

ŽUPANIJSKO NATJECANJE IZ ENGLESKOG JEZIKA

za 8. razred osnovne škole

ŠKOLSKA GODINA 2018. / 2019.

Zaporka: _____

(zadana riječ)

TEST

Slušanje s razumijevanjem:	10 bodova
Čitanje s razumijevanjem:	20 bodova
Uporaba jezika:	70 bodova
Ukupno:	100 bodova

Task 1 – Listening Comprehension.

You will hear a recording about royal wedding cakes.

You will have time to look through the sentences before you listen. Write your answers on the test first but don't forget to copy your answers onto the Answer Sheet when you finish. The recording will be played twice, and there will be a short pause between the two listenings. You can write your answers during both the first and the second listening.

Decide whether statements **1-10** are true or false. Write **T** for true, or **F** for false. There is an example at the beginning (**0**). Copy your answers onto the Answer Sheet.

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert got married in 1840. (0) T

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert's wedding cake weighed more than 400 pounds. (1) _____

They started the tradition of serving fruitcake at future royal weddings. (2) _____

Pieces of Victoria and Albert's wedding cakes were all eaten a long time ago. (3) _____

Fruit cake was usually served on important events because the ingredients were very expensive. (4) _____

Fruitcakes don't last as long as typical cakes because they are soaked in alcohol. (5) _____

A piece of Queen Victoria's cake, meant for unmarried people, was saved in a golden box. (6) _____

Queen Elizabeth's cake was named *the 10,000 Mile Cake* because it weighed more than 500 pounds. (7) _____

A slice of a royal wedding cake, sold at the end of the 20th century, cost more than 30,000 dollars. (8) _____

Prince Harry and Megan Markle had a lemon-flavoured wedding cake. (9) _____

The decades-old royal wedding cakes can still be eaten today. (10) _____

(10 points)

Task 2 – Reading Comprehension.

Read the article about the Knights Templar. For statements 1 – 10, decide whether they are true or false. Write T for true, or F for false. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

In the 13th century, even for wealthy landholding males, average life expectancy was about 31 years, rising to 48 years for those who made it to their twenties. The Knights Templar, then, must have seemed to have some magical potion. Many members of this Catholic military order lived long past 60. And even then, they often died at the hands of their enemies, rather than from illness.

In 1314, Jacques de Molay, the order's final Grand Master, was burned alive at the age of 70. Geoffrei de Charney, who was executed in the same year, is usually said to have been around 63. This longevity seems to have been almost commonplace. Fellow Grand Masters Thibaud Gaudin, Hugues de Payens, and Armand de Périgord, to name just a few, all lived into their sixties. For the times, this would have been positively geriatric.

"The exceptional longevity of Templar Knights was generally attributed to a special divine gift," writes the Catholic scholar Francesco Franceschi in a journal article about their healthy practices. But modern research suggests an alternative: the order's compulsory dietary rules may have contributed to their long lives and good health.

Contrary to many modern portrayals, the Knights seem to have lived genuinely humble lives, in service to God. Their dietary choices and obligations reflect this. Though the order grew rich from carefully handled donations and by safeguarding traveling pilgrims' money, the men themselves took formal vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. They were not permitted even to speak to women. For nearly 200 years, the order was very popular across Europe, peaking at around 15,000 members by the end of the 13th century. Most of all, they were expert warriors, and their ranks comprised some of the best fighters and warriors in the world.

Early in the 12th century, the French priest Bernard de Clairvaux helped assemble a long and complex list of rules, which structured the knights' lives. The rules were many, and various. The knights were to protect orphans, widows, and churches, and not to stand up in church when praying or singing. Their monk's clothes were one color alone, though between Easter and Halloween, they were allowed to wear a linen shirt. Pointed shoes were always forbidden. But the rules also extended into their dietary practices – how they ate, what they ate, and who they ate with.

Their meals do not seem to have been noisy affairs. Knights were obliged to eat together, but to do so silently. After eating, everyone sat in silence and gave thanks. Scraps of bread were collected and given to the poor, and whole loaves set aside for future meals.

Three times a week, the knights were permitted to eat meat – even though it was "understood that the custom of eating flesh corrupts the body." On Sundays, everyone ate meat, with higher-up members permitted both lunch and dinner with some kind of roast animal. Accounts from the time show that this was often beef, ham, or bacon, with salt for seasoning or to cure the meat.

It's likely that these portions were considerable. If the knights weren't allowed meat due to a Tuesday fast, the next day it would be available "in plenty." One source suggests that cooks loaded enough meat onto their plates "to feed two poor men with the leftovers."

