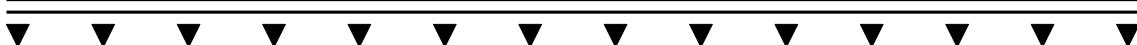




Š i f r a u č e n c a :

Državni izpitni center



N 1 4 1 2 4 1 3 1

9.  
razred



Ponedeljek, 12. maj 2014 / 60 minut

Dovoljeno gradivo in pripomočki:  
Učenec prinese modro/črno nalivno pero ali moder/črn kemični svinčnik.



NACIONALNO PREVERJANJE ZNANJA

v 9. razredu

**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.



N 1 4 1 2 4 1 3 1 0 2



N 1 4 1 2 4 1 3 1 0 3

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## A) SLUŠNO RAZUMEVANJE

### 1. naloga

Poslušaj zgodbo. Za vsako od izjav (1–6) v razpredelnici s kljukico označi, kdo bi jo lahko izrekel. Vedno je možen samo en odgovor. Oglej si primer 0, ki je že rešen.

## THE SCHOOL LUNCH THAT ALMOST KILLED ME



Who could say this?	Katelyn	Liz	Ms. Pitts	Ralph
0. Oops! I'm in the wrong line!	✓			
1. Yummy! Pea soup again. I've always loved it.				
2. If you take a hamburger, you eat it!				
3. It's better if I don't look. She's going to be sick.				
4. What a surprise! Why haven't I tried it before?!				
5. Now I won't have to sit alone on pea soup days!				
6. She has to eat it to stay healthy.				

(6 točk)

(Vir slike: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pea\\_soup](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pea_soup). Pridobljeno: 25. 4. 2013.)



## **2. naloga**

**Poslušaj intervju in obkroži črko pred ustreznim nadaljevanjem povedi. Oglej si primer 0, ki je že rešen.**

# PHOTOGRAPHERS IN AFRICA

0. Christine and Michael spend most of their time

- A in the wild.
  - B on a plane.
  - C at an animal clinic.
  - D in their office.

- ### 1. Early in the morning Christine and Michael

- A look for food.
  - B take down the tent.
  - C feed the hyenas.
  - D search the area.

2. Michael and Christine take the best pictures in the morning because

- A animals are active.
  - B cameras work better.
  - C animals are not hungry.
  - D the sunrise is beautiful.

3. Michael and Christine have lunch when the animals

- A hunt for lunch.
  - B come down from the trees.
  - C lie in the sun.
  - D have a rest.



N 1 4 1 2 4 1 3 1 0 5

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4. At the end of the day, Christine and Michael

- A explore the territory.
- B select the nicest pictures.
- C take care of sick animals.
- D watch the animals pass by.

5. The sound of animals at night

- A annoys Christine.
- B scares Christine.
- C pleases Christine.
- D wakes Christine up.

6. When a python attacked, Michael was unhurt because

- A he was just lucky.
- B he hit it with his camera.
- C the python was too slow.
- D the python suddenly got scared.

(6 točk)



(Vir slike: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leopard>. Pridobljeno: 25. 4. 2013.)



## B) BRALNO RAZUMEVANJE

### 1. naloga

Preberi besedilo in kratko odgovori na vprašanja glede na zapisano.

## CRO-MAGNONS

*Homo sapiens sapiens*, a new kind of human being, appeared 35,000 years ago. The name means "wise, wise man". They came from Africa and eventually settled all over the world. In Europe they are known as Cro-Magnons because, in 1868, *Homo sapiens sapiens* skeletons that were 20,000 years old were found at a place called Cro-Magnon in the Dordogne region in France. The period they lived in is called the Stone Age. In Cro-Magnons' day the temperatures were much lower. In France glaciers in the Alps came as far down as the Rhine valley.

Cro-Magnon men and women were about 1.65m tall. Cro-Magnons were tough and physically very active. Their brains were well-developed, which shows that they were intelligent. They are our direct ancestors.

Cro-Magnons were nomads, which means they lived in different places depending on the seasons. They lived in animal-skin tents. If the weather was bad, they sheltered under rocks or in caves, sleeping on animal skins or grasses. They usually camped near water and made fires inside caves.

Cro-Magnons lived in tribes. There were about 20 people in one tribe. The tribes helped each other and exchanged jewellery and flints. They shared knowledge about making tools and about painting, drawing and sculpturing.

The women looked after the children. They also fed the tribe so they hunted small animals, they collected eggs and mushrooms and gathered fruit and nuts. Mammoth was hardly ever on Cro-Magnons's menu because these powerful creatures were difficult to hunt. The men killed mammoths that were injured, lost and alone or sick. Mostly, the men hunted bison, horses and wild boar. They fished for salmon and trout too.

