

# ŠOLSKA STOPNJA TEKMOVANJA S PODROČJA ANGLEŠČINE ZA UČENKE IN UČENCE 9. RAZREDA OSNOVNE ŠOLE



Zavod  
Republike  
Slovenije  
za šolstvo

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Ime in priimek tekmovalca/-ke:

## 9. RAZRED

NALOGA	MOŽNE TOČKE	DOSEŽENE TOČKE
<b>A. Bralno razumevanje</b>		
1. JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY	10	
2. WOULD YOU RATHER EAT YOUR CHOCOLATE OR DRINK IT?	7	
<b>B. Raba jezika</b>		
1. IT'S IN THE BUTTONS	7	
2. KING CHARLES III, THE NEW MONARCH	8	
<b>C. Pisno sporočanje</b>		
1. PHONE SWEET PHONE	15	
<b>Skupaj:</b>	<b>47</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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## 2. WOULD YOU RATHER EAT YOUR CHOCOLATE OR DRINK IT?

Read the paragraphs and put them in the correct order. One example (0) has been done for you.

A	<p>So what should we know and can find out on the tours? Scientists trace the origin of the word "chocolate" to the Aztec word <i>xocoatl</i>, which referred to a bitter drink brewed from cacao beans. Many modern historians have estimated that chocolate has been around for about 2,000 years or even longer.</p>
B	<p>In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the word "chocolate" began to include affordable treats with more sugar and additives than actual cacao in them. But more recently, there's been a "chocolate revolution", Leaf says. It is fueled by an increasing interest in high-quality, handmade chocolates and sustainable, effective cacao farming and harvesting methods. All in all, the fact is that there are various types of chocolate to choose from. Which one is your favorite?</p>
C	<p>By the 17<sup>th</sup> century, chocolate was a fashionable drink throughout Europe. It was believed to have nutritious and medicinal benefits. But it remained a privilege of the rich until the late 1700s, when it became mass-produced. In 1828, a Dutch chemist found a way to make powdered chocolate, and the first chocolate bar was created in 1847. By 1868, the chocolate company Cadbury was selling boxes of chocolate candies throughout England.</p>
D	<p>The average American eats at least half a pound of chocolate per month. When most of us hear the word chocolate, we picture a candy bar, a box of bonbons or an Easter bunny. And when we think about consuming chocolate, we probably think of the adjective "sweet", not "bitter", and the verb "eat", not "drink".</p>
E	<p>However, it's hard to pin down exactly when chocolate was first consumed. One thing is clear though: it was cherished from the start. For several centuries in Latin America, cacao beans were valuable enough to be used as currency. According to an Aztec document, 100 beans could purchase a good turkey hen. Both the Mayans and Aztecs believed the cacao bean had magical properties.</p>

F	Sweetened chocolate didn't appear until Europeans discovered the Americas at the end of the 15 <sup>th</sup> century and sampled the native cuisine. According to legend, the Aztec king Montezuma welcomed the Spanish explorer Hernando Cortes with a banquet that included chocolate drinks.
G	But for about 90 percent of its long history, chocolate was a beverage. And no one would have called it sweet. "It's the best-known food that nobody knows anything about," says Alexandra Leaf, a self-described "chocolate educator" who runs a business called Chocolate Tours of New York City.
H	Let's move back to the other side of the Atlantic, to the United States of America, where chocolate was valued during the War of Independence (1775–1783). It was included in soldiers' rations and used as wages. Chocolate manufacturing in the USA has come a long way since then and has become a more than \$4 billion industry.



<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>D</b>							

	<b>7</b>
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Adapted from: <https://www.tweentribune.com/article/tween78/would-you-rather-eat-your-chocolate-or-drink-it/> (22. 9. 2022)  
Image: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Chocolate\\_\(blue\\_background\).jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Chocolate_(blue_background).jpg) (18. 10. 2022)

## B. Raba jezika

### 1. IT'S IN THE BUTTONS

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

A behind	B for	C hiding	D of	E off	F through
G transformation	H transforming	I up	<del>J used</del>	K wore	



Today, buttons come on almost every item of clothing. They are   (0)   to fasten clothes or to decorate them.

