

ŠOLSKO TEKMOVANJE IZ ANGLEŠČINE ZA UČENCE 9. RAZREDOV OSNOVNE ŠOLE

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Zavod
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Ime in priimek učenca:

| NALOGA | MOŽNE TOČKE | DOSEŽENE TOČKE |
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Ocenjevalci: _____

Drage tekmovalke, dragi tekmovalci!

Pred vami je prva preizkušnja, ki bo pokazala del vašega znanja angleščine. Že dejstvo, da si želite tekmovati, pove, da imate angleščino radi in da jo nedvomno dobro obvladate. Prepričani smo, da bo tako tudi v prihodnje.

In kako se boste lotili nalog? Svetujemo vam, da najprej preletite vse tekmovalne naloge. Sledijo si po določenem redu, vendar se lahko sami odločite, po kakšnem vrstnem redu jih boste reševali. Najprej dobro preberite navodila, nato premislite in napravite, kar naloga zahteva. Pišite čitljivo. Pišite z nalivnim peresom ali s kemičnim svinčnikom, nikakor ne s svinčnikom. Če se zmotite, to prečrtajte in napišite ali označite novo rešitev. Korekturna sredstva niso dovoljena.

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

Slovarjev in drugih pripomočkov danes ne boste mogli uporabljati.

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

Tekmovalne naloge je pripravila Državna komisija.

A. Bralno razumevanje

1. The Chinese Zodiac – The Year of the Monkey

Read the text carefully and do the task below.



2016 is the Year of the Monkey according to the Chinese zodiac. The Year of the Monkey started from February 8, 2016 (Chinese New Year) and will last to January 27, 2017.

'Monkey' is the ninth in the 12-year cycle of the Chinese zodiac. The Years of the Monkey include 1920, 1932, 1944, 1956, 1968, 1980, 1992, 2004, 2016, 2028 and so on. During the Spring and Autumn Period (770 - 476 BC), the dignified Chinese official title of marquis was pronounced 'Hou', the same as the pronunciation of 'monkey' in Chinese. The animal was thereby bestowed with a fortunate meaning.

In Chinese astrology, each year is associated with a Chinese zodiac animal sign *and* one of five elements: Gold (Metal), Water, Wood, Fire, or Earth. Both the sign and element of your birth year are said to affect your personality and destiny. Element-sign combinations recur every 60 years. This year is the year of the 'Fire Monkey', which is known as ambitious and adventurous, but irritable.

The general image of people with Chinese zodiac sign 'Monkey' is of always being smart, clever and intelligent, especially in their career and wealth. They are lively, flexible, quick-witted and versatile. In addition, their gentleness and honesty bring them an everlasting love life. Although they were born with enviable skills, they still have several shortcomings, such as an impulsive temper and a tendency to look down upon others.

There are specific numbers, colours, plants, etc. that are seen as lucky or unlucky for the 'Monkeys'. The lucky things should be sought

after while the unlucky ones ought to be avoided if possible.

The perfect matches for 'Fire Monkeys' are with 'Ox' or 'Rabbit' zodiac signs. They seem like made for each other, having several similarities in personality and life. Both of them can tolerate everything of each other, as long as they have enough space and freedom. Usually, they share common attitudes and opinions about life.

However, they don't go together with 'Tigers' or 'Pigs'. Holding different values and views, they don't have many common topics in daily life. It's difficult for them to communicate with patience and respect. Quarrels and conflicts will bring lots of negative influences to their relationship.

A lot of celebrities were born in the Year of the Monkey, for example: Leonardo da Vinci, Charles Dickens, Celine Dion, Tom Hanks, Will Smith, Halle Berry, Christina Aguilera, Daniel Craig, Mick Jagger, Julius Caesar, Gisele Bündchen, Christina Ricci, Demi Lovato, Miley Cyrus, Nick Jonas and Selena Gomez. Are they typical 'Monkeys'? Perhaps.

Decide whether the statements in the table are, according to the text, true (T), false (F) or not given in the text (NT). Tick the appropriate column. The first example has been done for you.

| | | T | F | NT |
|----|---|---|---|----|
| 0 | <i>Monkey is one of the signs of the Chinese zodiac.</i> | ✓ | | |
| 1 | The current Year of the Monkey is less than a year long. | | | |
| 2 | The year of the Monkey occurs every nine years. | | | |
| 3 | In the distant past, the Chinese pronounced one of the esteemed titles in the same way as the word <i>monkey</i> . | | | |
| 4 | The animal sign as well as the element of your birth year are believed to influence your character traits and fate. | | | |
| 5 | 'Fire Monkeys' are known for having small life goals. | | | |
| 6 | 'Monkeys' have skills that many people may be jealous about. | | | |
| 7 | The lucky numbers for 'Monkeys' are four and nine, the colours blue, white and gold are also fortunate for them. | | | |
| 8 | Space and freedom are necessary for good relationships of 'Fire Monkeys' with 'Ox' or 'Rabbit' zodiac signs. | | | |
| 9 | 'Tigers' and 'Pigs' are far from good matches for 'Fire Monkeys'. | | | |
| 10 | Charles Dickens and Gisele Bundchen were born in the year of the 'Fire Monkey'. | | | |

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| 10 | |
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Besedilo prirejeno po https://www.travelchinaquide.com/intro/social_customs/zodiac/monkey.htm in <http://www.chinahighlights.com/travelguide/chinese-zodiac/monkey.htm>.

