

# DRŽAVNA STOPNJA TEKMOVANJA ZA UČENKE IN UČENCE

## 8. RAZREDA OSNOVNE ŠOLE S PODROČJA ANGLEŠČINE



Zavod  
Republike  
Slovenije  
za šolstvo

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Šifra tekmovalca/-ke:

### 8. RAZRED

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Ocenjevalci/-ke: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Drage tekmovalke in dragi tekmovalci!

Pred vami je tekmovalna pola z nalogami državne stopnje tekmovanja s področja angleščine. Vsebuje naloge **bralnega razumevanja**, **rabe jezika** in **pisnega sporočanja**.

Svetujemo vam, da preletite vse tekmovalne naloge in skrbno preberete navodila. Sami se odločite, po kakšnem vrstnem redu jih boste reševali. Pišite čitljivo, z nalivnim peresom ali kemičnim svinčnikom, nikakor ne s svinčnikom, sicer nalog ne bomo vrednotili.

Pisni sestavek napišite na največ dva dodatna A4 lista (pišite le na prvo stran posameznega A4 lista). Na vsakega prilepite svojo šifro.

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 **90** minut. Želimo vam veliko uspeha!

## A. Bralno razumevanje

### 1. WHY TEENAGERS AREN'T WHAT THEY USED TO BE

Read the text and match the headlines (A–K) with the paragraphs (1–7). Write the letters in the table below. There are three headlines too many. Example (0) has been done.

There's childhood, adulthood, and the messy bit in between. Here's how we've defined adolescence throughout history – and why it's time for a new category.

**0.** Across history, the words and categories we use to describe young people have evolved significantly, driven by transformations in culture, work, education and scientific insight. How have these factors shaped the terms we use for adolescents today – like "teenager"? And as social norms shift and new discoveries are made, how might our categories for the young change again in the future?

**1.** One of the most culturally significant inventions of the past century was the teenager. It's difficult to imagine that we ever existed without our adolescent years as we experience them now, but if you could time-travel back a few centuries, people would find the idea of the teenager to be something of an alien notion.

**2.** Back in the 1500s, for example, most Western adolescents would have been workers, recruited into the world of adult labour from as early as seven years old, according to the historian of childhood Hugh Cunningham of the University of Kent. In rural economies, this may have involved farm work to support the family's agricultural income. But as industrialisation spread in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, many teens worked hard in factories alongside their adult peers.

**3.** In the late 1800s, writes Cunningham, children in the US were contributing around a third of family income by the time their father was in his 50s. There was no universal schooling, and only the wealthiest could tap into a "bank of mum and dad" to provide food and shelter.

**4.** As developed-world living standards and education policies began to change in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, however, young people were increasingly able to live fully under the wings of their parents or guardians for longer, supported financially and emotionally. But even then, the invention of the modern teenager wouldn't happen immediately.

**5.** Historians also note that after World War II social attitudes towards the rights of young people shifted in many Western nations: the sense that young people had a duty to serve their parents weakened, and their own wishes and values began to be listened to more.

**6.** And one sector of society that was listening to these needs the most? Commerce. In the 1950s, companies realised that teenagers could also be influencers. They were capable of setting trends and spreading fashions, and therefore could be marketed to for great profit. As a writer for the New Yorker noted in 1958: "To some extent, the teenage market – and, in fact, the very notion of the teenager – has been created by the businessmen who exploit it."

7. Back then it was all about rebellion, fast cars and rock 'n' roll. Today it's TikTok and ... well, I wouldn't know, since I'm 41 years old. But the point is that the perception of teenagers as cool, trend-setting and influential was – and still is – just as much a creation of commerce and media as a reflection of reality.

All this means that the teenager as we know it was very much a 20<sup>th</sup>-century invention. The question is, will these cultural perceptions shift again in the future?



A	The impact of different factors on the image of teenagers
B	Returning to live with their parents after higher education
C	Young people can afford their own property
D	Young people's voice beginning to be heard
E	Businesses learn the value of teenagers
F	Adolescent work: from the field to the factory
G	Changes brought by longer lifespans play a role
H	Parental support – the privilege of the rich
I	A relatively recent concept
<b>J</b>	<b><del>The origin and development of “teenager”</del></b>
K	More and more young people sheltered by parents

<b>0.</b>	<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>4.</b>	<b>5.</b>	<b>6.</b>	<b>7.</b>
<b>J</b>							

	<b>7</b>
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Adapted from/image: <https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20220124-why-teens-arent-what-they-used-to-be>  
(20. 12. 2022)

## 2. FOUR OLYMPIC STADIUMS WITH UNEXPECTED AFTERLIVES

**Read the text and the statements (1–8) in the table below. Tick the location(s) that the statement refers to according to the text. Statements can refer to more than one location. Example (0) has been done.**

Hosting the Olympics is a big investment. The 2012 and 2014 Olympics, for example, each cost more than \$16 billion to build the various facilities needed for the games. Often, those buildings are left empty afterward, costing the host city that much more in maintenance, or, alternatively, simply being left to decay. The buildings that are reused usually continue to operate as originally designed – hosting sporting events. Only occasionally do host cities get more creative. Here are four locations that took a different approach, repurposing their Olympics structures for less sporty uses.

