

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

POLA 2

Šifra kandidata:

Število točk: ____/75

Čas reševanja: 70 minut

Slušno razumevanje	Bralno razumevanje 1	Bralno razumevanje 2	Izbirni tip naloge	Besedotvorje	Poznavanje besedišča	Idiomi	Skupaj točke

NAVODILA:

Dovoljeni pripomočki: kemični svinčnik ali nalivnik.

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!

**GOOD LUCK!
POLIGLOT 2022**



1. SLUŠNO RAZUMEVANJE

Preden si ogledaš posnetek *Building a Shelter*, preberi spodnjo nalogo.

Opozorilo: Posnetek bo predvajan dvakrat. Po predvajanju boš imel 2-minutni odmor za reševanje naloge.

Glede na posnetek, obkroži oz. izberi najboljši odgovor:

1. The speaker is going to build a shelter
 - A. to protect him from wild animals.
 - B. to protect him from rain.
 - C. to keep him warm.
 - D. to keep him warm and to protect him from rain.
2. To build such a shelter you need an _____ and a lot of _____.
3. What does he use as a wire? _____.
4. You cannot do this job right the first time.

TRUE	FALSE	NOT GIVEN
------	-------	-----------
5. He uses moss to make the shelter waterproof.

TRUE	FALSE	NOT GIVEN
------	-------	-----------
6. The roof has to be _____ to shed the heaviest rain.
7. It'll be impossible to sleep in the shelter without a sleeping bag.

TRUE	FALSE	NOT GIVEN
------	-------	-----------
8. What is the paradox of fire making?
The greater the need, _____.
9. When does he recommend using feather sticks? _____.
10. The speaker says that you should be careful about how you hold the match when striking it.

TRUE	FALSE	NOT GIVEN
------	-------	-----------

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



2. BRALNO RAZUMEVANJE 1

Preberi del besedila iz članka *Nocturne* in odgovori na vprašanja s kratkimi odgovori oziroma obkroži pravilni odgovor.



NOCTURNE by Allen Hirsch

Adapted from: <http://www.nytimes.com/2012/11/03/opinion/what-i-saw-with-the-lights-out.html?ref=opinion>

I watched the sun set gently into the western horizon as darkness and silence fell around us. I lighted the kitchen candles and checked that all the doors were shut and safely locked. I filled a pail of water and put it on the kitchen counter. I set the kettle on the fire to make myself some evening tea before bedtime.

My 13-year-old daughter, Arianne, emerged from the black opening that is her bedroom door, just having taken a late afternoon nap. I pulled a can of tuna out of the cupboard and poked holes in the top with a knife until I could pry enough of it open to make her a sandwich. "Where's Mommy?" she asked. "I'm not sure, Sweetie, but I'm sure she'll be back soon."

My wife had left a few hours earlier to look for a grocery store to buy some milk. I peered out the window to see dark jagged edges of skyscrapers, silhouetted against the dim orange glow of midtown. We were, after all, in Lower Manhattan. Without the electric blood that ran through its veins, the city seemed an empty shell; the buildings stood like black skeletons, dried out and motionless.

The chill and gloom in the air of our SoHo loft had made little difference to my daughter ("Daddy, when will I have Facebook?!"), although now, after two days, the desperation in her voice was slowly changing to resignation. This has been the longest period in her teenage life without an Internet connection. I shrugged my shoulders in the candlelight. I myself was as cut off as she was and had no way of knowing.

Just then, I heard a knock at our seventh-floor door. It was a friend who had decided to show up. This never happens in Manhattan, I realized. With no text messages, no e-mails or calls, and no radio, many things were now happening unannounced. My wife was still gone, and I did not know where she was or when she'd return. My friend told me about the mayor's speech that day and the fact that nobody had any idea when the power might come back on. He also mentioned that the subways were flooded up to the ceiling. "Really?" I said. It occurred to me then that I never hear "news" delivered like that — from another person just passing the information along. "I'll come by again tomorrow at noon," he said as he left. This also seemed strange, to make an appointment so far in the future without any possibility of confirmation or cancellation with my smartphone. Didn't people use to live like this?

I called to my daughter. She said nothing. I had been frustrated in the past few years trying to talk to her in the evenings after her schoolwork had been completed — only to learn that all her time was now reserved for Facebook and electronic communications. When the blackout

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began on Monday night, she felt as if the world had stopped moving. She stayed in bed and slept a lot, obviously depressed about having nothing to do. Now I saw her peering around our candlelit SoHo loft, tired of her own resignation.

Suddenly a child's voice emerged: "Daddy, why don't we play catch with the flashlight?" Soon, we were playing in the darkness.

