

ŠOLSKO TEKMOVANJE
iz znanja angleščine za učence
8. razreda osnovnih šol
21. oktober 2019

**History of Slovenia – A people without the
knowledge of their past origin and culture is
like a tree without roots (Marcus Garvey)**

PART A – READING COMPREHENSION

PART B – LANGUAGE IN USE

PART C – CREATIVE WRITING

IME IN PRIIMEK TEKMOVALCA: _____

<i>PART A</i>		<i>PART B</i>		<i>PART C</i>	
TASK ONE	___/7 points	TASK THREE	___/15 points	TASK FIVE	___/15 points
TASK TWO	___/10 points	TASK FOUR	___/19 points		
POINTS TOTAL	_____ / 66 POINTS				

1. OCENJEVALEC (ime in podpis)

2. OCENJEVALEC (ime in podpis)

DRAGA UČENKA, DRAGI UČENEC, preden začneš reševati naloge, pozorno preberi vsa navodila in prosi nadzorne učitelje za pojasnilo, če česa ne razumeš. Pozneje, med reševanjem nalog, ne sprašuj. Piši čitljivo, s kemičnim svinčnikom ali z nalivnim peresom. Če se zmotiš, napačno rešitev prečrtaj in zraven dopiši pravilno rešitev. Popravki naj bodo jasni. Korekturnih in drugih pripomočkov ne uporablaj. Za reševanje nalog imaš 60 minut časa.

ŽELIMO TI VELIKO USPEHA.

Državna tekmovalna komisija

Read the text about the counts of Celje, the most influential late medieval noble dynasty on the territory of present-day Slovenia. Then do the tasks one and two.

THE COUNTS OF CELJE

Herman II, Count of Celje, (early 1360s – 13th October 1435), was the most important representative of the **line** of Celje counts. A great deal of his wealth was gained through his children's arranged marriages.

In hopes of gaining **estates** in Croatia, Count Herman II arranged a marriage between his firstborn son Frederick II and Elizabeth of Frankopan, the daughter of one of the wealthiest Croatian counts. The couple had two children. However, they were not fond of each other. During their marriage, Frederick II began an **affair** with his true love, Veronika of Desenice. Unhappy Herman II intervened and persuaded Frederick II and Elizabeth to meet. On the first night the married couple reunited, Elizabeth mysteriously died. Her death remains a mystery, and many suspect Frederick II of murdering his wife.

After her death, Frederick II wished to marry his true love Veronika. His father **objected** to this, as Veronika was of only minor nobility. The lovers **defied** Count Herman II's wish and married in 1425. Count Herman II was furious. The newly-weds ran away, but Frederick II was caught by his father's soldiers. He was imprisoned in the Celje Tower, a narrow building 23 meters tall. He spent over four years there. Veronika fled, and was in hiding until she was found by the soldiers. Herman accused unfortunate Veronika of being a witch who had cast a spell on his son. A trial was organized, which lasted two days. On the evening of the second day, the judges said: "Count, there is no blame to be laid on this girl, much less crime. The only thing is that she is very much in love with your son Frederick. However, your eminence, love has never been a **sin**, much less a crime. Love is one of the most beautiful human virtues! This, your eminence, completes our work." Despite the **verdict**, as soon as the judges set off on their way, Count Herman issued an order that Veronika be killed. A large vat filled with water was put up in the courtyard, in which Veronika was drowned. Her body was built into the wall connecting the pentagonal tower to the castle entrance. Veronika's wails can still be heard, especially in long winter nights, along with the howling of the wind...

Frederick's sister Barbara of Celje married Sigismund, Holy Roman Emperor and King of Hungary and Bohemia, and became one of the most powerful women in Europe.

With her husband **frequently** moving between his kingdoms, she often held court at her castle on the top of Mount Medvednica, in the Croatian city of Medvedgrad. Tantalizingly beautiful but wickedly deadly, she was known for dressing in black robes and was associated with witchcraft, magic, **alchemy**, and possibly even vampirism. Far from her husband, she took many lovers. When she became tired of them, she had them thrown from the walls and down the mountain. Others were lowered into the valley below in a cage with a wild boar inside. She had a pet black

raven that would strike and kill anyone who displeased her. People barely mentioned her name out of fear.

