



Š i f r a u č e n c a :

Državni izpitni center



N 2 4 1 2 4 1 3 1

9.
razred



Ponedeljek, 13. maj 2024 / 60 minut

Dovoljeni pripomočki:

učenec prinese modro/črno nalivno pero ali moder/črn kemični svinčnik.

NACIONALNO PREVERJANJE ZNANJA

v 9. razredu

NAVODILA UČENCU

Natančno preberi ta navodila.

Prilepi kodo oziroma vpiši svojo šifro v okvirček desno zgoraj na tej strani.

Natančno preberi navodilo posamezne naloge. Najprej poslušaj govorjeni besedili in reši nalogi slušnega razumevanja. Nato reši še preostale naloge v preizkusu.

Pri vsaki nalogi svoj odgovor napiši v predvideni prostor znotraj okvirja oziroma razpredelnice.

Piši čitljivo. Če se zmotiš, napačni odgovor prečrtaj in pravilnega napiši na novo.

Nečitljivi zapisi in nejasni popravki se ovrednotijo z nič točkami.

Če se ti zdi naloga pretežka, se ne zadržuj predolgo pri njej, temveč začni reševati naslednjo. K nerešeni nalogi se vrni pozneje.

Na koncu svoje odgovore ponovno preveri.

Zaupaj vase in v svoje zmožnosti. Želimo ti veliko uspeha.

Preizkus ima 16 strani, od tega 3 prazne.

A) SLUŠNO RAZUMEVANJE

1. naloga

Poslušaj predstavitev knjig o naravi. Vsako predstavitev (1–6) poveži z najbolj ustreznim razlogom za izbiro posamezne knjige (A–I). V razpredelnico vpiši črko izbranega odgovora. Dva odgovora sta odveč. Oglej si primer 0, ki je že rešen.

SEVEN BOOKS ABOUT EARTH

Which book will you choose? You want to learn about...

- A those who spend their lives helping the environment.
- B the importance of specific regions in the world.
- C helping animals, locally and globally.
- ☒ D great ideas for young and old to help the Earth.
- E those who refuse to believe in climate change.
- F helping animals that are facing extinction.
- G Earth's beginnings and people's influence on Earth.
- H interesting facts about extinct animals.
- I individual stories about existing dangers and positive changes.

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<i>D</i>						

(6 točk)



(Vir slike: <http://clipart-library.com/clipart/838975.htm/>. Pridobljeno: 14. 5. 2020.)

Poslušaj besedilo o umetnici Lotte Reiniger in obkroži črko pred pravilnim odgovorom. Oglej si primer 0, ki je že rešen.

- ☒ A As a child.
- ☐ B As a teenager.
- ☐ C As a young adult.
- ☐ D As an elderly woman.

- A Her parents.
B Her pet animals.
C Her friends.
D Herself.

- A To create little breaks between the scenes.
- B To practise reading aloud.
- C To understand the film better.
- D To attract the attention of the audience.



3. Why was the film *The Adventures of Prince Achmed* so important for Lotte's career?

- A It was her first short animated film.
- B It was her first stop-motion animation film.
- C It was her first full-length animated film.
- D It was her first film with title cards.

4. What did Lotte think of newspapers?

- A They are more or less a fairy tale.
- B They can increase one's fame.
- C They print awful reviews.
- D They rarely tell the truth.

5. Why did Lotte leave Germany?

- A She got divorced.
- B She was upset by the political situation.
- C She was in danger.
- D She wanted to travel the world.

6. Why is Lotte's work still important today?

- A Characteristics of her work are seen today.
- B It changed filmmaking in the 1980s.
- C Lotte's films are still produced.
- D It helped create the Harry Potter novels.

(6 točk)



B) BRALNO RAZUMEVANJE

1. naloga

Preberi članek o učiteljih in robotih ter glede na besedilo odgovori na vprašanja oziroma ustrezno dopolni poved. Odgovori naj bodo kratki (NAJVEČ ŠEST BESED). Oglej si primer 0, ki je že rešen.

SHOULD ROBOTS REPLACE TEACHERS?

