

12. ŠOLSKO TEKMOVANJE IZ ANGLEŠKEGA JEZIKA ZA STROKOVNE IN POKLICNO-TEHNIŠKE ŠOLE

"POLIGLOT"

Pilotne naloge

POLA 2

Ime in priimek kandidata:

Število točk: _____/70

Čas reševanja: 70 minut

Slušno razumevanje	Raba jezika	Bralno razumevanje 1	Bralno razumevanje 2	Naloga z vrzeli	Poznavanje besedišča	Skupaj točke

NAVODILA:

Dovoljeni pripomočki: kemični svinčnik ali nalivnik.

Napiši oz. nalepi svojo šifro na označeno mesto.

Pazljivo preberi navodila. Ne obračaj strani, dokler ti 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)



1. SLUŠNO RAZUMEVANJE

Why the millennial generation isn't broken

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

V spodnji nalogi dopolni, odgovori s kratkimi odgovori ali obkroži T, F ali NG, če je trditev glede na posnetek resnična, neresnična oziroma ni podana.

1. What is the speaker's job? - _____
2. The Millennials are not educated enough, that's why they can't find jobs. T F NG
3. A typical Millennial does not think twice before taking out a car loan. T F NG
4. This generation has enough common sense to know how to deal with financial risks.
T F NG
5. They want to climb the career ladders as quickly as possible. T F NG
6. For the post-consumer generation possessing things is
a) trivial. b) necessary. c) less important. d) the ultimate goal.
7. This generation doesn't _____ travelling to find work or fun.
8. The more you advertise yourself, the more friends you have. T F NG
9. The line between work, study and enjoying yourself is getting _____.
10. In order to stay successful and important, the Millennials need to _____ themselves constantly.

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



2. RABA JEZIKA

Preberi odlomek in vstavi manjkajoče besede ali preoblikuj besedo v oklepaju tako, da bo ustrezala sobesedilu. Na vsako črto lahko napišeš samo eno besedo.

Oscar Pistorius fell prey to fantasies of omnipotence in which we all collude

Adapted from:

<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/dec/03/oscar-pistorius-appeal-murder-jacqueline-rose>



Judge Thokozile Masipa at the Pretoria High Court. Photograph: REX



On _____ **THE** _____ (0) first day of Oscar Pistorius's trial FOR the killing of his girlfriend Reeva Steenkamp, Judge Thokozile Matilda Masipa made her way across the Pretoria courtroom _____ **SLOWLY** _____ (00) (SLOW) and haltingly. She suffers _____ (1) severe arthritis and for the _____ (2) (DURING) of the trial in the North Gauteng high court she sat on an orthopaedic chair, much smaller than the vast leather seats of the two assessors on either side.

Depending on your opinion of her final judgment, Judge Masipa was _____ (3) uniquely qualified for or unsuited to her task. As is well known, she found Pistorius not guilty of murder but guilty of culpable homicide – the equivalent of manslaughter in Anglo-American law.

After the judgment, she became the target of misogynistic and patronising vitriol; she was called “an _____ (4) (COMPETENCE) black woman”, taunted with being “blind and deaf”, and required round-the-clock house protection. Many of those accusing her spoke in the name of justice for women.

Judge Masipa is a latecomer to the law, _____ (5) undertaken her pupillage in her 40s. Admitted as an advocate in 1991 as one of only three black women at the Johannesburg bar, she _____ (6) appointed judge in 1998 – the second black woman to be appointed to the bench.

Despite her ruling in the Pistorius case, Judge Masipa is known for the maximum sentences she metes out in cases involving _____ (7) (VIOLENT) against women. In 2009 she gave a life sentence to a police officer who had shot and killed his estranged wife: “You deserve to go to jail for life,” she said in her sentencing, “because you are not a _____ (8) (PROTECTION), you are a killer.”

Judge Masipa knows about violence. She was born in Soweto, in a family of 10 children, four of _____ (9) died young, one of them stabbed to death by unknown perpetrators when he was 21.



Judge Masipa is “compassionate” – her word. She brings her history, the racial history of South Africa, into court. You look at the law, she said in one interview, “with different eyes ... because you’re compassionate”. If a black woman is _____ (10) trial, she continued, “you might make things easier for her _____ (11) explaining things and not being too hard on her. But not everyone understands that”.

