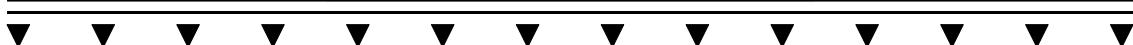




Š i f r a u č e n c a:

Državni izpitni center



9.
razred



Torek, 10. maj 2016 / 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 preizkušu.

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 4 prazne.



N 1 6 1 2 4 1 3 1 0 2

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



3/16

Prazna stran

OBRNI LIST.



A) SLUŠNO RAZUMEVANJE

1. naloga

Poslušaj besedilo o papagaju in za vsak del besedila (1–6) izberi ustrezen naslov (A–I). V razpredelnico vpiši črko izbrane rešitve. Dva naslova sta odveč. Oglej si primer 0, ki je že rešen.

GRIFFIN GOES TO SCHOOL



A	As smart as a child
B	Food as a prize
C	An unusual competition
D	Parrot better at counting
E	Different materials
F	Different sounds
G	A new research study
H	Counting words
I	Mixing up colours and shapes

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
G						

(6 točk)

(Vir slike: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parrot>. Pridobljeno: 15. 12. 2013.)



N 1 6 1 2 4 1 3 1 0 5

5/16

2. naloga

Prisluhni besedilu o športnikih, ki se pripravljajo na zimske olimpijske igre 2018. V tabeli s kljukico označi, za katerega športnika velja izjava. Oglej si primer 0, ki je že rešen.

YOUNG CHAMPIONS



PyeongChang 2018



	Who could say this?	Rebecca	Daniel	Brian	Megan
0.	I wasn't even three when I first stood on skis.				✓
1.	It's almost a family tradition.				
2.	Modern technology helps me learning.				
3.	I go to school when other kids are free.				
4.	I have competitions all year round.				
5.	Make-up and clothes matter.				
6.	I wish my sweetheart was here.				

(6 točk)



B) BRALNO RAZUMEVANJE

1. naloga

Preberi besedilo o dečku in njegovem robotu in odgovori na vprašanja oziroma obkroži pravilen odgovor. Odgovori naj bodo kratki (največ PET besed). Glej primer 0, ki je že rešen.

DEVON AND THE ROBOT

Like most kids his age, 7-year-old Devon Carrow enjoys school, especially hanging out with his friends. What's different about Devon, though, is that he doesn't actually attend school – at least, not in person because of his allergies. His medical condition is so bad that it could be life threatening, so Devon can't physically go to his elementary school in West Seneca, New York. Instead, he has a robot that goes to school in his place! Thankfully, in January 2012, a new technology called VGo allowed Devon to start attending school without being there in person.

About 4 feet tall and 20 pounds, VGo is a white plastic robot with a video camera and microphone. From his desk at his house 5 miles away, Devon uses a computer with Wi-Fi to operate his robot, which lets him see and hear his teacher and his classmates. And his teacher and classmates can also see and hear Devon.

When "robot Devon" first started coming to class, the other students were excited and curious. "They came right up to the video camera and began talking to me!" Devon says. Always a joker, Devon greeted the other kids with a riddle: "Why did the turkey cross the road? Because it was the chicken's day off."

"The robot has wheels," Devon says, "so I can move the robot through the hallways with ease. It drives like a little go-kart."

Sensors in the robot help it avoid uneven pavement and falls. When moving, VGo automatically tilts downward to search for obstacles. Stairs are one thing the robot can't do, however. And because VGo doesn't have arms, Devon depends on other students to open doors for him.

Walking down the hallway in an orderly, single-file line with his classmates, Devon's robot attends music class, assemblies, and visits the library. It also goes out for a recess and joins the other students in the cafeteria. No matter how useful the robot is, it still can't do physical exercises so it doesn't attend gym classes.

In the classroom, Devon's robot has an assigned seating area, where it sits with several other students. If Devon knows the answer to one of the teacher's questions, he has a way of raising his hand. "From my computer, I activate a red light," explains Devon, who then waits to be called on by his teacher.

Even with a robot assistant, life isn't all fun and games! Just like the other kids in his class, Devon and his robot are assigned classroom chores, such as taking the attendance paper to the officer or leading the Pledge of Allegiance in the morning.

"I am so happy that I am able to attend school in this way, and I am making lots of friends," Devon says. "I love school, and having the robot help me is really awesome!"

(Pрирено по: *Jack and Jill*, marec/april 2013.)



N 1 6 1 2 4 1 3 1 0 7

7/16

0. **What** would happen to Devon if he went to school?

He could die.

1. **How** does Devon entertain his school mates?

2. **What** does Devon compare his robot to?

3. **Why** can't the robot leave the classroom on its own?

Because the robot _____

4. **Which** school subject is the robot excused from?

5. **What** does Devon do when he wants to cooperate?

6. **What** is the main message of the text?

