

19. DRŽAVNO TEKMOVANJE IZ ANGLEŠKEGA JEZIKA ZA STROKOVNE IN POKLICNO-TEHNIŠKE ŠOLE

POLA 2

Šifra tekmovalca/tekmovalke:

Število točk: _____/75

Slušno razumevanje	Bralno razumevanje	Raba jezika	Besedotvorje	Poznavanje besedišča	Odpravi napako	Skupaj točke

Čas reševanja: 70 minut

NAVODILA: Prilepi oz. napiši svojo šifro na označeno mesto.

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

Pazljivo preberi navodila. Ne obračaj strani, dokler tega ne dovoli nadzorni učitelj. Piši razločno. Nečitljivi odgovori se bodo šteli za napačne. Če se zmotiš, prečrtaj in napiši znova. Zapisi na poli, ki bodo vsebovali kakršnekoli znake in vsebine, ki niso povezane z nalogami, so nedovoljeni. Tekmovalna pola bo ocenjena z nič točkami, tekmovalec pa diskvalificiran.

POLO ODPRI, KO TI TO DOVOLI NADZORNI UČITELJ!

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

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

POLIGLOT



SLUŠNO RAZUMEVANJE

Prisluhni odlomku *Why are Beavers Obsessed with Dams?* in izberi oz. zapiši ustrezne odgovore iz največ 2 besed. Adapted from: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9_AuKM7S6TU&t=52s

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

1. What's the size of the longest beaver dam in the world? _____.
2. The beaver dam has transformed the region into a large _____. (1s word only)
3. How big is a beaver on its hind legs? About _____.
4. How do beavers choose the location for their dam?
 - A. They look for a steep and deep stream.
 - B. They search for an area with dense vegetation.
 - C. They search for still water.
 - D. They follow the migration patterns of other beavers.
5. What materials don't beavers use to build their dam?
 - A. Mud.
 - B. Branches.
 - C. Sand.
 - D. Plants.
6. What is the purpose of large rocks in the beaver dam construction process?
 - A. To provide a smooth surface for the beavers.
 - B. To create a barrier against predators.
 - C. To fortify areas with strong current.
 - D. To mark territorial boundaries.
7. How long does it typically take for a beaver to complete a dam? _____.
8. Beavers are fiercely territorial and do not form long-term bonds with other beavers.
 - A. TRUE
 - B. FALSE
 - C. NOT GIVEN
9. According to the text, what animals can also find shelter in beaver's dams?
 - A. Birds.
 - B. Rodents.
 - C. Fish.
 - D. Foal.
10. How do humans benefit from beaver construction projects?
 - A. Their constructions reduce the risk of wildfires.
 - B. Their constructions cause floods.
 - C. Their constructions control the beaver population.
 - D. Their constructions create natural water reservoirs.

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



BRALNO RAZUMEVANJE

Preberi besedilo *A Rose by any other Name... Shakespeare and "Political Correctness"*.

Adapted from: <https://linguapress.com/advanced/rose-other-name.htm>

What's in a name? Or a word? Some words have many meanings, others can be used with different values attached to them. But as Shakespeare pointed out, changing the word you use does not change the object or idea that it refers to. When it comes to words and meanings, no-one has mastered the English language better than William Shakespeare. Although old Bill died over 400 years ago, he knew what he was talking about. Hundreds of his words of wisdom have become proverbs in their own right. Simple expressions, very often, like these two lines from *Romeo and Juliet*:

What's in a name?

*That which we call a rose
By any other name would smell as sweet.*

But did the Bard get it all wrong? Was he really just unwittingly consolidating an ideology, expressing the domination of DWEM's (Dead, White, European Males) over language and culture? In the name of "political correctness", some have said so – and in doing so, have provoked the anger of others who do not share their views. In recent years, particularly in the USA, the spread of political correctness has been denounced as an attack on free speech. The idea behind "P.C." is that some words offend people, and should be avoided. While avoiding offensive vocabulary is, in itself, an excellent principle, the excesses it has led to, notably on university campuses, have been counterproductive, bringing the whole idea into derision. A lot of people – not just political conservatives – fear that political correctness on campuses, in the media, and in intellectual circles is a serious threat to freedom of thought.

