

# ŠOLSKA STOPNJA TEKMOVANJA S PODROČJA ANGLEŠČINE ZA UČENKE IN UČENCE 8. RAZREDA OSNOVNE ŠOLE



22. NOVEMBER 2022

Ime in priimek tekmovalca/-ke:

## 8. RAZRED

NALOGA	MOŽNE TOČKE	DOSEŽENE TOČKE
<b>A. Bralno razumevanje</b>		
1. JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY	10	
2. 9 FUN FACTS ABOUT CORGIS	10	
<b>B. Raba jezika</b>		
1. "THE KING IS DEAD, LONG LIVE THE KING!"	8	
2. GARBAGE COLLECTOR CREATES LIBRARY FROM RESCUED BOOKS	8	
<b>C. Pisno sporočanje</b>		
1. WHY WALK?	15	
<b>Skupaj:</b>	<b>51</b>	

### Drage tekmovalke, dragi tekmovalci!

Pred vami so naloge šolske stopnje tekmovanja s področja angleščine. Vaši dosežki so lahko koristna informacija o tem, kako obvladate nekatera znanja, ki jih razvijate pri pouku in tudi drugje, pa tudi spodbuda za nadaljnje učenje.

Tu je nekaj nasvetov za reševanje nalog. Najprej preletite vse tekmovalne naloge. Sledijo si po določenem vrstnem redu, vendar se lahko sami odločite, katere boste reševali prej in katere kasneje. Pazite pa, da boste imeli dovolj časa za tvorjenje pisnega besedila. Pri vsaki nalogi natančno preberite navodila in vzorčne rešitve, nato premislite in napravite, kar naloga zahteva. Pišite pravilno in čitljivo z nalivnim peresom ali kemičnim svinčnikom, nikakor ne s svinčnikom. Če se zmotite, to prečrtajte in napišite ali označite novo rešitev. Korekturna sredstva niso dovoljena. Slovarjev in drugih pripomočkov na tekmovanju ne morete uporabljati.

Če imate vprašanja glede reševanja nalog, vprašajte nadzornega učitelja pred začetkom reševanja. Kasneje to ne bo več mogoče.

**Za reševanje tekmovalnih nalog imate na voljo 60 minut. Želimo vam uspešno delo!**

## A. Bralno razumevanje

### 1. JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Read the text and provide short answers. One example (0) has been done for you.



John Fitzgerald Kennedy, often called JFK and Jack, was born on May 29, 1917, to Joseph P. Kennedy Sr. and Rose Kennedy. He was the second of nine children.

Kennedy lived in Brookline, Massachusetts, for the first ten years of his life. His earliest memories were of going on walking tours of Boston's historic sites with his grandfather Fitzgerald and having discussions at the family dinner table about politics. These sparked in him an interest in history and public service. When John was ten, the family relocated to New York City.

In September 1931, Kennedy started attending Choate School, an elite boarding school in Wallingford, Connecticut. His older brother, Joseph Jr., was already there for two years and was a football player and leading student. John spent his first years at Choate in his older brother's shadow and acted out with rebellious behaviour that attracted a group of similar students. Their most infamous stunt was exploding a toilet seat with a powerful firecracker. In the next student assembly, the strict headmaster, George St. John, called the hooligans "muckers", which gave Kennedy the idea to name his group "The Muckers Club".

During his years at Choate, Kennedy had health problems that led to his hospitalization in 1934 at Yale New Haven Hospital, where doctors thought he might have leukemia. In June 1934, he was admitted to the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota; the final diagnosis there was a digestive disease known as colitis. Kennedy graduated from Choate in June of the following year.

In September 1935, Kennedy made his first trip abroad when he travelled to London. He wanted to study at the London School of Economics. Health problems made him return to the United States in October of that year, when he attended Princeton University but had to leave after two months because of health problems.

Kennedy graduated from Harvard University in 1940. He tried out for the football, golf, and swimming teams. Kennedy also sailed and won the 1936 Nantucket Sound Star Championship. In 1939, Kennedy toured Europe, the Soviet Union, the Balkans, and the Middle East to prepare for his research project.

Kennedy joined the US Naval Reserve during World War II and commanded several PT boats in the Pacific Ocean. When PT-109 was sunk by the Japanese, Kennedy rescued his fellow sailors, for which he was awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Medal. He also earned a Purple Heart for being wounded.

From 1947 to 1953 Kennedy represented a working-class Boston district in the House of Representatives. He was then elected to the U.S. Senate and served as the junior senator for Massachusetts from 1953 to 1960. While in the Senate, Kennedy published his book, *Profiles in Courage*, which won a Pulitzer Prize.

In the 1960 presidential election, he narrowly defeated Richard Nixon. Kennedy rose to popularity after the first televised presidential debates in American history. He was the youngest person to be elected president.

Kennedy died on November 22, 1963. He was assassinated in Dallas, Texas. After Kennedy's death, Congress enacted many of his proposals, including the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

**0. How many children were there in JFK's family?**

**Nine.**

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1. Which family member awoke JFK's interest in history?

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2. When did the Kennedys move to New York City?

