

**12. DRŽAVNO TEKMOVANJE IZ ANGLEŠKEGA JEZIKA ZA STROKOVNE IN  
POKLICNO-TEHNIŠKE ŠOLE  
"POLIGLOT"**

**Državno tekmovanje  
POLA 2**

**Ime in priimek kandidata:**

**Število točk:**  /75

**Čas reševanja: 70 minut**

Slušno razumevanje	Naloga z vrzelmi	Besedotvorje	Idiomi	Bralno razumevanje z besediščem		Poznavanje besedišča	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!**

1. ocenjevalec/-ka:  
(ime in priimek, podpis)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. ocenjevalec/-ka:  
(ime in priimek, podpis)

\_\_\_\_\_

**Poliglot 2017**



**1. SLUŠNO RAZUMEVANJE**

**A History of the World in 100 Objects: Mummy of Horneditjef**

Preden poslušas posnetek, preberi spodnjo nalogo. Posnetek bo predvajan dvakrat. Po predvajanju boš imel 2-minutni odmor za reševanje naloge.

V spodnji nalogi izberi, dopolni, odgovori s kratkimi odgovori ali obkroži T (true) ali F (false), če je trditev glede na besedilo resnična ali neresnična.

1. What are the children around the speaker most likely to have come to see in the museum?  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Objects in museums can tell us many histories of the world. T F

3. What noun in the text is used to express the state when civilisations have plenty of contacts with each other?

There is a sort of \_\_\_\_\_ between them.

4. According to the text, the idea that the world's civilisations have always been in a clash and is therefore natural for them to be hostile to each other is ...

A. non-existent. B. quite recent. C. preposterous. D. true.

5. Revisiting a museum from our childhood often gives us an impression that ...

- A. we, as well as the objects in the museum, are still the same.
- B. the objects have changed, but we have not.
- C. we have changed, but the objects have not.
- D. both, we and the objects are different.

6. What was Horenditjef's job when he was alive? \_\_\_\_\_

7. In 1835

- A. the hieroglyphic script was deciphered.
- B. scientists were about to decipher hieroglyphs.
- C. hieroglyphic script was a big mystery.
- D. scripts could be read because hieroglyphic script had already been deciphered.

8. After one died in ancient Egypt he/she needed ...

- A. undertakers to send him/her on a journey to the afterlife.
- B. undertakers to take him/her on a journey to the afterlife.
- C. to set off on a journey to the afterlife on his/her own, but the journey would be safe if one was well prepared.
- D. to set off on a dangerous and very demanding journey to the afterlife.

9. Horenditjef had a map of the heavens painted on the \_\_\_\_\_ of his coffin.

10. Scientific advances and the studies of mummies have helped us fill in the \_\_\_\_\_ in the ancient texts so we can understand ancient Egypt even better.



## 2. NALOGA Z VRZELMI

Preberi besedilo in glagole v oklepaju vstavi v ustrezno glagolsko obliko. Rešitve vpiši v razpredelnico spodaj.

### The Strange Origin of Scotland's Stone Circles

By Melissa Hogenboom; adapted from: <http://www.bbc.com/earth/story/20161012-the-strange-origin-of-scotlands-stone-circles>; 13 October 2016



The purpose of Scotland's ancient stone circles is one of archaeology's most enduring mysteries. A new theory \_\_\_0\_\_\_ (CLAIM) to hold the answer.

Across Scotland there are patterns of various-shaped stones, often \_\_\_1\_\_\_ (DOT) together in rings. Two of these stone circles – Stenness and Callanish, on the isles of Orkney and Lewis respectively, \_\_\_2\_\_\_ (BELIEVE) to be among the UK's oldest, \_\_\_3\_\_\_ (DATE) back some 5,000 years. There are many more scattered around the Scottish countryside. As some of the stones \_\_\_4\_\_\_ (WEIGH) 10 or more tonnes, transporting them was a considerable undertaking. But the real reason for their creation, and why they were placed in the locations where they are found, \_\_\_5\_\_\_ (LONG / BE) a mystery.

One group of researchers claim to have the answer. They \_\_\_6\_\_\_ (FIND) evidence that these stone circles \_\_\_7\_\_\_ (ERECT) with cosmic influences: that is, they were placed specifically to better see the Sun, the Moon and the stars. But this may not be the whole story. Callanish were built some 5,000 years ago during the Neolithic period, more commonly known as the Stone Age. This was a time when communities \_\_\_8\_\_\_ (ALREADY / SETTLE) into a farming lifestyle. Soon after, Neolithic farmers started to create places to commemorate the dead. Stone circles were one way to do so.

