

OBMOČNO TEKMOVANJE IZ ANGLEŠČINE ZA UČENCE 9. RAZREDOV OSNOVNE ŠOLE



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Šifra tekmovalca:

Čas oddaje:

NALOGA	MOŽNE TOČKE	DOSEŽENE TOČKE
A. Bralno razumevanje		
1. MEET THE AUTHOR SHERMAN ALEXIE	8	
2. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' DAY	11	
B. Raba jezika		
1. NATIVE AMERICAN ART	9	
2. SHOULD IT BE BANNED?	10	
C. Pisno sporočanje		
BEING ONE OR BEING ONE AMONG MANY	15	
Skupaj	53	

Ocenjevalci: _____

Drage tekmovalke in dragi tekmovalci!

Pred vami je tekmovalna pola z nalogami za območno tekmovanje v znanju angleščine. Vsebuje naloge za bralno razumevanje, rabo jezika in pisno sporočanje. Svetujemo vam, da preletite vse tekmovalne naloge in skrbno preberete navodila. Sami se odločite, po kakšnem vrstnem redu jih boste reševali. Posebej pozorni bodite pri nalogi C in jo preberite v celoti. Upoštevajte iztočnice in predvideno dolžino besedila. Pišite čitljivo, z nalivnim peresom ali s kemičnim svinčnikom, nikakor ne s svinčnikom, sicer nalog ne bomo vrednotili. Bodite pozorni tudi na pravilen zapis.

Če vam čas dopušča, rešitve vseh nalog in svoje besedilo še preverite. Slovarjev in drugih pripomočkov na tekmovanju ne morete uporabljati.

Pojasnila vam lahko poda nadzorni učitelj le pred tekmovanjem. Kasneje to ne bo več mogoče.

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

Tekmovalne naloge je pripravila Državna tekmovalna komisija.

A. Bralno razumevanje

1. MEET THE AUTHOR SHERMAN ALEXIE

Read the text and answer the questions below. In your answers, be as brief as possible. The first answer (0) is an example.



Sherman Alexie was born on October 7, 1966, in Wellpinit, Washington. He's a Native American writer whose poetry, short stories, novels, and films about the lives of American Indians won him international fame.

He suffered from congenital hydrocephalus and underwent surgery when he was six months old. Though the procedure did not affect his ability to learn, he suffered harsh side effects, including seizures, in his childhood. As a boy, he was much influenced by his maternal grandmother, a spiritual leader of the Spokane, who died when he was eight. He went off the reservation to attend an all-white high school, where he was an honour student and

class president. His experiences there later fuelled a young-adult novel, *The Absolutely True Diary of a Part-Time Indian* (2007), which won a National Book Award for Young People's Literature. Alexie earned a scholarship to Spokane's Gonzaga University, where he studied for two years (1985–87) and began drinking heavily. He later graduated from Washington State University (B.A., 1991) and credited a poetry course he took there, which helped him find his voice as a writer.

Alexie's first book was a volume of poetry, *I Would Steal Horses* (1992). Shortly after its publication he quit drinking. The same year, he produced *The Business of Fancydancing*, a book combining prose and poetry. Being a productive writer, he published in 1993 two more books of poetry—*First Indian on the Moon* and *Old Shirts & New Skins*—and *The Lone Ranger and Tonto Fistfight in Heaven*, a collection of linked stories that won the PEN/Hemingway Award for best first book of fiction.

Reservation Blues (1995) was Alexie's first novel. In it he theorized a visit by blues legend Robert Johnson to Big Mom (a character based on Alexie's own grandmother) as a means of examining life on the reservation and the issues facing Indians—a term Alexie preferred to "Native Americans," which he considered a nonsense term born of white guilt.

Alexie followed this with another volume of poetry, a thriller and a series of award-winning short story collections. The latter won him several awards. His 2007 novel *Flight* centres on a teenage orphan who travels through time, viewing moments of historical and personal

significance through the eyes of others. Alexie also contributed writing on a variety of subjects to the Seattle weekly *The Stranger*. In the memoir *You Don't Have to Say You Love Me* (2017), he recounted his complicated relationship with his mother.