Every year, usually in September, children get ready to go back to school. A lot can change from one school year to the next. One of the biggest changes is getting a new teacher. However, something that doesn't change is that those teachers are humans – at least for now. According to a new poll, 47% of UK children think that teachers will be replaced by robots in the next 50 years. Although robot teachers might sound like science fiction, they are already a part of some classrooms around the world.

In China, a robot called Bingo is being used in nearly 3,000 preschools to help to teach students English and science. It uses cameras to keep an eye on whether pupils are paying attention. Last year, primary schools in Finland tested an educational robot called Elias, which taught languages. The development of artificial intelligence (AI) has increased what robots are capable of. AI is the name given to a computer that is able to "think" for itself, which 50 years ago seemed impossible.

Sir Anthony Seldon from the University of Buckingham thinks that robots could replace teachers as soon as 2027. According to Seldon, robot teachers could adapt their lessons according to the needs of each person. Rather than grouping students together in a class, each one could have their own personalized robot, which would stay with them for their entire education. This could help in two ways: by supporting students who are falling behind, and by challenging those who are further ahead in their studies.

People who support this idea point out that smart machines can process large amounts of information and answer any question. This means that robot teachers could be more knowledgeable than humans. Robots are also more dependable than humans as they never go on sick leave. The UK is currently suffering teacher shortages, which means there aren't as many teachers as schools need. Robots could solve this problem because we could make as many machines as needed.

However, teaching isn't just about knowledge – there is a social aspect to it too. Teachers work hard to get to know pupils and understand their different personalities. They build a personal relationship with their pupils. This is far beyond the abilities of intelligent machines. A survey last year found that 82% of pupils thought the relationship they had with their teacher was important. In the same survey, 80% said that they thought a human teacher was better than a robot could ever be.

What is more, critics say that teaching is not really about getting the right answer. It is about training students to think independently. Robots might be able to answer a question quickly, but it doesn't mean they always give the best answer. Humans are better judges of which information will help young people develop the important ability to think for themselves.

(Prirejeno po: *The Week Junior. Science + Nature*, september 2019.)

0. **What** stays the same when pupils return to school?

That teachers are still humans.



1. **Which** device does Bingo use to monitor the children?

2. **What** is the difference between an AI computer and a regular one?

AI computers can _____

3. **How** could robots help pupils who are very good at school?

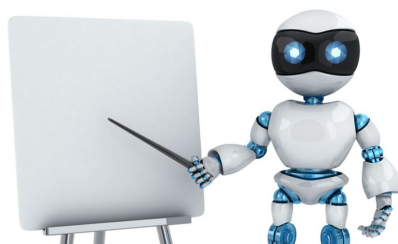
4. **What** problem are British schools facing at the moment?

5. **Which** ability do teachers possess that robots do not?

6. **What** is the most valuable skill a young person should be taught?

7. The **main idea** of the whole text is that human teachers...

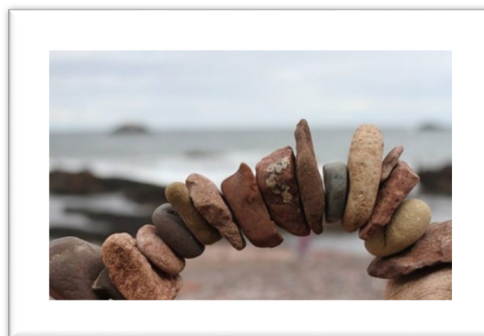
(7 točk)



(Vir slike: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/>. Pridobljeno: 12. 3. 2021.)

Preberi prispevek o nenavadni aktivnosti in obkroži črko pred najustreznejšim odgovorom. Oglej si primer 0, ki je že rešen.

Some would say stone stacking is a free time activity while others describe it as the art of skilfully putting small smooth stones usually found on a beach or a river, also called pebbles, on top of each other to create towers, shapes and sculptures. It has become popular in recent years, and more and more people who come across the stacks are posting photos of piles of stones on social media.



Stacks of stones can be found on coastlines around the UK, left behind by keen artists who might want to show their artistic signature absorbed with the local landscape. Random tourists and other visitors will perhaps take a photo and spread it but the artist really does not care. Many visitors see stone stacking as an enjoyable but time-consuming activity. In reality, it is quite the opposite; most artists are quite fast, all it needs is self-control, a steady hand, and a feeling for balance since the pebbles are put together without using any other material.