The idea that these memorials were erected using astronomy is not new. An academic called Alexander Thom spent several decades \_\_\_9\_\_\_ (STUDY) Britain's standing stones, starting in the 1930s. Due to their geometric accuracy, and despite the fact that the stones were made up of various shapes, Thom proposed that standing stones served as observatories: places to best watch the stars. He published his findings in 1955, about 30 years after he began his initial investigations. Now, over half a century later, researchers have returned to the idea in a new study, published in the *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* in August 2016. The paper \_\_\_10\_\_\_ (DEVELOP) Thom's purported astronomical link further, and re-evaluates how and why Scotland's standing stones \_\_\_11\_\_\_ (BUILD).

The researchers first looked at the way standing stones were aligned to astronomical events. They then combined this with data on the shape of the landscape and elevation of the ground. "We discovered there were only two different-shaped horizons surrounding these monuments, which was pretty incredible in itself, and that the Sun and the Moon were placed in very specific patterns in this landscape," says lead author Gail Higginbottom of the University of Adelaide, Australia. "These patterns were repeated across all these monuments. That was quite astounding."



Higginbottom concludes that the landscapes on which the stones were set \_\_\_12\_\_\_ (SPECIFICALLY / CHOOSE) to show the most extreme rising and setting points of the Sun and Moon. Even if the landscape was mainly flat, people still looked for mountains or hills so they \_\_\_13\_\_\_ (CAN / SEE) the most interesting Sun or Moon movements.

Although there is no way to know exactly why these stone circles were created, Higginbottom believes it was so that people could acknowledge the very places that showed the "permanent representation of their understanding of their universe."

0. claims
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.

Predviden čas reševanja: 10 minut  
Število možnih točk: \_\_\_\_/13



### 3. BESEDOTVORJE

Iz danih besed v oklepaju tvori nove tako, da bodo smiselno dopolnjevale povedi v besedilu. Zapiši jih na črte spodaj z velikimi tiskanimi črkami.

#### **Harry Potter: How reading the JK Rowling series can reduce prejudice**

By Clarisse Loughrey; adapted from: <http://www.independent.co.uk/arts-entertainment/books/news/harry-potter-jk-rowling-reduce-prejudice-study-journal-applied-psychology-a7414706.html>

A study found that reading the fantasy novels improves \_ 0 \_ (TOLERANT) of stigmatized groups across a range of \_ 1 \_ (DEMOGRAPHY).

\_ 2 \_ (FREQUENT) of social media may have found a surprising level of comparison to recent political events and the world of Harry Potter; with fans using the series to process Donald Trump's shock win and strengthening protests against him through analogies within The Order of the Phoenix – specifically Voldemort's takeover of the \_ 3 \_ (MINISTER) of Magic and Dumbledore's Army.

It may seem like idle distraction from the truths of the situation but, in reality, the language being used here is of no \_ 4 \_ (COINCIDE); J.K. Rowling's fantasy series has become a key influencer amongst younger generations in helping to build empathy and battle negative attitudes and prejudices.

A 2014 study published by the Journal of Applied Social Psychology (via Scientific American) found that reading the Harry Potter books helped to improve attitudes towards stigmatized groups, as storytelling has long proven to do so by providing examples of intergroup contact; specifically between "in-groups" - the social group one identifies with - and "out-groups", a group one doesn't identify with or perceives as \_ 5 \_ (THREAT).

Harry Potter, in particular, achieves this through Harry's continual contact and friendship with stigmatized groups, here represented by the "mudbloods": a group of half-muggle, half-wizard individuals who are scorned and persecuted by Lord Voldemort, who believes only in the \_ 6 \_ (LEGITIMATE) of "pureblood" wizards.

The study, led by Loris Vezzali of the University of Modena and Reggio Emilia in Italy, tested three sets of readers; the first focusing on 4 elementary school children, who were given a \_ 7 \_ (QUESTION) to test their attitudes towards immigrants. The children were then divided into two groups that met once a week for six weeks to read and discuss passages from Harry Potter.

