

7. ŠOLSKO TEKMOVANJE IZ ANGLEŠKEGA JEZIKA ZA STROKOVNE IN POKLICNO-TEHNIŠKE ŠOLE "POLIGLOT"

Pilotne naloge
POLA 2

(raba jezika in besedotvorje, slušno in bralno razumevanje)

Ime in priimek (oz. šifra) kandidata:

Število točk: _____/70

Čas reševanja: 80 minut

Slušno razumevanje	Bralno razumevanje 1	Bralno razumevanje 2	Izbirni tip naloge	Besedotvorje	Poznavanje besedišča	Točke prve pole	Skupaj točke

NAVODILA:

Dovoljeni pripomočki: kemični svinčnik ali nalivnik.

Napiši svojo šifro na označeno mesto oz. se podpiši.

Pazljivo preberi navodila. Ne obračaj strani, dokler vam tega ne dovoli nadzorni učitelj. Piši razločno.

Nerazločno napisani odgovori se bodo šteli za napačne. Število točk za posamezno nalogo in čas reševanja sta navedena tudi v tekmovalni poli.

POLO ODPRI, KO TI TO DOVOLI NADZORNI UČITELJ!

GOOD LUCK!

Poliglot 2011/2012

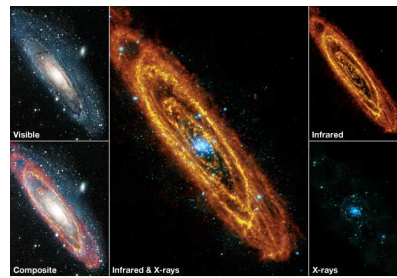


1. SLUŠNO RAZUMEVANJE

Prisluhni odlomku 'Stars: Life and Death' in zapiši, obkroži oz. izberi ustrezne odgovore.

Opozorilo: Posnetek boš slišal dvakrat. Med posnetkoma in po koncu posnetka bo 2-minutni odmor za reševanje naloge.

Adapted from: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4s7vyDLgk3M>



- | | | | |
|--|------|-------|-----------|
| 1. Clouds of dust and gas are needed for a star to be born. | TRUE | FALSE | NOT GIVEN |
| 2. A star's life cycle is different from ours. | TRUE | FALSE | NOT GIVEN |
| 3. Stars are formed by a process called nuclear fusion. | TRUE | FALSE | NOT GIVEN |
| 4. Gravity doesn't affect stars. | TRUE | FALSE | NOT GIVEN |
| 5. The lifespan of a star depends on its _____. | | | |
| 6. Smaller stars die earlier than bigger ones. | TRUE | FALSE | NOT GIVEN |
| 7. A star sometimes dies as if it were slowly extinguished. | TRUE | FALSE | NOT GIVEN |
| 8. A 'Supernova' used to be a star approximately the same size as the Sun. | TRUE | FALSE | NOT GIVEN |
| 9. A supernova can radiate as much light as the Sun in its whole lifespan. | TRUE | FALSE | NOT GIVEN |
| 10. Black holes are formed when massive stars collapse in a supernova. | TRUE | FALSE | NOT GIVEN |

Predviden čas reševanja: do 20 minut
Število doseženih točk ____/10



2. BRALNO RAZUMEVANJE 1

Preberi besedilo. Glede na besedilo odgovori na vprašanja s kratkimi odgovori.

Embrace the Blush

Adapted from: <http://bostonglobe.com/ideas/2011/12/04/embrace-blush/iEfP7IWJSGFdfBYy9VFbzj/story.html>

Dacher Keltner, a psychologist at the University of California Berkeley, is currently one of embarrassment's greatest interrogators. He has been studying the emotion for more than 15 years, and he is the coauthor of a new paper on the emotion forthcoming in the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology. Keltner spoke to Ideas by phone from Berkeley.

IDEAS: Why have you spent so many years studying embarrassment?

KELTNER: [While working with Ekman,] I noticed something accidental, which is about half the people after they're startled showed this pattern of behavior that looked really embarrassed gaze aversion, compressed smile, they bared their neck, they moved their head, they touched their face. I was like, "Oh my god, that's wide open territory." And that's where you want to be as a young scientist. And then the more personal answer is, I was a really embarrassable kid. I was always the smallest kid in my grade and I was kind of perpetually blushing and mortified, and I just wanted to know what the heck that was.

IDEAS: Have you learned to become less embarrassed?

