



Šifra učenca:

Državni izpitni center



N 1 3 1 2 4 1 3 1

REDNI ROK

**3.
obdobje**



Torek, 14. maj 2013 / 60 minut

Dovoljeno gradivo in pripomočki:

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



**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.

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

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

Piši čitljivo in s pisanimi črkami. 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 posnetek, na katerem Tamy pripoveduje o sebi in o svoji najboljši prijateljici Joanni, in ugotovi, ali so zapisane trditve pravilne (T = TRUE) ali napačne (F = FALSE). V razpredelnici s kljukico označi izbrano rešitev. Oglej si primer 0, ki je že rešen.

FOREVER FRIENDS



	T	F
0. Joanna always made fun of Tamy's hairstyle.		✓

	T	F
1. Tamy takes care of her hair every evening.		
2. Tamy only buys expensive clothes.		
3. Tamy's always in a good mood.		
4. Tamy sometimes has family problems.		
5. Joanna is a straightforward person.		
6. Tamy only goes out with Joanna.		

(6 točk)



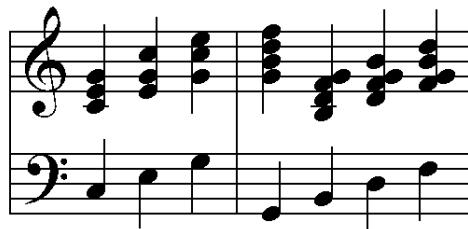
2. naloga

Poslušaj intervju med glasbenikom Benom Jelenom in novinarko Lily in obkroži črko pred izbranim odgovorom. Oglej si primer 0, ki je že rešen.

MUSICIAN OF TODAY

0. Ben is doing the interview for the magazine

 - A Music Stars.
 - B Kid.
 - C The Record.
 - D Give It All Away.



1. Ben is quite excited because
 - A his fans like his new album.
 - B he is giving his first interview.
 - C he's never been on tour before.
 - D he often meets music stars.

2. When Ben was about 15 years old, he started

 - A reading music.
 - B playing the piano.
 - C playing the violin.
 - D recording songs.



3. When Ben is on tour, he misses
- A listening to his favourite band.
 - B talking to other musicians.
 - C having friends at his parties.
 - D having some quiet moments.

4. If Ben wasn't a musician, he would work for
- A Friends of the Earth.
 - B Friends of Nature.
 - C Friends of the Environment.
 - D Friends of Wildlife.

5. Ben says he uses Facebook to communicate with his
- A pen pals.
 - B friends.
 - C parents.
 - D fans.

6. Ben would like to go to Brazil because
- A it is warm and sunny there.
 - B it is the land of football.
 - C its music is magical.
 - D it has fascinating landscape.

(6 točk)



B) BRALNO RAZUMEVANJE

1. naloga

Preberi besedilo in na podlagi zapisanega odgovori na vprašanja z največ ŠTIRIMI besedami.

ANCIENT CHOCOLATE DRINK



Today, many people would say that chocolate is almost irresistible. The mixture of over 500 chemicals and cocoa with the right amount of sugar and fat has a truly unique flavour. Chocolate melts at about 35°C, and when that happens, the flavour explodes in your mouth. Chocolate is high in sugar and it helps the release of serotonin, which is an enzyme that makes people feel good.

But chocolate is not a modern invention. It is an ancient food. Its exact origins haven't been determined. The earliest known written records

are Mayan hieroglyphs that date back to the height of that civilisation, the Maya Classic Period. That is the period of time from 350 to 800 AD.

Ceramic pots from that time were frequently decorated with carved or painted hieroglyphs. The hieroglyphs for chocolate appear on pots especially designed for pouring, which suggests that chocolate was poured as a liquid drink.

The hieroglyph for chocolate is interesting. The hieroglyph itself looks more like a fish than anything similar to chocolate. It joins the three syllables of the word "ka-ka-wa" together in one image. When you say the word, you can hear the similarity to the English word "cacao". So we know that the word "cacao" comes from the Mayan language.

