

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

19. NOVEMBER 2024

Ime in priimek tekmovalca/-ke:

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### 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. Nejasni popravki oziroma rešitve, napisane čez prvotno zapisane rešitve (npr. črke ali besede), bodo vrednoteni kot napačni. 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. US RETURNS TO LUNAR SURFACE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN OVER 50 YEARS: 'WELCOME TO THE MOON'

Read the text and do tasks A and B.

1 The United States has returned to the lunar surface for the first time in more than 50 years after a privately-built spacecraft named *Odysseus* capped a nail-biting 73-minute descent from orbit with a touchdown near the moon's south pole on 22 February 2024. During celebrations of what NASA hailed "a giant leap forward", there was no immediate confirmation of the status or condition of the lander, other than it had reached its planned landing site at crater Malapert A. But later Intuitive Machines, the Texas-based company that built the first commercial craft to land on the moon, said the craft was "upright and starting to send data".

2 The statement on X said mission managers were "working to downlink the first images from the lunar surface". The so-called "soft landing", which Steve Altemus, the company's co-founder, had given only an 80% chance of succeeding, was designed to open a new era of lunar exploration as NASA works towards a scheduled late-2026 mission to send humans back there. "Welcome to the moon," Altemus said when the 5:23pm touchdown was eventually confirmed, after about 10 minutes in which *Odysseus* was out of contact. For the first time in the history of humanity, a commercial company led the voyage to the moon.

3 There was no video of *Odysseus*'s fully autonomous descent, which slowed to about 2.2mph at 33ft above the surface. But a camera built by students at Florida's Embry-Riddle aeronautical university was designed to fall and take pictures immediately before touchdown, and NASA cameras were set to photograph the ground from the spacecraft. The 14ft (4.3 metres) hexagonal, six-legged Nova-C lander, affectionately nicknamed *Odie* by Intuitive Machines employees, is part of NASA's initiative in which the agency awards contracts to private partners, largely to support the Artemis program. NASA contributed \$118m to get it off the ground, with Intuitive Machines funding a further \$130m ahead of its 15 February launch from Florida's Kennedy space centre on a Falcon 9 rocket from Elon Musk's SpaceX company.

4 The IM-1 mission is carrying a payload of scientific equipment designed to gather data about the lunar environment, specifically in the rocky region chosen as the landing site for NASA's crewed Artemis III mission planned for two years' time. It is a hazardous area – "pockmarked with all of these craters", according to NASA's Bill Nelson – but chosen because it is believed to be rich in frozen water that could help sustain a permanent lunar base crucial to future human missions to Mars.

5 Scientists announced last year that they believed tiny glass beads strewn across the moon's surface contained potentially "billions of tonnes of water" that could be extracted and used on future missions. The risks are worth it, Nelson told CNN, "to see if there is water in abundance. Because if there's water, there's rocket fuel: hydrogen, and oxygen. And we could have a gas

station on the south pole of the moon.” The planned operational life of the solar powered lander is only seven days, before the landing site about 186 miles from the moon’s south pole moves into the shadow of lunar night. But NASA hopes that will be long enough for analysis of how soil there reacted to the impact of the landing. Other instruments will focus on space weather effects on the lunar surface, while a network of markers for communication and navigation will be deployed.

6 Through Artemis, NASA’s return-to-the-moon program that also has longer-term visions of crewed missions to Mars within the next two decades, the US seeks to stay ahead of Russia and China, both of which are planning their own human lunar landings. Only the US has previously landed astronauts, in six Apollo missions between 1969 and 1972, while five countries have placed uncrewed spacecraft there. Japan joined the US, Russia, China and India last month when its Smart Lander for Investigating the Moon (Slim) made a successful, if awkward touchdown after a three-month flight.

**A) Provide short answers in no more than 7 words. One example (0) has been done for you.**

**0. How long did the landing of Odysseus in February take?** 73 minutes.

1. Who or what confirmed the successful touchdown of the spacecraft? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Why is Odysseus’s voyage unlike previous lunar missions? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Who contributed less financially to this partnership? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Why is landing on a more dangerous part of the moon worth the risk? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Where does the lander get the energy from? \_\_\_\_\_

6. How have American missions to the moon differed from those of the other countries? \_\_\_\_\_

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | 6 |
|--|---|

**B) In the text, find the words that match the definitions below. Write the appropriate word on the line. Do not change the words and spelling. See the example (0) first.**

**0. an act of moving downwards, dropping, or falling (paragraph 1):** descent

1. the action of communicating or meeting (paragraph 2): \_\_\_\_\_

2. passengers and cargo that a vehicle can carry (paragraph 4): \_\_\_\_\_

3. implies great and continuous risk of harm or failure (paragraph 4): \_\_\_\_\_

4. covered with untidily scattered things (paragraph 5): \_\_\_\_\_

Adapted from: <https://www.theguardian.com/science/2024/feb/22/us-moon-landing-odysseus-intuitive-machines> (15. 9. 2024)

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | 4 |
|--|---|

## 2. INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Read the text and choose the missing sentence parts (A–M) to fill in the gaps (1–9). There are three extra sentence parts you do not need to use. Write the letters in the table below. One example (0) has been done for you.