Cro-Magnons were inventors too. They made useful tools, for example, scrapers to clean skin, tools for making holes in wood or leather, and needles for sewing clothes. They also made sharp-pointed spears to get food.

Lascaux is one of the most beautiful prehistoric painted caves in the world which was painted by Cro-Magnons in the Stone Age 35,000 years ago. For the first time in history, humans expressed feeling in paintings, carvings and sculptures. Like many discoveries, the existence of cave paintings in Lascaux was discovered accidentally. The caves were found around 1940, during World War II, by some kids. They stumbled across the entrance to a cave that had been hidden by the roots of a tree.

(Prirejeno po: *Discovery Box*, št. 120.)



(Vir slike: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Lascaux2.jpg>. Pridobljeno: 25. 4. 2013.)



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**Preberi vprašanja in odgovori z NAJVEČ PETIMI besedami. Pri vsakem odgovoru zapiši samo zahtevani podatek. Glej primer 0, ki je že rešen.**

0. **Where** were Cro-Magnons found?

*In France.*

1. **What** was the climate in Cro-Magnons' time **like**?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. **Which physical feature** indicates Cro-Magnons' intelligence?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. **What** were Cro-Magnons' homes made of?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. **In what groups** were Cro-Magnons organized?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. **Which kind of meat** did Cro-Magnons rarely eat?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. **Which tool** did Cro-Magnons use for hunting?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. **What** did Cro-Magnons decorate with paintings and sculptures?

\_\_\_\_\_

(7 točk)



## 2. naloga

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

## TEN FUN FACTS ABOUT BIKES

Whether you rely on your bike for transportation or exercise, you'll enjoy these ten fun facts about this two-wheeled vehicle.

- In 1817, Karl von Drais, a German baron, invented a horseless carriage that would help him get around faster. The two-wheeled, pedal-less device was propelled by pushing your feet against the ground. The machine became known as the "draisine", and led to the creation of the modern-day bicycle.
- The term "bicycle" comes from a combination of Greek and Latin words. However, it was not introduced until the 1860s, when it was coined in France to describe a new kind of two-wheeler with a mechanical drive.
- Americans use their bicycles for less than one percent of all urban trips. Europeans bike in cities a lot more often—in Italy 5 percent of all trips are on bicycle, 30 percent in the Netherlands, and seven out of eight Dutch people over the age of 15 have a bike.
- Orville and Wilbur Wright used their small workshop where they repaired bikes (changed chains, tyres, seats, brakes etc.) to build the first flying airplane, the 1903 Wright Flyer.
- Fred A. Birchmore, 25, circled the globe by bicycle in 1935. The entire trip, through Europe, Asia, and the United States, covered forty thousand miles. He pedalled so much he wore out seven sets of tyres. The rest was travelled by boat.
- The Tour de France is one of the most famous bicycle races in the world. Established in 1903, it is considered to be the biggest test of endurance out of all sports. The youngest ever winner of the Tour de France was Henri Cornet, at two weeks short of his twentieth birthday, in 1904.
- There are over a half billion bicycles in China. Bikes were first brought to China in the late 1800s.
- About 100 million bicycles are manufactured worldwide each year.
- Over the past 30 years, bicycle express delivery services have developed into an important industry, especially in cities, where the couriers have earned a reputation for their high speed and traffic-weaving skills.
- Bicycle Moto Cross (BMX), an extreme style of bicycle track racing, became a sport in the 2008 Summer Olympic Games in Beijing, China. Maris Strombergs, of Latvia, received the gold medal for Men's BMX, and Anne-Caroline Chausson, from France, took home the gold in the first Women's BMX Olympic event.

(Prirejeno po: *National Geographic Kids online*. Pridobljeno: 25. 4. 2013.)



	T	F	NG
0. Karl von Drais was a German inventor.	✓		
1. The word "bicycle" was first used in France.			
2. The Wright brothers fixed broken bikes.			
3. On his worldtrip in 1935, Fred A. Birchmore travelled more miles by boat than by bike.			
4. The first bike was made in China in 1800.			
5. Bicycle delivery services in cities are called City Express.			
6. Anne-Caroline Chausson is an excellent cyclist.			

(6 točk)



## C) RABA JEZIKA

### 1. naloga

Dopolni besedilo z besedami v okvirčkih, tako da v razpredelnico vpisesh ČRKO izbrane besede. Tri besede so odveč. Glej primer 0, ki je že rešen.