Afterward, I wanted to do something I haven't tried since she was a baby: I asked if I could draw her. In all the years I have been a portrait artist, she has never posed for me. "Well, there's nothing better to do. O.K., Daddy." She relaxed on the couch while she read with a tiny flashlight, and I sketched her in that beautiful dim glow. She even took an interest in my picture making for the first time, giving the sketch an on-point critique. "The nose is too big." "You're right, Sweetie Pie."

Just then her mother walked in. She had been waiting in a store while her cellphone was charging. It was Halloween, she reminded me, and disappeared with Arianne into the shadows of the farther room to figure out what to do.

I got up and peered out of the windows that looked up Lafayette Street. Without the sparkling windows and bright streetlights, the city was now a nocturne of subtle grays and blacks. There was a dark silence on the streets. The storefronts were shuttered and the streets emptied — except when a passing car illuminated a figure emerging from the shadows. I heard a lone dog barking in the distance and saw a broken traffic light swinging. A new dark poetry of the city had awakened.

I retired years ago from drawing and painting the city, but now the charcoal was feeling more at home in my hands, and I began to sketch Manhattan's silent shadows.

The blackout reminded many of us of how drastically the Internet and our myriad electronic devices have changed our lives. When the lights went out, we felt ourselves also losing power, as if we were part of the same flowing electricity that lit up the city. Losing this power, however, also reminded my daughter and me of what we have left. Having "nothing better to do" can be a meaningful and sobering experience. While the darkness made us feel our vulnerabilities, it also illuminated the possibilities that we forgot were always within it.

I looked back up to sketch the black buildings when I heard a ding from a text message that finally got through during a rare confluence of cell signal and phone. I had contacted a number of friends and family members, whom I was waiting to hear back from. With my cell battery fading, I thought I'd better see who it was. But this time, I left the phone in my pocket and focused on the task at hand: I was in a dark and wonderful three-dimensional world, after all.

Odgovori na vprašanja s kratkimi odgovori oziroma obkroži pravilni odgovor.

1. Which statement best summarizes the author's main point in this article?

- A. Manhattan offers numerous possibilities for teenagers to be entertained.
- B. Only when we lose what we take for granted we start appreciating simple things that go unnoticed otherwise.

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- C. On days, when you have nothing important to do, especially in twilight, Manhattan shows its most attractive image.
- D. In Manhattan, where electronic devices abound, raising a family can be a challenge.

2. What was Arianne doing before dinner? _____
3. What was the cause of all their troubles that day?

4. How long had the family been in that situation?

5. What struck the author as unusual when he heard about the subway?

6. What had been two Arianne's favourite activities in the evenings?

7. What is the author's occupation? _____
8. What did he feel more comfortable to use again when he saw the beauty of Manhattan?

9. Suggest some other expression instead of *illuminated* underlined in the paragraph before the final one. _____
10. Who sent a text message to the author?



3. BRALNO RAZUMEVANJE 2

Preberi besedilo, v katerem manjka 10 delov povedi.

RUSSIA REVEALS VAST DIAMOND SOURCE

by Daily Mail Reporter

Adapted from: <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2204566/Russia-diamonds-Source-Siberian-asteroid-crater-supply-world-markets-3-000-years.html>



- Supply under 35-million-year-old impact zone is ten times bigger than global reserves
- Kremlin discovered the site in the 1970s but kept it a secret until now to exploit tightly controlled market
- Diamonds at Popigai Astroblem in Siberia are 'twice as hard' as normal, __ (0) __

Russia is about to start tapping into a huge source of diamonds that could supply the world market for the next 3,000 years. Scientists estimate there are __ (1) __ a 35-million-year-old asteroid crater in Siberia - more than ten times the global stockpile. The Kremlin __ (2) __ since the 1970s. But it has kept it a secret until now because it was already reaping big profits in what back then was a heavily controlled market. The Soviets had also been producing __ (3) __, which proved a lucrative enterprise.

Government officials finally gave scientists from the nearby Novosibirsk Institute of Geology and Mineralogy permission to lift the lid on the crater's hidden gems in a meeting with journalists over the weekend. The official news agency, ITAR-Tass, said the diamonds at the site, known as Popigai Astroblem, are 'twice as hard' as the usual gemstones, __ (4) __. The institute's director, Nikolai Pokhilenko, told the agency that the new source would cause a radical shake-up in the precious stones market. The diamonds, weighing over 50 carats each, were found in Russia's Yakutia mine, __ (5) __, but nothing compared to the new one. Russia's lucrative diamond industry was fuelled in large part by the colossal mine at Mirny in Yakutia, which produced immense profits for the country.



