



Šifra kandidata:

Državni izpitni center



P 2 1 2 A 2 2 1 1 1

JESENSKI IZPITNI ROK

ANGLEŠČINA

Izpitna pola 1

Bralno razumevanje

Petek, 27. avgust 2021 / 60 minut

Dovoljeno gradivo in pripomočki:

Kandidat prinese nalivno pero ali kemični svinčnik, ter enojezični in dvojezični slovar.

Kandidat dobi dva ocenjevalna obrazca.

POKLICNA MATURA

NAVODILA KANDIDATU

Pazljivo preberite ta navodila.

Ne odpirajte izpitne pole in ne začenjajte reševati nalog, dokler vam nadzorni učitelj tega ne dovoli.

Prilepite oziroma vpišite svojo šifro v okvirček desno zgoraj na tej strani in na ocenjevalna obrazca.

Izpitna pola vsebuje 4 naloge. Število točk, ki jih lahko dosežete, je 30. Vsaka pravilna rešitev je vredna 1 točko.

Rešitve pišite z nalivnim peresom ali s kemičnim svinčnikom in jih vpisujte v izpitno polo v za to predvideni prostor. Pišite čitljivo in skladno s pravopisnimi pravili. Če se zmotite, napisano prečrtajte in rešitev napišite na novo. Nečitljivi zapisi in nejasni popravki bodo ocenjeni z 0 točkami.

Zaupajte vase in v svoje zmožnosti. Želimo vam veliko uspeha.

Ta pola ima 12 strani, od tega 2 prazni.



Prazna stran

OBRNITE LIST.



1. naloga: Dopolnjevanje

Preberite besedilo in rešite nalogo.

A brief history of Black Friday

How did Black Friday become such a big shopping day?

It's hard to say when the day after Thanksgiving turned into a retail free-for-all, but it probably dates back to the late 19th century. At that time, 0 , and once Santa Claus showed up at the end of the parade, the holiday shopping season had officially commenced.

In those days, most retailers followed an unwritten rule that holiday shopping season didn't start until after Thanksgiving, so no stores would advertise holiday sales or aggressively court customers until the Friday immediately following the holiday. Thus, 1 , it became a huge deal.

Why is it called Black Friday?

According to researchers, the name "Black Friday" dates back to Philadelphia in the mid-1960s. The Friday in question is nestled snugly between Thanksgiving and the traditional Army-Navy football game that's played in Philadelphia on the following Saturday, so the City of Brotherly Love was always bustling with activity on that day. 2 , but they were a huge pain for police officers, cab drivers, and anyone who had to negotiate the city's streets. They started referring to the annual day of commercial bedlam as "Black Friday" to reflect how irritating it was.

Is Black Friday really the biggest shopping day of the year?

It's certainly the day of the year in which you're most likely to be punched while reaching for a doll, but it might not be the busiest day in terms of gross receipts. Black Friday is generally one of the top days of the year for stores, 3 – when procrastinators finally get shopping – that

stores make the serious loot. Black Friday may, however, be the busiest day of the year in terms of customer traffic.

Snopes's data shows the 10-year span from 1993 to 2002, and in that interval Black Friday was never higher than fourth on the list of the year's busiest shopping days by sales volume. In 2003 and 2005 Black Friday did climb to the 4 , but it still gets stiff competition from the week leading up to Christmas, particularly the Saturday right before the big day.

Do people really get injured on Black Friday?

Sadly, yes. One of the most tragic Black Friday incidents happened in 2008, when 34-year-old seasonal employee Jdimytai Damour was killed 5 from the approximately 2000 people waiting outside knocked him down and stampeded over his back after the doors opened at 5 a.m. at the Wal-Mart on Long Island, New York.

In 2008, a fight started between a young girl and a man at another Wal-Mart store in Columbus, Ohio, over a 40-inch Samsung flat-screen television. It was \$798, marked down from \$1000. 6 by a police officer and security guard.

How can this kind of thing be avoided?

In an effort to keep a few would-be clients from personal injury law firms, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 7 expecting large crowds.

So what's OSHA's advice? Consider using bullhorns. Hire a team of police officers. Be prepared for "crowd crushing" and "violent acts". Set up barricades. And, above all else, 8 , stay out of the way.



Dele povedi (A–K) razporedite na ustrezna mesta (1–8) v besedilu *A brief history of Black Friday*. Črko odgovora zapišite na ustrezno oštevilčeno črtico. Dve možnosti sta odveč.

