

**OBMOČNO TEKMOVANJE IZ ANGLEŠČINE
ZA UČENCE 9. RAZREDA OSNOVNE ŠOLE**

15. JANUAR 2020



**Zavod
Republike
Slovenije
za šolstvo**

Šifra tekmovalca:

Čas oddaje:

| NALOGA | MOŽNE TOČKE | DOSEŽENE TOČKE | |
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| | | Besedišče (3): | Zgradba (3): |
| Skupaj: | 47 | | |

Ocenjevalci: _____

Drage tekmovalke in dragi tekmovalci!

Pred vami je tekmovalna pola z nalogami za območno tekmovanje v znanju angleščine. Vsebuje naloge za bralno razumevanje, rabo jezika in pisno sporočanje. Svetujemo vam, da preletite vse tekmovalne naloge in skrbno preberete navodila. Sami se odločite, po kakšnem vrstnem redu jih boste reševali. Posebej pozorni bodite pri nalogi C in jo preberite v celoti. Upoštevajte iztočnice in predlagano dolžino besedila. Pišite čitljivo, z nalivnim peresom ali s kemičnim svinčnikom, nikakor ne s svinčnikom, sicer nalog ne bomo vrednotili. Bodite pozorni tudi na pravilen zapis.

Če vam čas dopušča, rešitve vseh nalog in svoj sestavek 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 60 minut. Želimo vam veliko uspeha!

Tekmovalne naloge je pripravila Državna tekmovalna komisija.

A. Bralno razumevanje

1. WHY JOHN GREEN JUST GETS IT

(By Iva-Marie Palmer)

Read the text and match the headlines (A-L) with the paragraphs (1-8). An example (0) has already been done. Write the letters in the table below. There are three headlines too many.

Is John Green the king of young adult literature? With five award winning, bestselling teen novels to his name, it would seem he's due the honor.

Here, some ways Green just gets it:

0. In Green's books, his teenage protagonists are very smart but also very real. They're people who feel like your friends, imperfections and all. Green's teens are real, relatable, and pop-culture obsessed, not one-dimensional, slang-spewing adolescent caricatures.



1. While he's caught some criticism from adults that his characters seem too intelligent for their age, Green says he never catches that criticism from teens. He tries to make his characters sound to teenagers the way teenagers sound to themselves. Which is why a line like, "The world is not a wish-granting factory", is, yes, wise, but also relatable — what one of us as a teen didn't start to realize that ourselves?

2. "Oh, to be young again," an adult might say when picking up a John Green book, thinking that it's happy-youth fluff. But they'd be wrong. Some of Green's teens are just a little neurotic, a little anxious, a little too smart for their own good. But real things like depression, suicide, divorce, and running away impact his characters, too. Green writes all his teens as full human beings, who are more than their problems.

3. Green maintains a pretty active Twitter presence. He also posts regularly (and with mastery) to his Tumblr page. Through his social media platforms, Green actually engages with fans, rather than conforming to the off-limits author stereotype. Today, of course, plenty of writers have an online presence but Green will converse with fans through social media and really seems to like using it.

4. Earlier this year, Green admitted that a quote attributed to him on a poster that was said to be from his novel *Paper Towns* was actually from a fan. (He writes so much he forgets much of what's in his books, so when he saw the quote attributed to him, he first thought it was his own.) But, when the quote was cited as belonging to Melody Truong, Green agreed to split royalties with her.

5. In 2007, Green and his brother Hank began trading public video messages to stay in touch. They never stopped and now operate their own YouTube channel, vlogbrothers. With no set format, the duo tackle topics both tough and silly, and explain big issues.

6. Another project of the brothers Green is the Foundation to Decrease World Suck, which has sponsored the Project for Awesome each year since 2007. The campaign asks users to submit videos supporting their favorite charities, and in 2014, raised more than \$1.2 million for dozens of charities. And, though it's clearly a big deal, Green and his brother really shine the spotlight on the event's participants, rather than themselves.

7. Though he is an adult and says he reads primarily adult fiction, in an interview with *The Guardian*, Green said his favorite book is the *The Astonishing Life of Octavian Nothing* by M.T. Anderson. He also regularly makes book recommendations, and many of them are slightly and delightfully off-center young adult musts.

