



# DRŽAVNO TEKMOVANJE ZA UČENKE IN UČENCE 8. RAZREDOV OSNOVNE ŠOLE S PODROČJA ANGLEŠČINE

16. MAREC 2022

*spletna izvedba*

NALOGA	MOŽNE TOČKE	DOSEŽENE TOČKE
<b>A. Bralno razumevanje</b>		
1. 10 FUN FACTS ABOUT THE TUATARA	11	
2. THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING BORED IN A DIGITAL AGE	8	
<b>B. Raba jezika</b>		
1. PARALYMPICS	9	
2. TECHNOLOGY AND SLEEP	10	
<b>C. Pisno sporočanje</b>		
1. WHAT IF ...?	20	
<b>Skupaj:</b>	<b>58</b>	

## Drage tekmovalke in dragi tekmovalci!

Pred vami je tekmovalna pola z nalogami državnega tekmovanja s področja angleščine. Vsebuje naloge **bralnega razumevanja**, **rabe jezika** (naloge rešujete prek strežnika DMFA) in **pisnega sporočanja** (pisni sestavek zapišete na papir, ravno tako si lahko na dodaten list, ki ga ne oddajate, zabeležite tudi osnutek).

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 predlagano dolžino besedila. Pišite čitljivo, z nalivnim peresom ali kemičnim svinčnikom, nikakor ne s svinčnikom, sicer nalog ne bomo vrednotili. Bodite pozorni tudi na pravilen zapis in zgradbo besedila (odstavke).

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 oddaljeni nadzorni učitelj le pred tekmovanjem. Kasneje to ne bo več mogoče.

*Za reševanje tekmovalnih nalog imate na voljo **90 minut**. Po zaključku reševanja tekmovalnih nalog fotografirajte oz. skenirajte pisni sestavek in ga kot **en PDF dokument** naložite na ustrezno mesto – na [posebni spletni strani](#) – na strežniku DMFA. Želimo vam veliko uspeha!*

Tekmovalne naloge je pripravila Državna tekmovalna komisija.

## A. Bralno razumevanje

### 1. 10 FUN FACTS ABOUT THE TUATARA

Read the text. Decide whether the statements in the table below are, according to the text, true (T), false (F) or there is no information on this in the text (NT). Example (0) has been done.

The tuatara may look like a rather ordinary reptile, but it's a highly unusual creature. This New Zealand native has a unique, ancient lineage that goes back to the time of the dinosaurs. Mature tuataras usually measure between 12 and 30 inches long and weigh between 0.5 and two and a half pounds. Their skin is greenish gray and is sometimes speckled. Tuataras make their homes in coastal forest and low bush, preferring areas with crumbly soil in which they can dig.

**1. The tuatara may look like a lizard, but it's unique.** The tuatara is not a lizard; it is the only living member of the order Rhynchocephalia, which flourished around 200 million years ago. All other members of the order became extinct 60 million years ago, in the late Cretaceous period.

**2. The name "tuatara" comes from the Maori for "peaks on the back".** Tuataras have spiny crests along their backs made from soft, triangular folds of skin. These spines are more prominent in males, who can raise them during territorial or courtship displays.

**3. They are surprisingly long-lived.** Tuataras mature slowly and don't stop growing until they reach about 30 years old. It is thought they can live up to 100 years in the wild. Part of the reason for their longevity may be their slow metabolism. Tuataras can tolerate much lower temperatures than most reptiles and they hibernate during the winter. This low body temperature results in a slower metabolism.

**4. They have a third eye.** The tuatara has a third eye on the top of its head. This eye is not used for vision. It is only visible in hatchlings, as it becomes covered in scales and pigments after four to six months. Its function is a subject of ongoing research, but it is believed to be useful in absorbing ultraviolet rays and in setting daily and seasonal cycles.

