Zavod Republike Slovenije za šolstvo

ŠOLSKO TEKMOVANJE IZ ANGLEŠČINE ZA UČENCE 9. RAZREDOV OSNOVNE ŠOLE

20. november 2014

Ime in priimek učenca:

NALOGA	MOŽNE TOČKE	DOSEŽENE TOČKE
A) Reading Comprehension		
1. MALALA YOUSAFZAI	10	
2. FINAL WIN OVER ARGENTINA	8	
B) Use of language		
1. INTERNET USE	8	
2. BEING FAMOUS	10	
C) Writing		
1. THE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN	15	
Skupaj	51	

Ocenjevalci: _____

Drage tekmovalke, dragi tekmovalci!

Pred vami je prva preizkušnja, ki bo pokazala del vašega znanja angleškega jezika. Že dejstvo, da si želite tekmovati, pove, da imate angleščino radi in da jo nedvomno tudi dobro obvladate. Prepričani smo, da bo tako tudi v prihodnje.

In kako se boste lotili nalog? Svetujemo vam, da najprej preletite vse tekmovalne naloge. Sledijo si po določenem redu, vendar se lahko sami odločite, po kakšnem vrstnem redu jih boste reševali.
Če imate kakšno vprašanje glede reševanja nalog, vprašajte to pred začetkom reševanja. Kasneje to ne bo več mogoče.
Najprej dobro preberite navodila, nato premislite in napravite, kar naloga zahteva. Pišite čitljivo. Pišite z nalivnim peresom ali kemičnim svinčnikom, nikakor ne s svinčnikom.
Slovarjev danes ne boste mogli uporabljati.

Za reševanje tekmovalnih nalog imate na voljo 60 minut. Želimo vam uspešno reševanje!

Nalogo pripravila: državna komisija

A) READING COMPREHENSION

1. Malala Yousafzai

Read the text about a Pakistani activist and answer the questions on the following page. The first example has been done for you.

Malala Yousafzai, born 12 July 1997 is a Pakistani activist for female education and the youngest-ever Nobel Prize recipient. She is known mainly for human rights advocacy for education and for women in her native Swat Valley in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of northwest Pakistan, where the local Taliban had at times banned girls from attending school. Yousafzai's advocacy has since grown into an international movement.

Her family runs a chain of schools in the region. In early 2009, when she was 11–12, Yousafzai wrote a blog under a pseudonym for the BBC detailing her life under Taliban occupation, their attempts to take control of the valley, and her views on promoting education for girls in the Swat Valley. The following summer, journalist Adam B. Ellick made a New York Times documentary[2] about her life as the Pakistani military intervened in the region, culminating in the Second Battle of Swat. Yousafzai rose in prominence, giving interviews in print and on television, and she was nominated for the International Children's Peace Prize by South African activist Desmond Tutu.

On the afternoon of 9 October 2012, Yousafzai boarded her school bus in the northwest Pakistani district of Swat. A gunman asked for her by name, then pointed a pistol at her and fired three shots. One bullet hit the left side of Yousafzai's forehead, travelled under her skin through the length of her face, and then went into her shoulder. In the days immediately following the attack, she remained unconscious and in critical condition, but later her condition improved enough for her to be sent to the Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Birmingham, England, for intensive rehabilitation.

The assassination attempt sparked a national and international outpouring of support for Yousafzai. Deutsche Welle wrote in January 2013 that Yousafzai may have become "the most famous teenager in the world." United Nations Special Envoy for Global Education Gordon Brown launched a UN petition in Yousafzai's name, using the slogan "I am Malala" and demanding that all children worldwide be in school by the end of 2015 – a petition which helped lead to the ratification of Pakistan's first Right to Education Bill. In the 29 April 2013 issue of Time magazine, Yousafzai was featured on the magazine's front cover and as one of "The 100 Most Influential People in the World". She was the winner of Pakistan's first National Youth Peace Prize.

On 12 July 2013, Yousafzai spoke at the headquarters of the United Nations to call for worldwide access to education, and in September 2013 she officially opened the Library of Birmingham. Yousafzai is the recipient numerous international prizes. On 15 May 2014, Yousafzai was granted an honorary doctorate by the University of King's College in Halifax.

On 10 October 2014, Yousafzai was announced as the co-recipient of the 2014 Nobel Peace Prize for her struggle against the suppression of children and young people and for the right of all children to education. At age 17, Yousafzai is the youngest-ever Nobel Prize laureate. Yousafzai shared the prize with Kailash Satyarthi, a children's rights activist from India. She

is the second Pakistani to receive a Nobel Prize and the only Pakistani winner of the Nobel Peace Prize; Abdus Salam was a 1979 Physics laureate.