When archaeologists analysed some tiny samples of pots that had been put into the tombs together with the bodies, they found traces of chocolate chemicals in several of them. The men in the tombs belonged to a very early Mayan group that had its origin in an even earlier population of ancient people – the Olmecs, who occupied Central America. Archaeologists now speculate that it was the Olmecs, not the Maya, who originally developed chocolate. Archaeologists believe that the Olmecs used chocolate for many important rituals. So they put chocolate into the tombs of important people to provide them with food for their next life.

(Prijenos po: *Odyssey*, februar 2005)



N 1 3 1 2 4 1 3 1 0 7

Na vprašanja odgovori z največ ŠTIRIMI besedami. Pri vsakem odgovoru zapiši samo zahtevani podatek in ne cele povedi. Glej primer 0, ki je že rešen.

0. **How many chemicals** are there in chocolate?

Over five hundred.

1. **Which** ingredient in chocolate sets serotonin free?

2. **What** are the first written proofs of the use of chocolate?

3. **Which material** were Mayan pots made of?

4. **In what form** did they use chocolate in ancient times?

5. **What** is the hieroglyph for chocolate similar to?

6. **Where** does the expression "cacao" have its origin?

7. **Where** did the Olmec people live?

8. **On which occasions** did the Olmecs serve chocolate?

(8 točk)



2. naloga

Preberi besedilo in poveži odstavke s povzetki, ki najbolje izrazijo njihovo vsebino.

V okvirček nad vsakim odstavkom vpiši črko ustreznega povzetka. Dva povzetka sta odveč. Glej primer 0, ki je že rešen.

LIGHTS FANTASTIC



0.

In some parts of the world people can often see fantastic lights in the sky. They appear at night when the sky is dark and clear. The waves of coloured light play across the sky. This magic scene can be compared to a light-show in the open air. It is a natural phenomenon known as the 'northern lights'.

1.



The northern lights are caused by huge explosions on the sun. During these explosions electrically charged particles are thrown out into deep space. Travelling at high speed they reach Earth after four days, and are caught by the Earth's magnetic poles. On their way down, the solar particles hit gas molecules in our atmosphere. This energy is released as an amazing light.

2.



The northern lights frequently appear in the Arctic areas, Siberia, Alaska, some parts of Canada, Greenland, Iceland, and northern Norway. From time to time people can see them in other parts of the world, too. This happens during the periods of the so-called solar maximum when the explosions on the sun are particularly strong. But most of the time the northern lights may be observed only in the northern parts of our planet.



N 1 3 1 2 4 1 3 1 0 9

3.

The rays of the northern lights can appear in the form of bands, curtains, cascades, fans, or arcs. The forms, directions and colours of the lights change quickly. Gases in the atmosphere produce mainly red and green colours, so the northern lights are mostly red and green, but sometimes they can be also yellow and blue.

4.

The northern lights have always attracted human imagination. People have observed and admired them for thousands of years and have invented many stories, myths and legends about this phenomenon. They were frightened by the northern lights and searched for explanations in superstition, mysticism and religious beliefs.

5.

Today, many of the secrets have already been revealed, but scientists are still working to solve all the mystery. In 1981, a European scientific association was founded to explore the natural phenomena of the atmosphere and predict disturbances which cause the northern lights. They use radars, all-sky cameras, magnetometers, sound rockets and satellites.

A	The northern lights offer an amazing night view.
B	The northern lights come in different shapes and colours.
C	Tourists travel to take photographs of the northern lights.
D	The northern lights are normally seen only in the north.
E	People thought that the northern lights were supernatural.
F	The solar maximum usually happens during the winter.
G	Experts are trying to find explanations.
H	It all begins on the surface of the sun.

