

ŠOLSKO TEKMOVANJE V ZNANJU ANGLEŠČINE ZA UČENCE 9. RAZREDA OSNOVNE ŠOLE



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Ime in priimek tekmovalca:

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Drage tekmovalke, dragi tekmovalci!

Pred vami je prvo v letošnjem nizu tekmovanj v znanju angleščine za devetošolce. Vaši dosežki so vam 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 s 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 imata 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!

Tekmovalne naloge je pripravila Državna tekmovalna komisija.

A. Bralno razumevanje

1. How energy drinks affect children

Read the text on the consumption of energy drinks among young people in Great Britain.

Decide whether the statements in the table below are, according to the text, true (T), false (F) or there is no information on this in the text (NT).

Young people are consuming record numbers of energy drinks that are putting their health at risk.

The Prime Minister revealed plans to restrict young people in Britain from buying energy drinks. Later this week they will decide whether the ban will apply to under-16s or under-18s.

The Public Health Minister said: 'We all have a responsibility to protect children from products that are damaging to their health and education, and we know that drinks full of caffeine, and often sugar, are becoming a common component of their diet. Our children already consume 50 per cent more of these drinks than their European peers, and teachers have made worrying links between energy drinks and poor behaviour in the classroom.'

The Prime Minister added: 'Childhood obesity is one of the greatest health challenges that this country faces, and that's why we are taking significant action to reduce the amounts of sugar young people consume and to help families make healthier choices.'

Around 21 per cent of British shops have already signed up to voluntary restrictions that ban under-16s from buying energy drinks, but the Government intends to introduce a nationwide ban.

The statistics for Great Britain show that energy drinks have become increasingly popular among children and teens, which has caused concern for young people's health among many parents.

According to market researchers, British energy drink sales increased by a fifth between 2012 and 2017, and around 669 million litres were sold last year. Moreover, a shocking 18 per cent of 3 to 10-year-olds, along with two-thirds of 10 to 16-year olds, regularly consume them.

Why energy drinks are more dangerous for children

Colourful packaging, sweet flavourings and low prices make energy drinks highly appealing to young consumers, as well as having easy access to the beverages in corner shops and vending machines.

Children are also regularly exposed via the Internet and TV to many of the big drink brands that people usually link with Formula One racing, extreme sports, gaming and music.



Energy drinks aren't just full of caffeine and sugar, however. Ingredients such as guanine and taurine are viewed as 'healthy' additives, although there isn't much evidence on their effects on children and adults.

Professor Russell Viner from the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health, said: "There is no evidence that energy drinks have any nutritional value or place in the diet of children and young people. It's therefore worrying that so many young people are buying these drinks at low prices and consuming them on a regular basis.'

Nutritionist and researcher Kawther Hashem added: 'Children and teenagers are being deceived into drinking energy drinks, thinking they are going to improve their performance at school, during sports, or even on a night out. In reality it is more likely increasing their risk of developing obesity, type 2 diabetes and dental caries, which will have lifelong negative effects on their health.'

A review of academic literature on energy drinks found associations between consumption and symptoms such as headaches, stomachaches, hyperactivity, insomnia, fatigue and irritation.

Tick the appropriate column.

	T	F	NT
0. <i>Young people have never drunk as much energy drinks as they do now.</i>	✓		
1. The decision about the age limit for buying and consuming energy drinks in Britain hasn't been taken yet.			
2. British children drink more than two cans of energy beverages every day.			
3. The British Government is willing to take measures to lower the consumption of sugar among the youth.			
4. The British Government has ordered some shops to stop selling energy drinks to under-16s.			
5. Kids can easily buy different types of energy drinks online.			
6. Energy drinks contain caffeine, sugar and additives, such as guanine and taurine.			
7. A can of energy drink costs less than a can of soda.			
8. Kids think that energy drinks can help increase their academic and sport achievements.			
9. The greatest problem linked with the consumption of energy drinks is temporary memory loss.			

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Vir besedila in slike: <https://www.goodtoknow.co.uk/wellbeing/health/energy-drinks-affect-children-438613>

2. Six teenagers who made history

Read the texts and answer the questions in short. Example 0 has already been done.

Once in a while, a very understanding and smart kid makes a difference and changes the course of history. Here are six people who left their mark at a young age.

Joan of Arc (1412–31)

At age 13, believing she was on a mission from God but having no military experience, Joan of Arc led the French army in a major victory against the English at Orléans during the Hundred Years' War and helped make it possible for Charles VII to regain the kingdom in 1429. Joan of Arc was captured by the English in 1430. She was tried for heresy and witchcraft and burnt at the stake in the market place at Rouen a year later. She became a French national hero and was, at long last, made into a saint in 1920.



Bobby Fischer (1943–2008)



In 1958, at age 15, Bobby Fischer became the youngest chess player in history to be named grandmaster, the highest title possible. He had begun to attract international attention two years earlier when he was victorious in what became known as the "Game of the Century" between him and Donald Byrne. He continued to gather awards and winnings until the mid-1970s, when he went into solitude, only to re-emerge in 1992 to play one highly publicized game versus his former opponent Boris Spassky.

Louis Braille (1809–1852)

Louis Braille invented a system of reading and writing for the blind in 1824, when he was just 15 years old. Braille tweaked it and expanded it after that, but, having been blind himself since the age of 3, he was inspired at a young age to think of a way to read and write. Braille consists of a code of 63 characters, each made up of one to six raised dots arranged in a six-position matrix or cell. The dots are imprinted on paper and are read by using one's fingers. He published the first Braille book, a three-volume history book, in 1837.