8. If you remain unconvinced that Green "gets" it, will a celebrity endorsement help? While working on the *Paper Towns* movie, he posted to his Tumblr that he was listening to Taylor Swift's Album "1989". Swift responded to this: "My favorite author just said WHAT?!?" The mutual admiration society between two idolized but not ego-inflated artists? Yeah, he gets it.

| | |
|----------|---|
| A | He's Close with His Brother |
| B | He Thinks Teenagers Cannot Handle Sad Stuff |
| C | Taylor Swift Thinks He's Fab and Vice Versa |
| D | He Tackles the Tough Stuff |
| E | He Gets That Teens Contain Multitudes |
| F | When He Has Time, He Answers Readers |
| G | He Reads Young Adult Novels, Too |
| H | He Gives Credit Where It's Due |
| I | He Knows That Teens Are "Wise Beyond Their Years" |
| J | He Based One of His Characters on Taylor Swift |
| K | He's a Do-Gooder But He Doesn't Make a Huge Deal About It |
| L | When People Ask, He Answers |

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

| | |
|--|----------|
| | 8 |
|--|----------|

Besedilo prirejeno po: <https://www.readbrihtly.com/john-green-just-gets/>

Vir slike: [https://www.emka.si/webapp/wcs/stores/servlet/sl/emkasi/john-green-](https://www.emka.si/webapp/wcs/stores/servlet/sl/emkasi/john-green-55737#facet:&productBeginIndex:0&facetLimit:&orderBy:5&pageView:grid&minPrice:&maxPrice:&pageSize:&)

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2. OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER

Read the text and answer the questions below. The first answer (0) is an example.

Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD) is a common, constant, and long-lasting mental disorder. A person with obsessive-compulsive disorder has thoughts called obsessions. These are repeated thoughts, impulses, or mental images, which a person cannot control. One of the common symptoms is a fear of germs and infections.

These obsessive thoughts force people with OCD into repetitive behaviors called compulsions. To someone with obsessive-compulsive disorder, doing these compulsions is a way to stop the obsessive thoughts. Up to 40% people with OCD have a common compulsion in a form of body tics. The other common compulsions are a constant cleaning and handwashing, sudden and brief eye blinking, head and shoulder shrugging and jerking. These activities occur to such a degree that the person's daily life is negatively affected, often taking up more than an hour a day.

Sometimes people with OCD also have other mental disorders, such as anxiety, depression, and body dysmorphic disorder, which is a disorder in which someone mistakenly believes that a part of their body is abnormal. It is important to consider these other disorders while making decisions about treatment. OCD is typically treated with medication, psychotherapy, or a combination of the two.

OCD is a common disorder that affects adults, adolescents, and children all over the world. Most people are diagnosed by about age 19. The causes of OCD are unknown, but predisposing conditions also include:

- Genetics: people with first-degree relatives (such as a parent, sibling, or child) who have OCD are at a higher risk for developing OCD themselves.
- Brain structure: there appears to be a connection between the OCD symptoms and abnormalities in certain areas of the brain, but that connection is not clear.
- Environment: an association between childhood trauma and obsessive-compulsive symptoms has been reported in some studies.

There is another mental disorder similar to obsessive-compulsive disorder called Obsessive-Compulsive Personality Disorder or OCPD. The difference between the two is that people with obsessive-compulsive disorder know that something is wrong and become stressed because of their obsessive thoughts. People with obsessive-compulsive personality disorder do not know that something is wrong.

Parents or teachers typically recognize OCD symptoms in children. Symptoms may come and go, ease over time, or worsen. If left untreated, OCD can severely interfere in all aspects of life.



0) What kind of an illness is OCD?

A mental disorder

1) Why does a person with OCD do compulsions?

2) How much time do people with OCD daily spend carrying out compulsions?

3) When is it important to look at all disorders?

4) What age groups does OCD affect?

5) What are the three main risk factors for the development of OCD?

6) What disturbing experience at a young age might be associated with OCD symptoms?

7) Why are people with OCPD not worried about their disorder?

8) Why is it important to recognise and treat the symptoms of OCD?

