



Š i f r a u č e n c a :

Državni izpitni center



N 1 3 2 2 4 1 3 1

NAKNADNI ROK

**3.
obdobje**



Ponedeljek, 3. junij 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.



Tukaj ne piši. Tukaj ne piši. Tukaj ne piši. Tukaj ne piši. Tukaj ne piši.



N 1 3 2 2 4 1 3 1 0 3

Prazna stran

OBRNI LIST.



A) SLUŠNO RAZUMEVANJE

1. naloga

V minutah za angleščino na šolskem radiu učenec predstavlja Michaela Jordana. Poslušaj besedilo in za vsako vprašanje obkroži črko pred izbranim odgovorom. Oglej si primer 0, ki je že rešen.

WHO'S MICHAEL JORDAN?

0. Where was Michael Jordan born?

- (A) In Wilmington.
 - (B) In New York.
 - (C) In Chicago.

1. What was Jordan's childhood like?

- A Hard.
 - B Comfortable.
 - C Lonely.

2. Why did Michael practise basketball a lot?

- A He wanted to spend time with his brothers.
 - B It was his favourite sport at the time.
 - C One of his brothers was better than him.

3. What happened when Michael was excluded from his high school basketball team?

- A He gave up playing basketball for a year.
 - B He kept on playing basketball.
 - C He argued with the head coach.



4. In which year did Jordan make a successful comeback to professional basketball?
- A 1984.
 - B 1993.
 - C 1995.

5. What was the result of Jordan's acting?
- A He became even more famous.
 - B He won an important film award.
 - C He stopped playing basketball.

6. Why was 1999 important for Jordan?
- A His team came last in the championship.
 - B He got married and became a father.
 - C He finished his basketball career.

(6 točk)





2. naloga

Poslušaj pogovor novinarke s Cesarjem, z Liso in z Gregom, ki se poklicno ukvarjajo z živalmi. Preberi trditve v razpredelnici in s kljukico označi, za koga držijo. Posamezna trditev lahko velja za več kot eno osebo. Oglej si primer 0, ki je že rešen.

WHAT A JOB!



	He/she...	Cesar	Lisa	Greg
0.	... suggests going to university to prepare for the job.		✓	✓

	He/she...	Cesar	Lisa	Greg
1.	... learned a lot by watching his/her relative's pets.			
2.	... has to keep the animals clean.			
3.	... wanted to see life through animal eyes.			
4.	... thinks his/her job is risky.			
5.	... helped an endangered baby animal.			
6.	... works with animals in their natural environment.			

(6 točk)

Tukaj ne piši. Tukaj ne piši. Tukaj ne piši. Tukaj ne piši. Tukaj ne piši.



Prazna stran

OBRNI LIST.



B) BRALNO RAZUMEVANJE

1. naloga

Preberi besedilo o sajenju dreves in na podlagi zapisanega odgovori na vprašanja z največ PETIMI besedami.

GIVE THE ENVIRONMENT A HELPING HAND

We all depend on the environment. But sometimes we neglect the world we live in. Why not help the environment with Green Projects? These are projects that protect nature and the environment. A class or a club can get involved. For example, last year, some children put up feeding stations for the deer and bigger game in the area and cleaned up a wood, while others put up nesting boxes in their neighbourhood, or planted flowers in their school playground. Other groups did some research into the water supply in their town.

Don't you have an idea? Try and plant a tree. Here's how you do it. Choose the spot carefully so that your tree will have plenty of space to grow. Ask an adult to give you a hand with digging a hole before you plant the tree. The hole must be twice as big as the clump of roots on the tree. As you dig, make two separate piles of surface soil and deeper soil. Dig into the sides of the hole so the soil is crumbly. Don't leave the tree roots exposed to the air, they can be harmed. Wrap them in a damp cloth while the tree is being moved. Before planting, coat them with mud. If the roots have a clump of soil around them, soak them in a bucket of water for half an hour. Put a layer of compost in the bottom of the hole. Put the tree in the hole without squashing its roots. The place where the trunk and the roots meet should be level with the surface of the soil. Push a support stick into the hole by the tree to help it grow straight up. Fill the hole with two piles of soil, first the deep soil then the soil from the surface. Water the tree immediately and cover the soil with dead leaves to protect the roots. Don't forget to water the tree regularly.

