REGIJSKO TEKMOVANJE IZ ANGLEŠČINE ZA UČENCE 9. RAZREDOV OSNOVNE ŠOLE

31. JANUAR 2013

Zavod Republike Slovenije za šolstvo

Šifra učenca:

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Ocenjevalci: _____

Drage tekmovalke, dragi tekmovalci!

Pred vami je regijsko tekmovanje, ki bo pokazalo del vašega znanja angleščine. Že dejstvo, da si želite tekmovati, pove, da imate angleščino radi in da jo nedvomno tudi 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.
Če imate kakšno vprašanje glede reševanja nalog, vprašajte to pred začetkom reševanja. Kasneje to ne bo več mogoče.
Najprej dobro preberite navodila, nato premislite in napravite, kar naloga zahteva. Pišite čitljivo. Pišite z nalivnim peresom ali kemičnim svinčnikom, nikakor ne s svinčnikom.
Slovarjev danes ne boste mogli uporabljati.
Za reševanje tekmovalnih nalog imate na voljo 60 minut. Želimo vam uspešno reševanje!

Nalogo pripravila: državna komisija

A) Reading comprehension

1. **The Blog**

After reading *David Copperfield,* the students are discussing some issues on the blog. Match their questions (0 - 8) with the answers on the following page and fill in the chart. There are two questions too many. Mark them with "X". The first example has been done for you.

QUESTIONS

0 Nosferatu on Sunday at 19:00
I'm having a hard time doing an essay on the book. I can't seem to find the exact setting. I think it's in the early 1800s-mid 1800s, but I don't know where exactly. Can anybody help?

1 Meena on Thursday at 9.17
Since *David Copperfield* was the first novel that I read as a child, I am all but nostalgic about it. It's been my favourite. At eight, the book caught my imagination instantly since the hero was another young chap, who confronts the hardships of life after his mother's death. Has anyone out there got the same experience?

2 Joppash on Friday at 22:05
Hi, I'm having trouble with writing a report, can you tell me what the message of the book is.

3 Clauditza on Thursday at 06:08
I have to write a thesis with the title *Money and Love in David Copperfield*. My question is how you would link these two themes together in the novel.

4 Jesse, Thursday at 14.45
Can someone tell me if there is any connection between Uriah Heep, the English rock band and Uriah Heep, the character in Dickens's novel *David Copperfield.*

5 Emily on Sunday at 16:45
I am trying to find out why and how Charles Dickens named the characters in *David Copperfield*. Can you let me know how to find out this information?

6 Jimmy on Tuesday at 06:42
What is the summary of David Copperfield?

7 Asia on Saturday at 14:54
Hello, I'm new here. I am completely fascinated by *David Copperfield*, and I'm totally in love with the Hallmark's adaptation of the book, have you seen it? What do you think of it?

8 Dong on Sunday at 14:11
I want to know why David Copperfield is said to be the writer's autobiography.

ANSWERS

A Danton on Wednesday at 04:27
I think the gist of what Dickens is saying is that at the end of the day regardless of personal ambition most people, and sometimes even a villain, understand that money takes second place to love. All the characters support this idea, except Steerforth, who symbolizes much of the heartlessness of the upper classes, never shows real love to anyone including his mother.

B Pete on Monday at 16.07
The book loosely follows Dickens' own life experiences. It is said that Dickens set out to write an autobiography but found it too painful. Mr. Macawber is based on David's father who was thrown into debtor's prison, Dickens himself went to work in a factory at a very young age to support his family …

C Rocky on Monday at 20.00
Sure. People all over Britain commemorated the hundredth anniversary of Dickens's death in December 1969. The Stalkers was a band which started playing in local clubs and pubs. Dickens's name was everywhere around so they changed the name to that of the well-known character from *David Copperfield*.

D Lotus on Monday at 17.34
David Copperfield was written in the mid 1800's. It was published in monthly instalments between the years 1849-1850.

