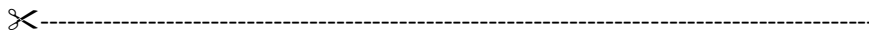


**úlohy**

**R O L E P L A Y**

**TEACHER**

You are a parent in a family that follows a lifestyle that is not quite environmentally friendly. You are not used to separating household waste because you think it is tedious and you are not certain whether it really helps the environment. You are aware of ways to make your household more environmentally friendly, e.g., not leaving your appliances on standby or bringing your own bag while shopping, but you are somehow not into it. Now an exchange student has come to stay with your family and they are trying to persuade you to adopt some environmentally friendly habits. See if they are able to persuade you.



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**R O L E P L A Y**

**STUDENT**

You are an exchange student staying with a family and you have discovered that they do not quite follow an environmentally friendly lifestyle. For instance, they do not separate their household waste, they do not bring their own bag while shopping, and they are used to leaving their appliances on standby. You feel that they could benefit from being a little bit more conscious about their impact on the environment. That is why you have come to talk to your host parent and will now try to persuade them to adopt some environmentally friendly habits. (Probably as many as you can think of.)

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**PICTURE DESCRIPTION**

Look at the pictures and describe the differences and similarities between them. Identify the issue they illustrate, outline the pros and cons of each approach, and express your personal opinion on the matter.



[1]



[2]

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**LISTENING – TAPESCRIPT**

**(please play/read only once)**

**Do domesticated dogs howl back at wolves?**

While wolves and domesticated dogs are distantly related, selective breeding has obviously led to some major differences between the wild predator and their cousins. One similarity that has remained over the years is in their vocalizations. Howling is a form of communication in wolves that is also found in numerous canine species, like Alaskan malamutes. However, domesticated dogs and their wild counterparts use howling a bit differently.

In wolves, howling is primarily used for long-distance communication with other wolves, as a way to mark territory boundaries, and to figure out where other wolves are based on their replies to howls. For our domestic best friends, it's a little more complex. Some breeds (such as sled dogs) are considered "hard howlers," which means that they howl frequently and in "reply" to a non-howl sound like a bell or music. Other dog breeds never howl, despite being able to produce them.

But how much of this distant language is shared? This question was explored by Hungarian researchers, who played recordings of wolf howls for 68 purebred family dogs and observed their behaviour. A root distance, or a breed's genetic similarity to wolves, was used as a measure to test the effect of the howls on the breed. Breeds that are more closely related to wolves, like huskies, are considered "ancient breeds" while domesticated dogs like beagles are "modern breeds." According to the results, breeds which are genetically more similar to wolves are more prone to reply with their own howls to wolf howl playbacks. On the other hand, breeds more distantly related to wolves typically reacted with barking instead of howls. It seems that although howling is present in most breeds' repertoire, it lost its functionality due to the changed social environment, thus, modern breeds do not use it in adequate situations.

The research team believes that those more closely related to wolves are able to process the information in wolf howls better, and the ancient breeds may have gotten stressed about intruding on another pack's territory and used howling as a way to avoid conflict—just like wolves in the wild.

Interestingly, this genetic effect on howling occurs only among dogs that are over 5 years old, for which an experience- or age-related personality effect can be a plausible explanation. It is possible that, in line with the research hypothesis, howling appearing with a higher level of stress is a fear reaction—older dogs are more fearful, which has already been suggested by previous studies, but these speculations require further investigation.

This research is helping scientists understand how domestication and selective breeding by humans have changed canine vocal repertoire and the impact it has had on human relationships with the domestic dog. [3]

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**ANSWER KEY**

**GRAMMAR 15 points**

1 sifting	6 have since accumulated	11 After / In
2 looked to see	7 name	12 down
3 were	8 to help reunite	13 could / would
4 would want	9 digitised / had digitised (digitized / had digitized)	14 a / one
5 to return	10 was wearing	15 that / which

**VOCABULARY 10 points**

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

**READING 10 points**

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

**LISTENING 5 points**

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. B

**Total Points 40 pts**

**Zoznám použitej literatúry a zdrojov:**

[1] [https://kids.lovetoknow.com/wiki/What\\_Do\\_Kids\\_Think\\_About\\_School\\_Uniforms](https://kids.lovetoknow.com/wiki/What_Do_Kids_Think_About_School_Uniforms)

[2] <https://cdn.sita.sk/sites/32/2020/07/gettyimages-1183803820-scaled-1-676x451.jpg>

[3] Baisas, L. 2023. *Do domesticated dogs howl back at wolves?* Dostupné na internete:  
<<https://www.popsci.com/environment/dog-wolf-howl/>>

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