**5. They can regrow lost tails.** The tuatara can break off its tail when caught by a predator and regenerate it later.

**6. They have unusual teeth that can't be replaced.** Tuataras have a single row of teeth on the lower jaw and a double row of teeth on the upper jaw, with the bottom row fitting between the two upper rows when the mouth is closed. It's a tooth arrangement not seen in any other reptile. And unlike all other living toothed reptiles, the tuatara's teeth are not separate structures but sharp projections of the jaw bone. This means that worn down or broken teeth cannot be replaced. Older tuataras with worn-down teeth have to switch from eating hard insects to softer prey such as earthworms, larvae, and slugs.

**7. Tuataras reproduce slowly.** They take 10-20 years to reach sexual maturity. Males can mate every year, but females breed every two to five years.

**8. They're diurnal when young, nocturnal as adults.** Hatchling tuataras are believed to be active during the day to avoid the cannibalistic adult tuataras that come out at night.

**9. They cohabitate with birds.** Tuataras can dig their own tunnels, but also use the tunnels of seabirds for shelter when available. The seabirds' guano provides an attractive environment for the invertebrates that tuataras prey upon, such as beetles, crickets, and spiders. Tuataras will also sometimes eat the eggs and young of the seabirds.

**10. Tuataras' worst enemies are rats.** Tuataras once inhabited the New Zealand mainland as well as offshore islands. But when the first humans arrived from Polynesia, they brought rats and other animals that consumed tuatara eggs and hatchlings. The situation was so serious that the New Zealand government fully protected tuataras in 1895. Despite the protection, tuataras were extinct on the mainland and confined to around 30 offshore islands until the first mainland release of tuataras into a sanctuary in 2005. Three years later, a tuatara nest was uncovered, thought to be the first case of a tuatara successfully breeding on the New Zealand mainland in over 200 years. Along with captive breeding and release programs, attempts to exterminate rats from offshore islands have also met with success and allowed tuatara populations to rebound.

		T	F	NT
0	<i>Tuataras were brought to New Zealand from Africa.</i>		✓	
1	Tuataras like soft soil, so they can make tunnels to live in.			
2	None of tuataras' relatives are still alive, so they are a one-off.			
3	Tuataras were given their name because of their pointy legs and toes.			
4	Male tuataras raise their spine and show their peaks in summer.			
5	Tuataras' slow metabolism allows them to eat once a month.			
6	Tuataras can see very well with their third eye.			
7	Tuataras have three rows of teeth in their jaws.			
8	Female tuataras can lay eggs every year once they are 20.			
9	It is safer for tuatara hatchlings to be active during the day.			
10	It is beneficial for tuataras to live near or with seabirds.			
11	Tuataras were never extinct on the mainland because of protection.			

## 2. THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING BORED IN A DIGITAL AGE

Read the text and choose the appropriate missing parts of the sentences from the drop-down menu. There are three parts too many. Example (0) is already done.

It seems that boredom has nearly reached extinction. With digital devices always in hand, we are constantly connected to news, entertainment, and social interaction without having to make extra time in our schedules. This ability to easily absorb stimulation has left us with a hypersensitivity to empty time — (0) \_\_\_C\_\_\_.

Waiting for even just a few seconds can make us feel anxious, and we reach for our smartphones or tablets. But the lack of boredom may actually be just as (1) \_\_\_\_\_ as online predators and identity theft. Along with learning how to stay safe online, we should also start learning how to unplug and embrace the idea of being bored.

Science is starting to back up the idea that a little bit of boredom can lead to a healthier, happier, and more productive life. If we give our brains a moment to rest, we have room to (2) \_\_\_\_\_ and creating plans to accomplish our dreams. Moreover, when our minds wander, we are more likely to come up with new ideas and innovative approaches to problems and tasks.

Researchers have found that (3) \_\_\_\_\_ may not be a waste of time. Instead, it can help us be more productive when working on task-oriented projects. We can become aware of things that are truly awesome, like a gorgeous sunset or a warm smile from a fellow passenger on the commuter train. Or, when we're bored, our lives and activities can feel meaningless, which can (4) \_\_\_\_\_.

We've all fallen down the Facebook or Instagram rabbit hole, where one simple check-in leads to lost hours wandering through cyberspace, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ presented by our endless friends and acquaintances. It can also cause us to make unfair comparisons with others, adding to our self-consciousness and taking a toll on our mental health. We really should set limits on social media interaction and only check in during designated times.