Besedilo prirejeno po:

https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Obsessive%E2%80%93compulsive_disorder

Vir slike: https://medium.com/@jamesmcmahon_29072/this-is-a-story-about-obsessive-compulsive-disorder-but-some-other-things-too-b830bf4f395

1. CHAPTER NINE

Read the extract from the book *Turtles All the Way Down* and fill in each gap with ONE suitable word as shown in example 0.

I didn't feel hungry, (0) but when our food arrived I picked at my veggie burger with a knife and fork to make it look like I was eating more (1) _____ I could actually stomach. Eating quieted the conversation for a while, until Holly dropped off the check, which I picked (2) _____.

Davis reached across the table and put his hand on top of mine. "Please," he said. "It is not an inconvenience to me." I let (3) _____ take it.

"We should do something," Daisy said. I was ready to go home, eat something in private, (4) _____ go to sleep. "Let's go to a movie or something."

"We can just watch one (5) _____ my house," Davis said. "We get all the movies."

Mychal's head tilted. "What do you mean you 'get all the movies'?"

"I mean, we get all the movies that go to theaters. We have a screening room, and we . . . just pay for them or whatever. I actually don't know (6) _____ it works."

"You mean, when a movie comes out in theaters, it . . . also comes out at your house?"

"Yeah," Davis said. "When I was a kid, we (7) _____ to have a projectionist come out, but now it's all digital."

"Like, inside your house?" Mychal asked, still confused.

"Yeah, I (8) _____ show you," Davis said.

Daisy looked over at me. "You up for it, Holmesy?" I contracted my face into a smile and nodded.



2. TURTLES ALL THE WAY DOWN

Read the text and fill in each gap with an appropriate word from the box. Example 0 has already been done. There are three words too many.

| | | | | | |
|---------|--------------|--------------|----------|----------|-----------------------|
| beliefs | convincing | decreasingly | directly | exact | expression |
| faith | increasingly | irrational | rests | supports | too |

'Turtles all the way down' is an (0) expression of the problem of infinite regress. The saying refers to the mythological idea of a World Turtle that (1) _____ the Earth on its back. It suggests that this turtle (2) _____ on the back of an even larger turtle, which itself is part of a column of (3) _____ large turtles that continues indefinitely, that is 'turtles all the way down'.

The (4) _____ origin of the phrase is uncertain. Many references to the saying's mythological ancestor, the World Turtle, were made in the 17th and 18th centuries. This mythology probably originated in ancient Indian and Hinduist (5) _____.

Philosopher and psychologist William James is also linked to the phrase. After a lecture on the structure of the solar system, a little old lady came to James:

"Your theory that the sun is the center of the solar system, and the Earth is a ball which rotates around it has a very (6) _____ ring to it, but it's wrong. I've got a better theory."

"And what is that, madam?" asked James.

"That we live on a crust of earth which is on the back of a giant turtle."

James did not wish to beat this (7) _____ little theory with scientific evidence, so he decided to persuade his opponent by making her see some of the weaknesses of her point.

"If your theory is correct, madam, what does this turtle stand on?"

"I have an answer to that," she said, "The first turtle stands on the back of a second, far larger, turtle that stands (8) _____ under him."

"But what does this second turtle stand on?" continued James.

To this, the little old lady boasted triumphantly, "It's no use, Mr. James—it's turtles all the way down."



C. Pisno sporočanje

1. IN SEARCH OF IDENTITY – A PORTRAIT OF AZA

"You're the storyteller and the story told. You are somebody's something, but you are also yours you."

J. Green: *Turtles All the Way Down*, p. 257

Read the quote and write a composition. Consider the following guidelines:

- Briefly explain how the quote relates to Aza.
- Choose and comment on up to three of Aza's characteristics that you believe define her the most.
- Describe one characteristic that you share with Aza, **or** one that you do not.

Your composition should contain 220–250 words. It will be marked on content (5 points), vocabulary and spelling (3 points), grammar (4 points), and organisation (3 points).

Keep in mind the length suggested.

You may plan your draft in the box below. 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.



"Beginning in itself has no value, it is an end which makes beginning meaningful, we must end what we begun." — Amit Kalantri

Prazna stran