Opponents of P.C. claim that it defies the First Amendment to the American Constitution, guaranteeing freedom of speech and ideas. For example, a leading California newspaper was rebuked for restricting free speech, when it circulated a list of "unacceptable" vocabulary to journalists. In an absurd case in New York, a famous English brass band was asked to change its name before playing in a concert. Concert organisers said that the name *Blackdykes Brass Band* could offend, because in American slang "*black dykes*" could mean "*Afro-American lesbians*". *Blackdykes* in this case is really the name of a mining village in the North of England, where the band comes from. *Black* refers to the coal-coloured earth, and *dyke* is an old English word meaning ditch or barrier. One wonders what would happen if an American museum advertised an exhibition of paintings by the great Anglo Flemish artist Van Dyke, whose works hang in the world's top art galleries, including New York, Chicago and the National Gallery in Washington!

Originally, a "P.C." speaker was just someone who avoided using offensive, discriminating or sexist language; words like *chairman* were replaced by neutral terms like *chair* or *chairperson*, words which are now well accepted in the English language. However, when ordinary words such as *deaf* were outlawed (*aurally challenged* was invented as a euphemism), many people agreed that things had gone too far! Although "*deaf*" and "*dumb*" can be used as abuse when referring to someone who can hear and speak normally... (e.g. Homer Simpson is called the dumbest man on the planet, but he can

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speak, sort of) they have no insulting overtones when referring to a person who cannot do so; calling someone *aurally challenged* in no way reduces his handicap; on the contrary, as a longer expression than *deaf*, it draws attention to the disability and may sound deliberately facetious.

Political correctness is not just an American phenomenon; there was a case where - according to some newspapers - a headteacher in London caused a scandal by refusing to take her pupils to see *Romeo and Juliet*, as she claimed, it was too openly heterosexual and thus discriminated against homosexuals and lesbians. Maybe she also disagreed with the line about the rose. Talking of Shakespeare again, 200 years ago a famous Englishman called Thomas Bowdler rewrote Shakespeare's works, changing all the vocabulary which he considered could not "with propriety be read aloud in a family". No offensive words, no embracing, no debauchery. Bowdler's surname was used to form a new word in the English language: *to bowdlerize*.

No-one today, and least of all, a progressive intellectual, would dream of recommending the bowdlerized version of Shakespeare; yet in his way Bowdler was only being politically correct by the standards of his time.

Obkroži pravilni odgovor.

- 1. According to the passage, how does changing the word describing an object or idea affect its meaning?**
 - A. It completely changes the object or idea being referred to.
 - B. It alters the way the object or idea is perceived.
 - C. It has no effect on the object or idea being referred to.
 - D. It can provoke anger and disagreement among people.

- 2. What is the significance of William Shakespeare in the context of the English language?**
 - A. He was the first person to use English in literature.
 - B. His works were only appreciated after his death.
 - C. He borrowed new words from proverbs that are widely used today.
 - D. He was an expert in the use of the English language.

- 3. The concept of "political correctness" (P.C.) as mentioned in the text is ...**
 - A. a movement to criticize political ideologies.
 - B. an idea not to use certain vocabulary.
 - C. a strategy to dominate language and culture.
 - D. a term coined by William Shakespeare.

- 4. How does the text characterize the impact of political correctness on university campuses?**
 - A. It has been ineffective and has provoked mockery.
 - B. It has strengthened freedom of thought.
 - C. It has brought about positive change.
 - D. It has only affected political conservatives.

