Zavod Republike Slovenije za šolstvo

ŠOLSKO TEKMOVANJE IZ ANGLEŠČINE ZA UČENCE 9. RAZREDOV OSNOVNE ŠOLE

19. november 2015

Ime in priimek učenca:

NALOGA	MOŽNE TOČKE	DOSEŽENE TOČKE
A) Reading Comprehension		
1. FIRST WORLD WAR	10	
2. SUSTAINABLE CITIES	10	
B) Use of Language		
1. FRANCE vs SLOVENIA	10	
2. THE EUROPEAN MIGRANT CRISIS	6	
C) Writing		
1. RIGHTS OF THE CHILD	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. First World War

Read the article about the installation of poppies to commemorate 100th anniversary of the First World War. Complete the text with the missing parts. Write the correct letter (A – M) in the chart on the following page. There are two parts too many. The first example has been done for you.

Image source: http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/4236911

Tower of London moat[1] to become 'sea of poppies' to mark WW1 centenary

Almost 900,000 ceramic poppies - one for each British and Colonial fatality of the war - being hand-made in Derby for 'epic' installation.

The moat of the Tower of London will be filled with almost 900,000 ceramic poppies this summer (0) ____ of the beginning of the First World War.

From August 5 to November 11, the dry moat will be turned into a sea of red, (1) _____ for each of the 888,246 British and Colonial soldiers killed during the war.

The poppies are being hand-made by 50 potters at the Derby studio of Paul Cummins, who was asked to make (2) _____, the charity that runs the Tower.

Each of the poppies will be available to buy for £25 once they have been taken down in November. If all of them are sold (3) _____ to be distributed between six armed forces charities including Help For Heroes and the Royal British Legion.

General the Lord Dannatt, Constable of the Tower of London, said: "We want it to be epic and also personal. It will be (4) _____. The poppies will completely fill the moat all the way round. The Tower played its part in the war, and 1,600 men swore their oath of allegiance in the moat in August 1914, so it is a fitting location. I hope (5) _____."

Tom Piper, who designed this installation, said: "In terms of pure logistics, we worked out that it would take one person three and a half years (6) _____, so we are using 150 volunteers who will do it in two weeks. We have worked out that we need 50 poppies per square metre, across 16 acres of moat. When you think of it (7) _____ pure logistics it can get very mechanical, but when you consider that each of these poppies will represent a life it becomes very sad."

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[1] moat = a deep, wide ditch surrounding a castle, fort or town

Mr Cummins and his helpers were using only techniques available to potters during the First World War. It means each poppy (8) _____.

As part of the installation a mound will also be created in the moat from which the Last Post[2] will be sounded at dusk every day, preceded by the reading of (9) _____ of those who died.

Relatives of the dead will be able to request that the name of their ancestor is read out on a particular day so they can be there (10) _____. The 888,246 British casualties died between the outbreak of war on Aug 4, 1914, and Aug 31, 1921, the date used by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission as the cut-off point for military personnel whose deaths from injuries are counted as First World War fatalities.

Adapted from http://www.telegraph.co.uk/history/world-war-one/10814268/Tower-of-London-moat-to-become-sea-of-poppies-to-mark-WW1-centenary.html. Pridobljeno: 30. 10. 2015.

A	it will raise £15 million
B	an amazing sight
C	due to
D	with one poppy
E	to pay their respects
F	this will be the iconic image of this summer
G	will be individual and unique
~~H~~	**~~to mark the 100th anniversary~~**
I	the installation by Historic Royal Palaces
J	will have been raised
K	in terms of
L	a selection of names
M	to install all the poppies

0	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
H										

10	

[2] Last Post = a trumpet call

2. Sustainable Cities

Read the text about sustainable cities and decide whether the statements on the following page are true (T), false (F) or not in the text (NT). The first example has been done for you.

Why are Sustainable Cities Relevant?

The United Nations Habitat report on climate change notes that cities are not investing adequately in tackling climate change, and unplanned urbanization has led to environmental degradation. Today, even as cities cover less than 2% of the Earth's surface, they consume 78% of the world's energy.

City planning often cannot cope with the pace at which population is expanding. It is estimated that today, 863 million people live in slums, and much of this growth is witnessed in the developing world. According to a World Bank study on urban poverty, over 90% of the urban growth is taking place in the developing world, and the population in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa will double in the coming two decades.