Most phones today have settings that (6) \_\_\_\_\_. We may feel nervous or scared to stop the flood of notifications, but turning them off even for small amounts of time frees us to be fully present. Great times to try this out are at the dinner table, during a date, and any time we have the chance to look at something beautiful—be it a rainstorm or a painting.

The next time we're on hold or in line, let us try to stop ourselves from (7) \_\_\_\_\_. Instead, let us take a deep breath, look around, relax our shoulders, and simply be. We might be surprised by the revival and inspiration that can come from practicing mindfulness instead of playing Candy Crush.

Boredom is (8) \_\_\_\_\_ into our chaotic lives. Rather than filling all our time with digital stimulation, let us invite boredom in to help us stay grounded in the real world around us.

0. ~~C~~ \_\_\_\_\_
1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
- A admiring the pretty pictures of life
- B pulling out our phone or tablet
- ~~C driving us to fill every moment with something~~
- D is a good replacement for boredom
- E threatening to our well-being
- F constant exposure to online information
- G something we should put back
- H stop the constant pinging of alerts
- I start thinking about the future
- J too much information makes us insensitive
- K trigger us to altruistic action
- L daydreaming at our desk

	<b>8</b>
--	----------

Prirejeno po: <https://thriveglobal.com/stories/the-importance-of-being-bored-in-a-digital-age/> (10. 02. 2022)

## B. Raba jezika

### 1. PARALYMPICS

Read the text and fill in the gaps. Choose from the three possibilities from the drop-down menu. Example (0) has been done.

The practice of sport is a human right. Every individual must have the possibility of practising sport, without discrimination of any kind and in the Olympic spirit, which requires mutual understanding (0) with a spirit of friendship, solidarity and fair play.

“Spirit in Motion” is the motto for the Paralympic movement; the symbol contains three asymmetrical crescents, red, blue, and green — the colours most (1) \_\_\_\_\_ represented in the flags of nations.

The Paralympic Games is an international multi-sport event involving athletes with a range of physical disabilities, and intellectual impairment. The Paralympics (2) \_\_\_\_\_ from a small gathering of British World War II veterans in 1948 to become one of the largest international sporting events by the early 21st century.

Originally, the name (3) \_\_\_\_\_ a blend word combining “paraplegic” (due to its origins as games for people with spinal injuries) and “Olympic”. The present formal explanation for the name is that it derives from the Greek preposition *pará* (“beside” or “alongside”) and thus refers to a competition held in parallel with the Olympic Games. Given the allowable disabilities that Para athletes have, the athletes compete in ten categories. These categories are (4) \_\_\_\_\_ broken down into various classifications.

The opening ceremony starts with the raising of the host country's flag and a performance of (5) \_\_\_\_\_ national anthem. Immediately after the end of the national anthem, the athletes parade alphabetically into the stadium grouped by nation, the host country's athletes enter the last.

Important people give speeches, formally opening the games. Finally, the Paralympic torch is brought into the stadium. The torch carriers (6) \_\_\_\_\_ it on until it reaches the final torch carrier who lights the Paralympic flame.

The closing ceremony takes place after all sporting events have concluded. Flag-bearers from (7) \_\_\_\_\_ participating country enter, followed by the athletes who enter together, without any national distinction. The Paralympic flag is taken down. The national flag of the country hosting the next Summer or Winter Paralympic Games is risen (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the corresponding national anthem is being played. The Paralympic flame is extinguished.

And when the Paralympics come to an end, what lasting benefits are there for the disabled people? A 2010 study by the University of British Columbia on the Olympic Games Impact, showed that of about 1,600 Canadian respondents, 41–50 percent (9) \_\_\_\_\_ the 2010 Paralympic and Olympic Games in Vancouver triggered additional accessibility of buildings, sidewalks and public spaces. 23 percent of employers said the Games had increased their willingness to hire people with disabilities.