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5. **An example of a neutral term that replaced a potentially discriminatory term is ...**
- A. Bowdlerize.
 - B. Chairperson.
 - C. Blackdykes.
 - D. Facetious.
6. **Why did many people consider things had gone too far in the context of political correctness?**
- A. Too many polite words were not a big problem for most people.
 - B. Common terms such as "deaf" were outcast.
 - C. Homer Simpson was called the dumbest man.
 - D. Neutral terms were not well-accepted.
7. **Based on the passage, what was Thomas Bowdler known for?**
- A. Modifying Shakespeare's writings so as to remove offensive language.
 - B. Promoting freedom of speech and ideas.
 - C. Introducing politically correct language into English.
 - D. Inventing a new word in the English language.
8. **How does the text characterize Thomas Bowdler's perception of Shakespeare's works?**
- A. As intellectually progressive.
 - B. As advocating free speech.
 - C. As politically correct for his time.
 - D. As embracing debauchery.
9. **What does the text suggest about the concept of political correctness in different time periods?**
- A. It has remained constant and unchanged.
 - B. It is always embraced by progressive intellectuals.
 - C. It is universally accepted.
 - D. It has evolved and differs across time periods.
10. **What is the author's attitude towards the concept of political correctness?**
- A. Supportive and in favour.
 - B. Critical and sceptical.
 - C. Provocative and offensive.
 - D. Indifferent and apathetic.

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

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RABA JEZIKA

Preberi besedilo *Why Young Workers are Live-quitting on TikTok* in glagole v oklepajih postavi v ustrezno glagolsko obliko. Rešitve vpiši na črte.

Adapted from: <https://www.bbc.com/worklife/article/20230321-quittok-why-young-workers-are-live-quitting-on-tiktok>

By Megan Tatum, 27th March 2023



Even years into the Great Resignation, workers continue to leave their jobs in droves. While plenty of employees are still sending off official resignation emails to bosses, younger workers are increasingly taking a different tack: live quitting. In July 2021, a clip of UK McDonald's workers quitting mid-shift went viral – and now TikTok is awash with users **1. _____ (POST)** real-time footage of the moment they told their bosses 'I quit'. These short video clips are attracting thousands of views on the social media platform.

What's driving the #quittok trend?

In September 2022, Christina Zumbo, 31, a now-former Australian government worker, shared the moment she clicked send on her resignation email, and waited anxiously for a video call from her boss. Zumbo, who **2. _____ (ALREADY/SHARE)** glimpses of work-related mental health struggles with her 140,000 TikTok followers, said she hoped others on the platform **3. _____ (RELATE)** to the post.

"I really struggled with making this decision to leave, feeling like I was letting my team and manager down, and the thought of being without work without something lined up, into a tumultuous job market at the time," she says. "I'd not have shared this journey online **4. _____ (IT/TALK)** about enough."

Marisa Jo Mayes, too, had been using TikTok as a "fun, creative outlet", sharing content as a way of "fighting [her] unhappiness at work", when she decided to live-quit her job with a medical device company.

"I had a nice pay cheque, got to travel and worked with some of the biggest names in the industry, but I was completely miserable," says the 29-year-old, based in Arizona, US. "I was in the deepest burnout of my life, couldn't think about anything besides work and was struggling with stress-induced health issues."

Mayes's 30-second clip shows her in the tense moments leading up to a call with her boss – and then her immediate relief. 'It's like as if an elephant **5. _____ (STEP OFF)** my chest, but I'm also sad,' she captioned the video.

Responses, though, were a mix: "From 'OMG congrats you're living my dream', to 'You're just an entitled millennial who deserves to **6. _____ (LAY OFF)**,'" she says.

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Despite 7. _____ (SHOCK) by the strong feelings her post provoked, most of the feedback was overwhelmingly positive. “The negative comments didn't stop me from continuing to post about my experience post-corporate – because for every one person angry about it, there are probably ten inspired by it.”

What’s driving this?

The majority of young users on TikTok have grown up as digital natives, sharing every kind of milestone online. To some extent, says California-based therapist and coach Tess Brigham, it’s natural they’d also share private conversations with employers about their decision to quit. “It's how this generation has experiences, it's how they've learned to be in the world,” she says. “If you grow up being used to 8. _____ (RECORD AND SHARE) things, why wouldn't you share these larger, more significant moments in time?”