People in general think that in most cases this activity is unlikely to harm anyone. However, it's a trend that, for local people, is becoming too popular. Most villagers see it as good advertising without spending any money for it. Visitors say the random creative displays benefit the art, yet environment campaigners claim the practice is having a negative effect on wildlife such as small coastal birds that rely on pebbles as part of their habitat.

There is even a campaign led by people living in the area that stands firmly against the creation of new stone stacks. By stacking stones, people could cause confusion in places where they have traditionally been used to provide directions to climbers and walkers. In some places, man-made stacks of rocks have been traditionally used to direct people around dangerous sites or to point them towards their destination. If more stacks are made, this could confuse hikers and result in them getting lost or injuring themselves.

By moving pebbles from a beach or a mountain to create stacks, people are destroying the homes of a whole range of creatures. Unsettling small insects and other creepy-crawlies that live under the stones is taking away the source of food for bigger animals, thus affecting the larger food chain.

Stone stacking turns wild and untouched beaches and other landscapes into areas of man-made piles. We should be more respectful and let nature have these spaces.

(Prirejeno po: *The Week Junior*, september 2018.)

0. Stone stacking is .

- A collecting stones C shaping stones
B building stones **D piling stones**



1. People who stack stones do it ____.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A to gain self-confidence | C to leave a mark in the environment |
| B to become famous | D to make photos |

2. To be good at stone stacking you need ____.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A to take art classes | C different materials |
| B lots of time | D to be calm |

3. ____ think that stacking stones promotes art.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------|
| A Villagers | C Artists |
| B Environmentalists | D Visitors |

4. According to some locals, stone sculptures should be ____.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A protected | C destroyed |
| B banned | D removed |

5. In nature, stacks of stones created by people are ____.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| A signs for hikers | C useless to tourists |
| B a recent invention | D harmful to local people |

6. Which statement is FALSE?

- | | |
|---|--|
| A Stone stacking changes the animals' habitats. | C Stone stacking disturbs smaller animals. |
| B Stone stacking attracts bigger animals. | D Stone stacking upsets some animals. |

(6 točk)

1. naloga

JAMES BOND

(Prirejeno po: *Club*, november 1991.)

(6 točok)



2. naloga

Preberi besedilo o vzdrževanju kondicije in ga dopolni. Prva črka iskane besede je že dana. Oglej si primer 0, ki je že rešen.

KEEP FIT!

Get up and (0) **e x e r c i s e**! Lots of people do it just for fun, but there are other reasons too.

To be fit and (1) **h** _____, you need to take regular exercise as well as follow a sensible diet. There are many (2) **k** _____ **s** of exercise – from a quick jog around the block, to swimming and team games. Whatever you choose, it should be something you (3) **e** _____ so you'll keep it up. You don't have to go to extremes to feel the benefits – just 20 minutes two or three times a week is better than working out for hours one day and lazing around for the rest of the week.

To avoid getting hurt you have to warm up your muscles by jogging gently and stretching slowly. This makes your (4) **h** _____ pump faster to deliver extra oxygen to your blood.

When you finish your exercise session, make (5) **s** _____ you cool down by jogging gently and stretching. Cooling down will also help to prevent your muscles from getting sore and stiff.

Take a break between training sessions and (6) **r** _____ so your body has time to recover.

(Prirejeno po: *Find out more*, št. 18, 1995.)

(6 točk)

Združeni narodi so 30. julij razglasili za mednarodni dan prijateljstva. Ob tej priložnosti so objavili natečaj za najboljši prispevek o prijateljstvu, napisan v angleščini. Odločil/-a si se za sodelovanje.

- razloži, kaj je prijateljstvo in zakaj je pomembno,
- opiši, kako (kdaj, kje ...) si spoznal/-a najboljšega/-o prijatelja/-ico in kaj sta že skupaj doživela/-i,
- zapiši svoje mnenje o tem, kako družbena omrežja vplivajo na prijateljstvo.

Besedilo naj bo dolgo od 120 do 150 besed. Ovrednoteni bodo vsebina, besedišče, slovnica in zgradba besedila.

Ta prostor lahko uporabiš za
osnutek,
ki se ne vrednoti.

Skupno število točk: 50



L



Prazna stran

Prazna stran