Operations started in the 1950s __ (6) __, some 4,300 km from Moscow. In the following half century, the mine yielded diamonds worth at least \$17bn (£10bn). The pit shut down 11 years

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ago __ (7) __. The Russian state diamond company Alrosa later began mining underground, but this is far more expensive and came during the financial meltdown. The new source at Popigai Astrobleme makes Mirny look like __ (8) __ and will bring a much-needed revival to the industry.

By comparison, present-day known reserves in Yakutia (a Russian mine) are estimated at one billion carats. The stones at Popigai are known as 'impact diamonds' which result when an object like a meteor strikes an existing diamond deposit. They are also unique, __ (9) __ in high-precision scientific and industrial markets.

With world markets starting to show signs of flexibility, this may explain why Russia __ (10) __.

Delom povedi od B-K poišči ustrezno mesto v besedilu in sicer tako, da k vsakemu napišeš ustrezno številko (mesto v besedilu). Primer 0 je že rešen. Med možnostmi spodaj je en del povedi odveč.

A	making them ideal for high-precision scientific instruments and industry	0
B	has known about the reserves under the 62-mile-wide impact zone	
C	making them ideal for industrial and scientific uses.	
D	due to safety issues	
E	'trillions of carats' lying beneath	
F	has chosen now to reveal its hidden treasure	
G	when scientists discovered a huge diamond deposit at the site	
H	which will make them even more sought-after	
I	present-day known reserves in Yakutia (a Russian mine) are estimated at one billion carats	
J	which has been rich resource for the country	
K	a mere rabbit hole	
L	various artificial diamonds for industry	

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



4. IZBIRNI TIP NALOGE

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

Deadly ash tree 'dieback' disease now found in 115 sites and a further six counties

Adapted from the Independent: <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/home-news/deadly-ash-tree-dieback-disease-now-found-in-115-sites-and-a-further-six-counties-8294330.html>

The spread of the deadly fungus ___1___ all 80m British ash trees cannot be stopped, a leading Government scientist has said, and Britain's woods and forests will have to undergo major change as a result. As new figures were issued showing that chalara, or ash dieback disease, had now been found in 115 sites from Northumberland to Sussex, the Chief Scientist at the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), Professor Ian Boyd, conceded that the march of the disease across the countryside ___2___ impossible to halt.



"I think it's true to say that it's in the wider environment [meaning mature woodland, and not just nurseries], and there's not much that ___3___ about stopping that spread in the wider environment," he said.

Chalara kills ash trees, which cannot be vaccinated against it, and there is no cure. ___4___ he declined to agree that "the ash is finished" in Britain, Professor Boyd said there would be a decline in British ash trees over many years, and the only effective response would be to find and breed strains of ash ___5___ innately fungus-resistant, and which could replace native species.

"A major research programme ___6___ to do this, under the auspices of the Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council ." he said, although he would give no figures of the possible funding ___7___ .

As a result of chalara, Britain would have to change the structure of ___8___ forests, he added, "to use well developed silvicultural practice to introduce new species and different forest structures, to replace those ash trees that are ___9___ decline." Professor Boyd was speaking after a "tree summit" of scientists, conservation and environmental charities and landowners, to discuss the chalara problem, which heard the latest results of the intensive survey carried out by the Forestry Commission, to look for the disease across Britain in the last few days.

This found chalara present in six more counties: Sussex, Berkshire, Bedfordshire, Lincolnshire, Yorkshire. The disease has now been confirmed in 115 sites: 15 nurseries, 39 planting sites and 61 locations in the wider environment (forests and woodlands).

Government scientists are making a clear distinction between the planting sites and nurseries, on the one hand, where the fungus ___10___ on imported saplings and the

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infected mature woodlands in Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Kent, on the other, where the disease has almost certainly been blown in on fungal spores from continental Europe, where it is ___11___. It is from the mature woodlands that further spread on wind-borne spores can be expected, perhaps at a rate of 20 to 30 kilometres ___12___ year. No evidence of spread from the nurseries and planting sites has yet been found, Professor Boyd said, and he added that the infection in the woodlands in eastern Britain had perhaps been there for two years.

This implies that even if an import ban ___13___ in as soon as the disease was discovered on imported saplings last February, it would still have been too late to stop chalara entering Britain. On Friday the Government will publish an action plan with initial ideas about addressing the issue. It is ___14___ that this will involve large-scale sprayings of fungicide or removal of mature trees from woodlands, as officials were urged at the tree summit "not to make the solution more damaging ___15___ the problem."