The history of buttons also tells of their secret life. In the 17<sup>th</sup> century, smugglers would use them for   (1)   poison, gems, perfume, or secret messages.

During World War II, buttons saved the lives of many soldiers. Compass buttons were sewn into the uniforms of British, Canadian, and U.S. Air Force units. If an airman was caught   (2)   enemy lines, for example, he could try to escape with the help of that compass.

Buttons were also status symbols. European kings and queens   (3)   buttons made of gold, silver, and jewels, while the servants' buttons were made of bone, wood, and tin. To show   (4)   his wealth, King Francis I of France once ordered a royal robe with more than 13,500 gold buttons. His British rival, King Henry VIII, was similarly weighed down by an outfit with 15,000 buttons.

Buttons are tiny works of art for Leah Williams, a modern-day jewellery artist. She has built a successful business by   (5)   simple buttons into breathtaking jewellery. Clients often bring buttons to her that are generations old. She then arranges them on a chain with gemstones, charms, and other trinkets that reflect the personality of the owner, for example a gold guitar   (6)   a musician.

Go button hunting! Ask your parents and grandparents if they have a special button jar. Look   (7)   the collection for your favorite vintage button and study it. Can you guess its history or who might have worn it? If they don't have a button jar, you can start your own!

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

	<b>7</b>
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Adapted from: *The Secret Life of Buttons*: Jack and Jill, September/October 2015 (28. 9. 2022)  
 Image: [https://images-na.ssl-images-amazon.com/images/I/81U7rrsM8zL.AC\\_SL1500.jpg](https://images-na.ssl-images-amazon.com/images/I/81U7rrsM8zL.AC_SL1500.jpg) (28. 9. 2022)

## 2. KING CHARLES III, THE NEW MONARCH

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

At the moment Queen Elizabeth II died, the throne passed immediately and without ceremony (0) to the heir, Charles, the former Prince of Wales. But there are a number of practical – and traditional – steps, which he must go through to be crowned King. He will be known (1) \_\_\_\_\_ King Charles III. That was the first decision of the new king's reign. He could have chosen from any of his four names – Charles Philip Arthur George.

He is not the only one who faces a change (2) \_\_\_\_\_ title. Prince William and his wife Catherine are now titled Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and Cambridge, and the king has conferred on them the title of Prince and Princess of Wales. There is also a new title for Charles' wife, Camilla, who becomes the Queen Consort – the term used (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the wife of the monarch.

The symbolic high point of the accession will be the moment of coronation, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ Charles is formally crowned. Because of the preparation needed, the coronation is not likely to happen very soon after Charles's accession – Queen Elizabeth succeeded to the throne in February 1952, but was (5) \_\_\_\_\_ crowned until June 1953.

For the past 900 years the coronation has been held (6) \_\_\_\_\_ Westminster Abbey – William the Conqueror was the first monarch to be crowned there, and Charles will be the 40th. It is an Anglican religious service, carried out (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the Archbishop of Canterbury. At the climax of the ceremony, he will place St Edward's Crown on Charles's head – a solid gold crown, dating back (8) \_\_\_\_\_ 1661. This is the centrepiece of the Crown Jewels at the Tower of London, and is only worn by the monarch during the coronation itself (not least because it weighs a hefty 2.23kg). Unlike royal weddings, the coronation is a state occasion – the government pays for it, and ultimately decides the guest list.



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Adapted from/image: <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-59135132> (30. 9. 2022)

## C. Pisno sporočanje

### 1. PHONE SWEET PHONE

We are influenced by our relationships to people, ideas, and things in many ways. This is also true of the close relationship between a teenager and their phone. As the new editor of the school blog, you've chosen to write your first post about this topic.



In your blog post:

- compare the way an average teenager uses a phone to the way their parents or grandparents have used it,
- describe the greatest benefit and the greatest danger of using a smart phone and explain each choice,
- present your ideas on how phones or similar devices might be used in 2050.

Your blog post should contain from **180 to 220 words**. Remember: longer is not necessarily better.

Your writing will be marked on the content (5 points), vocabulary with spelling (3 points), grammar (4 points) and organisation (3 points).

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

Image: <https://pngtree.com/so/teenager-phone> (20. 10. 2022)