One myth is that during a draught her **well** was the only one that hadn't dried up in Medvedgrad. She set dogs loose on anyone who tried to take water from it. But eventually the dogs became thirsty too, chasing her over the castle walls, where she fell to her doom. Another popular story about Barbara's death is that she asked the Devil for help in defending Medvedgrad from the Turks in exchange for Medvedgrad and her body. When she tried to cheat him, the Devil turned her into a **serpent** and locked her up underground. According to legend she still slithers around the tunnels of the castle, guarding her treasure. However, her real death was less dramatic - she died of plague.

(adapted from <https://balkaniumblog.wordpress.com/2016/10/31/the-scariest-queen-for-halloween-the-life-and-legend-of-barbara-celjska/>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hermann_II,_Count_of_Celje
<https://theculturetrip.com/europe/slovenia/articles/a-short-history-of-the-counts-of-celje-and-the-celje-castle/>
<http://www.veliki-tabor.hr/en/o-muzeju/pregled/the-legend-of-veronika-of-desinic;>
16th December, 2018)

TASK ONE

For items 1–7, choose the answer (A, B or C) which fits according to the text. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

- 0 At the end of the 14th century, Herman II
- was a rich nobleman.**
 - entered an arranged marriage.
 - lost most of his wealth.
- 1 Frederick II and Elizabeth of Frankopan
- were happily married with two children.
 - got married against his father's wishes.
 - had a loveless marriage.
- 2 Elizabeth of Frankopan died
- after being ill for a long time.
 - far away from her husband.
 - in suspicious circumstances.
- 3 Herman II didn't like Veronika because
- of her family's socioeconomic status.
 - she wasn't in love with Frederick.
 - she ran away from her family.
- 4 Veronika was drowned because
- the jury found her guilty of witchcraft.
 - she disobeyed Herman II's orders.
 - her love spells were widely used.
- 5 With her marriage to Sigismund, Barbara of Celje
- lost her wealth and social position.

- b) gained an influential position.
- c) found herself in a difficult position.

6 After their affairs were over, Barbara's lovers

- a) were kept in cages.
- b) climbed over castle walls.
- c) were murdered.

7 The cause of Barbara's death was

- a) a tragic accident.
- b) a deadly illness.
- c) a broken promise.

____ / 7

TASK TWO

Match the words from the text with their synonyms. Two synonyms are not used. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

W O R D S	0	line	S Y N O N Y M S	A	black magic
	1	estates		B	disagree
	2	affair		C	dynasty
	3	object		D	fine
	4	defy		E	fountain
	5	sin		F	ignore
	6	verdict		G	judgement
	7	frequently		H	lands
	8	alchemy		I	often
	9	well		J	relationship
10	serpent	K	snake		
			L	something	
			M	wrongdoing	

ANSWERS: 0- C 1- ____ 2- ____ 3- ____ 4- ____ 5- ____ 6- ____ 7- ____ 8- ____ 9- ____
10- ____

____ / 10

TASK THREE

Read the text about pile-dwellers. Fill in the gaps using one word from the box. There are three extra words. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

MYSTERIOUS PILE-DWELLERS, PREHISTORIC PEOPLE IN THE LJUBLJANSKO BARJE

boats	century	carts	construct	diet	distant
hunting	Ice	marshes	Middle	looks	
otters	part	silk	shoes	status	stone
trunk	wool				

For centuries, pile-dwellers or lake-dwellers (in Slovene koliščarji, mostiščarji or jezerci) inhabited the largest **(0)** marshes in Slovenia, which are today known as the Ljubljansko barje. They built the first pile-dwellings there as early as the first half of the fifth **(1)** _____ BC. Settlement of the area was first made possible after the warming that followed the last **(2)** _____ Age.

Agriculture and cattle breeding were soon added to gathering, **(3)** _____ and fishing. Cereals were cultivated with the use of wooden, **(4)** _____ or horn tools. The population most probably already knew the grapevine. Fruits and other nature products were an important part of their **(5)** _____. They bred sheep, goats and cattle. They provided a large quantity of meat by hunting stags, deer, boars, beavers, **(6)** _____ and water birds.

Prehistoric people walked hundreds of kilometres. This is proven by the imported items and raw materials that arrived from as much as 500 km away. Pile dwellers did not **(7)** _____ roads. They travelled on foot. From 4th millennium B.C. onwards they also used cattle pulled **(8)** _____. More frequently used were water paths. The most common transport vehicles were boats – up to 12 meters long canoes and dugouts that were made from one single tree **(9)** _____.

