

15. DRŽAVNO TEKMOVANJE IZ ANGLEŠKEGA JEZIKA ZA POKLICNE ŠOLE "POLIGLOT 3"

Tekmovalne naloge

POLA 2

Šifra tekmovalca/tekmovalke:

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

Število točk: _____/75

Čas reševanja: 60 minut

NAVODILA:

Prilepi oz. napiši svojo šifro na označeno mesto.

Dovoljeni pripomočki: kemični svinčnik ali nalivnik. Uporaba slovarjev ni dovoljena.

Pazljivo preberi navodila. Ne obračaj strani, dokler tega ne dovoli nadzorni učitelj. Piši razločno. Nečitljivi odgovori se bodo šteli za napačne. Število točk za posamezno nalogo in čas reševanja sta navedena v tekmovalni poli.

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

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



SLUŠNO RAZUMEVANJE

Prisluhni odlomku in izberi oz. zapiši ustrezne odgovore.

Adapted from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NXhddUqNNjo>

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

1. The speaker will give the audience a/an _____ - minute presentation.

2. The speaker didn't prepare notes for his speech in advance.

TRUE

FALSE

NOT GIVEN

3. An Australian psychologist ____

- A. had a negative attitude to the book.
- B. had a positive attitude to the book.
- C. read a book once.
- D. wanted children to take part in dangerous activities.

4. The speaker's book is about ____

- A. dangers that threaten children.
- B. safety.
- C. discouraging children from exploring.
- D. encouraging outdoor activities.

5. Which theory is true about licking a 9-volt battery?

- A. A person might lose their taste.
- B. There is a risk of electrocution.
- C. Licking the battery is not detrimental.
- D. A person's tongue can get burnt.

6. Media shapes the way we view risk by highlighting stories of children in constant danger.

TRUE

FALSE

NOT GIVEN



7. A new expression »*dangerism*« was invented by _____.

8. What impacts our perception of danger? Name ONE of the mentioned factors.

9. Parents worry about the same things that often cause death in American children.

TRUE

FALSE

NOT GIVEN

10. Which sentence does NOT correspond to the speaker's main ideas?

- A. Children should learn how to swim.
- B. Parents exaggerate when describing dangers to children.
- C. Simple everyday stories often captivate media attention.
- D. Parents' focus on stranger danger wastes valuable time.



Credits: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C-VacaaN75o>

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



RABA JEZIKA

Stavke preoblikuj tako, da ohraniš pomen. Uporabiš lahko do 5 besed, vključno s tisto v oklepaju. V poševnem tisku v oklepaju je navedeno predvideno število besed.

1. I regret not speaking to Marlon. (WISH)

I _____ to Marlon. (4 words)

2. I'm not very fond of ice-cream. (KEEN)

I'm not very _____ (3 words)

3. Who's responsible for the department? (CHARGE)

Who's _____ (5 words)

4. How many letters does the postman deliver every day? (ARE)

How many letters _____ every day? (5 words)

5. How long have you had your new car? (BUY)

_____ your new car? (4 words)

6. My sister is not as old as you. (YOU)

_____ my sister. (4 words)

7. Their dog is called Ben. They have had it for ten years. (WHICH)

Their dog, _____ for ten years, is called Ben. (4 words)

8. Tina couldn't get to the restaurant because of heavy rain. (PREVENTED)

Heavy rain _____ to the restaurant. (4 words)

9. As Phil had a broken arm, his secretary typed the document. (HAD)

Phil _____ by his secretary because he had a broken arm. (4 words)

10. I couldn't find a bigger house in this area. (THE)

This is _____ I could find in the area. (3 words)

11. When Sarah was young, she collected stamps. (USED)

When Sarah was young, she _____. (4 words)

12. He was afraid of heights, so he didn't go climbing with us. (WOULD)

If he hadn't been so afraid, he _____ climbing with us. (3 words)

Predviden čas reševanja: 10 minut
Število možnih točk: _____/12



NALOGA Z VRZELMI

Preberi besedilo *The Beauty Contest was Judged by AI* in vstavi manjkajočo besedo tako, da bodo stavki tvorili smiselno celoto. Manjka le ena beseda, ki jo čitljivo napiši na spodnje črte.