But on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, the knights ate more vegetable-filled meals. Although the rules describe these meals as "two or three meals of vegetables or other dishes eaten with bread," they also often included milk, eggs, and cheese. Otherwise, they might eat porridge made with oats or fiber-rich vegetable stews. The wealthier brothers might mix in expensive spices, such as cumin. In their gardens, they grew fruits and vegetables, especially Mediterranean plants such as figs, almonds, pomegranates, olives and corn. These healthy foodstuffs likely also made their way into their meals.

On average, 13th century people lived up to the age of 31.

(0) T

The last Grand Master of the order of the Knights Templar died of natural causes.

(1) _____

It was believed that the Knights Templar lived so long because it was a gift from God.

(2) _____

The Knights Templar were not allowed to talk to the opposite sex.

(3) _____

In the 13th century the order had more than 150,000 members.

(4) _____

Knights were allowed to wear a linen shirt in December.

(5) _____

Knights were not allowed to talk while they were eating.

(6) _____

The poor were given whole loaves of bread.

(7) _____

The Knights ate meat only on Sundays.

(8) _____

The amount of meat the Knights ate in one serving was big.

(9) _____

Some rich knights could afford spices.

(10) _____

(10 points)

Task 3 – Reading comprehension.

Read the text. For numbers **1 – 5** decide which sentence or a part of it (**A – G**) is missing. There are two sentences you do not need. There is an example at the beginning (**0**). Write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

Whenever a city gets hit by a serious blizzard, (**0**) **O** quickly. Perhaps no city knows this better than Chicago – after the city’s 1967 storm, the streets weren’t clear for weeks, and rail yards famously started filling train cars with snow and shipping it out of town, as far south as Florida. Back then, the city also had another simple strategy for disposing of snow: (**1**) ____ Since the 1960s, though, it’s become clear that snow cleared from the street can pick up pollutants and trash, and dumping it into waterways is an environmental hazard. Instead, cities have had to come up with new strategies for dealing with excess snow—which often means stockpiling it in particular locations until spring. Some cities keep their snow locations secret, but Chicago shared its list of lots identified as excess snow disposal locations with the inhabitants. Altogether, the city has 530 locations where it can pile snow, across the city’s 50 wards. (**2**) ____ says the Deputy Commissioner of Streets and Sanitation, who oversees snow operations. “We’re not trying to take snow from one ward and shuttle it over to the other wards.” These are empty lots that both belong to the city and are located far away enough from businesses and houses that melting snow will not create a problem. In contrast, (**3**) ____ including 28 staging areas for snow melters that can rapidly deal with giant snow piles. In the past, Chicago has rented melters to deal with snow: during a 2011 blizzard, when more than 21 inches of snow fell, (**4**) ____ More often, though, the city’s Department of Streets and Sanitation moves excess snow to empty lots and lets it melt on its own, a more cost-effective measure. With more than 500 lots available, it’s possible to spread out a lot of snow. After a 2015 blizzard, the fifth largest on record, during which more than 19 inches of snow fell, the city did not need to rent melters. The department does try to keep the piles of snow in any particular place “reasonable,” he says: (**5**) ____

~~**O** the snow has to go somewhere,~~

A New York has 48 sites for snow disposal,

B it would dump giant loads in the Chicago River.

C as lots or the land around them are developed.

D “We try to spread it out evenly around the city,”

E The concentration of these locations is equally distributed,

F “We don’t want to see people climbing up the mountain and sledding on it.”

G the city used six melters to handle the load.

(5 points)

Task 4 – Reading Comprehension.

Read the text. For numbers 1 – 5 choose the correct answer A, B, C or D. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers (only the letters A, B, C, or D) on the Answer Sheet.

Early on the morning of September 7, 1776, an American soldier named Ezra Lee quietly approached the enemy. The HMS Eagle, a 64-gun British warship securely fastened in New York Harbor, was Lee's target. His goal was to fix three time-delayed explosives to its side. The task required nerves of steel: "When I rowed under the stern of the ship," he later wrote, "I could see the men on deck, & hear them talk."

Lee soon ran into trouble. The ship's side was metal, not wood, and the explosive wouldn't screw in. Fearful of being spotted, he ran out of there. When he saw that British soldiers were following him, he dropped the bomb into the water, frightening them away. About an hour later, it exploded, and everyone on both sides watched as it sent a massive jet of water up into the air.

It's hard to blame Lee for his failure. His mode of transportation – made of wood, covered in tar, and shaped (as Lee put it) "like a round shellfish, but longer" – was completely unknown before. When Lee tried to blow up the Eagle, he was piloting the Turtle, the world's first combat submarine.

The Turtle was the brainchild of David Bushnell, who began work on it in the early 1770s, when he was a student at Yale College. Bushnell was interested in the problem of underwater explosions. After much study, he managed to create the first ever underwater time bomb, packing gunpowder into a waterproof barrel and creating a clock-based trigger mechanism.