Before industrialization, the most \_\_\_\_0\_\_\_\_ in most European countries were essentially the same as they had been during the Middle Ages. The arrival of industrial development changed patterns of human settlement, labour, and \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_.

The origin of the Industrial Revolution in Great Britain is placed in the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. At that time, most social activities took place in small and \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_. During the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the population in the European countries began rising significantly. Among the first signs of economic transformation was an increase in agricultural productivity, making it possible to feed this rising population. Gradually, mechanized agriculture began to overtake the kinds of farming most peasants had practiced for generations.

The population increase added to the number of people \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ a living on the land. Many left their farm lives behind and headed for towns and cities to find employment. Advances in industry and the growth of factory production stimulated the trend toward urbanization in Britain.

The nature of work in the new urban industries also had significant social impact. Before the Industrial Revolution, craftsmen with \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ most of Europe's goods. With the coming of factory-based industry, the coal-fired steam engine and other machinery set a new, faster pace for labour. In the factories, coalmines, and other workplaces, \_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_, and the conditions, generally, horrible and dangerous.

The most dangerous consequences of the new conditions may have been those affecting the most basic social unit: the family. The rise of factory production and industrial cities meant \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_ from the workplace for most male workers.

Women also worked outside the home. Unmarried women often worked as domestic servants. Many British women, including mothers, were employed in the textile mills to help their families \_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_. Child labour was also growing in the textile industry during the first century of industrialization. Factory owners appreciated having workers whose fingers were small enough to manipulate delicately threaded machinery. Despite their \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_, these women and children were paid very little and had to work 16 hours per day or longer. Their jobs were understood as less skilled than those of their male co-workers.

The United States manufacturing began after the nation broke from England in the 1770s. An embargo on foreign imports during the presidency of Thomas Jefferson, and a British blockade

of the Atlantic seaboard during the War of 1812, \_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_. The United States became one of the world's leading economic powers by the 1830s.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| A | a separation of the home                   |
| B | facing difficulties making                 |
| C | family life                                |
| D | growing popularity                         |
| E | importance to the industry's output        |
| F | make ends meet                             |
| G | making a home                              |
| H | medium-sized villages                      |
| I | producing food                             |
| J | <del>significant economic activities</del> |
| K | specialized skills produced                |
| L | the hours were very long                   |
| M | triggered domestic production              |



|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| J |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

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|  | 9 |
|--|---|

Adapted from: <https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/industrialization-labor-and-life/> (5. 10. 2024),  
 image: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Powerloom\\_weaving\\_in\\_1835.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Powerloom_weaving_in_1835.jpg) (6. 11. 2024)

## B. Raba jezika

### 1. WHY ARE WE SO OBSESSED WITH PUMPKIN SPICE?

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

|             |            |                       |         |         |             |          |            |            |
|-------------|------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|-------------|----------|------------|------------|
| A about     | B contrast | <del>C dropping</del> | D for   | E key   | F of        | G proved | H realised | I response |
| J retrieved | K returned | L scent               | M seems | N sight | O therefore |          |            |            |

The pumpkin spice latte is back. With temperatures 0, nights closing in and Halloween around the corner, consumers are once more turning to the ever-present cinnamon, ginger and nutmeg-spiced drink for comfort.

But why are we so obsessed with the 1 of this autumn favourite? According to scientists, it is all about our brains' pleasure-seeking tendencies. The parts of our brain involved in processing smells are close to, and have strong links with, the parts that deal with memories and emotions. This means memories can be stored and 2 easily when they are associated with a smell. According to science journalist Alice Gray the aroma of spices like cinnamon, nutmeg and ginger can 3 trigger happy, cosy and comforting memories.

What is pumpkin spice? Starbucks is credited with starting the trend for all things pumpkin spice. According to the coffee chain's website, the idea was born in a lab on the seventh floor of its HQ in Seattle.

Researchers brainstormed ideas for seasonal flavoured coffees and pumpkin scored high on "uniqueness". Its 4 ingredients are espresso, "pumpkin spice flavour sauce" and steamed milk, topped with whipped cream and a spice blend of cinnamon, ginger, nutmeg and cloves.

