

DRŽAVNO TEKMOVANJE ZA UČENKE IN UČENCE

9. RAZREDOV OSNOVNE ŠOLE S PODROČJA ANGLEŠČINE



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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 their homes in.

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. WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Aza loves her name, while Davis hates his. What's in a name? Read the text and choose the appropriate missing parts of sentences from the drop-down menu. There are three parts too many. Example (0) is already done.

Aza and Davis talking about the importance, meaning of their names:

I could remember Dad talking to me about my name, telling me, *It spans the whole alphabet, because we wanted you to know you can be anything.* “Whereas, your dad...” I said.

“Right, made me a junior. Resigned me to juniority.”

“Well, you’re not your name,” I said.

“Of course I am. [...]” (*Turtles All the Way Down*, pp. 32–33)

Juliet talking about the importance, meaning of her and Romeo’s names:

O Romeo, Romeo,

wherefore art thou Romeo?

Deny thy father and refuse thy name,

Or if thou wilt not, be but sworn my love,

And I’ll no longer be a Capulet. (*Romeo and Juliet*, 2.1.74–78)

What do we mean when we say the phrase “what’s in a name” today?

Chances are (0) when you’ve heard this phrase before, it wasn’t being said by some teenager trying to explain away her secret love for her family’s enemy. These days, we use the phrase “what’s in a name?” to ask all kinds of super intellectual questions about life and language. ____1____ that language is really just random at some point.

But there are other, more casual times this is used as well. We usually come across this phrase when people are saying that names don’t really matter, ____2____. This might apply to designer brands or fancy purses. What’s in a name anyway? You can buy the knock off for way cheaper and still have a dress or a purse or whatever. Why should we assign so much meaning to a name (or in this case, a label) in the first place?

Why should I care?

A lot of people think the balcony scene in Shakespeare’s *Romeo and Juliet* is about as deep as a twelve-year-old interpretation of true love can get. Boy meets girl, they stare into each other’s eyes and say a lot of poetic things. Cue sentimental music. Anybody who makes it past the age of fourteen, of course, realizes ____3____. Swearing undying commitment to each other fifteen minutes after they’ve met isn’t love—it’s infatuation.

Juliet is trying to make her infatuation for her family’s enemy okay ____4____. But it turns out that someone’s last name means a whole lot more than she realizes.

No one loves in a vacuum. And Juliet really wishes that she could protect her love for Romeo from all the drama between their families, but she can’t. In the first few weeks of a love affair, you might feel

_____5_____ — but pretty soon, reality comes crashing back. You've got homework to do, or jobs to go to, parents breathing down your neck, or employers wondering why you keep calling in sick. And that's not even to mention your friends, who have stopped inviting you to hang out because your honey's not welcome in the group. But let's say _____6_____. You marry your teenage sweetheart and set up a life. Pretty soon, you've got bills to pay, maybe kids to feed, or you're the one who is waking up at six in the morning to take the dog for a walk *again*.

Our point? *Romeo and Juliet* is at least partly a tragedy about the clash between private love (you and your honey) and public interest (convenient marriages, or paying bills, or raising a family). And this is exactly the type of rationalizing _____7_____.

We may not have quite the same roadblocks that Romeo and Juliet have, but intense, passionate love can be just as antisocial in the 21st century as it was in the 16th century. And so can _____8_____. How do you negotiate the minefield? Well, hopefully better than Romeo and Juliet did.

A	that's not what love is about
B	Sometimes people ask this to get to the larger ideas we've been talking about:
C	Sometimes people ask this question to avoid an awkward situation
D	like you and your crush are in a world of your own
E	that only takes place in those first few weeks of infatuation
F	that all you need to know is what something is, not what it's named
G	that you do stay together
H	because it all boils down to nothing more than a name
I	pretending names aren't important in our society when they really are
J	because she loves him not only for his name
K	when you've heard this phrase before
L	that's exactly what love is about

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
K								

	8
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Prerejeno po: <https://www.shmoop.com/shakespeare-quotes/whats-in-a-name/meaning-now.html>,
<https://www.shmoop.com/shakespeare-quotes/whats-in-a-name/whyshouldicare.html> (10. 2. 2022)

B. Raba jezika

1. KID REVIEWS FOR *TURTLES ALL THE WAY DOWN*

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

Teen, 16 years old

Accurate depiction of OCD but not entirely appropriate

I enjoyed this novel and found that the depiction _____⁰ OCD was very accurate, but there were several scenes which were not appropriate for children. So, before reading this book, I would suggest that the reader be firmly grounded _____¹ their beliefs, as I don't think that all of the messages conveyed are good or true. I also don't suggest it for children under the age of sixteen.