The first group focused on instances in the novels in which prejudice occurs, such as the scene in which Draco Malfoy calls Hermione a "filthy little mudblood"; the other group read passages \_ 8 \_ (RELATE) to prejudice, such as the moment Harry buys his first wand.

After the six weeks had ended, the children were once more tested on their attitudes towards immigrants; those who had read the passages dealing with prejudice and identified



with Harry Potter were found to have \_ 9 \_ (SIGNIFICANCE) improved in their attitudes towards out-groups, while those who read neutral passages saw no change.

Two follow-up studies were then conducted with similar results: reading Harry Potter was found both to improve attitudes towards homosexuality amongst Italian high school students and towards refugees amongst English university students.

Though Rowling's work offers a more direct link with forging identification between "in-groups" and "out-groups", it forms part of a larger understanding in how reading \_10\_ (LITERATURE) fiction can improve empathy and compassion amongst readers, as discovered by a study conducted in 2013 by Science.

With the upcoming sequel to Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them potentially exploring Dumbeldore's sexuality, there's a chance the future of the Harry Potter universe may go to foster amongst fans even greater understanding and compassion towards the LGBT community. At a time like this, it's certainly needed.

0 \_\_\_\_\_ TOLERANCE \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

Predviden čas reševanja: 10 minut  
Število možnih točk: \_\_\_\_\_/10



**4. IDIOMI**

**Poišči in popravi napako, ki je del idioma v povezavi z delom telesa ali vremenom. Na črto spodaj zapiši pravilno poved.**

1. Kate is head and toes above other people in her course.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. She can't keep her face straight when telling a joke.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. I don't understand this math problem. Could I pick your mind for a few minutes?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. I've been sitting behind the computer for hours. I need to have my legs stretched.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. I think she's chasing snowstorms if she thinks she can win the lottery.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Don't worry about me. I've just had my nap. I'm as straight as rain now.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Those two are always arguing about something, it's just a drop in a teacup.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. I'm sorry, but I'm not coming to the concert. I feel a little under the moon.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Peter came home late last night and had to face the sound of his mother.

\_\_\_\_\_

10. I'm in above my head on this project. Can you help?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Predviden čas reševanja: 10 minut**  
**Število možnih točk: \_\_\_\_\_/10**





**5. BRALNO RAZUMEVANJE -  
BESEDIŠČE**

**Preberi besedilo.**

**Office Puts Chips under Staff's Skin**

Rory Cellan-Jones Technology correspondent , 29 January 2015; Adapted from: <http://www.bbc.com/news/technology-31042477>

**The chip allows employees to open doors and use the photocopier without a traditional pass card. Want to gain entry to your office, get on a bus, or perhaps buy a sandwich? We're all getting used to swiping a card to do all these things. But at Epicenter, a new hi-tech office block in Sweden, they are trying a different approach - a chip under the skin.**

Felicio de Costa, whose company is one of the tenants, arrives at the front door and holds his hand against it to gain entry. Inside he does the same thing to get into the office space he rents, and he can also wave his hand to operate the photocopier.

That's all because he has a tiny RFID (radio-frequency identification) chip, about the size of a grain of rice, implanted in his hand. Soon, others among the 700 people expected to occupy the complex will also be offered the chance to be chipped. Along with access to doors and photocopiers, they're promised further services in the longer run, including the ability to pay in the cafe with a touch of a hand.

On the day of the building's official opening, the developer's chief executive was, himself, chipped live on stage. And I decided that if I was to get to grips with this technology, I had to bite the bullet - and get chipped too.

The whole process is being organised by a Swedish bio-hacking group which was profiled by my colleague Jane Wakefield recently. One of its members, a rather fearsome looking tattooist, inserted my chip.

First, he massaged the skin between my thumb and index finger and rubbed in some disinfectant. Then he told me to take a deep breath while he inserted the chip. There was a moment of pain - not much worse than any injection - and then he stuck a plaster over my hand. Before trying my chip out, I wanted to know more about the thinking behind it. Hannes Sjoblad, whose electronic business card is on his own chip and can be accessed with a swipe of a smartphone, has the title chief disruption officer at the development. I asked him whether people really wanted to get this intimate with technology.

"We already interact with technology all the time," he told me. "Today it's a bit messy - we need pin codes and passwords. Wouldn't it be easy to just touch with your hand? That's really intuitive."