In addition to writing books, Alexie was involved in filmmaking. He wrote the screenplay for and produced *Smoke Signals* (1998), based on the story "This Is What It Means to Say Phoenix, Arizona" from *The Lone Ranger and Tonto Fistfight in Heaven*. He also wrote a screenplay for and directed *The Business of Fancydancing*, based loosely on his book of the same name. Alexie collaborated with others to write music for his movies as well. Noted for his frankness, quick wit, and harsh sense of humour, he was a popular speaker and performer, and he appeared on such television programs as *The Colbert Report*.

0. What does Sherman Alexie write?

Poetry, short stories, novels, and screenplays.

1. How did Alexie's surgery affect his early life?

2. When did Alexie finish his studies at the university?

3. What kind of book was the second one that Alexie wrote?

4. How long after Alexie published his first book did he write his first novel?

5. Which genre of his writing has won Alexie the most prizes so far?

6. In which of his books did Alexie write about his relationship with one of his parents?

7. What are the titles of two books which Alexie adapted into screenplays for films?

8. Which of Alexie's personal characteristics make him an appealing talker?

Besedilo prirejeno po: <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Sherman-Alexie>

Vir slike: <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Sherman-Alexie/media/1379965/156410>

2. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' DAY: RETHINKING AMERICAN HISTORY

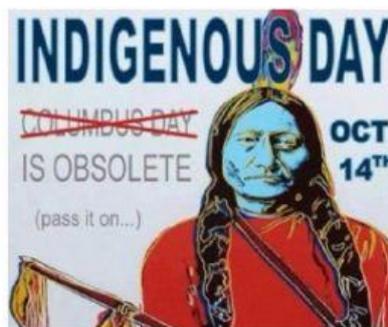
Read the article on Indigenous Peoples' Day. In the text, find the words that are described in the definitions below. Copy the appropriate word on each line in front of the definitions. The words should not be changed. See the example first.

The first documented celebration of Columbus Day in the United States took place in New York City in 1792, on the 300th anniversary of Columbus's arrival in the Western Hemisphere. The holiday originated as an annual celebration of Italian–American heritage in San Francisco in 1869. In 1934, at the request of the Knights of Columbus and New York City's Italian community, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt declared the first national observance of Columbus Day. President Roosevelt and the U.S. Congress made October 12 a national holiday in 1937. In 1972 President Richard Nixon signed a proclamation making the official date of the holiday the second Monday in October.

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|--|
| (0) <u>anniversary</u> _____ an event that happens once every year |
| (1) _____ a group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common |
| (2) _____ an official announcement |

In the minds of many Native people throughout the Western Hemisphere, however, is the fact that the colonial takeovers of the Americas, starting with Columbus, led to the deaths of millions of Native people and the forced assimilation of survivors. Generations of Native people have protested Columbus Day. In 1977, for example, participants at a United Nations International Conference proposed that Indigenous Peoples' Day replace Columbus Day.

- | |
|---|
| (3) _____ acts of taking control of something |
| (4) _____ done against your wishes |



Indigenous Peoples' Day recognizes that Native people are the first inhabitants of the Americas, including the lands that later became the United States of America. And it urges Americans to rethink history.