When the new pumpkin spice latte – known to its fans as the PSL – was tested with customers in 2003 it 5 a hit. But it was when consumers started sharing their love for the drink on social media that it went from a popular coffee flavour to a billion-dollar industry – featuring in candles, beer, lip balms and even dog treats. Pumpkin spice 'everything' was born.

The pumpkin spice latte is now a staple of coffee shops in the UK as well as the US. When Chelsea Enness, 31, opened Scaredy Cats Cafe Bar in Cardiff two years ago, she quickly 6 she would need to get it on to the menu. "People were coming asking for it straight away, as soon as September started," she said. The café is currently getting through 7 six one-litre bottles of its homemade pumpkin spice syrup every week. With a 25ml shot used in every drink, that is 240 pumpkin spice lattes.

And it goes far beyond coffee. Vicky Isaac, 46, owns Little Bit Different, a wholesaler that supplies homemade candles to gift shops in Wales. Her Latte Sbies Pwmpen candle – pumpkin spice latte in Welsh – was created in 2020 and is now one of her seasonal best-sellers. As well as the usual spices, she adds vanilla, coffee and pumpkin to her candles. She started making them in 8 to a joke she had seen on a US TV show about the popularity of the PSL. She said: "We thought, let's just have a laugh and see what happens. It didn't matter if it didn't work. "But people really do love pumpkin spice. It's a really good seller for us." She takes orders for her pumpkin spice candles from as early as August, so shops are stocked for September. "The moment the weather changes, the children go back to school and the tourists all go home, it's nice to have something different to make something 9 the season," she added.

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| C |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

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|  | 9 |
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Adapted from: <https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/cm293nnzy9o> (29. 9. 2024)

## 2. PARIS 2024 WELCOMES THE WORLD IN GROUND-BREAKING OPENING CEREMONY ON THE SEINE

Read the following article, which is missing words. Fill in each gap using no more than ONE word. Pay attention to spelling. One example (0) has been done for you.

Paris has witnessed numerous memorable moments in history – some of the Olympic Games Paris 2024 venues are (0) a testament to that – but the sight of 85 boats carrying 6,800 athletes along the Seine towards the sparkling Eiffel Tower and the rise of the Olympic flame into the sky on a cauldron attached to a hot air balloon is not (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the French capital is likely to forget.

The City of Lights became a sports stadium (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the night of the Paris 2024 Opening Ceremony on Friday (26 July), the River Seine – its track, the docks – spectator stands, and the historic landmarks along the way – silent witnesses (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the vibrant celebration full of flags, feathers, and raindrops.

By taking the ceremony outside its traditional stadium setting (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the first time in Olympic Games history, Paris 2024 invited everyone to take part in the four-hour extravaganza, created by artistic director Thomas Jolly.

Athletes jumped on boat decks in pouring rain, spectators lined the docks and bridges, ballet dancers performed pirouettes on rooftops and Parisians stepped out onto (5) \_\_\_\_\_ balconies to cheer on delegations from 205 National Olympic Committees (NOC).

The river parade and artistic performances weaved through the heart of Paris towards the Trocadero (6) \_\_\_\_\_ the world came together to hear the magic words from French President Emmanuel Macron: "I declare the Paris Olympic Games open".

"Some may say, we in the Olympic world, we are dreamers. But we are not the (7) \_\_\_\_\_ ones," said International Olympic Committee President Thomas Bach. "And our dream is coming true tonight: a reality for everyone to see. Olympians from (8) \_\_\_\_\_ around the globe, showing us what greatness we humans are capable of. So, I invite everybody: dream with us. Like the Olympic athletes, be inspired with the joy that only sport can give us. Let us celebrate (9) \_\_\_\_\_ Olympic spirit of living life in peace, as the one and only humankind, united in all our diversity."

|  |   |
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|  | 9 |
|--|---|

Adapted from: <https://muaythai.sport/paris-welcomes-the-world-in-ground-breaking-opening-ceremony-on-the-seine/> (15. 9. 2024)

## C. Pisno sporočanje

### 1. A DESERTED HOUSE AT THE END OF THE STREET

Imagine you are standing in front of a deserted house in your neighbourhood. Write a short article for your school newspaper in which you:

- Describe what the house looks like and explain how it makes you feel.
- Report on two significant events or people associated with its past and discuss why you think it has been abandoned.
- Present two innovative uses of the deserted house and give reasons how they would benefit your neighbourhood.

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

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

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



## This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

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| KRITERIJ              | MOŽNE TOČKE | DOSEŽENE TOČKE | UTEMELJITEV |
|-----------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| Vsebina               | 5           |                |             |
| Besedišče in pravopis | 3           |                |             |
| Slovnica              | 4           |                |             |
| Zgradba               | 3           |                |             |
| <b>Skupaj</b>         | <b>15</b>   |                |             |