When I tested my chip, I found that it was not all that intuitive - I had to twist my hand into an unnatural position to make the photocopier work. And while some of the people around the building were looking forward to being chipped, others were distinctly dubious. "Absolutely not," said one young man when I asked him if he'd sign up. An older woman was more positive about the potential of the technology but saw little point in being chipped just to get through a door.

But Hannes Sjoblad says he and the Swedish Biohacking Group have another objective - preparing us all for the day when others want to chip us. "We want to be able to understand this technology before big corporates and big government come to us and say everyone should get chipped - the tax authority chip, the Google or Facebook chip." Then, he says, we'll all be able to question the way the technology is implemented from a position of much greater knowledge.

I've returned to Britain with a slightly sore hand - and a chip still under my skin which has my contact details on it. Not that useful, but no doubt more sophisticated chips will soon replace wearable technology like fitness bands or payment devices, and we will get used to being





augmented. All sorts of things are possible - whether it becomes culturally acceptable to insert technology beneath our skin is another matter.

**A. Find words or phrases in the text that mean the following:**

1. to come into possession or use of; acquire	
2. people who pay rent to use or occupy land, a building or other property owned by another.	
3. being inserted or embedded within the body	
4. to make an effort to understand, accept and deal with sth	
5. to do or accept something difficult or unpleasant	
6. forcible separation or division into parts	
7. easy to use and understand	
8. fraught with uncertainty and suspicion	
9. to be used	
10. to be made larger; increased	

**(The explanations of the words or phrases you need to provide are given in the same order as they appear in the text.)**

Predviden čas reševanja: 10 minut  
Število možnih točk: \_\_\_\_/10

1. What is the new chip, introduced at the Swedish office block, intended to replace?

---

2. Most employees of Swedish office block are \_\_\_\_\_ the new technology.

A. fond of      B. reluctant to accept      C. neutral about      D. against

3. In the future the new chip will enable you to enter your office, use a photocopier, but it will be ineffective in uses beyond that.

T F

4. 700 people all over Sweden are expected to be chipped.

**T F**

5. For the author the use of the chip seems to be very ...

A. sophisticated      B. easy      C. intuitive      D. unnatural

6. What is the second purpose of getting people chipped (besides simplifying things)?

7. The text suggests that in the future we will all be chipped by the \_\_\_\_\_ as well as by big corporates.

8. Name **two** wearable technologies that a sophisticated chip may replace in the future:

9. The author of the text got chipped as he wanted to get an insight into the subject matter.

**T F**

10. According to the text, it's questionable whether we will ever get used to being chipped.

**T F**

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



6. POZNAVANJE BESEDIŠČA

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

1. The best synonym for **impetuous** is:

- A. impulsive      B. angry      C. careful      D. suspicious

/1

2. After going to the zoo, the mall and the movies, Carrie was sick of **bending over backwards** to entertain her sisters.

Which best explains the meaning of “**bending over backwards**” as used in the sentence?

/1

- A. Carrie was used to entertaining her sisters, but got sick.  
B. Carrie was making little effort to entertain her sisters.  
C. Carrie was trying very hard to entertain her sisters.  
D. Carrie was not trying at all to entertain her sisters.

3. The person in charge of enforcing the rules of a tennis match is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. referee      B. umpire      C. evaluator      D. line judge

/1

4. What is glamping?

- A. jumping from a high building      B. glamorous camping  
C. pretending to be glamorous      D. crashing glamorous parties

/1

5. What does the collocation **to make amends** mean?

- A. to do something to show you are sorry for your bad behaviour in the past  
B. to revenge  
C. to pay for something  
D. to make an exception

/1

6. I'll put you \_\_\_\_\_ for the night. You don't need to look for a room at the hotel.

- A. IN      B. ON      C. THROUGH      D. UP

/1

7. Write one homophone (words that sound the same but have a different spelling and meaning) for each word:

grown - \_\_\_\_\_

leak - \_\_\_\_\_

idle - \_\_\_\_\_

/3

8. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an organization of workers who have come together to achieve common goals such as achieving higher pay and benefits, improving safety standards, protecting the integrity of its trade.