If you live in Europe, Canada, India or Hong Kong, you can take part in our Green Projects competition. Children between 8 and 12 can take part as a class or nature club. The classes and clubs can have only up to 15 members. You can't join on your own. If you want to get involved, talk to your friends. Together find an adult who will be responsible for the project. The project must take place during the school year. You should send in a completed report on your project before 30th June. The 3 best projects will be selected and they will receive £100, but each group participating in the competition will get from £25 to £50 in advance to carry out the work.

(Prirējeno po: *Discovery Box No.109*)



(Vir slike: Pascal BALTZER (c) Images Doc. Bayard Jeunesse. France. Pridobleno: 2010.)



N 1 3 2 2 4 1 3 1 0 9

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

0. **How** can we help the environment?

With Green Projects.

1. **What** did the children use to help the birds?

2. **What** can damage the roots?

3. **What** do you have to put in the hole first?

4. **What** helps the tree grow in the right direction?

5. **How often** should you water the tree?

6. **Who** helps the groups do their projects?

7. **What** do the groups have to do when the project is finished?

(7 točk)



2. naloga

Preberi besedilo o nebotičnikih in ugotovi, ali trditve na sosednji strani glede na besedilo držijo (**T = TRUE**), ne držijo (**F = FALSE**) ali v besedilu niso omenjene (**NG = NOT GIVEN**). Izbrano rešitev označi s kljukico. Glej primer 0, ki je že rešen.

A MILE HIGH IN THE SKY

Ever since architect Frank Lloyd Wright proposed his "mile high tower" in the 1950's, engineers and city planners have been working to achieve such a hyper structure.

Holding 100,000 people or more, these Cities in the Sky, according to their supporters, would end uncontrolled urban development, reduce pollution, and free up our natural landscape. Across the world, buildings rising half a mile high are being built right now.

But building such enormous structures presents equally huge technological challenges. The Burj Dubai skyscraper, for example, is planned to be the world's tallest building when it is completed. Its final height is a closely guarded secret, but it will be about 2,600 feet. How high can we (and should we) go? Here's how the designers and engineers of some of today's most ambitious building projects are rising to these challenges.

Living a mile high might make you dizzy – not from the height, from the sway. Very tall buildings move in the wind. They can even change how the wind blows through a city, sometimes causing it to sweep pedestrians off their feet.

The solution? In Taiwan's 101-storey Taipei Tower, engineers solved the problem by installing a 730-ton movable weight. When the building swings in one direction, the weight swings in the other, helping to cancel the building's wind-introduced sway. Chicago's 2,000-foot-tall Spire (North America's tallest building of steel and concrete) is twisted like a corkscrew, to draw wind up and away from the ground. And Shanghai's 1,600-foot-tall World Financial Centre has a hole through it near its top, to help relieve sudden wind blasts.

An entire small city could fit into a single mile-high building, vertically. How does it meet everyone's energy needs? London's Citygate Ecotower may provide an answer. At 108 floors, 1,591 feet high, it would be the tallest building in the country. It would have a mixed use of offices, a hotel and apartments. It has been designed to be the most environmentally friendly skyscraper ever. Instead of glass or stone, The Citygate Ecotower will be covered with solar cells. So instead of using miles of wire to conduct electricity to each apartment, the walls in this building will be able to make the power residents need. There are even plans to recover the energy from elevators as they rise and fall – like a mechanism in a giant engine.



(Prirejeno po: *Odyssey*, februar 2009)



		T	F	NG
0.	Frank Lloyd Wright built his first hyper tower in the 1950's.		✓	

		T	F	NG
1.	Future skyscrapers will be more eco-friendly.			
2.	The Burj Dubai skyscraper will have more than 260 floors.			
3.	Tall buildings cause the wind to change its course.			
4.	The Spire is a building made of cork.			
5.	Small cities will disappear because of mile-high buildings.			
6.	The Citygate Ecotower will offer housing, jobs and holidays.			

(6 točk)



C) RABA JEZIKA

1. naloga

Dopolni besedilo o gripi z besedami v okvirčku. Obkroži črko pred ustreznim rešitvijo.
Glej primer 0, ki je že rešen.