E Publication by Leo on Friday at 03:18
In his novels, Dickens wanted to reveal something about the traits of the characters. Mr Murdstone represents hardness and murder (is suspected of causing David's mother death). Miss Murdstone is no different. Steer in Steerforth touches on his leadership role for he guides (steers) David and himself. Steerforth had no father to guide him. I suggest you look up the definitions for the characters names on BabyNames.com.

F Tracy on Sunday at 19. 02
I hope this answers your question. David was born in Blunderstone. He then is sent to school in London. He runs away to his aunt in Dover. After that he goes to live in Canturberry, Yarmouth, Highgate. David goes to Swtitzerland after Dora dies. To finish, the story takes place mostly in England, although David travels at the end.

G Noota on Saturday at 06.45
There are a lot of messages about life in the book. There are evil and cruel people like David's mother's second husband and his sister. They are mean to David when he has done nothing. The upper class such as Steerforth are not honourable people. The common people such as Peggoty are good souls …

0	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
D								

8	

2. Charles Dickens and his "favourite child"

Read the text and answer the questions. The first example has been done for you.

Charles Dickens was born on February 7, 1812, and spent the first ten years of his life in Kent, a marshy region by the sea in the east of England. Dickens was the second of eight children. His father, John Dickens, was a kind and likable man, but his financial irresponsibility placed him in enormous debt and caused tremendous strain on his family. When Charles was ten, his family moved to London. Two years later, his father was arrested and thrown in debtors' prison. Dickens's mother moved into the prison with seven of her children. Only Charles lived outside the prison in order to earn money for the struggling family. He worked with other children for three months pasting labels on bottles in a blacking warehouse, where the substance people used to make boots black was manufactured. His experiences at this warehouse inspired passages in *David Copperfield.*

After an inheritance gave John Dickens enough money to free himself from his debt and from prison, Charles attended school for two years at Wellington House Academy. He became a law clerk, then a newspaper reporter, and finally a novelist. His first novel, *The Pickwick Papers* (1837), met with huge popular success. Dickens was a literary celebrity throughout England for the rest of his life.

In 1849, Dickens began to write *David Copperfield,* a novel based on his early life experiences. Like Dickens, David works as a child, pasting labels onto bottles. David also becomes first a law clerk, then a reporter, and finally a successful novelist. Mr Micawber is a satirical version of Dickens's father, a man who can never scrape together the money he needs. Many of the secondary characters spring from Dickens's experiences as a young man in financial distress in London.

In later years, Dickens called *David Copperfield* his "favourite child," and many critics consider the novel to be one of his best depictions of childhood. Dickens's other works include *Oliver Twist* (1837–1839), *Nicholas Nickelby* (1838–1839), and *A Christmas Carol* (1843). Perhaps his best known novel, *Great Expectations* (1860–1861) shares many thematic similarities with *David Copperfield*. Dickens died in Kent on June 9, 1870, at the age of fifty-eight.

David Copperfield is set in early Victorian England against a backdrop of great social change. The Industrial Revolution of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries had transformed the social landscape and enabled capitalists and manufacturers to amass huge fortunes. Although the Industrial Revolution increased social mobility, the gap between rich and poor remained wide. London, a teeming mass of humanity lit by gas lamps at night and darkened by sooty clouds from smokestacks during the day, rose in dark contrast to Britain's sparsely populated rural areas. More and more people moved from the country to the city in search of the opportunities that technological innovation promised. But this migration overpopulated the already crowded cities, and poverty, disease, hazardous factory conditions, and ramshackle housing became widespread. Dickens acutely observed these phenomena of the Industrial Revolution and used them as the canvas on which he painted *David Copperfield* and his other urban novels

0 Where was Charles Dickens born? _____**In Kent.**_____

1. Who suffered because of John Dickens's financial problems?

_____

2. Why did Charles Dickens have to work as a child?

_____

3. In which novel did Charles Dickens use his experience from the warehouse?

_____

4. Why was it possible for Charles Dickens to attend school?

_____

5. Which novel made Charles Dickens famous?

_____

6. How is Mr Micawber similar to Charles Dickens's father?

_____

7. What do Dickens's novels *David Copperfield* and *Great Expectations* have in common?

_____

8. Who became rich during the Industrial Revolution?

_____

9. Why did a lot of people move from the country to the city?

_____

10. Which problems did the big cities suffer from? (name three)

_____

10	

B) USE OF LANGUAGE

1. Wealth and Class

Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words from the box. There are three words too many. The first example has been done for you.