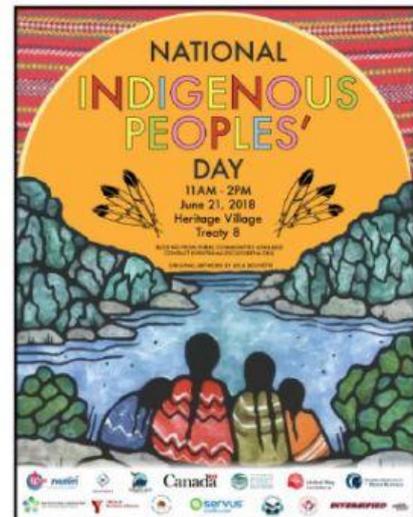
The movement to replace Columbus Day with Indigenous Peoples' Day has gained momentum and spread to states, cities, and towns across the United States. The first state to rename Columbus Day was South Dakota in 1990. Berkeley, California, became the first city to make the change in 1992, when the city council renamed Columbus Day as Indigenous Peoples' Day. In 2015, an estimated 6,000 Native people and their supporters gathered at Randall's Island, New York, to recognize the survival of the Indigenous peoples of the Western Hemisphere. The demonstration's success and the worldwide media attention it attracted planted the seeds for creating an Indigenous Peoples' Day in New York City.

(5) _____ strongly advises or tries to persuade someone to do a particular thing

(6) _____ the force that keeps an event developing after it has started

(7) _____ to accept that something is legal, true, or important

Even so, in 2018 Columbus mythology continues to be young American students' first introduction to encountering different cultures, ethnicities, and peoples. Teaching more accurate and complete stories and different perspectives is key to rethinking history. Universities and schools across the country are considering this and have changed the holiday's name. In September 2018 the Smithsonian Museum and Teaching for Change, a Washington-based national education organization, hosted an Indigenous People's Curriculum Day and Teach-In for more than 100 teachers working with students from kindergarten through 12th grade.



(8) _____ an occasion when something is put into use or brought to a place for the first time

(9) _____ particular ways of considering something

The Teach-In began with a presentation by Dr. Sarah Shear, assistant professor of Social Studies Education at Penn State University–Altoona. Her research includes an interesting statistic: 87 percent of references to Native Americans in U.S. educational programs are in the context of American history before 1900. The research also points to a Euro-American description of facts that continues with the marginalization of Indigenous cultures and knowledge.

But things are changing. On Monday, October 8, 2018, states, cities, towns, counties, community groups, churches, universities, schools, and other institutions observed Indigenous Peoples' Day or Native American Day with activities that raised awareness of the rich history, culture, and traditions of the Indigenous peoples of the Americas.

(10) _____ detailed study of subject, in order to discover (new) information or reach a (new) understanding

(11) _____ the treatment someone or something as if they are not important

11



PennState
University Libraries

ICIK Seminar Series

Interinstitutional Center for Indigenous Knowledge

"Why didn't I learn about Native American history in school?"

International Education Week

Wednesday, November 16
10 a.m. - 12 p.m.
Foster Auditorium, 102 Paterno
Online live at <http://live.libraries.psu.edu/>



Dr. Sarah B. Shear
Assistant Professor

and



Madison Miller
Undergraduate Student

Besedilo prirejeno po: <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/blogs/national-museum-american-indian/2018/10/08/indigenous-peoples-day-2018/>

Vir slik: <https://rayharris57.wordpress.com/2014/10/14/not-columbus-day-indigenous-peoples-day/>
<https://www.mix1037fm.com/events/168387/> in <https://icik.psu.edu/node/427>

B. Raba jezika

1. NATIVE AMERICAN ART

Complete the text. Write one word in each gap. Use the words from the box. There are three too many. See the example. Mind the spelling.

common	creating	animal	different	dyed	died	heritage
known	make	probably	respect	role	symbol	

Just like music plays an important (0) role in Native American culture, art has a very special place as well. The use of art has been used as a form of expression in the Native American way of life for hundreds, even thousands of years. Most art was created as a (1) _____, such as a bear, walrus, eagle, or people. The materials to make this artwork varied from rocks, feathers, cloth, clay, and fabric.

Basket weaving was a very popular form of artwork that served a dual purpose. Reeds and cornhusks were woven together to create intricate baskets. The material would be (2) _____ in different colors to make interesting tribal patterns, resulting in a beautiful piece of art that was also useful, as the baskets were used to transport fruits and vegetables. Blanket weaving was also a very (3) _____ Native American art practice. Women would spend many hours weaving threads together to create unbelievable colorful blankets in a rainbow of patterns and designs. The Navajo tribe is very well (4) _____ for their hand woven blankets.