Adapted from: <https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2016/sep/08/artificial-intelligence-beauty-contest-doesnt-like-black-people>

The first international beauty contest decided (1) _____ an algorithm has sparked controversy after the results revealed one glaring factor among the winners.

The contest (2) _____ supposed to use objective factors such as facial symmetry and wrinkles to identify the most attractive contestants, but when the results came (3) _____, the creators were dismayed to see that there was a glaring factor linking the winners: the robots did not like people with dark skin.

Out of 44 winners, (4) _____ all were white, a handful were Asian, and only one had dark skin. That's (5) _____ the fact that, although the majority of contestants were white, many people of colour submitted photos.

The ensuing controversy has sparked renewed debates about the ways in (6) _____ algorithms can perpetuate biases, yielding unintended and often offensive results. While the seemingly racist beauty pageant has prompted jokes and mockery, computer science experts and social justice advocates say that in other industries and arenas, the growing use of prejudiced AI systems (7) _____ no laughing matter. In some cases, it can have devastating consequences for people of colour.

Beauty.AI –which was created by a “deep learning” group called Youth Laboratories and supported by Microsoft – relied on large datasets of photos to build an algorithm that assessed beauty. While there are a number of reasons (8) _____ the algorithm favoured white people, the main problem was that the data the project used to establish standards of attractiveness did not include enough minorities, said Alex Zhavoronkov, Beauty.AI's chief science officer.

Although the group did not build the algorithm to treat light skin as a sign of beauty, the input data effectively led the robot judges (9) _____ that conclusion. The simplest explanation for biased algorithms is that the humans who create them have (10) _____ own deeply entrenched biases. That means that despite perceptions that algorithms are somehow neutral and uniquely objective, they can often reproduce and amplify existing prejudices.

Civil liberty groups have recently raised concerns that computer-based law enforcement forecasting tools – which use data to predict where future crimes will occur – rely on flawed statistics and can exacerbate racially biased and harmful policing practices. A ProPublica investigation earlier this year found that software used to predict criminals is biased (11) _____ black people, which can result in harsher sentencing.

A major problem is that minority groups by nature (12) _____ often underrepresented in datasets, which means algorithms can reach inaccurate conclusions for those populations and the creators won't detect it.

Predviden čas reševanja: 10 minut
Število možnih točk: _____/12



BRALNO RAZUMEVANJE 1

Preberi besedilo *What is Greenwashing and How Can You Spot It* ter odgovori na vprašanja ali obkroži pravičen odgovor oziroma dokončaj stavke z ustrežno besedo.

Adapted from: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/58465027>

As climate change has become a big topic around the world, shops and businesses want to show us that they think about it too. That's why when we walk into shops or go online you might see lots of signs about things being 'eco-friendly', 'organic' or 'sustainable'. It's great to know that companies are trying to be more environmentally friendly but unfortunately sometimes these signs and slogans aren't always truthful. While these labels might be true in some cases, sometimes they are deliberately not telling the full story to try and trick customers into thinking they are making an eco-friendly choice.

'Greenwashing' is a type of marketing. It is a way to make products more appealing to customers who care about the environment. It is when companies do harmful things to the environment while saying they care about climate change. The International Consumer Protection Enforcement Network recently analysed 500 websites and found that up to 40% of environmentally friendly claims might be misleading customers. You might see lots of examples of greenwashing when you're out shopping on the high street or online, but it can be hard to spot. Here are a few examples of what greenwashing could look like:

- A fashion brand promotes clothes made of a 'sustainable' fabric, even if the rest of their clothing line is damaging to the environment.
- Offering to carbon offset their products, without committing to any big changes immediately.
- Green packaging or decorated with flowers and plants may look less harmful than it is.
- Having an eco-friendly version of their product, but not making all their products eco-friendly.

Unfortunately, there's no simple way to identify if something really is sustainable or eco-friendly. But there are some signs that you can look out for, like government approved certifications which mean the company has to stick by certain rules and principles. When greenwashing happens, a person might buy a product or do an activity thinking they're doing something positive for the environment when actually they're not.

Sometimes damaging the environment is done unintentionally - the company might be focusing on one issue that it's helping but not looking at the bigger picture and weighing up the harm it might be doing to the environment at the same time. But sometimes it can be deliberate - companies making their advertising or product names suggest that they're helping the environment even though they're not. This can create distrust in a company. Trust in green claims is fragile and, unless brands provide the right information to consumers in the right way, there's a risk that consumers will give up.