Not everyone understands the _____ (12) (RACE) inflected care which Masipa has brought to the law. In another of her judgments she found in favour of a group of Johannesburg squatters on the grounds that the city had failed in its duty of care: the city, she said, was trying to “distance itself” from the squatters.

Some have argued that Masipa’s compassion clouded her judgment: that she empathised _____ (13) closely with Pistorius and his disability. Like a psychoanalyst, perhaps, she should have put her empathy, her preferences, even her own history to one side.

Throughout the trial, Masipa’s voice was steady, _____ (14) that of the defendant, who fell apart and broke down at every turn. But what does it mean to talk of the still, calm voice of the law in conditions of rampant racial and sexual violence and _____ (15) (EQUAL)?

Predviden čas reševanja: 10 minut
Število možnih točk: _____/15



3. BRALNO RAZUMEVANJE 1

Preberi besedilo.

Wi-Fi 'Allergies': Is Electromagnetic Hypersensitivity Real?

Adapted from: <http://www.livescience.com/52978-electromagnetic-hypersensitivity-cause-unclear.html>

For some time now, people with unexplained and recurring headaches, **dizziness** and skin irritation have been blaming their often severe discomfort on sensitivity to electromagnetic field sources, a condition sometimes called electromagnetic hypersensitivity (EHS), according to the World Health Organization (WHO).



In a recent case, the family of a 15-year-old girl in the UK who died by suicide said the girl had suffered from an allergy to Wi-Fi signals. The signals at her school made her **nauseated**, gave her blinding headaches and made it difficult for her to concentrate, the teen's mother said in a U.K. court on Nov. 19, according to a news story about the case in the U.K. newspaper The Daily Mirror.

Participants in a survey of people claiming to be suffering from EHS described physical symptoms such as headache and fatigue that appeared whenever they were close to devices that **emit** electromagnetic signals, such as Wi-Fi stations, cell phones and computer screens. Removing or insulating themselves from the signals **alleviated** their symptoms, according to the survey findings.

However, scientifically controlled tests in which people were exposed to electromagnetic signals but were not told when the signals were turned on or off overwhelmingly showed that study participants were unable to determine when the signals were present, according to a 2009 review of 46 such studies published in the journal *Bioelectromagnetics*.

"People who say they have EHS are clearly ill," said Dr. James Rubin, a senior lecturer in psychology at King's College London, who has researched EHS and was the author of that review. "But the science suggests that it isn't (electromagnetic signalling) that is causing the illness," Rubin said.

And although the WHO states that people suffering from EHS **exhibit** "a variety of nonspecific symptoms," the agency also says that "EHS is not a medical diagnosis." "There is no scientific basis to link EHS symptoms to EMF (electromagnetic frequency) exposure," the WHO says on its website.

The symptoms of EHS can **vary** from person to person, but are usually very generalized, meaning they could have many causes. For example, a headache might tell you that you're



coming down with a cold, or that you've had too much caffeine. Dizziness may indicate the onset of stomach flu, or a lack of sleep. While distracting and unpleasant, these indicators are not usually helpful in **pinpointing** what's causing them, which can make it difficult for doctors to identify and treat the source of the trouble.

In some cases, people who report having EHS say the symptoms are **debilitating** and impact their lives dramatically. The parents of one 12-year-old boy recently filed a lawsuit in Massachusetts against his private school, claiming that a new "industrial-capacity Wi-Fi" system at the school led to their child's health problems, Courthousenews.com reported.

The boy suffered from headaches, itchy skin and rashes, and eventually nose bleeds, dizziness and heart **palpitations**, the suit said, according to Courthouse News. The symptoms, which doctors could not diagnose, arose only during school hours.

School officials rejected the conclusion that his **ailments** stemmed from Wi-Fi exposure, and an evaluation of the Wi-Fi system found that the levels were well within safety parameters established by the Federal Communications Commission. But the boy's parents asserted that his symptoms were representative of EHS and qualified as a disability and, as such, that the school should be required to take action to accommodate it.