Slika: isti vir.

2. Texting Teens

Read the text and answer the questions below.



Who owns a cell phone? If you look around you, the answer seems to be everybody—and it nearly is among young adults 18–29 years old. In fact, 96% of young adults own a cell phone, according to a recent study by the Pew Internet & American Life Project. You might wonder: Do they really have that much talking to do? Actually, it seems not so much. Young adults are the most avid texters of all age groups, exchanging over 100 texts a day, and 3,200 texts a month (We'll leave it to you to do the math on yearly averages)! Other adults average only half as many texts.

And what about teens, with their less arthritic fingers? Well, three-fourths of teens 12–17 years old own cell phones and their texting surpasses that of young adults. There is an interesting gender gap: Girls send around 3,952 text messages a month, and boys tap out a comparatively paltry 2,815 text messages a month. It may not be surprising then that texting and picture taking are the most common ways that U.S. youth and young adults use their cell phones. As Aaron Smith (author of a Pew Internet & American Life Study report on Americans and cell phones) points out, “You’ve got a few minutes free, you can text your friends, you can call someone, you can play a game on your cell phone, you can listen to music on your iPod. So, you know, the times where you were just, you know, sitting at a table . . . kind of doing nothing or just contemplating the world, I think are becoming fewer and further between as more of these technologies permeate our daily lives.”

And although there’s a well-worn stereotype of teens talking on the family’s landline and driving up the phone bill, Smith’s research notes that talking on the telephone has declined *most* among teenagers. While teens still talk on the phone, they much prefer to send dozens of rapid-fire texts every day, carrying on a virtual conversation that’s embedded with acronyms and their own shorthand. There’s even an acronym for “parent over my shoulder” (POMS), although it’s doubtful that most parents would know what these varied and sometimes long and complicated acronyms stand for. Instead, to us not part of the modern teenage generation, this new language seems like a modern form of pig Latin. In truth, perhaps it is a modern way of keeping teens’ private conversations private within public spaces.

Other than texting and picture taking, what are teens and young adults using their phones for? Music and games are popular, as is what Pew Internet & American Life Project Director Lee Rainie calls “info snacking” — posting an update on Facebook, watching a video, scanning an RSS feed, reading the news, etc. Half of young adults have smartphones as do one-third of teens, so they really have mini-computers at their fingertips. As Aaron Smith says, “People are actually consuming as much if not more news content on a daily basis than they’ve done really at any point in the recent past. And what they’re doing is they’re adding new technologies into the mix. What we see in our research is people getting a lot of news, but in ways that are different and new from what we saw as of a few years ago.” What feels like a tethered experience for adults may feel to teens and young adults like freedom—they can virtually go anywhere they want and still stay connected with family and friends with their smartphones. And according to a recent survey by Gartner, the Internet may be replacing the car: 46% of teens and young adults would prefer Internet access to access to a car. Parents would love to know this! IMR (I mean really).

All questions refer to the text above. In your answers, use no more than seven words. The first question and answer (0) are an example.

0. What has the recent study by the Internet & American Life Project researched?

How the Americans use cell phones.

1. Which three age groups of American population were included in the study?

2. How do American teens most often use their cell phones?

3. What has the research discovered about teens' texting compared to the rest?

4. Which age group does the most texting, that is, reading and writing?

5. What did one of the phoning teenager stereotype use to look like?

6. What has Smith's research found out about the number of USA teens' talking on the phone?

7. At what kind of moments does texting usually take place? Give two examples.

8. How do teens keep their phone conversations private? Give one example.

9. In what ways has news consumption changed? Give one example.

10. Why do smart phones make the youth feel more free?

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B. Raba jezika

1. Sleep Tips for Teenagers

Read the text on what teenagers should do to sleep better. Choose the correct word for each gap (1 - 10) and circle the appropriate letter (A, B, C, or D).

Are you having trouble getting out of bed in time for school (or even lunchtime!)? If so, here's (0) _____ advice on how to overcome your problems.

- 0 A) some B) a C) an D) the

Talk to your parents about your sleep problems

Talk to your parents about anything you're worried (1) _____. This will help you to put your problems into perspective and sleep better.

