaviour from the species' parents. But there's no question the association is mutually beneficial.

That's because the carnivores complement each other's hunting styles. If a coyote spends time near a badger, there's a good chance the badger is going to scare up a squirrel, which the coyote can then run and catch. If the badger hangs around a coyote, there's a likelihood the coyote will drive the prey underground, which then gives the badger—a superior digger—a meal. Research has backed up the efficacy of this mutualism: Coyotes and badgers that hunt together are both more effective at getting food.

Such studies have also shown the coyote-badger affiliations are more common in rural areas untouched by humans. This is a great reflection of how much nature and wilderness there can be in urban areas, and why it's important to think about nature and plan for it.

It also gives the public a glimpse of the coyote's playful side. Usually considered mean, skulking animals, coyotes are very intelligent, and have a lot of interactions with other animals around them. It's amazing how close that coyote in the video mirrors the playfulness of our own dogs.

ANSWER KEY

GRAMMAR 15 points

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|---|-------------------------------|----------|-------|-------|
| 1. would carry | 6. is thought | | | |
| 2. were forced to label | 7. visit | | | |
| 3. were found to contain | 8. consume / are consuming | | | |
| 4. have increasingly offered / are increasingly offering | 9. to stop serving | | | |
| 5. to attract | 10. was committed to reducing | | | |
| 11. had | 12. rather | 13. with | 14. a | 15. a |

VOCABULARY 10 points

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

READING 10 points

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

LISTENING 5 points

1 B 2 A 3 D 4 B 5 C

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