

G R A M M A R

Read the following text and fill 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!

Millions of Britons are putting their health at risk by ordering hot chocolate and other trendy chai drinks that contain staggering amounts of sugar – up to 25 teaspoons – in just one serving.

Action on Sugar found that 98% of the 131 hot flavoured drinks found in the big high street chains **1 ... (carry)** a “red” warning for excessive levels of sugar if the coffee shops **2 ... (force, label)** them. More than one-third of the drinks tested **3... (find, contain)** the same – or higher – levels of sugar as a can of Coca-Cola.

The high street chains **4 ... (offer, increasingly)** chai, chocolate and other hot drinks **5 ... (attract)** non-coffee drinkers. They also offer high-sugar syrups to add extra flavour.

It **6 ... (think)** up to 20% of the population **7 ... (visit)** a coffee shop on a daily basis, but many will be unaware how much hidden sugar they **8 ... (consume)** in flavoured drinks.

Action on Sugar has called on the coffee chains **9 ... (stop, serve)** extra-large cups of sugar-laden hot drinks. It singled out Starbucks for criticism because, it said, its serving sizes were much larger than those offered by its competitors.

Starbucks claimed it **10 ... (be committed, reduce)** added sugar in its indulgent drinks by 25% by the end of 2020, and that “all nutritional information is available in-store and online”.

1.....

5.....

9.....

2.....

6.....

10.....

3.....

7.....

Continue reading the text and decide whether each gap (11-15) should be filled with a function word. If yes, write ONE word that best fits the respective gap in the space provided below the text. Spelling counts!

Kawther Hashem, registered nutritionist and researcher for Action on Sugar, said these hot flavoured drinks **11 ...** to become an occasional treat, **12 ...** than an everyday purchase.

“They are laden **13 ...** an unbelievable amount of sugar and calories and are often accompanied by **14 ...** high sugar and fat snack. It is not surprising that we have the highest rate of obesity in Europe.

“Our advice to consumers is to have a plain hot drink or ask for your drink to contain **15 ...** minimal amount of syrup, preferably sugar-free, in the smallest serving size available.”

11.....

13.....

15.....

12.....

14.....

Total Points:/15pts

V O C A B U L A R Y

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

In our digital economy, being interesting is a valuable **1** On Instagram, we curate interesting personal lives **2** ... with quirky hobbies and aesthetically pleasing interiors. On dating websites, we **3** ... interesting hobbies and witty anecdotes to distinguish our profiles from those of others.

All too often the pressure to remain interesting follows gendered **4** Women often cultivate new skills, make new friendships and visit new destinations, while men seem more **5** ... to luxuriating in the narrow set of interests they cultivated in adolescence – football, computer games, the music they listened to as teenagers.

But there's something deeper at stake here. Our relentless pursuit of interestingness can feel repetitive, tiring and ultimately dull. Being interesting requires time, effort – and **6** ... income. "Interesting is now mainly a consumerist concept," Susan Sontag wrote in her essay *An Argument about Beauty*. "The more things become interesting, the more the marketplace grows."

Our pursuit of interestingness has been **7** ... , in part, by a market that is beholden to innovation and ceaseless change. We are promised an endless **8** ... of products and services that will keep us stimulated, improve our lives, and help make us more interesting. To ensure we keep on buying more products, companies have found new ways to differentiate the things they sell – creating goods in multiple shapes, sizes and colours, and inventing inbuilt product **9** ... to guarantee we replace our mobile phone every five years. Our desire for interest has been shaped by **10** ... corporate marketing campaigns convincing us that new, interesting things are always good.

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | A fortune | B estate | C asset | D merit |
| 2 | A complete | B replete | C deplete | D concrete |
| 3 | A discover | B dissolve | C disperse | D disclose |
| 4 | A scales | B lanes | C lines | D strings |
| 5 | A prone | B liable | C eligible | D exposed |
| 6 | A disposed | B disposable | C disposal | D dispositive |
| 7 | A fuelled | B charged | C sparked | D inflamed |
| 8 | A treat | B picnic | C spree | D feast |
| 9 | A extinction | B ageing | C obsolescence | D replenishment |
| 10 | A stealthy | B clandestine | C secretive | D forged |

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 School that Shows Good Food is not Just for Posh Kids

Should you ever need cheering up, I can recommend 11am at Stanley Road primary in Oldham. That's when lunch starts for the youngest children and it is pure excitement; the kind you used to have when horizons were short, days were long and nothing else needed bothering about. First comes the babble of voices, **1 . . .**, swaddled in plump anoraks despite the sun outside. They take crockery, these four- and five-year-olds who, back in September, didn't know how to hold a knife and fork – and get down to the serious business of choosing.