Example:

0. A

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. <u> </u> | A store-sponsored Thanksgiving parades were common |
| 2. <u> </u> | B but it's the days immediately before Christmas |
| 3. <u> </u> | C created a special checklist for retailers |
| 4. <u> </u> | D when the floodgates opened that Friday |
| 5. <u> </u> | E after a crowd of hundreds of people |
| 6. <u> </u> | F it's hard to say when the day after Thanksgiving |
| 7. <u> </u> | G if charging shoppers come running |
| 8. <u> </u> | H top of the pile for sales revenue days |
| | I no stores would advertise holiday sales |
| | J all of the people were great for retailers |
| | K the fight was broken up |



2. naloga: Povezovanje

Preberite besedilo in rešite nalogo.

7 athletes who had their Olympic medals revoked

While winning a medal is the ultimate goal of any athlete competing during the Olympic Games, sometimes their victories are short-lived. Here are seven athletes who had their Olympic medals revoked, denied, or, occasionally, returned.

A Jim Thorpe

Jim Thorpe is considered one of the best athletes of all time. He excelled in football, baseball, basketball, and track and field, and won gold medals for the pentathlon and decathlon during the 1912 Summer Olympics in Stockholm, Sweden. But the International Olympic Committee (IOC) later revoked Thorpe's medals when it was discovered that he played semi-professional baseball before the Summer Games began, which violated his amateur status and eligibility. However, in 1983, 30 years after Thorpe's death, the IOC reinstated his two gold medals due to numerous pleas from the United States Olympic Committee.

B Ara Abrahamian

During the 2008 Summer Olympics in Beijing, China, Swedish wrestler Ara Abrahamian came in third place after a highly-contested semi-final match with Italian Andrea Minguzzi, who ended up winning the gold medal. Abrahamian and his coach disputed the outcome, but ultimately the judges' ruling stood. During the medal ceremony, when Abrahamian was given the bronze, he placed his medal down on the wrestling mat and stormed off. "I don't care about this medal," Abrahamian said. "I wanted gold. This will be my last match. I wanted to take gold, so I consider this Olympics a failure." The IOC later stripped Abrahamian of his medal and the wrestling federation banned him for two years due to unsportsmanlike conduct and violating the spirit of fair play.

C Dong Fangxiao

In 2010 – a full decade after she had competed in the 2000 Summer Olympic Games in Sydney, Australia – Chinese gymnast Dong Fangxiao was stripped of her bronze team medal for falsifying her age. Fangxiao was only 14 years old when she competed, two years shy of the age of eligibility. As a result, the Chinese national team was disqualified and, in 2010, had their bronze medal revoked. The Olympic medals were later awarded to the United States team, who came in fourth place during the competition.

D Ibragim Samadov

In 1992, Russian weightlifter (competing for the Unified Team) Ibragim Samadov refused to lean forward to accept his bronze medal during the Barcelona Summer Games. He later threw the medal to the ground in disgust after finishing in third place on a technicality. The top three weightlifters in the Clean & Jerk had cleared the same amount of weight, 370.0 kg (about 815 pounds), throughout competition. As a tiebreaker, judges examined the athletes' complete body weight and Samadov came up weighing about one-tenth of a pound more than the other two, so he automatically received the bronze medal. The IOC later stripped Samadov of his third place ranking, saying he violated the spirit of fair play and he was banned from competition for life.

**E Marika Kilius and Hans-Jürgen Bäumler**

During the 1964 Winter Olympics in Innsbruck, Austria, German pair figure skaters Marika Kilius and Hans-Jürgen Bäumler won the silver medal. However, it was discovered that the pair signed a contract with the Holiday on Ice show before the games began, which meant they were not technically amateurs. The IOC revoked their medals, only to re-award them nearly a quarter-century later, in 1987. The committee deemed the couple as "rehabilitated".

F Ingemar Johansson

In 1952, Swedish boxer Ingemar Johansson was denied a silver medal after finishing in second place when he lost to American Ed Sanders in the gold medal match during the Games of the XV Olympiad in Helsinki, Finland. Johansson was disqualified for passivity after two rounds of evading and not throwing punches. Johansson and his coach later explained that he was trying to wear down his opponent. Sanders went home with the gold medal, while Johansson returned to Sweden empty-handed. However, 30 years later, the IOC forgave Johansson; in 1982, they finally awarded him a silver medal.