In Rubin's 2009 paper, he looked at studies analyzing symptoms and investigating **triggers** in more than 1,000 people who reported having EHS. He concluded in the paper that "repeated experiments have been unable to replicate this phenomenon under controlled conditions."

It may be that Wi-Fi isn't the **culprit**, but that something else is to blame for people's symptoms, Rubin said. A number of health and environmental conditions, different for each individual, could be responsible.

Another factor at play could be the "nocebo effect," in which a person's belief that exposure to EMF triggers symptoms actually causes the real symptoms to appear, even if no exposure has occurred, he added.

Regardless of whether Wi-Fi "allergies" are real, the suffering certainly is, Rubin said.

Obkroži ali napiši pravilne odgovore.

1. Name two symptoms of electromagnetic hypersensitivity (EHS): _____
and _____.

2. The girl who was allergic to WI-FI signals died of natural causes.

T

F

NOT GIVEN

3. Which other devices besides WI-FI stations can cause EHS? Name two. _____
or _____.



4. Do the tests confirm that the symptoms wear off if a person is not exposed to electromagnetic field sources? _____

5. All people with EHS have the same symptoms.

T F NOT GIVEN

6. If a person is feeling faint it could also be a sign of _____ or _____.

7. What did the parents of the Massachusetts boy do? _____

8. The EHS symptoms are easy to be tested.

T F NOT GIVEN

9. Which sentence is NOT correct?

- a) The "nocebo effect" could be one of the reasons for people's symptoms.
- b) The "nocebo effect" means that the symptoms appear even if people aren't exposed to EM field sources.
- c) The "nocebo effect" makes a person believe that exposure to EMF is harmful.

10. Dr Rubin is convinced that people claiming to have EHS in fact do not feel any pain.

T F NOT GIVEN

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



4. BRALNO RAZUMEVANJE 2

Krepko tiskane in podčrtane besede iz prejšnjega besedila (nespremenjene) vstavi v spodnje povedi. Tri besede so odveč.

1. We are trying to find the ways for the stress to be _____.
2. He wants to _____ his trophy in his living room.
3. Due to the uneasiness of the stomach he got very _____.
4. The doctor treated him for a variety of _____.
5. Smoke _____ the fire alarm.
6. The distant galaxies can _____ light which is then detected by telescopes.
7. Depression has been identified as the world's most _____ illness.
8. The diamonds _____ in size.
9. _____ is the feeling of being lightheaded, woozy, or unbalanced.
10. People taking part in research are called _____.



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



5. NALOGA Z VRZELMI

A Field Guide to Chemtrails

Adapted from: <http://www.ufos-aliens.co.uk/cosmicchems.html>

Preberi besedilo in dopolni manjkajočo vrzel z ENO besedo tako, da bodo stavki tvorili smiselno celoto. Odgovore zapiši v razpredelnico na naslednji strani.

Chemtrails are a new phenomenon __0__ has struck all over the world. It seems that __1__ government are using planes to spray populated areas with a chemical solution, which can make people very sick, but __2__? Normal contrails usually dissipate very rapidly, are __3__ relatively short length, and show variability in their formation from the engines. Chemtrails usually extend continuously and expand to transform into a cirrus type cloud layer. Apart __4__ the repeated, intense, and unusual flight-patterns, odd illnesses will sometimes strike people shortly __5__ these chemtrail episodes; multiple witnesses have also reported a cobweb-like substance seen falling from the sky.



You should also know that a lab-analysis of some "goo" which fell to the ground revealed the presence of biological-agents: Pseudomonas Fluorescens, Streptomyces, and a restriction enzyme used to create viruses. Further, a gentleman who has been following the contrails __6__ the country for years had a medical test which discovered pathogens in his body -- the rare V2 Grippe virus among them -- pathogens that should only __7__ found in laboratories.

During the past several months, investigators across the United States and Canada have been collecting photographs and eyewitness accounts related to a widespread, ongoing, and strangely anomalous phenomena that has been occurring in our skies overhead. We are referring to the purposeful, deliberate weaving of strange, lingering, __8__ thickening aerial contrails, better known as *ChemTrails* to most observers. Most persons viewing these photographs and reading the associated accounts have had __9__ difficulty arriving at the obvious conclusion that these documented aerial phenomena represent anything but the normal contrail activity associated with everyday commercial airline traffic.