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3. Why was JFK a rebel at Choate school?

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4. Who gave JFK the idea for the name of his club?

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5. Which disease did the doctors identify at the Mayo Clinic?

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6. Why did JFK travel to London?

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7. When did JFK join the US Navy?

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8. Why did JFK receive the Navy and Marine Corps Medal?

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9. What did *Profiles in Courage* bring JFK?

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10. What contributed the most to JFK's popularity in the presidential election?

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	<b>10</b>
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## 2. 9 FUN FACTS ABOUT CORGIS

Read the text and insert the appropriate letter for the missing parts of sentences. There are three parts of sentences too many. One example (0) has been done for you.



You already know they're cute, compact, and smart. But there's a lot more to these beloved little dogs.

### 1. There are two distinct breeds of corgis.

There are two types of Welsh corgis: the Pembroke Welsh corgi and the Cardigan Welsh corgi. They are considered two entirely different breeds (0) F. Their remarkable resemblance is a result of crossbreeding in the 19th century.

If you're trying to tell the two breeds apart, the most notable difference is that the Pembroke corgis have their tails cropped. On top of a tail, Cardigan Welsh corgis also have rounded ears, (1) \_\_\_\_\_.

### 2. The Cardigan Welsh corgi is the older breed.

A warrior tribe of Celts brought the corgis in their aboriginal form to Cardiganshire, Wales, around 1200 BC, (2) \_\_\_\_\_. This early breed was a member of the teckel family of dogs that went on to include the dachshund.

### 3. Pembroke Welsh corgis have a considerable history as well.

Although no one knows for sure, most agree that the Pembroke Welsh corgi dates back to 1107 when Flemish weavers migrated to Wales. The Spitz-type dog bred with the original Cardigan corgis (3) \_\_\_\_\_.

### 4. The Kennel Club originally took the two breeds together.

The two types of corgis were registered as one in 1925, leading to a lot of stress among breeders. Often a judge would favour one breed over the other, (4) \_\_\_\_\_. After nearly a decade of (pretty adorable) strife, the breeds gained separate recognition in 1934.

### 5. Corgis were used as herd dogs.

The Welsh used the short dogs as herders as early as the 10th century. In those days, pastures were considered common land, (5) \_\_\_\_\_. To keep a farmer's cattle together — yet separated from other herds — corgis would nip at their legs to herd them. The dogs had easy access to the cows' ankles and were difficult targets of the cattle's revengeful kicks (6) \_\_\_\_\_.

**6. According to Welsh legend, fairies ride them.**

Some say the corgi is an “enchanted dog” (7) \_\_\_\_\_. At night, the magical creatures would use the dogs to pull their carriages. According to legend, the markings on a corgi’s coat suggest the faint outline of a saddle and harness.

**7. The Royal Family loves the Pembroke Welsh corgi.**

Queen Elizabeth II had more than 30 corgis in her lifetime. She met her first corgi when King George VI brought a male puppy home from a kennel in 1933. Named Dookie, the dog was an immediate hit with the future queen and her sister, Princess Margaret.

(8) \_\_\_\_\_, the canine couple had a litter of puppies, two of which were kept. The Queen received another dog named Susan for her 18th birthday — from there, the collection of corgis really gained momentum. Some of the royal corgis bred with Princess Margaret’s dachshund Pipkin to create dorgis.

**8. Corgis were (unsuccessfully) used to predict Princess Charlotte's name.**

**In the spring of 2015, when** Prince William and Kate Middleton were awaiting the birth of their second child, people were taking bets on the name. Gambling company Ladbrokes used corgis in an attempt to predict (9) \_\_\_\_\_. The company’s ad featured 10 corgis wearing vests with different names in a race to predict what the name of the child would be. The corgi sporting the name Alexandra won the race. However, Princess Charlotte was born on May 2, 2015.

**9. Southern California hosts an enormous corgi meetup.**

*SoCal Corgi Beach Day* started (10) \_\_\_\_\_. The first event attracted just 15 dogs; now, more than 1000 attend. The event happens three times a year.

<b>A</b>	which means the dogs have been in Wales for over 3000 years
<b>B</b>	which would lead to controversies at dog shows
<b>C</b>	while Pembrokes generally have pointy ears
<b>D</b>	what the name would be
<b>E</b>	because of their closeness to the ground
<b>F</b>	<del>because they come from different ancestors</del>
<b>G</b>	to produce the Pembroke Welsh corgis we know today
<b>H</b>	to start the Spitz Pembroke breed that is now extinct
<b>I</b>	as an impressive photo competition with many participants
<b>J</b>	as a humble meet-up event at Huntington Beach in 2012
<b>K</b>	favoured by fairies and elves
<b>L</b>	so there were no fences
<b>M</b>	After a second corgi named Jane entered the picture
<b>N</b>	After Dookie started playing around the castle

## B. Raba jezika

### 1. "THE KING IS DEAD, LONG LIVE THE KING!"

Read the text and complete the sentences with the appropriate words from the box. There are three words too many. One example (0) has been done for you.