(Prirejeno po: <https://www.mentalfloss.com>. Pridobljeno: 10. 1. 2020.)

Preberite besedilo 7 athletes who had their Olympic medals revoked in povežite spodnja vprašanja (9–15) z opisi atletov v odstavkih (A–F). Črko, ki označuje opis atleta/-ov, zapišite v ustrezno oštevilčeno vrstico v preglednici. Isti opis se lahko povezuje z več vprašanji.

Example:

0.	Which athlete was considered not active enough?	F
----	---	----------

9.	Which athlete appealed the referees' decision?	
10.	Which athlete believed the referees to be too concerned with formalities?	
11.	Which athlete made other athletes lose their Olympic title as well?	
12.	Which athlete received support from the national organisation?	
13.	Which athlete lost the medal ten years after the event?	
14.	Which athletes lost their medals because they were partly professional?	
15.		



3. naloga: Povezovanje

Preberite besedilo in rešite nalogo.

Icon cleaner: The man who brushes down famous monuments

- Paragraph A Thorsten Möwes, who is an icon cleaner and project manager at Kärcher, spends his days scrubbing down the most famous monuments in the world. He has enjoyed some of the most famous sites on earth from a very unique angle.
- Paragraph B But while that certainly beats spending nine-to-five behind a desk, being exposed to the elements is tough. "The weather conditions when cleaning the London Eye were some of the toughest in my career," he says, recalling a project in March 2013. "It was cold, rainy and snowy and we had to work at night so that the London Eye could continue running during the day for its visitors.
- Paragraph C Over the years, Möwes has picked up some handy tricks for shifting dirt on monuments that are battered by the elements. "Mount Rushmore was the project where we used rope access for the first time. "As it's a mountain, there was no infrastructure around. No electricity, and no water. So it had to be pumped every morning by the local fire fighters over 2km to reach our cleaning site. All our equipment had to be flown up onto the heads of the presidents by helicopter.
- Paragraph D The team must also assess whether the material of the object is stable, like the London Eye, or delicate or porous, like a Roman column. "Oil and grease are quite hard to clean. This was the case at the London Eye. The main challenge there was oil and grease, which is necessary for the mechanics. But it had also spread out to the rest of the construction and the cabins, where it shouldn't have been. So we had to use cleaning agents, which we rarely do, and also carefully collected the wastewater for proper recycling."
- Paragraph E And despite spending most of his time dangling in the air, Möwes says the public also make his job more exciting. "Mostly, people are very impressed by our work and they like it a lot, especially when we are using ropes for the cleaning. These are impressive sights for those who are not used to it. And of course, it is not something that you see every day.
- Paragraph F "We are asked to take pictures with spectators quite often. As we were cleaning the Space Needle, hanging outside on the ropes, visitors took selfies from the inside through the windows of the visiting platform with us in the background."
- Paragraph G But Möwes doesn't mind that. "The main priority in my work is the preservation of cultural heritage for future generations to enjoy."

(Prirejeno po: <http://www.independent.co.uk>. Pridobljeno: 23. 6. 2017.)



Preberite besedilo *Icon cleaner: The man who brushes down famous monuments* in poiščite ustrezne besede za spodnje definicije v označenih odstavkih (paragraphs). Na vsako črto zapišite eno besedo.

Example:

0. rubbing something hard in order to clean it (Paragraph A)

scrubbing

16. all the particular things that influence someone's living or working environment (Paragraph B)

17. the method or possibility of getting near to a place or person (Paragraph C)

18. a place where something is happening (Paragraph C)

19. firmly fixed or not likely to move or change (Paragraph D)

20. strong, thick strings made of long twisted threads (Paragraph E)

21. a flat raised area or structure (Paragraph F)

22. something that is very important and must be dealt with before other things (Paragraph G)



4. naloga: Izberite pravi odgovor

Preberite besedilo in rešite nalogo.

John Ronald Reuel Tolkien

There are plenty of things even the most ardent fans don't know about *The Lord of the Rings* author John Ronald Reuel Tolkien, who was born on January 3, 1892.

As a linguist and expert on Old English and Old Norse literature, Tolkien was a professor at Oxford University from 1925 until 1959. He was also a tireless instructor, teaching between 70 and 136 lectures a year (his contract only called for 36). But the best part is the way he taught those classes. Although quiet and unassuming in public, Tolkien wasn't the typical stodgy, reserved stereotype of an Oxford professor in the classroom. He went to parties dressed as a polar bear, chased a neighbor dressed as an axe-wielding Anglo-Saxon warrior, and was known to hand shopkeepers his false teeth as payment. As one of his students put it, "He could turn a lecture room into a mead hall."