Izberi pravilno rešitev:

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. threatening | B. to threaten | C. threatens | D. threats |
| 2. A. will be | B. would be | C. has been | D. to be |
| 3. A. had to be done | B. can we do | C. can be done | D. should to be done |
| 4. A. In spite of | B. Despite | C. However, | D. Although |
| 5. A. being | B. to be | C. beeing | D. to being |
| 6. A. has currently been considered | | B. is currently being considered | |
| | C. has been currently considered | D. is currently considered | |
| 7. A. involved | | B. to be involving | |
| | C. involving | D. been involved | |
| 8. A. their | B. its | C. it's | D. there |
| 9. A. in | B. on | C. of | D. off |
| 10. A. have been found | | B. has been found | |
| | C. are found | D. were found | |
| 11. A. widespreaded | B. widespreading | C. widelyspread | D. widespread |
| 12. A. in | B. on | C. a | D. at |
| 13. A. would be brought | | B. was brought | |
| | C. had been brought | D. would have been brought | |
| 14. A. likeable | B. unlikly | C. unlike | D. unlikely |
| 15. A. than | B. then | C. as | D. like |



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.

CURIOSITY LANDS ON MARS

Adapted from: <http://arstechnica.com/science/2012/08/curiosity-lands-on-mars/>

by Dave Klingler - Aug 6 2012, 2:00pm -200



Photo Credit: NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory

Mars Science Laboratory arrived at its destination Sunday night at 10:31pm Pacific Time. The MSL team at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory's control centre in Pasadena was ecstatic; the mission control room was ___0___ (FLOOD) with jubilant pandemonium. According to NASA Administrator Charlie Bolden, who was there along with Deputy Administrator Lori Garver and Presidential Science ___1___ (ADVISE) John Holdren, "Everybody in the morning should be sticking their chests out saying, 'That's MY Curiosity rover on Mars!'" The rover is checking out in perfect shape so far, and soon the science will begin.

Progress reports rolled in last night at a rate of about one per minute. Each time a milestone in the intricate system was transmitted home, the team clapped and broke out in ___2___ (SPONTANEITY) laughter. Some events in the control room timeline as they arrived (14 minutes after they actually took place on Mars):

10:14 Lost telemetry, received heartbeat signals

10:15 Cruise stage ___3___ (SEPARATE), vehicle turns to the correct altitude, which means that the reaction control system rockets are working

10:20 5 minutes to re-entry, heartbeat tones still coming, spacecraft at about 5.5 km/sec

10:30 Parachute deployed!!! Spacecraft decelerating well!

Touchdown time was 10:14:39pm Pacific Time, with 140.46kg of fuel remaining (out of 400kg to start) in the descent stage as it flew away. There's no doubt we'll visit that descent stage again someday. At the press conference this morning, John Holdren

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said Curiosity is "the most challenging mission ever attempted in the history of ___4___ (ROBOT) exploration." Anyone who has watched the NASA JPL video Seven Minutes of Terror (the website has been knocked offline due to large amounts of traffic) knows why. The ___5___ (WEIGH) of Mars Science Laboratory spacecraft was almost four metric tons at launch. Even after using much of its fuel, it was far too large to land using anything NASA has ever tried before.

There are ___6___ (BASIC) three ways to land a spacecraft on Mars, which has an atmosphere one percent of the ___7___ (DENSE) of Earth's. To begin, a giant 4.5m aerodynamic heat shield, the ___8___ (LARGE) ever flown in space, slowed the spacecraft down to about 470 meters per second. That was slow enough for Curiosity's 16m ___9___ (CREDIBLE) strong, supersonic parachute to pop out and slow Curiosity down further to about 100 meters per second—better, but still pretty fast.

Curiosity is a mobile laboratory of unprecedented scale. It has seventeen cameras and several remote sensing instruments, including a laser-driven breakdown spectrometer, an X-ray spectrometer, an X-Ray diffraction instrument, a radiation assessment detector, a pulsed neutron source and detector, and a meteorological package. It also houses the entry descent and landing instrumentation, plus hazard ___10___ (AVOID) and navigation cameras. To land all of this instrumentation intact is an amazing victory.

Rešitve zapiši na črte:

0. FLOODED

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



6. POZNAVANJE BESEDIŠČA

Odgovori ali obkroži pravilni odgovor.

1. The crime when someone maliciously sets fire to buildings, cars, forests or other property with the intention of causing damage is called _ _ _ _ _ .