and	are	both	citizens	~~his~~	in	is
noble	of	shows	value	that	this	us

Throughout the novel, Dickens criticizes **(0)** **_____his_____** society's view of wealth and class as measures of a person's **(1)** _____. Dickens uses Steerforth, who is wealthy, powerful, and **(2)** _____, to show that these traits are more likely to corrupt than improve a person's character. Steerforth is treacherous and self-absorbed. On the other hand, Mrs Peggotty and Ham, **(3)** _____ poor, are generous, sympathetic characters. Many people in Dickens's time believed that poverty was a symptom

(4) _____ moral degeneracy and that people who were poor deserved to suffer because of inherent deficiencies.

Dickens does not go so far as to suggest **(5)** _____ all poor people are absolutely noble and that all rich people **(6)** _____ utterly evil. Doctor Strong and Agnes, both wealthy, middle-class **(7)** _____, nonetheless are morally upstanding. Dickens does not paint a black-and-white moral picture but **(8)** _____ that wealth and class are unreliable indicators of character and morality. Dickens invites **(9)** _____ to judge his characters based on their individual deeds **(10)** _____ qualities, not on the hand that the cruel world deals them.

10	

2. **Ideas like Ghosts …**

Read the text and fill in the gaps with the verbs from the box. There are three verbs too many. The first example has been done for you.

die	died	founded	has expanded	has given	~~has seen~~
have seen	learn	offering	reflect	reflects	
to conserve	will be able				

The Charles Dickens Museum, the author's former Bloomsbury home, is once again open following a major investment that **(0)** _**has seen**_____ the building transformed and doubled in size in Dickens's bicentenary year. The £3.1m *Great Expectations* project, **(1)** _____ substantially through the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF), is the most significant legacy of Dickens's bicentenary, securing the future of the building for generations to come and **(2)** _____ a brand new visitor experience for the 21st century. The re-opening of the Museum is a fitting finale to a year of worldwide Dickens celebrations. As well as restoring the house at 48 Doughty Street – Dickens's home at the start of his career and the birthplace of classics *Oliver Twist* and *Nicholas Nickleby* – and opening the house's attic and kitchen for the first time, the Museum **(3)** _____ into neighbouring 49 Doughty Street. The redevelopment project **(4)** _____ the Museum the once in a lifetime opportunity **(5)** _____ and improve the historic building at 48, restoring the Grade-I-listed house to its original early Victorian splendour with the help of heritage specialists and literary scholars. On their tour around the new museum, visitors **(6)** _____ to walk around rooms decorated as Dickens would have known them. Each room **(7)** _____ a different part of Dickens's world; his reading desk can be seen in the drawing room, where he would have entertained guests with readings from his work, whilst the master bedroom will display personal items that have never been on display before. The second bedroom, where his sister-in-law Mary **(8)** _____ at 17, reflects on Dickens's relationship with mortality and will feature the Museum's latest acquisition, an extremely rare set of photographic prints showing the 1865 rail crash Dickens was involved in. In the attic, visitors can **(9)** _____ more about Dickens's difficult childhood and his literary and social legacy, before moving next door into the new wing at No 49 to explore further collections of Dickensiana.

9	

C) WRITING

1. David Copperfield

Your English teacher has asked you to read the book *David Copperfield* and write a short composition in which you explain:

- what David's childhood was like,
- which you think was the most dramatic event in David's childhood and how it influenced his life,
- how your childhood differs from David's.

Your composition should contain 180 to 220 words. You will be marked on the following: content (5 points), vocabulary (3 points), grammar (4 points) and organisation (3 points).

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

David Copperfield

15	

The Railway Children
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Nadaljujte na strani 10

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