



Državni izpitni center



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ZIMSKI IZPITNI ROK

ANGLEŠČINA

NAVODILA ZA OCENJEVANJE

Četrtek, 5. februar 2026

POKLICNA MATURA

Moderirana različica

IZPITNA POLA 1

Vsaka pravilna rešitev je vredna 1 točko. Skupno je možno doseči 25 točk.

1. naloga: The best UK holiday destinations for families

Vpr.	Rešitev	Dodatna navodila
1	♦ A	Sprejemljiva je tudi kombinacija rešitev 1 D in 2 A.
2	♦ D	
3	♦ E	
4	♦ D	
5	♦ A	Sprejemljiva je tudi kombinacija rešitev 5 B in 6 A.
6	♦ B	
7	♦ D	
8	♦ B	
9	♦ E	
10	♦ D	
11	♦ C	
12	♦ C	

2. naloga: A lost cause

Vpr.	Rešitev
13	♦ C
14	♦ B
15	♦ A
16	♦ D
17	♦ A
18	♦ C
19	♦ D

3. naloga: *When Harry Met Sally* is right – men and women can't ever be friends

Upoštevajo se le pravilno prepisane besede iz besedila.

Vpr.	Rešitev	Dodatna navodila
20	♦ according	
21	ena od: ♦ users ♦ followers	
22	♦ optimistic	
23	ena od: ♦ detached ♦ surface	
24	♦ human	Nesprejemljiva rešitev: ♦ humane (drug pomen)
25	♦ confronts	

IZPITNA POLA 2

Vsaka pravilna rešitev je vredna 1 točko. Skupno je možno doseči 15 točk.

Del A: The history of tea

Vpr.	Rešitev
1	♦ F
2	♦ F
3	♦ T
4	♦ F
5	♦ F
6	♦ T
7	♦ F
8	♦ F

Del B: A Brief But Spectacular take on 'glassroots' recycling

Vpr.	Rešitev	Dodatna navodila
9	ena od: ♦ The question of where it goes. ♦ Not knowing where it goes.	
10	♦ No (curbside) recycling.	
11	ena od: ♦ Not being able to recycle a bottle. ♦ A social gathering. ♦ Frustration over a bottle. ♦ Drinking (a bottle of) wine.	Upoštevajo se vsi odgovori, ki omenjajo pitje vina. Nesprejemljiva rešitev: ♦ A bottle of wine.
12	ena od: ♦ A chemical engineer. ♦ Chemical engineering.	Nesprejemljiva rešitev: ♦ An engineer. ♦ Engineering.
13	ena od: ♦ By turning it back to sand. ♦ By grinding it.	
14	♦ From a (small) backyard.	
15	♦ It doesn't decompose.	Upoštevajo se vsi odgovori, ki omenjajo težave z razgradnjo.

Transkripciji

Del A

The history of tea

During a long day spent roaming the forest in search of edible grains and herbs, the weary divine farmer Shennong accidentally poisoned himself 72 times. But before the poisons could end his life, a leaf drifted into his mouth. He chewed on it and it revived him, and that is how we discovered tea. Or so an ancient legend goes at least. Tea doesn't actually cure poisonings, but the story of Shennong, the mythical Chinese inventor of agriculture, highlights tea's importance to ancient China. Archaeological evidence suggests tea was first cultivated there as early as 6,000 years ago, or 1,500 years before the pharaohs built the Great Pyramids of Giza. That original Chinese tea plant is the same type that's grown around the world today, yet it was originally consumed very differently. It was eaten as a vegetable or cooked with grain porridge. Tea only shifted from food to drink 1,500 years ago when people realized that a combination of heat and moisture could create a complex and varied taste out of the leafy green. After hundreds of years of variations to the preparation method, the standard became to heat tea, pack it into portable cakes, grind it into powder, mix with hot water, and create a beverage called *muo cha*, or matcha. Matcha became so popular that a distinct Chinese tea culture emerged. Tea was the subject of books and poetry, the favourite drink of emperors, and a medium for artists. They would draw extravagant pictures in the foam of the tea, very much like the espresso art you might see in coffee shops today. In the 9th century, during the Tang Dynasty, a Japanese monk brought the first tea plant to Japan. The Japanese eventually developed their own unique rituals around tea, leading to the creation of the Japanese tea ceremony. And in the 14th century, during the Ming Dynasty, the Chinese emperor shifted the standard from tea pressed into cakes to loose-leaf tea. At that point, China still held a virtual monopoly on the world's tea trees, making tea one of three essential Chinese export goods, along with porcelain and silk. This gave China a great deal of power and economic influence as tea drinking spread around the world. That spread began in earnest around the early 1600s when Dutch traders brought tea to Europe in large quantities. Many credit Queen Catherine of Braganza, a Portuguese noblewoman, for making tea popular with the English aristocracy when she married King Charles II in 1661. At the time, Great Britain was in the midst of expanding its colonial influence and becoming the new dominant world power. And as Great Britain grew, interest in tea spread around the world. By 1700, tea in Europe sold for ten times the price of coffee and the plant was still only grown in China. The tea trade was so lucrative that the world's fastest sailboat, the Clipper ship, was born out of intense competition between Western trading companies. All were racing to bring their tea back to Europe first to maximize their profits.