0.	<i>of</i>	<i>by</i>	<i>with</i>
1.	wide	wider	widely
2.	is growing	grows	has grown
3.	is	was	has been
4.	farther	further	than
5.	their	his	its
6.	pass	passed	passes
7.	either	each	another
8.	after	during	while
9.	believe	believed	are believing

## 2. TECHNOLOGY AND SLEEP

Read the text and fill in the gaps with the appropriate words from the drop-down menu. There are three words too many. Example (0) has been done.

help	outside	why	<i>least</i>	everyone	get	worse
than	inside	make	harder	then	turn	which

Sleep keeps both our body and mind healthy. Research suggests that this is especially true for teens, who need at (0) least eight hours a night. Teenagers need more sleep because of the physical and emotional development that is happening. In fact, if teens don't (1) \_\_\_\_\_ enough shut-eye, they often have problems concentrating, can feel depressed, are slower to react physically, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ poor decisions, their memory does not work as well, and they can be moody. Behavior problems, which can make it (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to do well in school, are sometimes also due to a lack of sleep.

It may not come as a surprise that many teens are not getting enough sleep. Studies find that over half of middle school students and almost three in four high school students are sleeping less (4) \_\_\_\_\_ eight hours a night. About three in five high schoolers are sleeping six or fewer hours a night on school nights, resulting in severe sleep deprivation.

While there are lots of reasons (5) \_\_\_\_\_ teens are not getting enough sleep, one big culprit is the amount of time they are spending in front of screens. Research suggests that youth who watch TV or play video games at bedtime get roughly 30 minutes less sleep than other kids. Youth who use their cell phone or computer at bedtime are even (6) \_\_\_\_\_ off, getting about one hour less sleep. It doesn't stop at bedtime either – youth who use media before bed are more likely to use it in the middle of the night. One study found that one in four teens hardly ever (7) \_\_\_\_\_ their phones off at bedtime and a similar number are woken up by their phones in the middle of the night.

There are several things we can do to (8) \_\_\_\_\_ our teens – and us – get a better night's sleep. The most important thing to do is to put down the screens in the final couple of hours before bedtime. This means not just teens but (9) \_\_\_\_\_ in the household, including parents, need to have screen-free time. We need to show our kids that we are not telling them to do something we are unwilling to do ourselves. Another thing families can do is to designate a charging area (10) \_\_\_\_\_ of everyone's bedrooms where everyone's devices recharge overnight. We can also slowly dim the lights around the house throughout the evening, signaling to everyone's brains that it's time to put away their screens and slow down for the night.

	10
--	----

Prirejeno po: <https://innovativepublichealth.org/blog/technology-and-sleep> (5. 10. 2020.)

## C. Pisno sporočanje

### 1. WHAT IF ...?

**Read the text below and write a diary entry.**

Imagine that one day you receive a mysterious package in the mail. The brown wrapping paper has no information on it except a bit in handwriting that says, "Use it wisely!" You carefully unwrap what seems to be a perfectly ordinary hoodie. There is no label or tag or anything else that would suggest where it came from or where it was made. Curious, you pull the hoodie on. At first, you only notice that it fits you like a glove, almost as if it was made for you. A moment later, though, it hits you like lightning, and you know without a shred of doubt – you have gained a special power ...

Now your first day wearing the hoodie is over, and you have decided to collect your insights and experiences in your diary. Write about the following:

- Describe what special power you gained. Explain why you think you gained this particular power and not some other.
- Describe how you put your newly acquired special power to use on your first day wearing the hoodie. What did you learn from the experience?
- What are some advantages and disadvantages of having a special power? Support your ideas with examples and arguments.

Your diary entry should contain 250–300 words. It will be marked on content (5 points), vocabulary and spelling (5 points), grammar (5 points), and organisation (5 points).





**Podrobna razlaga dosežkov** (vpišejo ocenjevalci)

<b>Kriterij</b>	<b>Možne točke</b>	<b>Dosežene točke</b>	<b>Utemeljitev</b>
Vsebina	5		
Besedišče in pravopis	5		
Slovnica	5		
Zgradba	5		
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>20</b>		