

ŽUPANIJSKO NATJECANJE IZ ENGLESKOGA JEZIKA

za 7. razred osnovne škole

ŠKOLSKA GODINA 2024./2025.

SLUŠANJE S RAZUMIJEVANJEM

Good morning. May I have your attention, please?

This is the listening part of the County Competition test. There are two tasks in the listening part. You will hear each recording twice and you will have time to read through the items in each task before the recording begins.

While you are listening, write your answers on the task itself. You may cross out your answers, change them, make notes, or underline words if you wish to. After the second listening, you will have **one** minute to check your answers and copy your **FINAL** answers onto the separate Answer Sheet.

You must do this carefully and clearly, and you must not change what you write on your final Answer Sheet in any way. Open your tests at page 1.

Task 1.

You will hear a recording about the founders of *Adidas* and *Puma*. For sentences 1 – 6, decide whether they are true or false. Write T for true and F for false. There is an example (0) at the beginning. Write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

You will hear the recording twice, and there will be a short pause between the two listenings. You can write your answers during both the first and the second listening. After hearing the recording for the second time, you will have **one** minute to check your answers and copy them onto the separate Answer Sheet.

You now have **thirty** seconds to read through the statements in Task 1.

(30 seconds)

You will now hear the recording.

Adidas and Puma - the legendary feud between two brothers

Herzogenaurach is the hometown of the Dassler Brothers, Rudolph and Adolph, on the banks of the Arach river in the state of Bavaria, Germany. In the late 1940s, with tensions between them rising after years of working together, the two brothers split and formed two separate shoe companies. Before their deaths, both brothers demanded that they be buried as far apart as possible.

Their father, Cristoph Dassler, worked in a shoe factory, which often led to speculation that the two brothers were inspired by their father to enter the shoe business. However, Cristoph wanted Adi to become a baker and Rudolph to become a policeman.

Yet, Adi had a different dream. He wanted to be an athlete, and he used to participate in various games. That experience showed him that there were no suitable shoes for players to wear in any sport. Adi believed that if a specialised type of shoe could be made for specific sports, the performance of players would improve. But, before he could pursue this ambition, the First World War broke out and he joined the military.

After returning home from the war, Adi set up a small shoe factory and shortly afterward started making athletic footwear and sandals in his small factory.

Germany experienced a severe economic depression after the war, and the struggle to buy the raw materials needed for shoes became extremely difficult. That's why he started collecting discarded army gear, like helmets, abandoned parachutes and water bags, using them for the production of shoes and slippers.

Two years later, Rudolph joined Adi's shoemaking business and they formed a company called *Gebrüder Dassler Schuhfabrik*. Adi, the innovator between the two, looked after the technical aspects of shoe making, while Rudolph took charge of sales, marketing and promotions.

In 1925, the Dassler brothers started producing football boots made from leather. The bottom of these boots had nailed studs and track shoes with spikes, which were an innovation at the time. They achieved their first major success at the 1928 Amsterdam Olympic Games, where Lina Radke won gold in the women's 800m race in Dassler's company shoes. She proved Adi's theory – that athletes can run faster and perform better in their shoes. Their footwear became the favourite shoes of competitors in the 1932 Los Angeles and 1936 Berlin Olympics, when the US track-and-field star Jesse Owens won all four gold medals wearing Dassler's shoes. After that, Dassler's company became an international institution in the sports world, and their sales skyrocketed.

After the Second World War ended, differences between the two brothers began to arise, leading to the split of company assets between them. Adi formed *Adidas* shortly after that and continued producing shoes under this new name. Rudolph, on the other hand, took his business to the other side of the river, where he opened a company called *Ruda*, later renamed *Puma*.

The family, as well as the city, was also divided into two parts. Some workers joined *Adidas*, some went to *Puma*, but a lasting rivalry developed between the two parties, with each

side of the river declaring support for their respective companies. This division went so deep that in the end both sides had their own bakery, bar, and sports club.

While the two brothers never reconciled while alive, time has done much to dull the rivalry between the families. Frank Dassler, Rudolf's grandson, grew up wearing *Puma* shoes, but now works for *Adidas* as the company's chief legal counsel. He said, 'This enmity was many years ago, now these things are history.'

(Adapted from: <https://www.tbsnews.net/features/adidas-and-puma-how-sibling-rivalry-gave-rise-two-giants-sports-world-710938>)

You will now hear the recording again.

(After the second reading, say the following:)

You now have one minute to check your answers and copy them onto the Answer Sheet.

(After one minute, say the following:)

This is the end of the first listening task. Now please turn to page 2.

Task 2.

You will hear a recording about a school for Santas. For items 1 – 6, decide which answer is correct, A, B, or C. There is an example (0) at the beginning. Write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

You will hear the recording twice, and there will be a short pause between the two listenings. You can write your answers during both the first and the second listening. After hearing the recording for the second time, you will have **one** minute to check your answers and copy them onto the separate Answer Sheet. You now have **thirty** seconds to read through the possible answers in Task 2.

(30 seconds)

You will now hear the recording.

Santa School

In 1934, Charles W. Howard, a former *Macy's* Santa, established a Santa school in Midland, Michigan. He believed that Santa enters not through the chimney, but through the heart, so the jolly old Father Christmas needed to be represented as accurately as possible. Howard's decision to start the school was a direct response to his displeasure with seeing other Santas in cheap suits and scruffy beards, and a shockingly inadequate knowledge of reindeer.

The school was well-received and is still in operation, and Charles' curriculum is taught to this day. Classes include studying the history of Saint Nick and Santa Claus, proper dress and makeup, Santa sign language, reindeer habits studied with live reindeer, and Santa flight lessons with the said deer.

It has been called *the Harvard of Santa Schools*. You would think that the oldest school dedicated to being his Royal Jolliness would be at the North Pole, or at the very least somewhere near where the Santa Claus myth started, but the Charles W. Howard Santa School is located in an ordinary town in Michigan.

The neutrality of its location doesn't seem to affect the originality of the school. With its gingerbread-like exterior and an interior that emulates Santa's workshop, prospective students get the full Santa Claus experience in the school's once-a-year, intensive three-day course.

While students go through the traditional classes in Charles' original curriculum, changing times have called for a few modern classes as well. There are classes on negotiating contracts, as well as how to avoid trouble with lawsuits. The three-day course starts in October, and registration is open year-round. Be warned, however, that you should be prepared to write a stunning short essay on why you want to attend, as well as outlining what a fantastic Santa you would be.

(Adapted from: <https://www.atlasobscura.com/places/charles-w-howard-santa-claus-school>)

You will now hear the recording again.

(After the second reading, say the following:)

You now have **one** minute to check your answers and copy them onto the Answer Sheet.

(After one minute, say the following:)

This is the end of the second listening task.

This completes the listening part of the test.

You may now continue with the other parts of the test.