Barbara Johns (1935–1991)



In 1951, the 16-year-old Barbara Johns initiated a student strike over substandard facilities at her segregated school in Farmville, Virginia. Her activism attracted the attention of two lawyers, who took her case to court to fight for better resources and to demand equality. The case, *Dorothy E. Davis vs. County School Board of Prince Edward County*, was one of five reviewed by the Supreme Court during the hearings of *Brown vs. Board of Education* and used as evidence that segregated schools are unlawful.

Mary Shelley (1797–1851)

Though she didn't publish it until she was 21, Mary Shelley wrote *Frankenstein* - less frequently known as *The Modern Prometheus* - when she was 18. She wrote several other well-regarded novels throughout her career, but *Frankenstein* became her best known and remains a classic.



Malala Yousafzai (1997–)



In 2014, at age 17, Malala Yousafzai became the youngest recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize. The young activist from Pakistan had become famous for speaking out against the Taliban and encouraging young girls like herself to pursue an education. She made her first public speech publicising the cause when she was only 11 years old. Just 12-years-old, Yousafzai was already an outspoken supporter of girls' education rights in her Taliban-controlled hometown in Pakistan. She attracted international attention when she survived an attempt on her life at age 15. Malala Yousafzai is undoubtedly one of the most inspiring, and well-known teens that ever walked this earth.

0. What kind of a child can have an effect on other people in the human history?

A very understanding and smart.

1. Where did Joan of Arc's victorious battle take place?

2. What were the crimes that Joan of Arc was charged for?

3. In what year did Bobby Fischer first gain world recognition?

4. When did Bobby Fischer decide to stop playing chess on tournaments for a period of time?

5. How many spaces are available for each of Braille's 63 characters?

6. Why did Barbara Johns start a strike in 1951?

7. How many cases were looked over and held as evidence about the state of segregated schools?

8. What is the other title given by Mary Shelley to her most famous novel?

9. Whom did Malala Yousafzai publicly confront when fighting for her rights and the rights of other young females?

10. What triggered Malala's worldwide recognition?

Vir besedila in slik: <https://www.britannica.com/list/6-teenagers-who-made-history>

1. Greta's climate "school strike" goes global

Complete the text with the missing words. Use only one in each gap. Mind the spelling.

Students from more (0) than 70 countries are planning a massive global protest this Friday against inaction on climate change, led by a Swedish schoolgirl Greta Thunberg.

It could be one of (1) _____ biggest environmental protests the world has seen.

Greta began a weekly "school strike for climate" last year. Then 15, Greta rode her bicycle to sit on the cobblestones in front (2) _____ the Parliament House in Stockholm with a hand-painted sign (3) _____ said "School strike for climate".

Thousands of students have since copied (4) _____. Youth organisations are calling for a strike on Friday and Greta understands (5) _____ will be more than 700 protest locations.

"I think this movement is very important. Not only does it make people aware, and talk about it more, (6) _____ it also shows the people in power that this is the (7) _____ important thing there is," she told news agency Reuters.

Greta has also had an impact on her parents. Inspired (8) _____ their daughter's concern for the environment, the pair have stopped flying and have adopted vegan diets to live more environmentally sustainable lives.

Greta said she wants Sweden to adhere to the Paris Agreement.

"I've said that I will continue to strike every Friday (9) _____ Sweden is in line with the Paris Agreement," she said.



2. The history of Archie McPhee

Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words from the box. There are four words too many. One example (0) has been done for you. Use capital letters where necessary.

collectible	source	customer	head	headed	hits
located	location	make	centre	settling	origin

For more than 30 years, Archie McPhee has been bringing strange and amazing things to the world. They design and manufacture the kinds of impractical items that (0) make life better. If you would like to sell them, you can find their wholesale site, too.

(1) _____ in Seattle, Washington, the Archie McPhee store has moved a few times, but has finally settled into Wallingford. You can visit it the next time you're in Seattle. The design team and (2) _____ service are in Washington.

The owner, Mark Pahlow, started the business selling rubber lizards and other crazy things out of his house in L.A. He found that people couldn't get enough of his (3) _____ junk, but he needed space for his company to grow. Risking it all, he packed his entire inventory into a U-Haul truck and (4) _____ for Seattle. In 1983, he set up shop with two employees in Seattle's Fremont district using the name "Archie McPhee." For a while, his retail sales were under one name and he made his products under another name before finally (5) _____ on Archie McPhee Wholesale. He wrote a book called *Who Can Buy This?*

Over the years, the business grew. (6) _____ like the Punching Nun and Librarian Action Figure helped them grow into what they are today: the premier (7) _____ for weird stuff in the world. Come be weird with us!



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Vir besedila in slike: <https://mcphee.com/pages/what-is-the-history-of-archie-mcphee>

C. Pisno sporočanje

Rules – to break or not to break?

Write a composition in which you express your views about breaking rules. You should include all the cues below (but not necessarily in the order suggested).



- What rules do teenagers break most often and why? (Give at least two examples and convincing explanations.)
- Present what rules **you** follow regularly. What rules have **you** broken and why? What were the consequences, if any?
- Imagine **your** life without rules, either at school or at home. What is it like? How do you like it?

Write from **170-200** words. Remember: the longer is not always the better. Your composition will be marked on the content, vocabulary with spelling, grammar and organisation.



Rules – to break or not to break?

[illegible]

KRITERIJ	MOŽNE TOČKE	DOSEŽENE TOČKE	UTEMELJITEV
Vsebina	5		
Besedišče	3		
Slovnica	4		
Zgradba	3		
Skupaj	15		

Vira slik: https://www.reminetwork.com/wp-content/uploads/Breaking_Rules.jpg

https://www.vpr.org/sites/vpr/files/styles/x_large/public/201709/iStock-833789384.jpg