A  
advice

B  
approach

C  
common

D  
~~described~~

E  
emotionally

F  
forward

G  
mentioned

H  
received

I  
sent

J  
talked

## TALK SHOWS

Most of us enjoy watching 'bad' television like talk shows. We don't take it seriously, it's just a bit of harmless entertainment! Host Jerry Springer 0 his show as "...chewing gum, it's silly, it's outrageous, it's stupid, it's crazy." Oprah Winfrey took her show more seriously, treating her guests in a caring way. Ricki Lake used a very personal 1. The set was arranged like a sitting room, and she 2 her own personal problems, making herself more like everyone else.



One thing these talk show hosts had in common was their attitude to us, the TV viewers at home, and the studio audience. The hosts spoke 3 to us in a way that was personal and friendly. It made them seem like a friend or part of the family. Also, they gave 4, along with the people in the studio, whatever the problem or subject. It is important to remember that the host and spectators were just ordinary people, not psychiatrists or specialists. Most of their suggestions were just 5 sense, personal opinion mixed with a bit of amateur psychology.

Many people do not agree that talk shows are harmless but argue that they are having a bad effect on our society, and that they exploit and use people just for entertainment. But the truth is that nobody is on a talk show that doesn't want to be. Jerry Springer's show 6 almost 4,000 calls a day from people who wanted to appear on his show! If this is true, it is easy to see how talk shows became so popular.

(Prirejeno po: Club, marec 1999.)

0.	<b>D</b>
----	----------

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.

(6 točk)



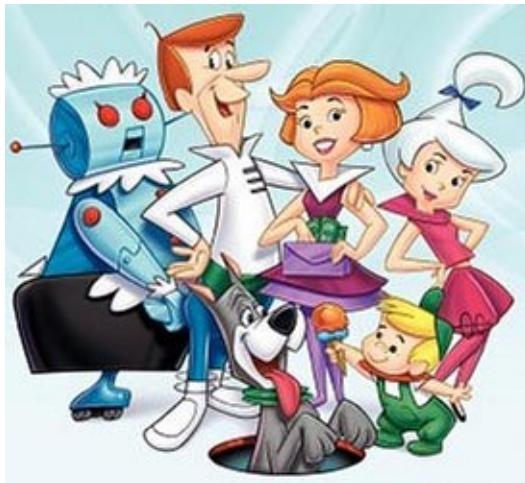
N 1 4 1 2 4 1 3 1 1 1

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## 2. naloga

Dopolni besedilo z manjkajočimi besedami ali vpiši ustrezeno obliko besede v oklepaju. V vsako praznino vpiši ENO besedo. Pazi na PRAVILEN ZAPIS. Glej primer 0, ki je že rešen.

### SMART CLOTHES



Some scientists (0) believe (believe) that what makes humans truly unique is that we have learned how to store information outside our brains – in books, for example, and now in computers. This effectively enlarges our brainpower because we have access to so (1) \_\_\_\_\_ more knowledge.

What would your life be like if you had constant access to nearly unlimited information?

Smart clothing of the future might not only be a part (2) \_\_\_\_\_ what you wear, but also who you are. Would you consider yourself a cyborg? Would you feel less human? What kind of smart clothing would you invent? What are some concerns that you have about this technology and (3) \_\_\_\_\_ uses? What do you think the biggest benefits will be? (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) your wardrobe ready for a makeover? Would you like to dress "cool" and be kind to the planet at the same time? Let's (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) clothes made from cotton that is grown without (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (use) pesticides. You can wear clothes that look cool at the same time that you're helping to reduce global warming.

(Prirejeno po: Odyssey, september 2006.)

(6 točk)



## **D) PISNO SPOROČANJE**

**Preberi pismo avstralskega fanta Sama, ki je bilo objavljeno v reviji za mlade, in mu odgovori. V pismu:**

- razloži, kaj misliš o Samovem problemu, in mnenje utemelji,
  - napiši, kaj mu svetuješ,
  - opiši, kakšne težave imajo lahko učenci na vaši šoli zaradi videza.

**Besedilo nai bo dolgo od 100 do 150 besed.**

**Ovrednoteni bodo vsebina, besedišče, slovnica in zgradba besedila.**

I attend a private school in Victoria, Australia. I have one big problem – very long hair. Why is that a problem? The head-teacher decided I had to stay home until I did something about it. Is that fair?!

Sam, 15

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



*Dear Sam,*

Saša

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.

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



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# Prazna stran



# Prazna stran

Tukaj ne piši. Tukaj ne piši.