0 What does Malala Yousafzai fight for?

For female education and human rights in Pakistan.

1 What did Yousafzai use to inform the world about her life under Taliban occupation?

_____

2 Who suggested Yousafzai as a candidate for International Children's Prize?

_____

3 What happened to Yousafzai on 9th October 2012?

_____

4 Where was Yousafzai sent to get proper medical care?

_____

5 Who supported Yousafzai after the assassination attempt?

_____

6 What did the slogan "I am Malala" demand?

_____

7 Which important prize did Yousafzai get in Pakistan?

_____

8 Who opened the Library of Birmingham?

_____

9 Why was Yousafzai awarded the Nobel Prize?

_____

10 How many Pakistani people have received a Nobel Prize so far?

_____

10	

2. Final win over Argentina

Read the text about the German national football team and complete the story with the missing parts of the text. Write the correct letter in the chart on the following page. There are three parts too many. The first example has been done for you.

Die Mannschaft's (the Gernan national football team) excitement at the prospect **0**___ was evident immediately after their Final win over Argentina, when the players sang a rousing rendition of *Berlin, Berlin, wir fahren nach Berlin!* ('Berlin, Berlin, we're going to Berlin!') in the dressing room.

The newly-crowned world champions **1** _____as they arrived in Berlin on Tuesday morning, proving that sleep is overrated when you have just won the FIFA World Cup™. Philipp Lahm and his team-mates touched down at Tegel Airport at 10.08 am local time to continue their marathon celebration with the fans at home.

Supporters had already been streaming onto Berlin's Fan Mile from Brandenburg Gate to the Victory Column **2** ____**,** desperate to ensure they did not miss a minute of the party. Fans also eagerly gathered on the airport's observation deck in the hope of catching **3**_____**.** Excitement reached fever pitch when the aircraft finally came to a standstill on Tegel's tarmac having completed an extra 'lap of honour' over Fan Mile. The door opened and a beaming Philipp Lahm stepped out of the Boeing 747-8 with the Trophy in his hands.

"We're going for it and will celebrate as hard as we play," promised Thomas Müller **4**____ followed by an open truck, on their way to celebrate the triumph together with fans at the Brandenburg Gate.

World-class welcome at Brandenburg Gate

"It's like a dream," DFB President Wolfgang Niersbach said on *ARD* when asked to describe the mood in Berlin. "The celebrations started **5** _____**,** when the fire brigade greeted us by spraying their hoses in a guard of honour. The players have been looking **6** _____ so much. We're so glad to be part of this day in Berlin**."** Hundreds of thousands of supporters gathered on Fan Mile to give Joachim Low's squad **7** _____ . *Die Mannschaft* took the stage to celebrate amid thunderous applause. It was an electrifying moment, and not just for the players.

"We're really enjoying this experience, particularly having the Trophy here" said the impressed Bastian Schweinsteiger. "The reception Berliners have prepared for us here is incredible. It's crazy how many people there were on the streets."

"It was a long and difficult road to the title," said the winning coach Joachim Low to the assembled masses. "We're unbelievably happy to be here with the fans. We saw these images from Germany. Our supporters have been waiting nervously and celebrating with us. Without you we wouldn't be here. We're all world champions." It **8** _____ for all those present – an experience to treasure forever.

A	was an unforgettable moment
B	a truly world-class welcome
C	before joining his team-mates on a black bus
D	hours before their heroes were due to arrive
E	as soon as we landed at the airport
F	it was an unforgettable moment
G	**of returning to their capital city**
H	particularly having the Trophy here
I	appeared tired but overjoyed
J	forward to this moment
K	the first glimpse of their returning heroes
L	nervously and celebrating with us

KEY/ REŠITVE

0	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
G								

8	

B) USE OF LANGUAGE

1. Internet use

Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words from the box. There are three words too many. Pay attention to correct spelling. The first example has been done for you.

absorbs	absorb	allow	consequences	different
easy	easily	keep	manage	manages
networking	~~source~~			

The Internet provides a constant, ever-changing **(0)** **source** of information and entertainment, and can be accessed from most smart phones as well as tablets, laptops, and desktop computers. Email, blogs, social networks, instant messaging, and message boards **(1)** _____ use for both public and private communication about any topic. But how much is too much Internet usage? Each person's Internet use is **(2)** _____.You might need to use the Internet extensively for your work, for example, or you might rely heavily on social **(3)** _____ sites to keep in touch with faraway family and friends. Spending a lot of time online only becomes a problem when it **(4)** _____ too much of your time, causing you to neglect your relationships, your work, school, or other important things in your life. If you keep repeating compulsive Internet behaviour despite the negative **(5)** _____ in your offline life, then it's time to strike a new balance.