KELTNER: I think I've spent more time coding facial expressions than any human being. It creates this odd mindfulness about emotion. You're like, "Oh, now I'm displaying, and I know what it is, and it'll run its course. I won't collapse if I get embarrassed, or pass out and die." And it gives you this peace.

IDEAS: You've shown that embarrassment should not necessarily be avoided; it should be embraced.

KELTNER: At the moment of embarrassment we think, "This is the worst moment of life. I have just given a talk with my zipper down, or I've just called this guy by the wrong name, or I farted in my yoga class." But it turns out, there are all these really surprising benefits to showing embarrassment. One is, people trust you more. Second is, if you're dating, people will like you more. There's an old study, we like people who do mishaps. A third is what we just found recently: People give you resources.

IDEAS: What was new in the results of your recent study?

KELTNER: There were a lot of studies showing that and this fits with an evolutionary analysis of embarrassment display what embarrassment does is [provide a] fast, involuntary signal that says, "Hey, I've realized that I've made a mistake here. And I'm sorry for it." The more recent work we're interested in is, do you even go a step further? Do you say that this guy, if he shows embarrassment behavior, is prosocial and cooperative and considerate?

Šolsko tekmovanje iz angleškega jezika – Poliglot 2012
Pilotne naloge



That's what the new paper went after. And what we're finding is that, first of all, people who get really embarrassed and show a very clear signal, they're more generous in economic games. It's a reliable signal. [We also] find that when observers see people get embarrassed, they think that person is a better person to cooperate with.

IDEAS: What has the study of embarrassment taught you about the power of social norms?

KELTNER: I started to see embarrassment everywhere. Like, before people would eat a dinner, they would show embarrassment. Two people would try to go through the door at the same time, and they both would show embarrassment. What that started to tell me is that in each of those context and we don't consciously realize it there are really clear norms about cooperative public behavior. There are norms about who eats food first and how we shouldn't be ravenous and impulsive, there are norms about how you occupy physical spaces with strangers and the fact that we're showing embarrassment in all these surprising contexts tells us those norms are driving the signal. Embarrassment is just this engine and glue of social norms.

IDEAS: Have you considered running any experiments that you decided were just too embarrassing?

KELTNER: I had an overpraise study where we had a group of people come to the lab, and one of them, a real participant, was singled out in front of others for how great their verbal creativity was, based on a paragraph they'd written. And it was so embarrassing that one of the participants couldn't handle it.

IDEAS: Why is it so embarrassing to see other people embarrassed?

KELTNER: [One time I] got together to watch Olympic ice skating with a bunch of friends. And every performer fell and was mortified. And we all were mortified several thousand miles away. [The contagion] is so powerful. When other people are embarrassed, it signals the social order is collapsing in that moment. And that makes us embarrassed.

Šolsko tekmovanje iz angleškega jezika – Poliglot 2012
Pilotne naloge



Zdaj odgovori na vprašanja:

1. Is Dacher Keltner today still involved in the study of embarrassment?

2. How do we display embarrassment besides blushing? Name two reactions.

A. _____

B. _____

3. Did the author recognise only later in his career that embarrassment was worth studying?

4. Why was the author particularly interested in the study of embarrassment?

5. Why is the author better off because he knows what is going on when he is embarrassed?

6. What positive consequences does the public display of embarrassment have? Name three!

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

7. What is our opinion of the character of the person who shows obvious signs of embarrassment?

8. What aren't we aware of, according to the article?

9. What did the scientists do to the participants to make them feel embarrassed in one experiment?

10. When we feel bad about somebody else's embarrassment, what are we really reacting to?

Predviden čas reševanja: 15 minut
Število doseženih točk ____/10



3. BRALNO RAZUMEVANJE 2

Preberi del besedila iz članka *Dream Jobs - How to Find Your Dream Job*. Pod nalogo imaš podane razlage besed/fraz iz besedila, ki so zapisane po enakem vrstnem redu kot se pojavijo v besedilu. Poišči ustrezne besede/fraze v besedilu in jih vpiši v razpredelnico spodaj!

Dream Jobs - How to Find Your Dream Job

Adapted from: <http://kellelynn.wordpress.com/2011/04/07/top-5-dream-jobs/>

Confucius said, "Find a job you enjoy, and you'll never work a day in your life." I'm not sure if that's entirely accurate - even dream jobs can be hard work, but, it does make life much easier when you are doing something you love.

What's Your Dream Job

What type of job do you dream about? Some of us know from the time we are very young what we want to do when we grow up. Others are still trying to figure that out. Still others have tried a career or two, then went on to do something completely different with their lives. The days of working for the same company for a lifetime are long gone and in some industries having one job for a significant period of time is frowned upon rather than considered an asset. So, it's quite acceptable in today's workplace to consider a variety of career options.