(Vir: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LaLvVc1sS20&t=14s>. Pridobljeno: 30. 3. 2024.)

Del B

A Brief But Spectacular take on 'glassroots' recycling

Judy Woodruff: Franziska Trautmann is the founder and CEO of Glass Half Full, a recycling company that converts glass into sand for coastal restoration projects and disaster relief. Tonight, she shares her Brief But Spectacular take on what she calls glassroots recycling.

Franziska Trautmann: When you throw something away, where is away? This is something that we often like to ask people at Glass Half Full, because I think, as a society, we have really lost touch with understanding where our waste is going. Do you know if it's actually being recycled? And, if so, what is it being turned into? And where does it go after that?

I grew up in a sort of rural part of Louisiana. It's called Carencro. It's a very small town. And we still don't have curbside recycling where I grew up. Moving to New Orleans, I sort of thought things might be a little bit better, since it's a bigger city, they have a bit more resources. But that was not the case.

Turning the frustration that we had into action ultimately happened over a bottle of wine one night that we knew would end up in the landfill. And the more we thought about how our waste and our actions were contributing to this issue, the more fired up we got about making a change and making something happen, because we no longer wanted to be a part of the problem. We wanted to be a part of the solution.

Glass Half Full started in the spring of 2020, while my co-founder and I were still seniors at Tulane University. Because of my chemical engineering background, I did know that glass came from sand. And so I knew that there must be a way to turn glass back into sand, which there is. Sand is a resource that could be utilized in this city.

We use it for disaster relief, coastal restoration, construction, landscaping, flooring. And now, instead of glass going to the landfill, we're able to turn it into a usable product that benefits our community. And we now recycle over 100,000 pounds of glass every single month.

The main way we were able to start is just by starting small. And then we learned along the way. And we grew step by step from that small backyard into now a 40,000-square-foot facility.

So, once we collect the glass and it reaches our facility, we will put it into what we like to call Glass Mountain. And, from there, we will pick it up with a front-end loader that can load our pulverizing machine. And we're left with a pretty clean sand product that we can then sift into different sizes. Each size has a different utilization. And so, like, the finest sand is really good for sandbags. The core sand is what we're using for coastal restoration and protection projects.

If we just keep sending trash to the landfill, where it's never going to decompose, it's never going to do any good, that's getting us nowhere, whereas if we're able to turn all of that waste into a resource that can then fight our coastal erosion issues and protect our coasts, which is eroding at an alarming rate, then it feels like a no-brainer.

My name is Franziska Trautmann, and this is my Brief But Spectacular take on glassroots recycling.

Judy Woodruff: And a reminder of what one person with a passion can get done.

(Vir: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L3TU_hoaa_Y. Pridobljeno: 30. 3. 2024.)