Tolkien saw himself as a scholar first and a writer second. *The Hobbit* and *The Lord of the Rings* were largely Tolkien's attempt to construct a body of myth, and their success caught him largely unaware. In fact, he spent years rejecting, criticizing, and shredding adaptations of his work that he didn't believe captured its epic scope and noble purpose. He was also utterly skeptical of most *LOTR* fans, who he believed were incapable of really appreciating the work, and he probably would have been horrified by movie fans dressing up like Legolas.

At age 16, Tolkien fell in love with Edith Bratt, three years his senior. His guardian, a Catholic priest, was horrified that his ward was seeing a Protestant and ordered the boy to have no contact with Edith until he turned 21. Tolkien obeyed, pining after Edith for years until that fateful birthday, when he met with her under a railroad viaduct. She broke off her engagement to another man, converted to Catholicism, and the two were married for the rest of their lives.

Tolkien's fellow Oxford professor C.S. Lewis (author of *The Chronicles of Narnia*) is often identified as his best friend and closest confidant. But the truth is, the pair had a much

more troubled relationship. At first, the two authors were very close. In fact, Tolkien's wife Edith was reportedly jealous of their friendship. And it was Tolkien who convinced Lewis to return to Christianity. But their relationship cooled over what Tolkien perceived as Lewis's anti-Catholic leanings and scandalous personal life (he had been romancing an American divorcee at the time). Although they would never be as close as they were before, Tolkien regretted the separation.

Tolkien was a veteran of the First World War, and served as a second lieutenant in the 11th Battalion of the British Expeditionary Force in France. He was also present for some of the most bloody trench fighting of the war, including the Battle of the Somme. The deprivations of Frodo and Sam on their road to Mordor may have had their origins in Tolkien's time in the trenches, during which he contracted a chronic fever from the lice that infested him and was forced to return home. He would later say that all but one of his close friends died in the war, giving him a keen awareness of its tragedy that shines through in his writing.

A philologist by trade, Tolkien kept his mind exercised by inventing new languages, many of which (like the Elvish languages Quenya and Sindarin) he used extensively in his writing. He even wrote songs and poems in his fictional languages. In addition, Tolkien worked to reconstruct and write in extinct languages like Medieval Welsh and Lombardic.

Tolkien's academic writings on Old Norse and Germanic history, language, and culture were extremely popular among the Nazi elite, who were obsessed with recreating ancient Germanic civilization. But Tolkien was disgusted by Hitler and the Nazi party, and made no secret of the fact. He considered forbidding a German translation of *The Hobbit* after the German publisher, in accordance with Nazi law, asked him to certify that he was an "Aryan". Instead, he wrote a scathing letter asserting, among other things, his regret that he had no Jewish ancestors.



Obkrožite črko pred izjavo, ki pravilno dopolnjuje nedokončano poved o besedilu *John Ronald Reuel Tolkien*. Možna je le ena rešitev.

Example:

0. Tolkien worked at Oxford University

- A less than was necessary.
- B as a writer.
- C as an instructor.
- D for 34 years.

23. His behaviour at university was

- A acceptable.
- B boring.
- C dramatic.
- D antisocial.

24. Tolkien

- A was doubtful towards his fans.
- B completely understood his fans.
- C approved of his fans.
- D disappointed his fans.

25. When he was young he was forbidden to see his love E. Bratt, because she was

- A 3 years older than him.
- B engaged to another man.
- C his guardian.
- D of a different religious background.

26. Tolkien's relationship to C. S. Lewis was

- A harmonious.
- B enduring.
- C close.
- D complicated.

27. During WWI he was sent home, because

- A most of his friends had died.
- B he had high temperature.
- C he had been wounded.
- D he needed to write about the blood-filled trenches.

28. The languages like Quenya and Sindarin were

- A fictional.
- B extinct.
- C reconstructed.
- D Gothic.

29. In one of his letters to his German publisher he was sorry he wasn't

- A German.
- B Aryan.
- C Jewish.
- D a Nazi.

30. The purpose of this text is to describe Tolkien's

- A books.
- B life and work.
- C academic career.
- D personal life.



Prazna stran