It's interesting to see the wide variety of jobs that visitors to this site dream about:

- Stand-up comedienne on a cruise ship for singles
- Jockey
- Concert promoter for charity
- Help disadvantaged families
- Work for an outdoor adventure travel
- Work for a cruise line or any fun and adventure job
- Freelance writer or editor
- Track the number of words a variety of animals could learn to differentiate
- Work for a dolphin therapy organization
- A back-up dancer for famous singers
- Travel the world and bring joy and change to the lives of others
- The best martial arts superstar there ever lived
- Work for the gaming industry
- Thoroughbred Racing/Training/Breeding farm owner

The US Today Career Center has online interviews with people working in the job of their dreams. You'll find profiles of out of the ordinary careers including Feng shui

Šolsko tekmovanje iz angleškega jezika – Poliglot 2012
Pilotne naloge



expert, thoracic surgeon, explosives expert, head veterinarian at the National Zoo, winemaker, professional volleyball player, whitewater guide, skydiver, and many other creative employment options you may not have thought of trying. If you don't have an idea of your own, this will, at least, give you some food for thought...

How to Find Your Dream Job

As you can see, dreams come in all shapes and sizes. They are often more attainable than you would think. The first step to take in starting to follow your dreams involves deciding what it is you really want to do with your life. Research career options and potential employers to discover what it is you really want to do. Be cognizant of the top industries and career fields for job seekers and be aware of the options that are available for you given your skills and experience.

Consider a short-term work experience or an internship as a way to experiment with different positions. You won't need to make a long-term commitment and you will have the opportunity to test the waters with jobs that sound interesting.

If you need new skills to accomplish your goals, consider going back to school to get the appropriate training. Then follow your dreams as best you can...

Spodnjim definicijam najdi ustrezno besedo/besedbo zvezo iz teksta:

0. totally, completely	<i>entirely</i>
1. precise, exact	
2. to understand, solve	
3. substantial, long enough to be noticed	
4. to be viewed with disapproval	
5. a useful or desirable thing or quality	
6. a number of different types	
7. money or gifts given to help people who are poor, sick, etc.	
8. to distinguish, to form or mark differently from other such things	
9. capable of being accomplished, reached	
10. possible	
11. having knowledge, be informed	
12. any period of time during which a beginner acquires experience in an occupation	
13. a pledge or promise, obligation	
14. to achieve something	
15. suitable or fit for purpose	

Predviden čas reševanja: 15 minut
Število doseženih točk ____/15



4. IZBIRNI TIP NALOGE

V vsakem izmed spodnjih primerov je možen le en pravilni odgovor. Obkroži ga. Če se zmotiš, odgovor prečrtaj in obkroži pravilno rešitev.

Facebook cases trigger criticism of 'disproportionate' riot sentences

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/uk/2011/aug/17/facebook-cases-criticism-riot-sentences>

Jordan Blackshaw and Perry Sutcliffe-Keenan were each jailed ___1___ four years for inciting disorder via social networking sites.



Criticism is growing of the sentences imposed on some rioters after two men were imprisoned to four years for posting messages on Facebook inciting people to create disorder in ___2___ home towns. David Cameron defended the tough sentencing approach for sending out a clear message, but a senior Liberal Democrat accused the courts of seeking retribution.

Jordan Blackshaw, 20 and Perry Sutcliffe-Keenan, 22 ___3___ at Chester crown court after admitting using the social networking site to organise riots. No trouble resulted from their actions. Blackshaw's solicitor, Chris Johnson said on Wednesday that his client ___4___ against the four-year sentence. "It was something which was started as a joke by Jordan," he told the BBC.

The prime minister said: "I think it's right that we should allow the courts to make decisions about sentencing. The communities secretary, Eric Pickles, told BBC it would be wrong if people "got off with just a slap on the wrist" for incitement to riot. But the Liberal Democrats spokesman, Tom Brake, told BBC2 that "if [the offenders in question] had committed the same offence the day before the riots, they ___5___ a sentence of that nature".

The revelation that magistrates were advised by justices' clerks to disregard normal sentencing guidelines when ___6___ with riot-related cases has alarmed some lawyers. Sally Ireland, policy director of the law reform organisation Justice, said: "Some instances are completely out of proportion. There will be a flurry of appeals although, by the time they ___7___, those sentences may already have been served. There's a question about this advice and whether it should have been issued at all. We would expect them to be giving advice in individual cases rather than following a general directive."