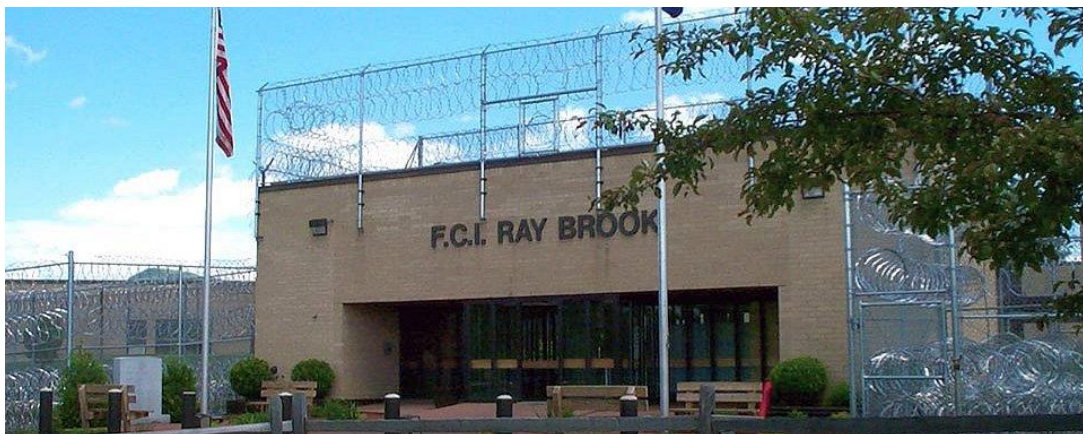
Most people entering the now remodeled 1980 Olympic Village in Lake Placid are in a lot of trouble. The complex no longer welcomes athletes but instead houses prisoners as the Federal Correctional Institution. It's not much of a surprise, though; this Olympic Village was built with a prison in mind, because the only way Lake Placid could get funding from the government for the Olympics was if they had a secondary purpose for any new buildings. Only the Federal Bureau of Prisons offered to be the second use for the Village complex.

When the 1932 Olympics were held in Los Angeles, the Grand Olympic Auditorium hosted weightlifting, boxing and wrestling matches. The building was originally constructed in 1924 in anticipation of the Olympic Games. After the Games it continued to host boxing and wrestling matches, in addition to roller derbies and concerts. The building even served as the film set for parts of *Rocky*. Today, it's home to a Korean church, the Glory Church of Jesus Christ.

Built for the 2008 Olympics in Beijing, the National Aquatics Center held synchronized swimming, diving, water polo and other swimming events. This is where Michael Phelps earned his eight gold medals, and where 24 other world records were set. The building was renovated after the Olympics, and half of it is now Asia's largest waterpark with 13 waterslides, a lazy river, a wave pool and a spa. The second half of the building has an auditorium with 17,000 seats. There's also a theater, several restaurants and bars and a museum of Olympic history.

In 1940, the Summer Olympics never happened due to the Second Sino-Japanese War. The games were then rescheduled and moved to Helsinki – only to be canceled again due to the outbreak of World War II. By the time the second plug was pulled, the Tennispalatsi, or Tennis Palace, had already been renovated for the Games. Originally constructed in 1937, the building was never meant to last as a permanent structure. It first housed a car dealership and was renovated in 1938 to add four tennis courts as the city began opening various sports venues around town. Although Tennispalatsi was Finland's main tennis venue for many years, it never hosted Olympic tennis. However, when the Games finally came to Helsinki in 1952, the venue did host basketball matches. In 1957, the city bought the building, and it now holds the Helsinki City Art Museum, a movie theater and several restaurants.

		Lake Placid	Los Angeles	Beijing	Helsinki
0.	<b>Today you can visit a museum in this structure.</b>			✓	✓
1.	Nowadays, you are sent to this structure if you commit a crime.				
2.	In this structure, a lot of world records were broken.				
3.	During the Olympics, this structure did not host the sport it was renovated for.				
4.	In this structure, you can nowadays have dinner.				
5.	You can attend a religious service in this structure now.				
6.	This structure hosted the same type of sport events for years before completely changing its purpose.				
7.	This structure was also built for the purpose it has nowadays.				
8.	This structure was not built with the intention of hosting Olympic events.				



## B. Raba jezika

### 1. THEN AND NOW: HOW TRAIN TRAVEL HAS CHANGED OVER THE YEARS

Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words from the box. There are three words too many.

Example (0) has been done.