IZPITNA POLA 3

A) Krajši pisni sestavek

Vrednotimo:

- sporočilnost:** jasnost in razumljivost sporočila, upoštevanje zahtev naloge (npr. utemeljitev izbire med danimi možnostmi, navajanje zahtevanih informacij, odziv na problemsko izhodišče, odgovor na oglas)
- jezik in besedišče:** jezikovna pravilnost (pravopisna, oblikoslovna in skladenjska) in raznovrstnost, ustreznost in pravilna raba besedišča
- vezljivost:** povezanost na ravni stavka, odstavka

1. Sporočilnost	Točke	Merila
	4	Sporočilo je jasno in utemeljeno. Upoštewane so vse zahteve (iztočnice) iz naloge.
	3	Sporočilo je ustrezno. Upoštewane so vse zahteve (iztočnice) iz naloge. Posamezne utemeljitve so pomanjkljive in/ali nejasne in/ali se ponavljajo.
	2	Sporočilo je pomanjkljivo in/ali nejasno. Niso upoštewane vse zahteve (iztočnice) iz naloge. Posamezne utemeljitve so pomanjkljive in/ali si nasprotujejo.
	1	Sporočilo vsebuje neprimerne informacije. Niso upoštewane vse zahteve (iztočnice) iz naloge. Utemeljitev so nejasne in/ali si nasprotujejo.
	0	Sporočilo je popolnoma neustrezno. Utemeljitev ni.

2. Jezik in besedišče	Točke	Merila
	4	Jezik in besedišče sta ustrezna in raznovrstna. Napake so redke.
	3	Jezik in besedišče sta večinoma ustrezna in raznovrstna. Napak je nekaj.
	2	Jezik in besedišče sta pogosto neustrezna in osnovna. Napake so pogoste.
	1	Jezik in besedišče sta večinoma neustrezna in skromna. Napake so zelo pogoste.
	0	Jezik in besedišče sta neustrezna oziroma tako skromna, da je besedilo nerazumljivo.

3. Vezljivost	Točke	Merila
	2	Sestavek je smiselno in logično povezan na ravni stavka in odstavka.
	1	Deli sestavka so nepovezani.
	0	Vezljivosti ni.

OPOZORILO: Pisni sestavek je ocenjen z 0 točkami, če je sporočilno in/ali jezikovno/besediščno neustrezen, če je nečitljiv ali če ga kandidat ne napiše.

B) Daljši pisni sestavek – vodeni sestavek

Vrednotimo:

- vsebino in sporočilnost:** jasnost in razumljivost sporočila ter upoštevanje zahtev naloge (npr. izražanje lastnih stališč, utemeljitev izbire med danimi možnostmi, navajanje zahtevanih informacij, odziv na problemsko izhodišče, razvijanje misli, ponazoritev s primeri)
- jezik:** jezikovna pravilnost (pravopisna, oblikoslovna in skladenjska)
- besedišče:** ustreznost in raznovrstnost besedišča, slogovna in funkcijskozvrstna zaznamovanost (v tujejezikovni didaktiki se uporablja tudi izraz »register«)
- zgradbo in vezljivost:** upoštevanje značilnosti besedilne vrste, povezanost in razčlenjenost besedila

1. Vsebina in sporočilnost	Točke	Merila
	5	Kandidat upošteva vse iztočnice. Zanesljivo posreduje informacije in utemelji lastna stališča.
	4	Kandidat upošteva vse iztočnice. Dovolj natančno posreduje informacije, toda ne utemelji vseh stališč ali jih utemelji pomanjkljivo oziroma nejasno.
	3	Kandidat upošteva večino iztočnic. Posreduje preproste informacije, ne utemelji vseh stališč ali jih utemelji pomanjkljivo oziroma nejasno.
	2	Kandidat upošteva polovico ali manj iztočnic. Posreduje preproste, včasih neprimerne informacije, ki jih redko utemelji ali jih utemelji pomanjkljivo oziroma nejasno.
	1	Kandidat upošteva polovico ali manj iztočnic. Posreduje preproste, nepovezane ali neprimerne informacije, ki jih ne utemelji oziroma jih utemelji pomanjkljivo ali nejasno.
	0	Kandidat napiše vsebinsko in/ali sporočilno neustrezno besedilo oziroma ga ne napiše.