Behind the counter stands Sheena Fineran: black hat, big specs, magenta polo and, after 30 years as a dinner lady, **2 . . .**. "When I started, it was lumpy mash. It was liver. It was cheap, fried, nasty food. Today we're the best. Oldham's school meals are high quality, wholesome and prize-winning. What I see now – that's what I'd give my family," says Fineran.

Almost everything in these serving trays has been cooked from scratch this morning in the school's own kitchen. That roast chicken comes from one of 14 birds that Fineran came in at 6am to roast and strip, **3 . . .** as she did so. The fish cake is baked with catch certified by the Marine Stewardship Council. More options are laid out here than in most office canteens I've visited and, from the carrots up, as much of the food as possible is organic and locally sourced.

Then a boy far shorter and shyer than the rest reaches the front of the queue. "How are you, sweetie?" Fineran crouches to infant eye level. Asif (not his real name) had a kidney transplant two years ago **4 . . .**. "Would you like ... " – a pause, as all good treats deserve – "a flapjack? Or would you like ... a biscuit? Or would you like ... " and she reels off practically a stall's worth of fresh fruit. A whisper comes back: "Pineapple." "I bet there's some hiding," laughs a colleague, and Fineran bustles off to root it out.

Any council would be proud of serving meals that prompt children to present teachers their cleaned-out plates **5 . . .** – but to see what makes this daily ballet such a vast achievement, you need to contrast it with **6 . . .**. From one, a boy of seven pulls out some kebab and processed cheese. A few tables down sits a girl chewing stiff chicken nuggets. Others turn up with cold toast or last night's chips.

In 2016 the Office for National Statistics found Oldham to be the poorest town in England. In some of its neighbourhoods, a boy born today can expect to die soon after he hits 70. His counterpart raised just off London's swanky Brompton Road would be forecast to live until he is 96. In one of the richest societies in human history, something as simple as **7 . . .** can knock more than 25 years off your life.

What are poor children worth? What do they deserve? The official answer is everything, just like every other child. The reality is that hundreds of thousands of children across Britain go hungry now.

Yet in Oldham the school dinner service runs on the principle that **8 . . .** also deserve the best possible. It delivers that within very tight budgets, spending a rock-bottom 65p on food for every meal and charging a mere £2.10.

Olympiáda v anglickom jazyku, 30. ročník, celoštátne kolo 2019/2020, kategória 2C1 – úlohy

For that price it serves up a menu that's about 20% organic, with much else sourced regionally. The department runs community cookery classes for parents. Among the awards for the quality and sustainability of its produce, it's the only council in the north-west **9** . . . , "the Michelin stars for ingredient quality", according to Rob Percival of the Soil Association.

Even Jamie Oliver has sighed: "Feeding your kid right is all considered very posh and middle class." Yet here it is, **10** . . . – and not in some bijou café serving 20 foodies and their Instagram accounts, but a municipal office with 86 school kitchens dishing out 17,000 meals a day.

- A** happening in the poorest nook of England
- B** singeing her own fingers
- C** as if they were sports day trophies
- D** having kids enjoying this sort of lunches
- E** those who have the least
- F** far bigger than the little bodies that follow
- G** to have won the Food for Life gold mark
- H** from a wide cross-section of the food community
- I** those carrying lunchboxes
- J** to offer free school lunches
- K** and she looks out for him
- L** being born in the wrong town
- M** in complete mastery of her domain

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

You will listen to a description of a recent discovery concerning the behaviour of coyotes and badgers. For questions 1 to 5, circle the most appropriate answer according to the information you hear. You will hear the text only once.

1. The case of a coyote and a badger's cooperation described in the text is unique because ...
 - A. it was captured on video.
 - B. it reminds people of friendship.
 - C. it is between predator and prey.
 - D. it was spotted in the American West.
2. The video captures the transaction between a coyote and a badger taking place ...
 - A. in a highway drainage system.
 - B. on the side of a highway.
 - C. in a ditch at the roadside.
 - D. in an underground burrow.
3. As far its educational impact is concerned, the video makes people realise that ...
 - A. wild animals are very similar to domestic animals.
 - B. cooperation between wild animals helps sustain wildlife.
 - C. humans should not prevent wild animals from settling in their backyards.
 - D. humans are not the only species to develop purposeful partnerships.
4. Zoologists do not know for sure yet ...
 - A. whether a coyote and a badger equally benefit from their cooperation.
 - B. what marks the starting point of coyote-badger cooperation.
 - C. whether coyotes and badgers cooperate in both urban and rural areas.
 - D. how human interference influences coyote-badger cooperation.
5. The precondition for successful coyote-badger cooperation is the fact that ...
 - A. they hunt prey that is not larger than a squirrel.
 - B. they develop the same method of hunting.
 - C. their respective methods of hunting are interdependent.
 - D. they show their playful side while hunting.

Total points:/5pts

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Olympiáda v anglickom jazyku – celoštátne kolo 2019/2020

Vydal: IUVENTA – Slovenský inštitút mládeže, Bratislava 2020