A advancements	B advantages	C affordable	D deserved	<del>E destination</del>	F distances
G onwards	H pace	I pretended	J reliable	K responsible	L together

Is there a better feeling than the train pulling out the station, outbound to an exciting, new **\_\_\_(0)\_\_\_**? Train travel has been around for decades and it's still as popular as it was when it was first invented.

Trains started off small, travelling only short **\_\_\_(1)\_\_\_** and with few to no amenities on board. But as their popularity grew, so did the whole experience and they've been flawlessly incorporated into commutes all over the world. Today, we can enjoy frequent and reliable services around the country!

Built in 1825 in Darlington, England, the first ever train that graced UK train tracks was the Locomotion No. 1. It was **\_\_\_(2)\_\_\_** for transporting 11 wagons of coal and 20 wagons of passengers, crawling along at a speed of just 15 mph.

Despite its snail **\_\_\_(3)\_\_\_**, it proved an absolute hit, and it wasn't long after that the first set of steam rail networks connected the popular route between Liverpool and Manchester. It paved the way to the 'Golden Age' of train travel, where every ride **\_\_\_(4)\_\_\_** a group photo outside the train doors, when conductors dressed in full formal attire and when dining cars matched the fine dining experience on board.

From the 1950s **\_\_\_(5)\_\_\_**, the diesel train took over, rendering the high-maintenance steam trains largely redundant. After World War II, there were huge **\_\_\_(6)\_\_\_** made in train technology, resulting in the trains that we know and love today.

Train driving also became more attractive to prospective drivers. Steam trains were notoriously complicated, requiring drivers and engineers to work **\_\_\_(7)\_\_\_** to coordinate all kinds of levers, gauges, boilers and coal pits. Today, trains are much easier to manage and can be driven by one person with the help of computers and technology. They practically drive themselves!

With train travel growing exponentially and tickets becoming more **\_\_\_(8)\_\_\_**, more train stations had to be built. Mass transit stations became an integral part of city and town infrastructure, with many cities assuring huge amounts of money to make their stations grand and ornate.

<b>0.</b>	<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>4.</b>	<b>5.</b>	<b>6.</b>	<b>7.</b>	<b>8.</b>
<i>E</i>								

Adapted from: <https://swindonlink.com/lifestyle/train-travel-improvements/> (5. 2. 2023)

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## 2. SKILLS FOR A CHANGING WORLD

Read the text and fill in the gaps with suitable words. Write ONE word in each gap. Mind the spelling. Example (0) has been done.

How can we best prepare children for success in their lives and livelihoods? From hunter-gatherer societies to early civilizations, and into modernity, generations have grappled with (0) this key question. As they do, our definition of (1) \_\_\_\_\_ counts as a high-quality education has evolved, as have the sites used to prepare children for their future.

Peter Gray, an educational psychologist who has studied hunter-gatherer education as far back as 10,000 B.C., says, “Children (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to learn an enormous amount to become effective adults.” Communities of old taught children survival skills (3) \_\_\_\_\_ crafting tools, tracking animals, distinguishing edible from poisonous plants, and how to negotiate with other groups and learn the social dynamics of (4) \_\_\_\_\_ own.

The ancient Greeks educated youth in part through “skhole” – the root for the English word “school”. Here the intention was to develop free men into good citizens (5) \_\_\_\_\_ could apply classroom knowledge through debate and critical thinking. Until the 20<sup>th</sup> century the Gurukula training system in India paired students with gurus to live with and learn (6) \_\_\_\_\_ them spiritual, academic and artistic skills. With the Industrial Revolution came the need for occupation-driven education through apprenticeships, whereby youth learned trades and skills for work.

Throughout history families, employers, and communities (7) \_\_\_\_\_ asked what skills and competencies children need to fit into the larger society and how to best cultivate those very skills. Our current world and the changes coming (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the future require education to prepare children for a world of rapid change in technology, increasing interconnectedness, and new forms of employment. No longer is (9) \_\_\_\_\_ focus on mastering content knowledge sufficient in the age of Google.

Ultimately, young people today must be agile learners, able to adapt and learn new things quickly in a new fast-changing environment.



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Adapted from: <https://www.brookings.edu/research/skills-for-a-changing-world/> (2. 2. 2023),  
image: [https://cdn.pixabay.com/photo/2018/01/08/08/35/literature-3068940\\_1280.jpg](https://cdn.pixabay.com/photo/2018/01/08/08/35/literature-3068940_1280.jpg) (21. 3. 2023)

## C. Pisno sporočanje

### 1. THE TIME MACHINE

On your summer vacation at an old country house, you find a strange machine under a dust sheet in the attic. You step inside and pull a lever, which whisks you away to another time and place.

Write a composition in which you:

- present where and when in the past you travelled to and what happened there,
- describe two differences between the present and the past you travelled to,
- choose a single person, thing, or idea to bring back with you that would change the present for the better and justify your choice.

Your composition 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).

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

DRAFT