How do people become addicted to the Internet? To relieve unpleasant and overwhelming feelings many people turn to the Internet in order to **(6)** _____ unpleasant feelings such as stress, loneliness, depression, and anxiety. When you have a bad day and are looking for a way to escape your problems or to quickly relieve stress or self-soothe, the Internet can be an easily accessible outlet. Losing yourself online can **(7)** _____ make feelings such as loneliness, stress, anxiety, depression, and boredom evaporate into thin air. As much comfort as the Internet can provide, though, it's important to remember that there are healthier (and more effective) ways to **(8)** _____ difficult feelings in check. These may include exercising, meditating, and practicing simple relaxation techniques.

8	

2. Being famous

Read the text about famous people and find the words which correspond to the definitions bellow each paragraph. Copy the selected words. The first example has been done for you.

> Lack of **privacy** is one of the biggest disadvantages of being a celebrity. Whatever they do outside their homes, people know about it, like getting speed ticket, being a diva at mall and chill with their friends at restaurants, everyone, if not the world, knows about the business.

0 someone's right to keep their personal matters and relationships secret

__privacy_____

1 someone who is famous, especially in the entertainment business

_____

> **Having Stalkers**
>
> We've all heard about those nasty cases of celebrity stalking that have gone out of control. Famous people are often followed or harassed by phone, email or messages by fans or followers who cross the line and become obsessed. Obsession can turn into threats and even physical harm.

2 someone who supports, admires, or believes in a particular person, group, or idea

_____

3 physical or other injury or damage

_____

> **Celebrities are constantly judged**
> They are judged for the clothes they wear, their bodies, make-up, personalities and cars that they drive. In newspapers, magazines, blogs, tabloids and social networks you can always find the rude, nasty, insulting news and lies about celebrity's daily routine. It's like we forget that they're human beings, who are often judged for doing what they love.

4 to form, give, or have as an opinion, or to decide about something or someone, especially after thinking carefully

_____

5 rude or offensive

_____

Famous people can't do things that the average person can

Celebrities and other famous people cannot lead lives of a normal person. They will have to live in their secluded world and will generally be unable to do things that the average person can. This disadvantage of being famous can stop celebrities from indulging in the little pleasures of life like going shopping to the supermarket, taking a walk, chilling at the park with their friends, having dinner with family at the local restaurant and playing ball at the neighbourhood playground.

6 to live a particular type of life

_____

7 to allow yourself or another person to have something enjoyable, especially more than is good for you

_____

Having fake friends

For celebrity must be hard to find genuine friends, people who are there for you simple because they love you or they love hanging around with you. As we all know some people become friends of celebrities because they have something to gain or they want something from them. Fake friends are sell-outs and dangerous.

8 someone who is not what or who they claim to be

_____

9 if people or emotions are genuine, they are honest and sincere

_____

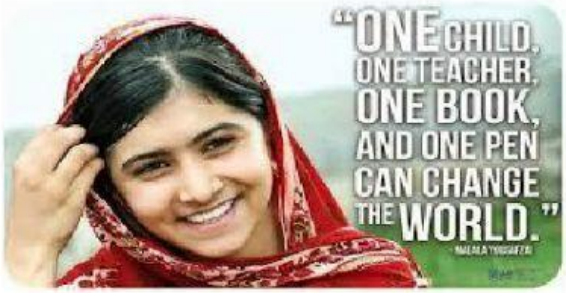
10 to get something that is useful, that gives you an advantage, or that is in some way positive, especially over a period of time

_____

10	

C) WRITING

1. The importance of education for children



Think about different conditions people live in around the world. Make comments about the quote in the photo of Malala and write about:

Quote:
ONE CHILD, ONE TEACHER, ONE BOOK, AND ONE PEN CAN CHANGE THE WORLD.

- different educational possibilities for children around the world (two examples),
- how access to education for all children could change the world.

Your composition should contain 130 to 150 words. You will be marked on the following: content (5 points), vocabulary (3 points), grammar (4 points) and organisation (3 points).

You may plan your draft here. The draft will not be marked.