But, I think this book could be very beneficial _____² understanding OCD if you know someone who has it.

- | | | | |
|---|-------|-----------|------|
| 0 | about | of | for |
| 1 | in | by | over |
| 2 | about | of | for |

Teen, 13 years old

A really good book that tones into mental illness and personal struggles

I read this book a little while ago, and I have loved it ever since. I have read it multiple times and have not loved it any _____³. One of my best friends also read this book, and we talked about it after.

This book shows what it's like to have "thought spirals" in Aza Holmes' life. I love John Green, and I have read many books _____⁴ him.

- | | | | |
|---|-------|------|------|
| 3 | least | less | more |
| 4 | by | of | for |

Teen, 14 years old

Very dissatisfied

This book was a major let down! It's marketed _____⁵ a mystery book but it doesn't uphold that genre. The characters are all very annoying and have little to no personality. The main character, Aza, struggles with OCD and constantly picks _____⁶ her skin on her finger. I don't usually find stuff like that triggering but I found it quite hard to read and had to eventually start _____⁷ those parts. Daisy, Aza's best friend, is the worst friend ever yet Aza still forgives her. Davis, Aza's love interest, is also very annoying and _____⁸ he claims to understand and like Aza for who she is, he eventually says he can't hang out with her anymore because of her OCD. The ending to the 'mystery' was very predictable and underwhelming. Overall, this book is not worth reading.

- | | | | |
|---|---------|----------|----------|
| 5 | for | as | by |
| 6 | on | up | at |
| 7 | skip | skipped | skipping |
| 8 | because | although | as |

Teen, 15 years old

Interesting

I have mixed feelings about this book. I liked the way that Aza's thought spirals _____⁹ and as someone who struggles with an anxiety disorder I related to her character a lot. The plot of this book was lacking and when the plot was present it was not the most engaging. Aza and her relationships were _____¹⁰ kept me interested in this book.

9 *was written* *wrote* *were written*
10 *what* *that* *who*

	10
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Prerejeno po: <https://www.commonsemmedia.org/book-reviews/turtles-all-the-way-down/user-reviews/child>
(30. 1. 2022)

2. A BESTSELLER

Read the text about the bestseller and type in the appropriate missing words according to the text. Use only one word in each gap. Mind the spelling. Example (0) has been done.

A bestseller is a book or other media noted for ____its____⁰ top selling status, with bestseller lists published by newspapers, magazines, and book store chains. Some lists are broken down _____¹ classifications and specialties (novel, nonfiction book, cookbook, etc.). An author may also be referred to as a bestseller _____² their work often appears in a list. Well-known bestseller lists in the U.S. are published by *Publishers Weekly*, *USA Today*, *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post*. Most of these lists track book sales _____³ national and independent bookstores, as well as sales from major internet retailers such as Amazon.com and Barnes & Noble.

In everyday use, the term *bestseller* is not usually associated _____⁴ a specified level of sales, and may be used very loosely indeed in publishers' publicity. Books of superior academic value tend not to be bestsellers, although _____⁵ are exceptions. Lists simply give the highest-selling titles in the category over the stated period. Some books have sold many _____⁶ copies than current "bestsellers", but over a long period of time.

Particularly in the case of novels, a large budget and a chain of literary agents, editors, publishers, reviewers, retailers, librarians, and marketing efforts are involved in "making" bestsellers, _____⁷ is, trying to increase sales.

Steinberg defined a bestseller as a book for which demand, _____⁸ a short time since that book's initial publication, vastly exceeds what is then considered to be big sales. In the United Kingdom, a hardcover book could be considered a "bestseller" with sales ranging _____⁹ 4,000 to 25,000 copies per week.

So, what is your favourite bestseller?

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Prerejeno po: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bestseller> (20. 1. 2022)

C. Pisno sporočanje

1. CHOICE OR THE ILLUSION OF CHOICE

Of course, you pretend to be the author. You have to. You think, *I now choose to go to lunch*, when that monotone beep rings from on high at 12:37. But really, the bell decides. You think you're the painter, but you're the canvas.

(John Green: *Turtles All the Way Down*, pp. 1–2)

Read the quotation above and write a composition in which you:

- explain what Aza means by "You think you're the painter, but you're the canvas" and why she is inclined to see life this way,
- pick another character from the novel and compare his/her worldview to Aza's,
- decide how you feel on the matter, that is, how much control you think you have over the story of your life, and support your point of view with a personal experience.

Your composition should contain 300–350 words. It will be marked on content (5 points), vocabulary and spelling (5 points), grammar (5 points), and organisation (5 points).

CHOICE OR THE ILLUSION OF CHOICE