Blackshaw set up an "event" on Facebook called Smash Down in Northwich Town for the night of 8 August, but no one apart from the police, turned up at the meeting point and



arrested Blackshaw. Judge Elgan Edwards sentenced him to four years. Sutcliffe-Keenan used his Facebook account on 9 August to design a web page titled The Warrington Riots which caused a wave of panic in the town. When he woke up the next morning, he removed the page and apologised, saying it had been a joke. His message was distributed to 400 Facebook contacts, but no rioting broke out as a result.

The Crown Prosecution Service said the men's Facebook posts caused significant panic and revulsion in local communities. "While the judge heard the two defendants were previously of good character, they admitted committing very serious offences that carry a maximum sentence of 10 years," it said. "The consequence of their actions ___8___ to more disorder and this was taken into account."

Anderson Fernandes, 22, appeared before magistrates in Manchester charged with burglary after he took two scoops of coffee ice-cream. District judge Taaffe said: "I have a public duty to deal ___9___ with matters of this nature." Fernandes will be sentenced next week.

"The principal purpose is that the courts show that outbursts of criminal behaviour like this will be met with sentences longer than they would be if the offences had been committed in isolation," he said. "For those reasons, I consider the sentencing guidelines for specific offences are of ___10___ weight in the context of the current case, and can properly be departed from."

The Ministry of Justice's latest estimate shows the courts have dealt with 1,277 alleged offenders, of ___11___ more than 700 have been remanded in custody. By midday on Monday, 115 people had been convicted. More than three-quarters of those ___12___ adults. About 21 per cent of those appearing before the courts have been juveniles. Max Hill QC, vice-chairman of the Criminal Bar Association, added: "Criminal barristers are at the heart of the system and will monitor every such case. Where harsh sentences ___13___, higher courts will uphold them. "Where the crime, in truth, was straightforward and did not deserve a harsh sentence, there will have to be a thorough review.

" ___14___ it would surely be wrong to say that every crime committed during the riots deserves a harsh sentence just because it was committed ___15___ that time, judges are entitled to conclude that these crimes have a number of aggravating features, born from the circumstances of the case, which mean that the sentences can and should be higher."

Šolsko tekmovanje iz angleškega jezika – Poliglot 2012
Pilotne naloge



Izberi pravilno rešitev:

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. for | B. to | C. on | D. about |
| 2. A. there | B. their | C. they're | D. theirs |
| 3. A. to be sentenced | B. had been sentenced | | |
| C. are sentenced | D. were sentenced | | |
| 4. A. is going to appeal | B. will appeal | | |
| C. will have appeal | D. would be appealing | | |
| 5. A. will not receive | B. would not receive | | |
| C. would not had received | D. would not have received | | |
| 6. A. dealing | B. they dealing | C. to deal | D. to dealing |
| 7. A. will be heard | B. have been heard | | |
| C. are going to be heard | D. will have been heard | | |
| 8. A. could had led | B. could have been leading | | |
| C. could have led | D. could have lead | | |
| 9. A. harshly | B. harsh | C. harshfully | D. harshily |
| 10. A. much less | B. much more less | | |
| C. least | D. much more little | | |
| 11. A. that | B. which | C. whom | D. those |
| 12. A. were | B. are | C. to be | D. have been |
| 13. A. will be justified | B. are justified | C. are justified | D. will justify |
| 14. A. Whilst | B. Despite | C. In spite of | D. Needless |
| 15. A. in | B. / | C. on | D. at |

Predviden čas reševanja: 10 minut
Število doseženih točk: ____/15



5. BESEDOTVORJE

Iz danih besed v oklepaju tvori nove tako, da bodo smiselno dopolnjevale povedi v besedilu. Z VELIKIMI TISKANIMI ČRKAMI jih zapiši na črte spodaj.

Beautiful Brains

Adapted from: <http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/2011/10/teenage-brains/dobbs-text>

By David Dobbs

Moody. Impulsive. Maddening. Why do teenagers act the way they do? Viewed through the eyes of evolution, their most exasperating traits may be the key to success as adults.

Although you know your teenager takes some chances, it can be a shock to hear about them.

One fine May morning not long ago my oldest son phoned to tell me that he had just spent a couple hours at the state police barracks. ___1___ (APPARENT) he had been driving "a little fast." What, I asked, was "a little fast"? Turns out this product of my genes and loving care, the boy-man I had swaddled, coddled, cooed at, and then pushed and pulled to the brink of manhood, had been flying down the highway at 113 miles an hour.