But there’s also a more fundamental change in attitudes that underpins the #quittok trend, she believes. Millennials and Gen Z watched their parents struggle in corporate jobs during the 2008 economic crash, and some of these young people are mired in student debt with low-paying jobs themselves. They’ve also had their early work experiences shaped by Covid-19, with the youngest workers never before even 9. _____ (SET) foot inside an office. These stressors combined, says Brigham, have meant younger workers – particularly Gen Z – are prioritising mental health, happiness and positive work environments. As a result, they see content that 10. _____ (DEPICT) people quitting ‘toxic workplaces’ and standing up to unfair bosses as deeply aspirational. This rings true for Zumbo, who 11. _____ (SEE) a big shift in work-life balance and priorities since Covid-19. “I think it’s important to take control of our lives, and be actively on the path we want to be on, instead of walking along one we don’t want to be on or don’t know any better,” she says. What does this mean? The long-term implications of live quitting and posting #quittok videos aren’t exactly clear, says Brigham. For instance, there’s no way to predict how future career opportunities 12. _____ (MIGHT/AFFECT) by these posts.



Credits: <https://www.bbc.com/worklife/article/20230321-quittok-why-young-workers-are-live-quitting-on-tiktok>

Predviden čas reševanja: 15 minut
Število doseženih točk: _____/12



BESEDOTVORJE

Preberi besedilo *Eat Less Red Meat, Scientists Said. Now Some Believe That Was Bad Advice* in iz danih besed v oklepaju tvori nove tako, da bodo smiselno dopolnjevale povedi v besedilu. Zapiši jih na črte z velikimi tiskanimi črkami.

Adapted from: <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/09/30/health/red-meat-heart-cancer.html>

The evidence is too weak to **0. JUSTIFY (JUST)** telling individuals to eat less beef and pork, according to new research. The findings “undermine public trust,” critics said.



Public health officials for years have urged Americans to limit the **1. _____ (CONSUME)** of red meat and processed meats because of concerns that these foods are linked to heart disease, cancer and other ills. But on Monday, in a remarkable turnabout, an international **2. _____ (COLLABORATE)** of researchers produced a series of analyses concluding that the advice, a bedrock of almost all **3. _____ (DIET)**

guidelines, is not backed by good scientific evidence.

If there are health benefits from eating less beef and pork, they are small, the researchers concluded. Indeed, the advantages are so faint that they can be discerned only when looking at large populations, the scientists said, and are **4. _____ (SUFFICE)** to tell individuals to change their meat-eating habits.

“The certainty of evidence for these risk **5. _____ (REDUCE)** was low to very low,” said Bradley Johnston, an epidemiologist at Dalhousie University in Canada and leader of the group publishing the new research in the *Annals of Internal Medicine*.

The new analyses are among the largest such **6. _____ (EVALUATE)** ever attempted and may influence future recommendations. In many ways, they raise uncomfortable questions about nutritional research, and what sort of standards these studies should be held to.

Already they have been met with fierce **7. _____ (CRITIC)** by public health researchers. The American Heart Association, the American Cancer Society, the Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health and other groups have savaged the findings and the journal that published them.

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Some called for the journal’s editors to delay publication altogether. In a statement, scientists at Harvard warned that the conclusions “harm the 8. _____ (**CREDIBLE**) of nutrition science and 9. _____ (**EROSION**) public trust in scientific research.”

Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine, a group advocating a plant-based diet, filed a petition against the journal with the Federal Trade Commission. Dr. Frank Sacks, past chair of the American Heart Association’s nutrition committee, called the research “fatally flawed.”

While the new findings are likely to please 10. _____ (**PROPONE**) of popular high-protein diets, they seem certain to add to public consternation over nutritional advice that seems to change every few years. The conclusions represent another in a series of jarring nutritional 11. _____ (**REVERSE**) involving salt, fats, carbohydrates and more.

The prospect of a 12. _____ (**NEW**) appetite for red meat also runs counter to two other important trends: a growing awareness of the environmental 13. _____ (**DEGRADE**) caused by livestock production, and longstanding concern about the welfare of animals employed in industrial farming.

Beef in particular is not just another foodstuff: It was a treasured symbol of post-World War II 14. _____ (**PROSPER**), set firmly in the center of America’s dinner plate.

“Red meat used to be a symbol of high social class, but that’s changing,” said Dr. Frank Hu, chair of the nutrition department at the Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health in Boston. Today, the more highly educated Americans are, the less red meat they eat, he noted.