The settlers were also skilful craftsmen. They gathered raw materials for tools, weapons and other useful items from local and **(10)** _____ places. They were well aware of the characteristics and usefulness of individual materials. Individuals that had certain skills, such as ore melting, held an important **(11)** _____ in the society of that time. Trade also played an important **(12)** _____ in introducing novelties and exchange of goods and materials.

Who the pile dwellers were and how they looked like, and what was their “fashion” like, cannot really be found out. However, it seems that the **(13)** _____ were important. They created textile materials out of sheep **(14)** _____ and dyed them with plant pigments. They also made clothes and **(15)** _____ from animal hides and other accessible raw materials. They used to sew them together with needles made of animal bones.

(adapted from http://www.ljubljanskobarje.si/uploads/datoteke/Zgibanka_koliscarji_ang.pdf
<http://www.slovenia.si/slovenia/history/earliest-traces/mysterious-pile-dwellers-a-revelation-about-prehistoric-people-in-the-ljubljansko-barje/>; 6th January, 2019)

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TASK FOUR

Read the text about the importance of Slovenia. Put the words in brackets in the correct form. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

SLOVENE CONTRIBUTION TO THE WORLD CIVILIZATION

Slovenia is (0) smaller (small) than many countries, but its contribution to the world civilization has not been (1) _____ (little) than that of any other nation.

THE FIRST DEMOCRACY IN EUROPE

In the 7th century, Slovenes (2) _____ (have) their first state - Carinthia (Karantania). After the death of a ruling duke, noblemen and kosezi (members of lower landed nobility or freeholders) (3) _____ (choose) a new duke. In the presence of the people, they granted him authority. This was with a festive inauguration on the Duke's Stone in the courtyard of Krn Castle. After the ceremony they (4) _____ (go) across the field to the church of Gospa Sveta. Following the church ceremony and the blessing of the duke by the bishop, the company (5) _____ (carry) on to the Ducal Throne - a two-seat stone throne standing not far from the church. The duke (6) _____ (sit) down on the eastern seat and performed the first duties as the leader of (7) _____ (he) people from it. The ceremony was in Slovenian language long after Carantania (8) _____ (become) part of the Habsburg empire. It was a sovereign act on the level of the nation and has no comparison. Nowadays, it (9) _____ (be) still regarded by many as a milestone in development of Western democracy.

MERCURY MINING IN IDRİJA

Discovered in 1492, the mercury mine in Idrija was (10) _____ (two) largest mercury mine in the world for centuries. It stimulated the development of science, medicine, and technology in Slovenia and in Europe. Only the Almadén mercury mine in Spain was (11) _____ (big) than it. Both towns were so famous that their names were used in North America for the mining towns of New Idria and New

Almadén. Until World War I the Idrija Mercury Mine was one of the best **(12)**
_____ (technical) equipped mines in Europe.

SKIS

J. V. Valvasor, the first really **(13)** _____ (good) known Slovene scientist, reveals in his famous work “The Glory of the Duchy of Carniola” (1689) the fact that skis were already familiar to the Slovene people in his day. The skis were one of **(14)** _____ (old) means of transportation on the high Bloke plateau in central Slovenia. Their special character and originality prove that Slovenes are among the first skiers in Central Europe. They **(15)** _____ (spend) the winter days on them and used them to transport goods, overcome distances, and go about **(16)** _____ (they) work, but at the same time they also used them for various games and pure pleasure.

JURIJ VEGA

Slovenian mathematician Jurij Vega was the first in the world to calculate the mathematical constant π to an accuracy of 140 decimal places. In 1794 in Leipzig he published a manual *Thesaurus logarithmorum completus* which has been used to calculate **(17)** _____ (accurate). Even **(18)** _____ (famous) is his German-Latin Small Book of Logarithms, accurate up to seven decimal digits. It is one of the most **(19)** _____ (wide) used mathematical books in the world. One of the craters on the Moon was named after Baron Jurij Vega.

(prirejeno po <http://www.thezaurus.org/sloveniana/dukesstone1.htm>; https://www.culture.si/en/Idrija_Mine_Museum; <http://www.slovenija2001.gov.si/10years/contribution/>; 13th January, 2019)

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TASK FIVE

The star at the top of the Christmas tree, which has been in the family for generations, tells its story. Compare

- different lifestyles,
- the use of technology,
- family members' relationships through time.

(Be careful about the spelling.) Write **130-150** words.

A place to write your ideas/draft ...