2. What does the underlined word mean?

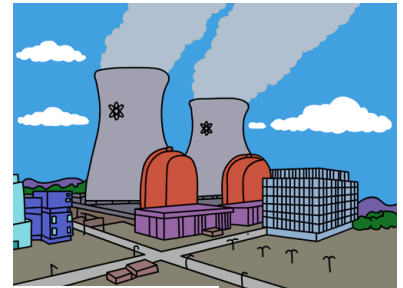
I'm baffled by the instructions in the washing machine manual.

Choose the best answer:

- A. I'm confused by the instructions.
- B. I'm interested in the instructions.
- C. I'm disappointed with the instructions.
- D. I'm looking for the instructions.

3. What do you call the industrial facility used for generating electrical power (as seen in the picture)?

- A. an electricity station
- B. a power plant
- C. an electrical power
- D. an electrical factory



4. Which answer best matches the picture?

- A. screws and bolts
- B. screws and lugs
- C. lugs and bolts
- D. nuts and bolts



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5. What does the underlined word mean?

I am going to volunteer to work with a charity in Africa. I have to get a vaccination before I am allowed to travel.

- A. experience working with poor people who are in need
- B. a necessary skill, such as learning a new language and working in a team
- C. a medicine that will prevent somebody from getting a disease
- D. a new and fresh idea on how to work in a foreign country to draw people's attention

6. A disaster which occurs after heavy rain and damages crops, houses and the environment because of the overflow of water is called a _____ .



7. You are in Rome. Your camera or handbag can be stolen in broad daylight. You know that because you have seen a warning, saying: BEWARE OF _____ .

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A. pickpockets | B. kidnappers |
| C. shoplifters | D. smugglers |

8. When you use profane language you _____ .

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| A. simmer | B. curse | C. crack | D. chill |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|



9. What does the underlined idiom mean:

Selling ice-cream is money for old rope. It means that selling it is

- A. useless.
- B. an easy way to earn money.
- C. bad for the family business.
- D. something that only more experienced people can do.



10. What do we call the vegetable in the picture?

It's an _____ .



7. IDIOMI

Izberi najustreznejši idiom.

1. The migration of educated employees to other countries where the conditions and salaries are better is called a _____.

- A. writing on the wall
- B. no brainer
- C. brain drain
- D. white-collar work

2. Someone who is _____ is registered as unemployed and receives money from the government.

- A. a number cruncher
- B. on the dole
- C. worth one's salt
- D. a lame duck

3. My husband was very ambitious and soon _____ to become one of the world's richest bankers.

- A. pulled the plug
- B. climbed the corporate ladder
- C. hit the nail on the head
- D. set the record straight

4. A _____ is a position with no prospects or opportunities for the future.

- A. brain drain
- B. plum job
- C. cash cow
- D. dead end job

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5. _____ are people who do important work in an organization but are not seen or known about by the public.

- A. Back-room boys
- B. White-collar workers
- C. Eager beavers
- D. Elephants in the room

6. If you _____, you work lazily and unproductively.

- A. talk shop
- B. cut to the chase
- C. slack off
- D. cook the books

7. When you _____ you reach a final agreement and make it official.

- A. seal the deal
- B. do monkey business
- C. roll up your sleeves
- D. give someone a run for their money

8. If you are *made redundant* you _____ .

- A. are promoted
- B. are dismissed from a job
- C. become the boss
- D. temporarily stop working

9. Mike's wife doesn't work, so he has to bring home the _____ .

- A. bread
- B. money
- C. bacon
- D. dove

10. Which expression doesn't mean that you are dismissed from your employment:

- A. To get the axe
- B. To get your walking papers
- C. To get the boot
- D. To get the picture

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



READING FOR FUN
THIS IS NOT A TASK

JOKES

Adapted from: <http://www.anglik.net/britishjokes.htm>

There were a Scotsman, an Englishman and Sharon Stone sitting together going through the Highlands of Scotland. Suddenly the train went into a tunnel and as it was an old style steam train, there were no lights in the carriage and it went completely dark.



Then there was this kissing noise and the sound of a really loud slap. When the train came out of the tunnel, Sharon Stone and the Scotsman were sitting as if nothing had happened and the Englishman had his hand against his face as he had been slapped.

The Englishman was thinking: "The Scotsman must have kissed Sharon Stone and she missed him and slapped me instead."

Sharon Stone was thinking: "The Englishman must have tried to kiss me and actually kissed the Scotsman and got slapped for it."

And the Scotsman was thinking: "This is magic. The next time the train goes through a tunnel I'll make that kissing noise and slap that English fool again."

1st Eskimo: Where does your mother come from?

2nd Eskimo: Alaska

1st Eskimo: Don't bother, I'll ask her myself!



POLIGLOT 2022



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