But various new models of urban planning have been developed to deal with the environmental costs of an expanding population and the consequent social risks of the city's inability to accommodate them.

Concepts such as walkable cities are developing to reduce urban traffic, the increasing popularity of biking as a mode of transport aims to reduce motorized vehicles on the roads, and smart cities have added technology as an important component while designing inclusive cities aimed specifically at engaging effectively with citizens.

The Smart Cities Project in India focuses on the use of technology to create safe cities. Women's safety is central to the 100 Smart Cities Initiative that aims to incorporate increased surveillance of public spaces through security devices such as CCTV cameras and the development of an efficient emergency response system as key features of a smart city.

To ensure inclusive growth, it is imperative that relevant policies are devised to accommodate the informal settlements and equip them to deal with everyday challenges such as access to employment opportunities, health care and sanitation.

This is particularly relevant for the people who build the cities we live in. The construction industry creates employment for over 110 million people worldwide, and it is estimated that 75% of them are in the developing world, most of whom work in the informal sector. In the recent past, large-scale migration from South Asia to the Middle East for employment opportunities has taken place. Migrant workers make a significant contribution to their home economies in the form of remittances, but they often face the risk of exploitation, irrespective of whether they are legal or illegal.

According to the International Trades Union Confederation, a total of 432 Indian and Nepali construction workers have died between 2011 and 2013. *The Guardian*, however, notes that in 2014 alone, one Nepali migrant died every two days, so the real figures are most likely much higher.

As urban populations grow and cityscapes expand, sustainable cities take their place on the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals agenda, as building urban resilience frameworks becomes essential to ensuring a better future for the global population.

The ideal city would find space for human existence defined in terms of comfort, accessibility, environmental awareness and inclusive social policies, since it is ultimately the human face of the city that breathes life into it.

The views expressed in this article are the author's own and do not reflect Fair Observer's editorial policy.

Adapted from http://www.fairobserver.com/more/environment/sustainable-cities-of-the-future-66587/. Pridobljeno: 30. 10. 2015.

		T	F	NT
0	**Cities cover 2% of the Earth's surface.**		√	
1	We know exactly how many people live in slums.			
2	Attempts have been made to cope with the environmental costs.			
3	Using a bicycle as a means of transport is increasing.			
4	The safety of smart cities in India is related to technology.			
5	The number of construction workers is evenly distributed around the world.			
6	People from South Asia got a job in construction in the Middle East.			
7	The Guardian claims that the number of deaths among construction workers is only being estimated.			
8	The United Nations deal with sustainable development.			
9	The article's content is in accordance with the magazine's policy.			
10	According to the text, Fair Observer is specialised on foreign affairs.			

10	

B) USE OF LANGUAGE

1. France vs. Slovenia

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.

another	**claim**	**claimed**	**in**	**levelled**	**~~mentored~~**
nerve-racking	**on**	**provided**	**row**	**slight**	**slightly**
		tempo	**time-out**		

The volleyball national team **(0) mentored** by Andrea Giani were only one step away from an unprecedented sporting achievement for their country. However, 'Les Bleus' – on Sunday they actually wore white shirts – were determined to **(1)** _____ their first European crown as well while performing before legendary soccer player Lilian Thuram and their country's Sports Minister, Patrick Kanner, and they set the **(2)** _____ of the game (5:3) right from the start of the match. Slovenia could rely **(3)** _____ an even larger group of passionate and loyal fans than in Saturday's semi with Italy as the nation was experiencing a real Volleyball fever and some more supporters had travelled by bus to Sofia on Sunday. France got an edge of four points at the second technical **(4)** _____ (16:12) and were able to hold on well to it to finish it off at 25-19.