A announces	B are	C avoid	D by	E foresees	F from
G last	H <del>when</del>	I the	J until	K were	L where



"The King is dead, long live the King!" is traditionally said in various countries (0) a new monarch becomes the ruler. The seemingly contradictory phrase (1) the death of the previous monarch and greets the new monarch at the same time. This ensures a smooth transition between two rulers.

The English phrase was translated (2) the French one: "*Le roi est mort, vive la roi!*", which was first used when Charles VII succeeded his father Charles VI on the French throne. During that time, French was (3) primary language of the nobility in England, and the proclamation ideally represented the same tradition, so people quickly took it up.

When Henry III died in 1272, his son, Edward I, was fighting in the Crusades. To (4) any chance of a war, which could break out over who would claim the right to become the new ruler, the Royal Council proclaimed, "The throne shall never be empty; the country shall never be without a monarch." Thus, Edward I immediately became king, and he reigned in absence (5) news of his father's death reached him, and he returned to England.

"The King is dead, long live The King!" was (6) properly used in the United Kingdom in January 1936, when King George V was succeeded by his son King Edward VIII. On 8 September 2022, upon the death of Queen Elizabeth II, people proclaimed, "The Queen is dead, long live the King".

This tradition is not the same in some other monarchies (7) the new monarch's reign begins only with coronation or some other formal or traditional event. In the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (1569–1795), for instance, kings (8) elected, and this often led to relatively long periods without a ruler. During that time, it was the Polish head of the church who served as a ruler between kings.

<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>
<b>H</b>								

	<b>8</b>
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Adapted from: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\\_king\\_is\\_dead,\\_long\\_live\\_the\\_king!](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_king_is_dead,_long_live_the_king!) (27. 9. 2022)  
 Image: [shorturl.at/cpLX2](https://shorturl.at/cpLX2) (29. 9. 2022)

## 2. GARBAGE COLLECTOR CREATES LIBRARY FROM RESCUED BOOKS

Complete the text with the missing words. Use only one word in each gap. Mind the spelling. Example (0) has been done for you.



A second-grade education has not stopped garbage collector Jose Gutierrez (0) from bringing the gift of reading to thousands of Colombian children.

Gutierrez started rescuing books from the trash almost 20 years (1) \_\_\_\_\_, when he was driving a garbage truck at night through the country's wealthier neighborhoods. The discarded reading material slowly piled (2) \_\_\_\_\_, and now the ground floor of his small house is a temporary community library stacked from floor to ceiling with some 20,000 books, from chemistry textbooks to children's classics.

He says books are luxuries for boys and girls in low-income neighborhoods (3) \_\_\_\_\_ as his, because new reading material at bookstores is too expensive. There are 19 public libraries in Bogota, a city of 8.5 million, but they tend to be located far away from poorer areas.

"Libraries should be in all neighborhoods, on each corner of every neighborhood, in all the towns, in all departments, and all the rural areas," says Gutierrez. "Books are our salvation and that is (4) \_\_\_\_\_ Colombia needs."

The 53-year-old Gutierrez has a love of reading thanks to his mother, who read to him even (5) \_\_\_\_\_ she was too poor to keep him in school. "She used to read me stories every night," said Gutierrez, who has traveled to book fairs in Mexico and Chile to share his experience of starting a library with discarded reading material. "To me, books are the greatest invention and the best thing that can happen to a human being."

While Gutierrez still searches for additions to his library, his fame (6) \_\_\_\_\_ Colombia's "Lord of the Books" has also brought him thousands of donated books. He's sent many of them to other libraries around the country because he doesn't have room for them all.

Gutierrez is an enthusiastic reader of works by authors such as Leo Tolstoy, Victor Hugo and Mario Vargas Llosa. His favorite books include "One Hundred Years of Solitude" and "The General in his Labyrinth" (7) \_\_\_\_\_ Colombia's Nobel Prize-winning novelist Gabriel Garcia Marquez.

He says he doesn't reject technology that allows books to be read digitally, but says he prefers to read the printed word on paper. "There's nothing more beautiful (8) \_\_\_\_\_ having a book in your pocket, in your bag or inside your car," he says.

Adapted from: <https://www.tweentribune.com/article/teen/garbage-collector-creates-library-rescued-books/> (22. 9. 2022)

Image: <https://tinyurl.com/29yaauv4> (11. 11. 2022)

## C. Pisno sporočanje

### 1. WHY WALK?

We are all in a hurry to get somewhere nowadays and we have many ways of getting there. How often do we choose to walk? Is walking necessary or a choice or something from the past?



Write a blog post and include the following:

- describe your experience of walking and/or not walking,
- present the advantages and disadvantages of walking,
- imagine and write how the role of walking could change in the future, in particular for Slovenian teenagers.

Your blog post should contain from **150 to 200 words**. Remember: longer is not necessarily better.

Your writing will be marked on the content (5 points), vocabulary with spelling (5 points), grammar (3 points) and organisation (2 points).

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





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KRITERIJ	MOŽNE TOČKE	DOSEŽENE TOČKE	UTEMELJITEV
Vsebina	5		
Besedišče in pravopis	5		
Slovnica	3		
Zgradba	2		
<b>Skupaj</b>	<b>15</b>		