2. Jezik	Točke	Merila
	5	Besedilo je jezikovno pravilno in vsebuje tudi zahtevnejše jezikovne strukture. Jezikovne napake se pojavljajo predvsem v zahtevnejših strukturah, a ne povzročijo nesporazuma. Črkovanje in raba ločil sta pravilna, morebitne napake ne ovirajo razumevanja.
	4	Besedilo je jezikovno ustrezno in vsebuje tudi zahtevnejše jezikovne strukture. Jezikovne napake se pojavljajo predvsem v zahtevnejših strukturah, a redko povzročijo nesporazum. Črkovanje in raba ločil sta večinoma pravilna, napake ne ovirajo razumevanja.
	3	Besedilo je jezikovno ustrezno, a vsebuje predvsem osnovne jezikovne strukture. Jezikovne napake se pojavljajo, vendar ne vplivajo bistveno na razumljivost besedila. Pri črkovanju in rabi ločil so napake razmeroma pogoste, vendar je besedilo razumljivo.
	2	Besedilo je delno jezikovno ustrezno, vsebuje osnovne jezikovne strukture. Jezikovne napake so pogoste in vplivajo na razumljivost besedila. Pri črkovanju in rabi ločil so napake tako pogoste, da je besedilo težje razumljivo.
	1	Besedilo je jezikovno komaj ustrezno, vsebuje osnovne jezikovne strukture. Zaradi številnih jezikovnih napak je besedilo komaj razumljivo. Pri črkovanju in rabi ločil so napake tako pogoste, da bistveno ovirajo razumevanje besedila.
	0	Besedilo je zaradi jezikovnih napak nerazumljivo.

3. Besedišče	Točke	Merila
	5	Besedišče je ustrezno, se redko ponavlja, vsebuje tudi idiomatske izraze in ustreza zvrsti besedila. Napake so redke in ne ovirajo razumevanja.
	4	Besedišče je ustrezno, se mestoma ponavlja, vsebuje tudi idiomatske izraze in večinoma ustreza zvrsti besedila. Napake so redke in ponekod ovirajo razumevanje.
	3	Besedišče je osnovno, se ponavlja, a je večinoma ustrezno. Mestoma ne ustreza zvrsti besedila. Napake so pogoste in večkrat ovirajo razumevanje.
	2	Besedišče je osnovno, pogosto se ponavlja, a je še ustrezno. Pogosto tudi ne ustreza zvrsti besedila. Napak je veliko in večkrat ovirajo razumevanje.
	1	Besedišče vsebuje le ozek nabor izrazov, ki se ponavljajo in so pogosto neustrezni. Večinoma ne ustreza zvrsti besedila. Napak je veliko in bistveno ovirajo razumevanje.
	0	Besedišče je neustrezno, ne omogoča razumevanja oziroma je v celoti neustrezno glede na zvrst besedila.

4. Zgradba in vezljivost	Točke	Merila
	5	Besedilo je smiselno povezano in ustrezno členjeno. Prehodi med stavki, povedmi in odstavki so tekoči in razumljivi, preskakovanja ni.
	4	Besedilo je večinoma smiselno povezano in ustrezno členjeno. Prehodi med stavki, povedmi in odstavki so večinoma tekoči in razumljivi, preskakovanje redko.
	3	Besedilo je mestoma nepovezano in neustrezno členjeno. Prehodi med stavki, povedmi in odstavki so večkrat nepričakovani in nejasni.
	2	Besedilo je pogosto nepovezano in večinoma neustrezno členjeno. Prehodi med stavki, povedmi in odstavki so večinoma nepričakovani in nejasni.
	1	Besedilo je nepovezano in neustrezno členjeno. Prehodi med stavki, povedmi in odstavki so nepričakovani in nejasni.
	0	Besedilo je sestavljeno iz posameznih nepovezanih besednih zvez in stavkov.

OPOZORILO: Pisni sestavek je ocenjen z 0 točkami, če je vsebinsko in/ali jezikovno neustrezen, če je nečitljiv ali če ga kandidat ni napisal.

OPOMBA 1: Primeri tipov napak na ravni besede:

- *hopeing* namesto *hoping* – napaka v črkovanju, upošteva se pri področju jezika;
- *bold* namesto *bald* – napačen zapis spremeni pomen, zato to upoštevamo pri področju vsebine in sporočilnosti;
- *gonna* namesto *going to* v (pol)uradnem pismu – napaka v registru, ki jo upoštevamo pri področju besedišča.

OPOMBA 2: Prvine pisma, kot so datum, pozdrav, podpis itd., vrednotimo pri zgradbi in vezljivosti.