Many companies make it look as if the fashion industry is starting to take responsibility, spending fantasy amounts on campaigns portraying themselves as "sustainable", "ethical", "green", "climate neutral" or "fair". But let's be clear: This is almost never anything but pure greenwash.

However, there are lots of things you can do to avoid greenwashing. The number one way to spot whether something is as environmentally friendly as it says it is, is to look out for certifications. Here is a list of some green certifications that the UK recognises:

- **Leaping Bunny** - which means that the product has not been tested on animals.
- **B Corp** - means that a business is legally required to do beneficial things for the environment and the people who help create their products.
- **Carbon Trust** - meets a certain standard of carbon emission reduction, meaning the product is trying to minimise its carbon impact.
- **Fairtrade** - the product has been made by people who received a fair wage for their work.

But be careful, as sometimes companies use un-certified labels to make their products look more environmentally friendly than they are!



The Competition and Markets Authority, which works to help make business practices fairer in the UK, wants to stop companies from greenwashing - whether intentionally or unintentionally. In September 2021, they published the *Green Claims Code*, which encourages companies to check their claims against a set of criteria. This includes making sure the claim is truthful, substantiated (meaning they must have proof it is accurate) and does not exaggerate the positive environmental impact.

If a business does not follow these rules, it is breaking consumer law, and could be brought to court. Businesses have until next year to make sure their eco-friendly claims are fair and accurate.

Now answer the questions:

1. Which terms do companies use to claim that a product is not (very) harmful to the environment? (name two) _____, _____.
2. According to research there is a possibility that less than half of claims are truthful.

TRUE FALSE NOT GIVEN

3. The green colour of packaging can be misleading.

TRUE FALSE NOT GIVEN

4. Governments need to _____ (= give a favourable opinion) of the organic or eco-friendly origin of a product.

5. Can customers rely on belief that they are helping the environment when buying a certain product labelled organic? YES NO

6. Is greenwashing always done on purpose? YES NO

7. Customers purchase a product from the competition if the product is not green.

TRUE FALSE NOT GIVEN

8. Which UK certification tells that the company takes care of nature and workers?

9. What can help us realize whether we are greenwashed or not? _____

10. What can happen to a company if its 'organic' claims are found untruthful?

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



BRALNO RAZUMEVANJE 2

V besedilo *'Sleep should be prescribed': what those late nights out could be costing you* smiselno vstavi spodnje besede. ŠTIRI besede so odveč.

IMAGERY	GRAVER	APPARENT	IMPROVED	NEEDY	INADEQUATE
PRIORITISED	OBESITY	BACKED	SUSCEPTIBLE	LABEL	INTENSIVE
DEPRIVATION	DIGNIFIED				

Leading neuroscientist Matthew Walker is a sleep scientist. When he talks about sleep he can't, in all conscience, limit himself to whispering comforting nothings about camomile tea and warm baths. It's his conviction that we are in the midst of a "catastrophic sleep-loss epidemic", the consequences of which are far (1) _____ than any of us could imagine.

Walker has spent the last four and a half years writing *Why We Sleep*, a complex but urgent book that examines the effects of this epidemic close up, the idea being that once people know of the powerful links between sleep loss and, among other things, Alzheimer's disease, cancer, diabetes, (2) _____ and poor mental health, they will try harder to



get the recommended eight hours a night. But, in the end, the individual can achieve only so much. Walker wants major institutions and law-makers to take up his ideas, too. "No aspect of our biology is left unscathed by sleep (3) _____," he says. "It sinks down into every possible nook and cranny. And yet no one is doing anything about it. Things have to change, but when did you ever see an NHS poster urging sleep on people? When did a doctor prescribe, not sleeping pills, but sleep itself? It needs to be (4) _____, even incentivised.

But Walker believes, too, that in the developed world sleep is strongly associated with weakness, even shame. "We have stigmatised sleep with the (5) _____ of laziness. We want to seem busy, and one way we express that is by proclaiming how little sleep we're getting. It's a badge of honour. Humans are the only species that deliberately deprive themselves of sleep for no (6) _____ reason."