PANDEMIC FLU

Pandemic flu is a type of disease caused by a completely new influenza virus, which 0 every few decades. It spreads rapidly to affect people in most countries and regions around the world. The symptoms of pandemic flu are 1 to those of "ordinary" flu but usually more severe.

The virus is spread through the air when people cough or sneeze. There are some basic 2 that you can take to reduce the risk of infection:

- If you are 3 with flu, stay at home, don't go to school.
 - Cover your mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing.
 - Avoid non-essential travel and 4 crowds of people.
 - Maintain good hygiene – washing hands frequently in soap and water 5 against picking the virus up from surfaces and passing it on.
 - Clean hard surfaces (door handles), using a normal cleaning product.



If you 6 pandemic flu you will be treated at home. Only the most seriously ill patients will be admitted to hospital.

For latest information on pandemic flu visit www.dhsspsni.gov.uk.

(Priejeno no: *Health matters*, UK 2007)

0. A goes B occurs C falls D touches

1.	A	opposite	B	like	C	next	D	similar
2.	A	structures	B	measures	C	problems	D	lists
3.	A	sick	B	fit	C	hurt	D	full
4.	A	more	B	large	C	plenty	D	tiny
5.	A	pretends	B	keeps	C	protects	D	runs
6.	A	catch	B	receive	C	find	D	accept

(6 točk)

(Vir slike: <http://openclipart.org/detail/160273/smiley-face-with-a-cold-sneezing-into-handkerchief-by-antares42>.
Pridobljeno: 9. 10. 2012.)

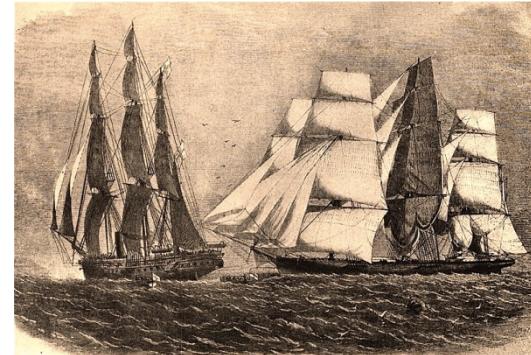


2. naloga

Dopolni besedilo o sužnjih z manjkajočimi besedami ali vpiši ustrezno obliko besede v oklepaju. V vsako praznino vpiši le ENO besedo. Glej primer 0, ki je že rešen.

THE SHAMEFUL STORY OF SLAVERY

Between the 16th and the 19th centuries, more than 10 million Africans were taken prisoners and sold as slaves. Slave ships (0) travelled (travel) between Europe, Africa and America. Slave traders or slavers sailed in their ships from ports in Europe: Bristol in England, Nantes in France and Lisbon in Portugal.



The ships were loaded (1) _____ weapons, alcohol, wine and cotton cloth from India. When the ships arrived in Africa, slavers met white merchants and African tribal chiefs. First, they exchanged cloth and weapons for slaves captured from the villages of other tribes. Then the ships crossed (2) _____ Atlantic Ocean with these slaves on board.

Slave ships could carry more than 600 slaves at once. The conditions at sea were dreadful.

Many slaves (3) _____ (fall) ill with yellow fever or scurvy.

Unfortunately, the weakest slaves didn't survive the journey, because there were no medicines on board.

The slaves were sold to rich plantation owners (4) _____ they arrived in the West Indies or America. The owners needed them (5) _____ work in mines or sugar cane and cotton plantations.

The slave traders returned to Europe and their ships (6) _____ (carry) sugar, cotton, coffee or cocoa. People in Europe paid a lot of money for those goods.

Traders and bankers who organised the slave trade in Europe became very rich.

(Prirejeno po: *Discovery Box*, junij 2004)

(6 točk)



D) PISNO SPOROČANJE

Za blog "Teenagers in love" napiši svoje razmišljanje o ljubezni.

- Kako se človek počuti oziroma vede, kadar je zaljubljen?
 - Verjameš v ljubezen na prvi pogled? Zakaj da, zakaj ne?
 - Kako so si ljudje izkazovali ljubezen včasih in kako danes?

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.

(Vir slike: http://openclipart.org/detail/463/heart-by-tomas_arad. Pridobljeno: 9. 10. 2012.)





LOVE



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

Skupno število točk: 50



Prazna stran

Tukaj ne piši. Tukaj ne piši.