- 1 A) of B) off C) about D) with

Remember the benefits of good sleep

Find out what experts say about the importance of sleep. It has proven advantages for memory and performance. A minimum of eight to nine hours' good sleep (2) _____ school nights is recommended for teens.

- 2 A) by B) at C) in D) on

Exercise for better sleep

It's official – regular exercise helps you sleep more (3) _____, as well as improving your general health. You should be aiming for at least 60 minutes every day, including activities such as fast walking and running.

- 3 A) soundly B) sound C) better D) good

Cut out the caffeine to beat insomnia

You should drink less caffeine (contained in drinks such as cola, tea and coffee). Too much caffeine stops you (4) _____ asleep and prevents deep sleep.

- 4 A) to fall B) falling C) fall D) fell

Don't binge before bedtime

Eating too much or too little close to bedtime may prevent sleep, due to an overfull or empty stomach. This can be a (5) ____ of discomfort throughout the night.

- 5 A) cause B) proof C) motive D) result

Bedtime routines are a great sleep aid

Stick to a bedtime routine. (6) ____ the same things in the same order an hour or two before slumber time can help you drift off to sleep.

- 6 A) Make B) Doing C) Do D) To make

Is the bedroom sleep-friendly?

Ensure you have a good sleeping environment – ideally a room (7) ____ is dark, cool, quiet, safe and comfortable. It might be worth investing in thicker curtains or a blackout blind to help insulate against the light of summertime early mornings (and late evenings).

- 7 A) where B) who C) there D) that

Limit screens in the bedroom

If possible, don't have a mobile, tablet, TV or computer in the bedroom, (8) ____ the light from the screen interferes with sleep. A music system is preferable.

- 8 A) so B) but C) while D) as

Get a comfy bed

Ensure you have a comfortable bed or mattress. If it's time to get a new one, you should choose it yourself.

Good sleep habits last a lifetime

Remember, habits learned in adolescence (9) ____ lifetime habits, so make sure you learn good sleep habits early and they'll last a lifetime.

- 9 A) often will become B) often become C) often became D) are often going to become

| | |
|---|--|
| 9 | |
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2. Pokémon GO: The One Serious Problem Everyone Should Worry About

Read the article about the popular game Pokémon Go and fill in the gaps with the words from the box. There are four words too many. Mind the spelling. See the example (0).

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----------------|-----|------|------|-------|------|--------|-------|---------|------|
| by | can | have | lot | lots | many | maker | much | nearly | quite | request | what |
|----|-----|-----------------|-----|------|------|-------|------|--------|-------|---------|------|

Unless you (0) _____ been living under a Snorlax (an extremely fat and lazy Pokémon), you've probably heard about the wildly popular new reality game, Pokémon Go.

The game uses your smartphone's camera, GPS, and position sensors to tell the game (1) _____ to display and where, creating the illusion that cute little cartoon "pocket monsters" are standing in your living room, on the sidewalk outside, or in the park nearby. You grab free Pokéballs at local sites of historical interest.

It's an insanely popular game and it is fast becoming the most successful mobile app of all times. It has been installed (2) _____ 6% of all Android devices in the U.S. and is likely to surpass Twitter in the number of daily active users.

But the way the phone app works requires (3) _____ of data and problems have arisen with what the app collects, and what the company is doing with it.

Apparently the game required full access to your Google account when you sign in. Full access allows the app — and the company — to "see and modify (4) _____ all information in your Google Account," according to Google's My Account privacy controls. While access to passwords or payment information is denied, it (5) _____ still read your emails, see what you've been searching for, and more.

The company, Niantic, said the (6) _____ was a mistake and has changed the access requirement in updates to the game. But the question remains: Why did so (7) _____ users give a game designed for 10-year-olds full access to everything Google knows about them?

| | |
|---|--|
| 7 | |
|---|--|

Besedilo prirejeno po: <http://www.forbes.com/sites/bernardmarr/2016/07/19/pokemon-go-the-one-serious-problem-everyone-should-worry-about/#d39b5c1297e9>

C. Pisno sporočanje

To Befriend or not to Befriend

Imagine you are a journalist for an up-and-coming online news website. Write an article for your e-newspaper about making friends. The title is TO BEFRIEND OR NOT TO BEFRIEND. Write about:

- what is the most common way of making friends for teenagers and why (give examples)
- how 'social media' relationships vs. face-to-face relationships differ one from another
- present and justify your opinion about both types of friendship and predict what making friends will be like in the future

Your article should contain 130 to 150 words. It will be marked on the following: content (5 points), vocabulary (3 points), grammar (4 points) and organisation (3 points).



VS.



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

Vira slik: <http://www.wikihow.com/Make-Friends-at-a-New-School>
<http://suewhite.com.au/why-freelancers-need-friends-and-how-to-find-some/>

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.