Walker emphasizes the critical importance of sufficient sleep, (7) _____ by evidence from various studies. (8) _____ sleep is linked to low energy, diseases, and a shorter lifespan. Lack of sleep negatively affects blood sugar control and plays a crucial role in the impairment of the immune system, with sleep-deprived individuals being more (9) _____ to illnesses and having reduced resilience. The impact of sleep extends to mental health, influencing creativity, mood, and emotional well-being.

So what can the individual do? First, they should avoid pulling "all-nighters". Second, they should start thinking about sleep as a kind of work, like going to the gym. We should start thinking of midnight more in terms of its original meaning: as the middle of the night. Schools should consider later starts for students; such delays correlate with (10) _____ IQs. Companies should think about rewarding sleep. Productivity will rise, and motivation, creativity and even levels of honesty will be improved. Sleep can be measured using tracking devices, and some far-sighted companies in the US already give employees time off if they clock enough of it. Sleeping pills, by the way, are to be avoided. Among other things, they can have a harmful effect on memory.

Predviden čas reševanja: 5 minut
Število možnih točk: ____/10



POZNAVANJE BESEDIŠČA

Obkroži oz. zapiši pravilni odgovor.

1. You're going to have to pull your ____ up if you want to pass the exam.

A pants B socks C sleeves D gloves

2. In many countries cartoons are D _____ D to enable children to understand what is being said in their own language.

3. After hours of wandering around in the desert they thought they saw an oasis, but they were wrong. There was nothing there; it was only a ____ .

A ghost B mirage C vision D trick

4. A person doing all the dangerous acts in films (e.g. jumping off a cliff) so that the actor does not have to take risks is called a S _____.



5. The boxer hit his opponent so hard that he was ____ for ten minutes.

A unconscious B asleep C knocked about D stopped

6. During the fight outside the football ground, an eighteen-year-old youth was accidentally killed. The person responsible was arrested and charged with ____.

A manslaughter B murder C violence D mugging

7. According to the weather F _____ T there will be snow tomorrow.

8. "Share this ____ yourselves", said the mother to her four children.

A with B among C between D to

9. I think I'm C _____ D. I haven't been able to go to the toilet properly for days.

10. He lived on the ____ of the city.

A boundary B suburbs C outside D outskirts

11. She never really ____ her parents for not having allowed her to go to university.

A excused B pardoned C forgave D forgot

12. Why don't you become a teacher? There's a great ____ of them at the moment.

A shortage B desire C loss D want





13. Name the insect in the pictures. 1 point



14. Biennial means _____.

A twice a year B every two years C every leap year D every year

15. If you are driving at night, you should always _____ your headlights when you meet an oncoming vehicle so as not to blind the other driver.

A lower B turn off C dip D align

16. A F _____ is a road which crosses above another road.



17. In Britain, to help you drive at night, there are _____ eyes in the middle of the road. These are metal studs which are reflected by a car's headlights.

A tiger's B cat's C frog's D deer's

18. To cook gently in water without boiling is _____.

A to simmer B to scramble C to bubble D to fry

19. Underline the correct word in the following sentences.

a. What I thought was a genuine Van Gogh turned out to be a forgery. As a result, the painting is now quite **WORTHLESS / INVALUABLE**.

b. Many people nowadays are changing from large cars to small ones because they are far more **ECONOMICAL / ECONOMIC**.

c. He had plenty of time to catch a **PLAIN / PLANE** to his next holiday destination.

Predviden čas reševanja: 15 minut
Število možnih točk: _____/21



**READING FOR FUN
THIS IS NOT A TASK**

School haiku poems

Adapted from https://www.haikupoemsandpoets.com/poems/school_haiku_poems

You want to set goal
Big enough that in the
process of achieving it
You become someone
worth becoming

Aim of some teachers?
It is not education
But simply put marks.

Sometimes I wonder
What is the meaning of Life?
What is the real point?

What is the point of,
Going to school everyday?
Then doing homework.

Seems like a cycle,
That I don't see an end to,
But what is the point ?

The smell of old chairs
Scented memories of last
year
Reminds the school days.

Don't the teachers know
That we have other
homework
To worry about?

I still remember
slide down a polished railings
Autumn holidays

Sleeping until noon
Dance happily in the wind
No homework this week



PRAZNA STRAN



Wishing you all the best! The Poliglot Team of Teachers.