



Šifra učenca:

Državni izpitni center



REDNI ROK



Ponedeljek, 11. maja 2009 / 60 minut

Dovoljeno gradivo in pripomočki: Učenec prinese modro/črno nalivno pero ali moder/črn kemični svinčnik. Učenec dobi en obrazec za točkovanje.

NACIONALNO PREVERJANJE ZNANJA

ob koncu 3. obdobja

NAVODILA UČENCU

Natančno preberi ta navodila.

Prilepi kodo oziroma vpiši svojo šifro v okvirček desno zgoraj na tej strani in na obrazec za točkovanje.

Pazljivo preberi navodila posamezne naloge in jo reši. Najprej boš poslušal govorjeni besedili in hkrati reševal nalogi.

Nato boš rešil še ostale naloge v preizkusu.

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

Ne uporabljaj korektornih sredstev. Nečitljivi zapisi in nejasni popravki se ovrednotijo z nič (0) točkami.

Če se ti zdi naloga pretežka, se ne zadržuj predolgo pri njej, temveč začni reševati naslednjo.

K nerešeni nalogi se vrni kasneje. Na koncu svoje odgovore še enkrat preveri.

Zaupaj vase in v svoje zmožnosti.

Želimo ti veliko uspeha.

Preizkus ima 16 strani, od tega 5 praznih.

PRAZNA STRAN

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I. DEL: SLUŠNO RAZUMEVANJE

NALOGA A

Z britansko napovedovalko Angellica Bell je bil narejen intervju. Slišali boste njene odgovore, ne pa tudi novinarjeva vprašanja. Ta so napisana v razpredelnici. Črko pred vprašanjem pripišite k številki ustreznega odgovora v razpredelnici. Dve vprašanji sta odveč. Oglejte si primer 0, ki je že rešen.

Besedilo boste slišali dvakrat. Sedaj imate čas, da si nalogo ogledate.

Sedaj poslušajte in rešite nalogo.

ANGELLICA BELL



CBBC Presenter Angellica Bell joined Onion Street for a Live Chat and answered the questions about the other CBBC presenters and her school pranks ...

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
A <i>Happy New Year. What did you do for Christmas?</i>	
B What is your favourite country to visit?	0 <u> A </u>
C Did you watch ice hockey on TV last night?	1 <u> </u>
D What personal characteristics do you admire?	2 <u> </u>
E Did you have to read many books at school?	3 <u> </u>
F Have you seen any good movies lately?	4 <u> </u>
G What football team do you support, Angellica?	5 <u> </u>
H Did you have a favourite teacher who really helped you?	

NALOGA B

Poslušajte besedilo in obkrožite črko pred izbranim odgovorom. Oglejte si primer 0, ki je že rešen.

Besedilo boste slišali dvakrat. Sedaj imate čas, da si nalogo ogledate.

Sedaj poslušajte in rešite nalogo.

**FOOTBALL PLAYER OF THE YEAR**

0 *Ronaldinho was chosen the top FIFA football player of the year in _____.*

- A September 2004 B October 2004
C November 2004 D December 2004

1 Ronaldinho remembers the year 2004 because he experienced _____ special moments.

- A no B one or two
C few D a lot of

2 Ronaldinho likes to think of himself as _____.

- A a creator of the game B a goalkeeper
C a goalscorer D a defense player

3 The title Football Player of the Year makes Ronaldinho feel _____.

- A embarrassed B proud C fearless D smart

4 In his free time Ronaldinho likes most to stay with his _____.

- A coach B friends C family D girlfriend

5 Ronaldinho is glad that his Brazilian friends often perform _____ in Barcelona.

- A concerts B musicals C operas D plays

II. DEL: BRALNO RAZUMEVANJE

NALOGA A

Preberi pripoved o življenju in delu bratov Wright. Odgovore na vprašanja napiši na kratko – od ENE do največ ŠTIRI besede. Glej primer 0, ki je že rešen.

WRIGHT BROTHERS

The first working airplane was invented, designed, made, and flown by the Wright brothers, Wilbur Wright (1867–1912) and Orville Wright (1871–1948).

Wilbur and Orville were the sons of Milton and Susan Wright and members of a warm, loving family that encouraged learning and doing. In 1884, the Wright family moved to Dayton, Ohio. Unfortunately, Susan fell ill with tuberculosis. Wilbur, just out of high school, put off college and nursed his sick mother. She died in 1889 and Orville dropped out of high school in the same year.