The story of the match **(5)** _____ changed in the early stages of the second set where Slovenia seemed to feel less pressure and showed the quality that had driven Giani's guys to upset reigning world champions Poland and FIVB World Cup runners-up Italy. However, France stormed back and after 'Les Bleus' **(6)** _____the score at 17, Andrea Giani opted for a time-out in order to stop the positive run of his opponent. France edged ahead on a Slovenian error (19:18) but Mitja Gasparini and Tine Urnaut stepped up their efforts to keep their side on track. Two points in a **(7)** _____ by the Slovenian opposite flipped the charts around (21:19) but Slovenia could not use three set balls and Ngapeth closed in at 24 all; France survived **(8)** _____ set point for their opponent, but Ngapeth served into the net, Urnaut did the same on Slovenia's fifth set ball, a fault by Dejan Vinčič **(9)** _____ France with their first chance to go for 2:0 but they missed it (27 all); Jan Kozamernik then served off the bounds and this **(10)** _____ drama eventually came to an end with an ace by Antonin Rouzier (29-27). You probably know the story of the third set.

Adapted from http://www.cev.lu/Competition-Area/CompetitionNews.aspx?NewsID=21550&ID=700. Pridobljeno: 30.10.2015.

10	

2. The European Migrant Crisis

Read the passages and the definitions below them. Find words that match the definitions (1 – 6). Write your answers into the chart. The first example has been done for you.

The European migrant crisis or European **refugee** crisis arose through the rising number of refugees and migrants coming to the European Union, across the Mediterranean Sea or through Southeast Europe, and applying for asylum. They come from areas such as the Middle East (Syria, Iraq), Africa (Eritrea, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, Gambia), South Asia (Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh), and the Western Balkans (Kosovo, Albania). According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as of October 2015, the top three nationalities of the over half a million Mediterranean Sea arrivals since the beginning of the year are Syrian (53%), Afghan (16%) and Eritrean (6%). Most of the refugees and migrants are adult men (65%). The phrases "European migrant crisis" and "European refugee crisis" became widely used in April 2015, when five boats carrying almost two thousand migrants to Europe sank in the Mediterranean Sea, with a combined death toll estimated at more than 1,200 people.

0.	**a person who flees for refuge or safety, especially to a foreign country, as in time of political upheaval, war, etc.**	**refugee**
1.	**make a request or ask**	
2.	**an act of coming**	

The shipwrecks took place in a context of ongoing conflicts and refugee crises in several Middle Eastern and African countries, as well as the refusal by several European Union governments to fund the Italian-run rescue option Operation Mare Nostrum, which was replaced by Frontex's Operation Triton in November 2014. Since April 2015, the European Union has made great effort to cope with the crisis, increasing funding for border patrol operations in the Mediterranean, devising plans to fight migrant smuggling, and proposing a new quota system to relocate and resettle asylum seekers among EU states and alleviate the burden on countries on the external borders of the Union. Individual countries have at times reintroduced border controls within the Schengen Area, and rifts have emerged between countries willing to accept asylum seekers and others trying to discourage their arrival.

3.	**the destruction or loss of a vessel, as by sinking**	
4.	**struggle or deal, especially on fairly even terms or with some degree of success**	

According to Eurostat, EU member states received 626,000 asylum applications in 2014, the highest number since the 672,000 applications received in 1992, and granted protection status to more than 185,000 asylum seekers. Four states – Germany, Sweden, Italy and France – received around two-thirds of the EU's asylum applications and granted almost two-thirds of protection status in 2014; while Sweden, Hungary and Austria were among the top recipients of EU asylum applications *per capita*. In the first half of 2015, EU member states received 395,000 new asylum applications. According to *The New York Times*, there are more displaced people and refugees in this current wave of migration, an estimated 60 million, than at any other time in recorded history.

5.	**take into one's possession (something offered or delivered)**	
6.	**a disturbance on the surface of a liquid body, as the sea or a lake, in the form of a moving ridge or swell**	

Adapted from http://www.breakingnews.com/topic/migrant-boat-runs-around-off-rhodes-greece/). Pridobljeno 30. 10. 2015.

Image source:
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/7e/Iraqi_refugee_children,_Damascus,_Syria.jpg

6	

C) WRITING

Rights of the Child

Imagine that you are the editor of the English page in your school magazine. This month's topic is *Rights of the Child*. Read the short passage below and write an editorial to the page.

UNICEF Rights Respecting Charter Article 29: Education must develop every child's personality, talent and abilities to the full. It must encourage the child's respect for human rights, as well as respect for their parents, their own and other cultures, and the environment.

In your editorial:

- express your opinion on the above *UNICEF Rights Respecting Charter*,
- mention which right of the child is the most important in your opinion and explain why,
- invite the students of your school to write a letter on the suggested topic.

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

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