In the colder regions, Native Americans enjoyed (5) _____ a type of art that worshipped their animal friends. Walruses were commonly carved out of whales' teeth, and eagles and bears were made of rock. Pendants and statues were often created to symbolize the (6) _____ the tribes had for the animals. Instruments and weapons were also considered a form of art for Native Americans, as everything they made was done with care and time. Totem poles were (7) _____ the most elaborate form of Native American art. These huge, tall wooden sculptures represented generations of family members.

Each "face" in the totem pole was a (8) _____ representation, ranging from animals' faces to people faces, and wings would often be protruding from the totem pole as well. This has long been a symbol of Native American (9) _____, and a truly important part of their culture of art.

	9
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Besedilo prirejeno po: <http://indians.org/articles/native-american-art.html>

Vir slik: <http://images.easyfreeclipart.com/1604/-totem-pole-because-well-i-ve-long-wanted-to-design-a-1604651.png> in http://wpmsart.weebly.com/uploads/2/4/8/8/24884056/1933291_orig.jpg



2. SHOULD IT BE BANNED?

1. Read the text about the controversy of Alexie's *The Absolutely True Diary of a Part Time Indian* and complete the text with the missing verb forms. The first example has been done for you. Use the correct word order where necessary.

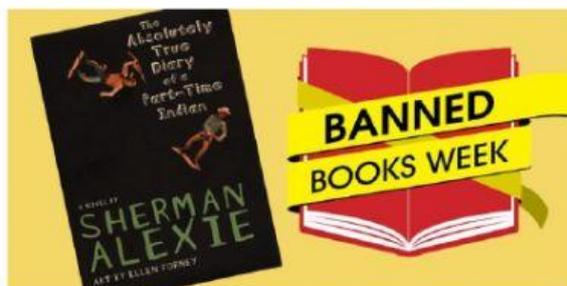
The book (0) has been (be) at the center of several controversies regarding the depiction of sex and violence in books written for young adults. In 2011, Alexie (1) _____ (respond) to such complaints in a *Wall Street Journal* post entitled "Why the Best Kids Books Are Written in Blood", in which he argues that attempts to prevent school-aged children from learning about the harsher aspects of contemporary life are "way, way too late". He continues by (2) _____ (use) his own life as an example:

“Of course, all during my childhood, would-be saviors (3) _____ (try) to rescue my fellow tribal members. They wanted to rescue me. But, even then, I (4) _____ (can / laugh/only) at their banal attempts. In those days, the cultural conservatives thought that KISS and Black Sabbath were going to impede my moral development. They wanted to protect me from evil though a future serial killer had already abused me. They wanted me to profess my love for God without (5) _____ (consider) that I was the child and grandchild of men and women who’d been mistreated by generations of clergy.”

Alexie also points out in that post that he (6) _____ (visit) many classrooms and has received many letters and messages from students who liked the book, noting that these students have had difficult experiences similar to his own and he (7) _____ (note):

“It’s possible that one day I (8) _____ (receive) a letter from a child somehow crippled by the domestic violence, drug addiction, racism, poverty, sexuality, and murder contained in my book. To the contrary, kids as young as ten keep (9) _____ (send) me autobiographical letters written in crayon, complete with drawings inspired by my book, that are just as dark, terrifying, and redemptive as anything I (10) _____ (read / ever).”

By protecting children from inappropriate topics and hardships, many of them suffering with these issues feel even more marginalized and isolated. The book has been credited as being a book that discusses the experiences and issues faced by Native American students in the public school system.



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Besedilo prirejeno po: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Absolutely_True_Diary_of_a_Part-Time_Indian
Slika: <http://www.thepulpwoodqueens.com/the-pulpwood-queen-reads-banned-books/>