/1



9. Wine will spoil if exposed to light; \_\_\_\_\_, wine bottles are usually green or yellow.

- A. nevertheless    B. however    C. therefore    D. owing to

/1

10. Name the object in the picture below in the singular form: \_\_\_\_\_



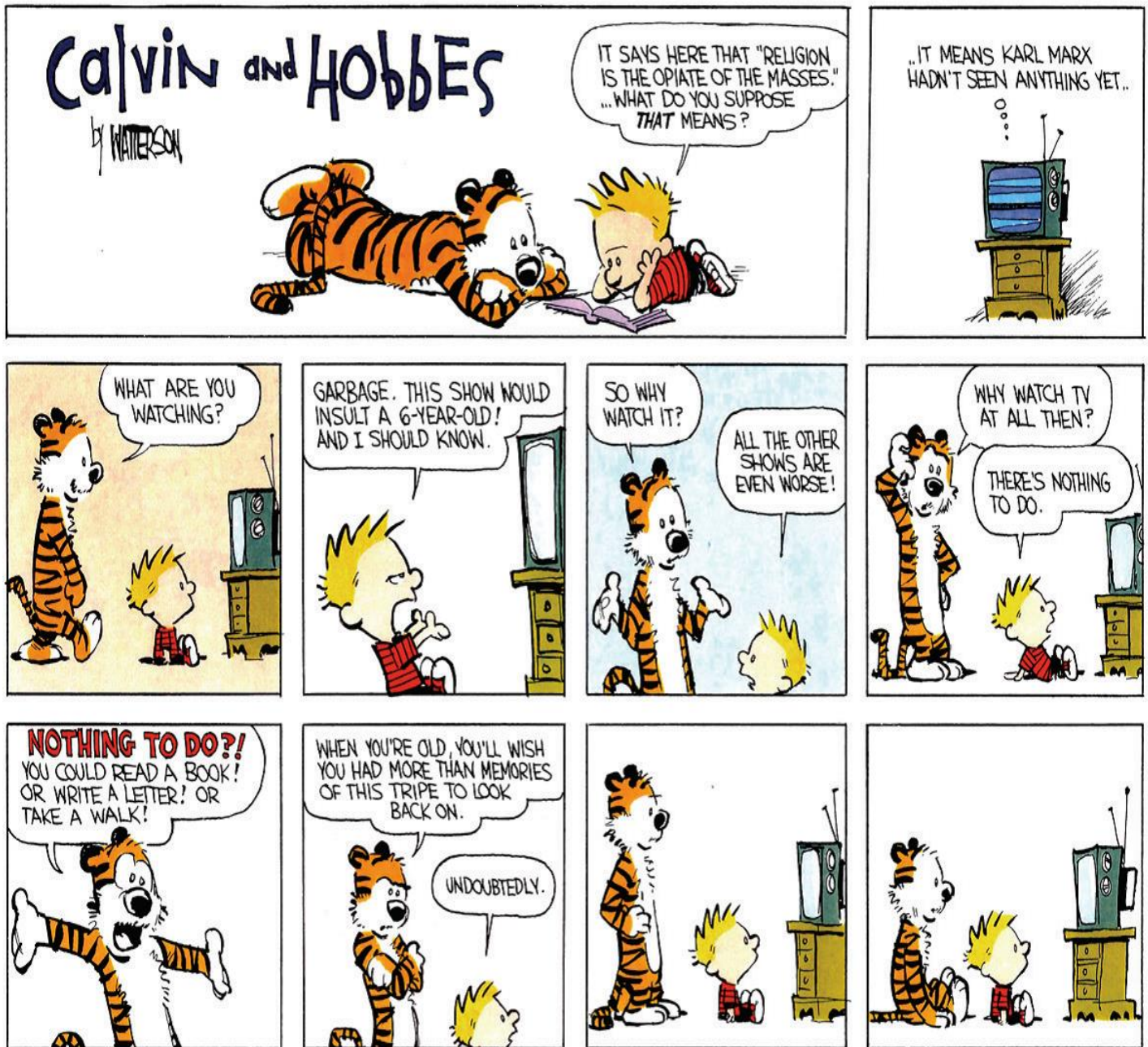
/1

Predviden čas reševanja: 5 minut  
Število možnih točk: \_\_\_\_/12



READING FOR FUN - THIS IS NOT A TASK

Adapted from: <https://www.pinterest.com/jdonatelli/calvin-and-hobbes/>



JANUARY 19, 1986





## **POLIGLOT 2017**



**Finished?**  
**Wishing you all the best -**  
**The Poliglot Team of Teachers**