Credits: <https://www.naturemade.com/blogs/health-articles/best-healthy-foods-to-eat>

Čas reševanja: 10 minut
Število doseženih točk: _____/14



POZNAVANJE BESEDIŠČA

Odgovori, dopolni ali obkroži pravilni odgovor.

1. The time when daylight is fading is called D _____.

2. A busker is

- A. a street singer.
- B. a slang term for a bus conductor.
- C. a type of plant.
- D. a man who studies trees and bushes.



3. A person who loves money so much that he stores and hardly ever spends it is called a M _____.

4. The building in the picture is called a C _____. It is typical of the Swiss Alps. People usually stay there during their winter holidays.



5. The _____ department in a company is responsible for finding new ideas and processes.

- A. IT
- B. R&D
- C. HR
- D. HQ

6. Which three letters must be added to form four meaningful words?

 eau
 _____ glar
 y
 st

7. Each group of four words can be related to the same notion. Write the word down. (3 points)

e. g. javelin, relay, shot, hurdles: ATHLETICS

- A. jacket, spine, title, chapter: _____
- B. aisle, sermon, pew, tower: _____
- C. pump, saddle, crossbar, spoke: _____

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8. Newspaper misprints. In each of the following extracts there is a misprint.

Underline it and write down which word should have been used instead. (4 points)

- A. The police say the car was later found abandoned 500 years away in a car park off Bridge Road. _____
- B. Three old men sat on the wrench, eating sandwiches. _____
- C. Forecast: some bright intervals with shattered showers. _____
- D. Pedigree Alsatian pubs for sale. _____

9. Underline the correct word in each of the following sentences. (2 points)

- A. I just want to go to the **STATIONERY / STATIONARY** department to buy some envelopes.
- B. People who emigrate to a new country usually take a while to **ADAPT / ADOPT** to the new way of life.

10. He lied when giving evidence in court and, as a result, was sentenced to two years imprisonment for _____.

- A. fraud B. perjury C. deception D. lying

11. A/An _____ five thousand people are believed to have died in the recent earthquake in South America.

- A. guessed B. average C. estimated D. approximately

12. The kitchen utensil shaped like a pan with lots of small holes and used for straining food is called a C _____.



Predviden čas reševanja: 10 minut
Število doseženih točk: _____/18

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ODPRAVI NAPAKO

Preberi spodnje besedilo in poišči napake. V večini vrstic je po ENA napaka ali odvečna beseda.

- Napako prečrtaj in popravek zapiši v okvirček.
- Če je beseda odveč, jo prečrtaj in v okvirček zapiši križec.
- Če je vrstica popolnoma pravilna, v okvirček zapiši kljukico.

SPOT THE MISTAKE

What is COP28 in Dubai and Why is it Important?

Adapted from: <https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-67143989>

World leaders are set to discuss tackling climate change at a big UN summit in Dubai.	✓	0
COP28 is 28th yearly annual United Nations climate meeting where governments will	x	0
discuss how to limit and prepare for future climate change. The summit has being	is	0
held in Dubai, at the United Arab Emirates (UAE), from 30 th November until 12 th		1.
December, 2023. COP stands for "Conference of the Parties", where the "parties"		2.
are the countries who have signed up for the original UN climate agreement in 1992.		3.
Why is holding COP28 in Dubai controversial? The UAE is one of the worlds top 10		4.
oil-producing nations. Oil - like gas and coal - are a fossil fuel. These are the main		5.
causes of climate change because of they release planet-warming greenhouse gases		6.
like carbon dioxide when burned for energy. However, Mr Al Jaber's oil company		7.
is planning to highly expand production capacity. "It is the equivalent of to appointing		8.
the CEO of a cigarette company to oversee a conference on cancer which cures," the		9.
campaign group said. Jaber argued he was uniquely well-placed too push for action		10.
from the oil and gas industry. He said that like the chairman of renewable energy		11.
firm Masdar he had overseen the expansion of clean technologies like wind and solar power.		



Predviden čas reševanja: 10 minut
Število doseženih točk: _____/11

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