Although they did not go to college, the brothers had extreme technical abilities. Before building their airplane, they had built a printing press. They constructed their own bicycles. The profits from their bicycle business made their airplane-building possible.

The brothers chose Kitty Hawk to fly their planes. It was an isolated town in North Carolina. There were steady winds and sand areas on which they could glide and land gently. As the safety of the fliers was very important to them, they chose this place. The brothers' first glider, tested in 1900, failed to fly. A second trial in 1901 went a little better, but still not well. They still had to improve the design. Later that year, the brothers built a wind tunnel in which they tested over 200 designs of airframes. This resulted in a successful glider. It was an unpowered model. It was flown in 1902 at Kill Devils Hills near Kitty Hawk.

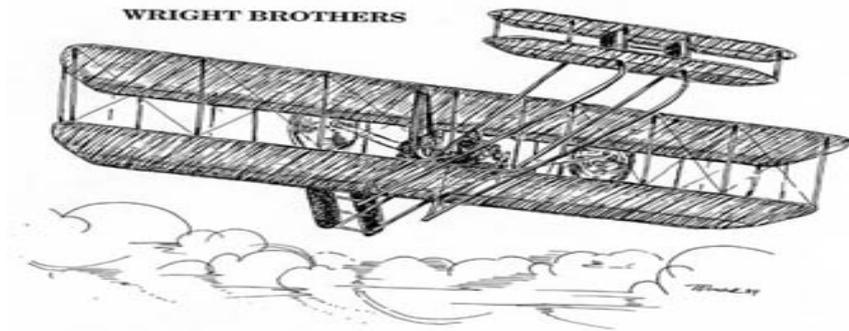
Back in Ohio, the brothers designed a 12-horsepower engine which they planned to use to power the flight of their new type of plane. The mechanic Charles Taylor helped Wilbur and Orville build a new plane which would use this engine.

Returning to Kitty Hawk, they began testing their new model. It was a biplane with a wooden frame, covered with a fabric. It was powered by a water-cooled engine. It had two propellers. On December 17, 1903, the "Flyer" flew for 12 seconds and for a distance of 37 m. That day, the brothers took turns flying the plane. On the last flight that day, Wilbur flew 852 feet in 59 seconds.

During the next few years, the brothers developed more sophisticated planes. They later founded the Wright Company, which built and sold their airplanes. Wilbur Wright died in 1912 of typhoid fever; Orville died in 1948.

The Wright brothers' famous airplane, the *Wright Flyer*, is on permanent display at the National Air and Space Museum in Washington, D.C., USA.

(<http://www.enchantedlearning.com/>)



0 What were the names of the Wright brothers?

Wilbur and Orville.

1 When did Orville leave school?

2 What did the brothers make and sell to get the money for building planes?

3 Why was the weather in Kitty Hawk good for flying?

4 What did the Wright brothers construct to test their unpowered models?

5 Who worked with the brothers on their first engine-powered plane?

6 How long did the first engine-powered flight last?

7 Which disease ended Wilbur's life?



NALOGA B

Poveži odstavke s povzetki, ki najbolj izrazijo njihovo vsebino. V razpredelnico poleg ustreznega povzetka vpiši črko odstavka. Dva povzetka sta odveč. Označi ju z znakom X. Glej primer 0, ki je že rešen.

TALK TO THE ANIMALS

Peter Eliot is an actor and an acting instructor, but a special one. He does not play the roles of people, he portrays animals. How does he do it? Here is his answer:

- A** In the English language, birds go tweet tweet, dogs go woof woof and the cock goes cock-a-doodle-doo. People usually imitate animals in this way. They use words that sound like the noise they are describing to express the sounds that animals make.
- B ✓** For me, says Peter, animals do not make noises, they talk. When you first look at the noise an animal makes, you put an onomatopoeic sound to it. You may think it makes one sound – like a cow goes *moo*. Once you actually look closer, you can distinguish a real language animals use to communicate.
- C** Every animal expresses a different behaviour and has a different psychology. We tend to compare them with those of the human race. In my role as an acting instructor, I try to get my students to become the animal they are trying to play. This involves identifying with the animal's psychology.
- D** Most animals you look at, you can see the sort of words they bring to mind. And then you try to act those adjectives – you 'wear' them. A gorilla always makes me think of the word *aloof* (not friendly, distant from others). A rhinoceros to me looks 'grumpy' (bad-tempered). If you look carefully at the rhinoceros, you are already starting to acquire some of its feelings.
- E** For the film about Tarzan called *Greystoke*, I studied chimpanzees for two years. I learnt their behaviour and their language. In fact, I moved in with a group of chimpanzees and lived as one of them. I ate with them, slept with them and communicated with them.
- F** I identified five basic sounds which made up the language of chimpanzees: pants, hoots, grunts, whimpers and screams. I discovered that feelings such as joy and anger are communicated using a combination of these sounds. Enjoyment is conveyed by a grunting and panting noise and anger by a short grunt – a kind of barking – that develops into a scream.
- G** I actually had a conversation with a chimpanzee called Washo. It's a very strange thing to sit opposite a chimpanzee who signs *I want some oranges*. So you know exactly what she is saying and then when you sign back *We don't have any oranges anywhere*, she signs back *Go get car – go get oranges*.

(Adapted from BBC English, 1993.)



0 <i>Animals have their own language.</i>	<i>B</i>
1 Like people, animals have different characters.	
2 Chimpanzees express their feelings through combinations of sounds.	
3 Peter Eliot bought a chimpanzee to study it.	
4 Chimpanzees can communicate with people using sign language.	
5 Animals like imitating people.	
6 Peter Eliot lived as one of the chimpanzees to study them.	
7 People act out adjectives describing animals.	
8 People try to repeat animals' sounds.	

III. DEL: RABA JEZIKA

NALOGA A

Dopolni besedilo. V vsako praznino vpiši le ENO besedo ali ustrezno obliko glagola v oklepaju. Glej primer 0, ki je že rešen. PAZI NA PRAVILEN ZAPIS BESED.

BANANA SPLITS

Last summer, when we were on holiday by the sea, Dad bought us a huge plastic inflatable banana. We filled the banana with air and put it into the sea. It was great fun.

One afternoon, Dad, my cousin Rory and I (0) went (go) on the inflatable banana. After a couple of minutes we (1) _____ (run) into a huge wave which caused my Dad and Rory to fall off.

I was left clinging on. Suddenly another wave washed over (2) _____, so I slipped off and as I did, I (3) _____ (feel) my bikini bottoms slip down my legs. I tried to grab them but I lost them completely.

I had to swim back (4) _____ the shore to get my bottoms back. My Dad, Rory (5) _____ all the boys on the shore were laughing. There was not even a towel to cover my shame. I couldn't face them for the rest of my holiday.

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NALOGA B

Dopolni besedilo z besedami v okvirčku tako, da v razpredelnico vpišeš črko izbrane besede. Tri besede so odveč. Glej primer 0, ki je že rešen.

A cause	B control	C fuel	D live	
E poisonous	F rubber	G snow	H traffic	I valuable

OIL

Beside water, no substance has had a greater influence on the world than oil. Most of the oil we use every day is for (0) _____ for our cars, aeroplanes, lorries and other transportation vehicles.

At the simplest level, oil has changed how we travel. With the growth of the car industry, business and other industries have appeared. People can now (1) _____ further away from their place of work.

But oil does more than keep (2) _____ moving on the motorways. We also use it to cool our homes in summer and heat them in winter.

However, oil's effects are not always positive. Gas-powered cars (3) _____ pollution, as do costly oil spills. If a tanker ship hits a rock or sinks, an environmental disaster happens because oil is (4) _____ to fish and other marine life.

But you may be surprised to learn how many everyday items you use come from oil, from the (5) _____ on the soles of your shoes to the plastics that make up your computer screen and keyboard – oil's influence on culture is enormous. Today almost 100% of plastics are made from oil and most of them are not biodegradable.

(Adapted from Faces, February 2006.)

0	1	2	3	4	5
C					

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IV. DEL: PISNO SPORAZUMEVANJE

Ameriška agencija za raziskovanje vesolja NASA je razpisala literarni natečaj za najboljši domišljjski spis z naslovom ODPRAVA NA NEZNANI PLANET. Odločil/a si se, da sodeluješ. V spisu:

- napiši, kako je potekalo potovanje,
- opiši planet,
- razmišljaj, ali je življenje še kje v vesolju, in svoje razmišljanje utemelji.

Besedilo naj bo dolgo najmanj 80 in največ 100 besed. Ovrednoteni bodo vsebina, besedišče, slovnica in zgradba besedila.

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

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