(5 točk)



C) RABA JEZIKA

1. naloga

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 apartment | B arose | C increased | D iron | E nationalities | F poverty |
| G several | H settlement | I sheltered | J traded | K wooden | |

NEW YORK WELCOMES FOREIGNERS



At the beginning of the 7th century, the Dutch landed on the east coast of North America. They discovered a bay near a river that was 0 from the wind. It was ideal for a harbour. They bought one of the islands called Manhattan from a native American family. In 1626 they named their 1 New Amsterdam.

In 1664, the English took over New Amsterdam and renamed it New York. More and more ships were using the harbour. The Scots, the English and the Dutch 2 here. Everything and anything was bought and sold. People spoke 3 languages in New York. Sailors and former pirates found refuge there. They lived in 4 shacks, which often burned down.

Around 1840, many Irish people and Germans arrived in New York to escape 5 in their own country. Later, former black slaves, Italians, Hungarians, Russian Jews and Greeks also settled there. They crowded into poor areas. Illness and crime further 6 in New York.

Gradually New York became more modern with schools, parks and an underground train system. The first skyscrapers went up. In 1900, the harbour and Wall Street, the business district, became the most important in the world. Other 7, such as the Chinese, joined the first immigrants. Today, New York is a fascinating multi-cultural city.

(Prirejeno po: *Discovery Box*, št. 138)

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
I							

(7 točk)

(Vir slike: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:New_York_City_harbor_print.jpg. Pridobljeno: 12. 11. 2012.)



N 1 3 1 2 4 1 3 1 1 1

2. naloga

Dopolni besedilo z manjkajočimi besedami ali vpiši ustrezeno obliko besede v oklepaju. V vsako praznino vpiši ENO ali DVE besedi. Glej primer 0, ki je že rešen.

MAKING DAD PROUD

Bindi is a fearless 10-year-old girl. Having grown up near her family's zoo in Australia, (0) _____ **she** has been known to hug pythons, cuddle baby orangutans, and ride elephants. You can catch her exuberant love of animals on her TV show, "Bindi: The Jungle Girl".

If Bindi (1) _____ **(remind)** you of someone else, well, she should! Bindi Irwin happens to be the daughter of TV host Steve Irwin of "The Crocodile Hunter". Some years ago, Steve died when a stingray tail pierced his chest while he (2) _____ **(swim)**.

But Bindi is making sure that the show goes on – at least her version of it! On TV, she features wild creatures and plenty of humour, just as her dad did. When TV host David Letterman asked her what her favourite animal is, she confessed, "Crocs and snakes – I love (3) _____ both."

So, why is she putting in the long hours and hard work needed to make a TV show?

As Bindi told David Letterman, "My dad was just the greatest guy and the (4) _____ **(good)** dad in the world. I want to carry on his work."

Steve Irwin left some pretty big shoes to fill, but his daughter is

(5) _____ **(successful)** following in his footsteps as a wildlife warrior. She says that, for the rest of her life, she wants to help wildlife in the way her father did.

(Prirejeno po: *Ranger Rick*, september 2008)

(5 točk)



D) PISNO SPOROČANJE

Bralce angleškega mladinskega časopisa zanima, kako mlađi v drugih državah razmišljajo o zdravju. Povabili so te, da prispevaš besedilo za Slovenijo. V prispevku napiši:

- kako mladi skrbijo za svoje zdravje,
 - s kakšnimi zdravstvenimi težavami se srečujejo tvoji vrstniki in kako bi se jim lahko izognili,
 - zakaj so/niso ljudje včasih živeli bolj zdravo.

Besedilo naj bo dolgo od 100 do 150 besed. Ovrednoteni bodo vsebina, besedišče, slovnica in zgradba besedila.

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



REPORT FROM SLOVENIA

Vsebina:	4 točke
Besedišče:	4 točke
Slovница:	3 točke
Zgradba besedila:	2 točki

Skupno število točk: 50



Prazna stran

Tukaj ne piši. Tukaj ne piši.



Prazna stran



Prazna stran

Tukaj ne piši. Tukaj ne piši.