"That's more than a little fast," I said. He agreed. In fact, he sounded somber and contrite. He did not object when I told him he'd have to pay the fines and probably for a ___2___ (LAW). He did not argue when I pointed out that if anything happens at that speed—a dog in the road, a blown tire, a sneeze—he dies. He was in fact almost irritatingly ___3___ (REASON). He even proffered that the cop did the right thing in stopping him. He did, however, object to one thing. He didn't like it that one of the several citations he received was for reckless driving.

"Well," I huffed, sensing an opportunity to ___4___ (FINAL) yell at him, "what would you call it?" "It's just not accurate," he said calmly. "'Reckless' sounds like you're not paying attention. But I was. I made a deliberate point of doing this on an empty stretch of dry interstate, in broad daylight, with good sight lines and no traffic. I mean, I wasn't just gunning the thing. I was driving."

My son's high-speed adventure raised the question long asked by people who have pondered the class of humans we call teenagers: What on Earth was he doing? Parents often phrase this question more colorfully. ___5___ (SCIENCE) put it more coolly. They ask, What can explain this ___6___ (BEHAVE)? But even that is just another way of wondering, What is wrong with these kids? Why do they act this way? The question passes ___7___ (JUDGE) even as it inquires.

Through the ages, most answers have cited dark forces that uniquely affect the teen. Aristotle concluded more than 2,300 years ago that "the young are heated by Nature as drunken men by

Šolsko tekmovanje iz angleškega jezika – Poliglot 2012
Pilotne naloge



wine." Freud saw adolescence as an ___8___ (EXPRESS) of torturous psychosexual conflict; Erik Erikson, as the most tumultuous of life's several identity crises. Adolescence: always a problem.

Such thinking carried into the late 20th century, when researchers developed brain-imaging technology that enabled them to see the teen brain in enough detail to track both its physical ___9___ (DEVELOP) and its patterns of activity. These imaging tools offered a new way to ask the same question—What's wrong with these kids?—and revealed an answer that surprised almost everyone. Our brains, it turned out, take much longer to develop than we had thought. This revelation suggested both a simplistic, ___10___ (FLATTER) explanation for teens' maddening behavior—and a more complex, affirmative one as well...

Rešitve zapiši na črte:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Predviden čas reševanja: 10 minut
Število možnih točk: _____/10



6. POZNAVANJE BESEDIŠČA

Odgovori ali obkroži pravilni odgovor. Kjer je potrebno, napiši svoj odgovor.

1. This adjective describes a state when a certain place is filled with too many things or people. We say it's very _____.

2. If your best friend *flies off the handle* when he hears something, what does he actually do:

A. He is happiest than ever.

B. He stumbles and falls.

C. He reacts in a very angry way.

D. He breaks down in tears.

3. Having committed a crime, the boy was exiled from the country. What does the expression "was exiled" mean?

A. dismissed

B. banished

C. expelled

D. invited

4. There are words in English that sound the same but are spelled differently (homophones). Write your own examples next to the given words!

Example:

Peace – piece

war - _____

son - _____

allowed - _____

5. What is the synonym for the underlined word:

Example:

He had to stand in a row.

– a line

He closed the door with a bang.

- _____

Šolsko tekmovanje iz angleškega jezika – Poliglot 2012
Pilotne naloge



6. The Americans usually call it French fries, but the British usually call it _____.



7. Are you getting hungry? Here's some food for thought: What relation is your wife's sister to you?

8. To face the music" means that



- A. you listen to music all afternoon.
- B. you see the music through composer's eyes.
- C. you accept the consequences of your action.
- D. you play the music perfectly in front of an audience.

Predviden čas reševanja: 10 minut
Število doseženih točk: ____/10



READING FOR FUN
THIS IS NOT A TASK

Today I Had a Rotten Day

by Kenn Nesbitt

Adapted from: <http://www.poetry4kids.com/poem-265.html>

Today I had a rotten day.
As I was coming in from play
I accidentally stubbed my toes
and tripped and fell and whacked my nose.
I chipped a tooth. I cut my lip.
I scraped my knee. I hurt my hip.
I pulled my shoulder, tweaked my ear,
and got a bruise upon my rear.
I banged my elbow, barked my shin.
A welt is forming on my chin.
My pencil poked me in the thigh.
I got an eyelash in my eye.
I sprained my back. I wrenched my neck.
I'm feeling like a total wreck.
So that's the last time I refuse
when teacher says to tie my shoes.



Finished?
Wishing you all the best -
The Poliglot team of teachers