To most observers, the feeling that there is something disturbing, and even ominous, connected with these images and reports, has been more than just a passing impression or a temporary distraction. Those of us who have yielded __10__ our natural human curiosity and taken the time to turn off the TV, go outside, and look up into the sky, have been rewarded with a stunning first-hand observation of these strange phenomena. This undeniable personal experience has provided more than the reasonable and sufficient



amount of evidence required to lead many observers to the startling conclusion that there is currently, an ongoing, nationwide, government project underway across America and other countries.

Vstavi manjkajoče besede z velikimi TISKANIMI črkami.

0. WHICH
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. John _____ his fingers to get the attention of the waitress.

- a) tapped b) crossed c) clenched d) clicked

/1

2. If you are extremely hungry you can say: *I could eat a/an* _____.

- a) bull b) horse c) wolf d) elephant

/1

3. *My cousin John threw in the towel last week.* That means that ...

- a) he got really angry.
b) he felt really sick and vomited.
c) he gave up and admitted failure.
d) he threw away the towel into a trashcan.

/1

4. I got accepted to Harvard and Yale for college: the former has cheaper tuition but the _____ has better professors.

- a) later b) latter c) latest d) last

/1

5. The farmers lost their crops because of the _____.

- a) famine b) waterfall c) draft d) drought

/1

6. Words shown at the bottom of a film or television picture explaining what is being said are called

_____.



/1



7. A long, level piece of ground with a specially prepared smooth, hard surface on which aircraft take off and land is a _____.



/1

8. Written instructions from a physician to a pharmacist stating the form, dosage strength, etc. of a drug to be issued to a specific patient is called a _____.



/1

9. If someone says »*Could you fill me in?*«, what does he/she want you to do?

- a) Could you bring me some food?
- b) Could you replace me?
- c) Could you provide me with the information I don't have?
- d) Could you complete this form for me?

/1

10. If you are *made redundant* you:

- a) lose your job
- b) leave hospital
- c) leave prison
- d) lose your spouse

/1

11. _____ the rain we managed to finish the match.

- a) Despite
- b) Although
- c) In spite
- d) However

/1



12. Use of disposable water bottles _____ during the 90s.

/1

- a) raised b) rose c) rised d) arised

13. At night the boy would always imagine that there were _____ monsters lurking under his bed.

/1

- a) fearsome b) fearful
c) fearing d) frightened

14. You can't burn it. It's _____.

/1

- a) inflammable b) non-flammable
c) combustible d) ignitable

15. Finish the proverb:

Necessity is the mother of _____.

/1

- a) patience b) attention
c) wisdom d) invention



Predviden čas reševanja: 10 minut
Število možnih točk: _____/15



READING FOR FUN - THIS IS NOT A TASK

10 Weird Words Added to the OED in 2014

The *Oxford English Dictionary* [adds new words and phrases](#) to their dictionary four times a year, and in 2014, the dictionary benefited from thousands of additions. The words tend to reflect technological advancements, pervasive colloquialisms, and shifting language patterns.

[Beatboxer](#), n.

A performer who uses (amplified) vocal effects to imitate the sounds and rhythms of hip-hop music.

[Bestie](#), n.

A person's best friend; a very close friend.

[BYOD](#), n.

Bring your own device, the policy or practice of allowing employees, customers, etc., to connect to an organization's network using their own smartphones, computers, etc.

[Crap shoot](#), n.

A situation or undertaking regarded as uncertain, risky, or unpredictable.

[Flexitarian](#), n.

A person who follows a primarily but not strictly vegetarian diet.

[High muckety-muck](#), n.

A person of high status and influence; an important person, a bigwig.

[Honky-tonker](#), n.

A person who owns, works in, or frequents a honky-tonk (honky-tonk n. 1). Also: a performer of honky-tonk music.

[Selfie](#), n.

A photographic self-portrait; esp. one taken with a smartphone or webcam and shared via social media.

[TP](#), n. v.

Toilet paper; To cover (a building, trees, etc.) with toilet paper, typically as a prank.

[Wackadoodle](#), n. adj.

Alteration of wackadoo. Crazy, mad; eccentric.

Which one do you like best?



POLIGLOT 2017



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