The Turtle was put into action twice more, but never fruitfully, and was eventually captured by the British. Bushnell refocused himself on torpedoes, and found slightly more success. As for Lee, he earned a particular distinction, as his obituary put it when he died in 1821, "this officer is the only man of which it can be said that he fought the enemy upon land, upon water, and under the water."

(0) The HMS Eagle was

- A) a bird
- B) a soldier
- C) a submarine
- ☒ D) a ship

(1) In order to accomplish the task Ezra Lee had to be very

- A) calm.
- B) nervous.
- C) skilful.
- D) brave.

(2) Ezra wasn't able to _____ the bomb to the ship's side.

- A) paste
- B) attach
- C) throw
- D) drop

- (3) The Turtle was made of
A) shell.
B) metal.
C) wood.
D) tar.
- (4) When he invented the first ever underwater bomb, Bushnell was
A) married.
B) in the army.
C) at high school.
D) at university.
- (5) The Turtle was
A) never successful.
B) never caught.
C) never used again.
D) never focused on torpedoes.

(5 points)

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 5 – Open Cloze.

Read the text. For numbers 1 – 10 write any word which fits the best. Write **one** word only. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

Today, the beaches of Miramar are (0) no doubt covered in the footprints of visitors to this resort town on Argentina's coast. But once – at least 10,000 years ago, during the Late Pleistocene—it was a sabre-toothed cat who lived in the area, and was nice enough (1) _____ leave behind some fossilized tracks.

The prints were discovered, not too (2) _____ from the city's commercial center, in September 2015 by researchers from the local Punta Hermengo Municipal Museum. The scale of the prints—about 7.5 inches (3) _____ diameter, significantly larger than even the biggest left by modern lions—suggested that they (4) _____ left by *Smilodon populator*, a species of sabre-toothed cat known, from fossilized bones, to have lived in the region. But footprints, or any other non-bone traces of them, had (5) _____ been found before, so they couldn't (6) _____ attached definitively to that species. This means that they had to be assigned to (7) _____ new species, called an "ichnospecies," recently described in detail in the journal *Ichnos*.

Ichnology is a subfield of paleontology (8) _____ studies everything but fossilized skeletal remains—footprints and trails, for example. These pieces of evidence provide different information (9) _____ extinct species than bones alone. These footprints, for example, show that the large predators were more plantigrade than modern cats—in other words, they walked more on their soles like humans, and not like toe-favoring house cats. This, combined (10) _____ the ichnospecies' bulkier front feet, "reinforces the idea that this cat was an ambush predator," the authors write.

(10 points)

Task 6 – Multiple choice test.

Read the text. For numbers **1 – 10**, choose the correct answer **A, B, C, or D**. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**. Write your answers (only the letters **A, B, C, or D**) on the Answer Sheet.

Thousands of years **(0)** D – long before he arrived at the Egyptian Museum in Turin and became known as S293, the oldest **(1)** _____ body in the collection – a man died in the desert. Estimates place his death somewhere around 3600 B.C., but it's hard to say exactly when he died or where his remains **(2)** _____ found. There are no records for the remains before 1901, when an Italian Egyptologist bought the mummified body from a dealer and delivered it **(3)** _____ the museum. S293 has spent **(4)** _____ curled on his left side, knees tucked up toward his elbows. Judging by the man's teeth, he was probably in his 20s or 30s when he died.

Researchers had long **(5)** _____ that this mummy, like many others that predate Dynastic Egypt (which begins around 3100 B.C.), was saved somewhat spontaneously – dried out by the natural scorching and hot sand of a shallow desert grave. Scientists have often considered this hands-off approach to **(6)** _____ a major factor to the painstaking process of deliberate mummification that was refined over the next 2,000 years and reached its high point during the New Kingdom era (c. 1550–1070 B.C.), when embalmers took out organs and drained fluids before **(7)** _____ a corpse in strips of linen.

But in a new paper in the Journal of Archaeological Science, a team of researchers makes a **(8)** _____ that this was no accidental mummy. Instead, they suggest it was the result of a carefully created recipe. Back in 2014, they detected traces of fats and oils on funerary textiles from graves in Upper Egypt, **(9)** _____ to between 4500 and 3350 B.C. These findings suggest that bodies were saved using specific ingredients long **(10)** _____ experts had thought.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| (0) A) after | B) long | C) before | D) ago |
| (1) A) served | B) reserved | C) preserved | D) conserved |
| (2) A) is | B) are | C) have been | D) were |
| (3) A) to | B) in | C) at | D) by |
| (4) A) millennium | B) millenniums | C) millennia | D) millennias |
| (5) A) resumed | B) assumed | C) ignored | D) proved |
| (6) A) develop | B) be | C) become | D) turn |
| (7) A) wrap | B) wrapped | C) have wrapped | D) wrapping |
| (8) A) case | B) box | C) point | D) effort |
| (9) A) going | B) coming | C) aging | D) dating |
| (10) A) before | B) ago | C) after | D) since |

(10 points)