- A Technology has replaced teachers.
- B Robots do school work instead of pupils.
- C There is always a way to attend school.
- D There are more and more robots at school.

(6 točk)



(Vir slike: <http://www.simpsonstreetfreepress.org>. Pridobljeno: 16. 10. 2015.)



2. naloga

Preberi besedilo o različnih pričeskah skozi čas. Na črto ob trditvah zapiši kraj ali deželo, na katero se trditev nanaša. Uporabi besede iz okvirčka. Dve besedi sta odveč. Glej primer 0, ki je že rešen.

HAIRSTYLES IN HISTORY

Hair is great for keeping your head warm. But why stop there? It can be a work of art too! Here's a peek at some of history's great moments in hairstyling.

In the time of the pyramids, Egyptians wore their hair oiled and braided – or not at all. Wealthy people often had several fancy wigs made of human or animal hair, sometimes in bright colours. Putting on a wig was much easier than sitting still for an elaborate hairdo. And being able to take off your hair is a handy way to stay cool and avoid head lice. Some men even wore beard wigs. Like the Egyptians, wealthy Roman women liked complicated hairdos with lots of curls and braids, and often wore wigs. Hairdressers displayed small clay heads with different hairstyles for patrons to choose from. One Roman lady had a statue of herself made with a removable stone wig. That way the statue could always wear the latest fashionable hairstyle!

During the Middle Ages, people didn't wash their hair very often, so they mostly kept it tightly braided and covered up. Big foreheads were considered beautiful, so women sometimes shaved the front part of their hair off. This unusual habit was common in ancient Greece. Changing your hair colour is easy with a wig – and pink, green, blue, and purple wigs were popular in both ancient Egypt and Rome. In Venice in the 1500s, fashionable women plastered their hair with henna to make it redder. To go blonde, they soaked their hair in lemon juice, pee, or lye, a harsh and smelly chemical used in soap, and sat in the sun all day.

Hairstyles sometimes showed a person's rank or job. Japanese men of the Samurai class traditionally shaved the tops of their heads and wore their long hair bent at the back of their head. No one else was allowed to wear their hair this way. When the northern Manchus conquered China in the 1600s, the new emperor decreed that all Chinese men had to wear their hair in the Manchu style, shaved in front with a long braid in the back, called a queue. This remained the standard hairstyle for men until the Manchu dynasty ended in 1911.

In the 1600s and early 1700s, the French kings started a fashion for men to wear enormous curly wigs. These were made of human or animal hair and came in all sorts of colours. Underneath the wigs men cut their hair very short or shaved their heads completely to prevent lice. Women during this time liked big wigs too. Some of these were extremely large and fanciful and included all sorts of decorations – even model ships! In England, lawyers and judges today still wear a style popular in the 1700s. Even female lawyers wear them! These wigs have become a professional uniform for lawyers.

The biggest and most colourful hairdo of modern times is probably the punk mohawk, shaved on the sides with a tall crest of hair sticking straight up down the middle. This style is meant to imitate American Indian warriors – though it is actually borrowed from the Pawnee, not the Mohawk.

(Prirejeno po: Ask, marec 2013.)



N 1 6 1 2 4 1 3 1 0 9

9/16

China England Egypt France Greece India
Japan North America Rome Venice

0. Wearing wigs is an official dress code for a certain job. England

1. Men wore false hair on their heads and chins. _____

2. Ladies removed a part of their hair to be admired. _____

3. Men wore a strip of spiky hair in the centre. _____

4. Men were recognised by an impressive ponytail. _____

5. Before putting on wigs, men shortened or got rid of their hair. _____

6. Ladies used different materials to change their hair colour. _____

7. Ladies could select among different models of hairstyles. _____

(7 točk)



(Vir slike: <https://www.flickr.com>. Pridobljeno: 16. 10. 2015.)



C) RABA JEZIKA

1. naloga

Preberi besedilo o indijskem voditelju Gandhiju. Dopolni ga z manjkajočimi besedami ali z ustrezno obliko besede/besed v oklepaju. Glej primer 0, ki je že rešen.

MAHATMA GANDHI



Gandhi was born in 1869, when the British ruled India. He (0) studied (study) law in London. During the First World War, Gandhi worked in South Africa (1) _____ a lawyer. In 1915 he returned to India and became a political leader. In 1924 there was violence between Hindus and Muslims. Gandhi fasted in protest and said: "I will eat again when there is peace."

Then, in 1930, the British put a tax on salt. Even though you could get salt for free by the sea, Indians (2) _____ (force) to buy it. Gandhi marched 388 kilometres to the sea to (3) _____ (peaceful) protest against the law.

Gandhi lived with only a few possessions. He wore traditional clothes and sandals on his (4) _____ (foot). He wanted his clothes to show a connection with the poor. India became independent in 1947, and was divided into two countries – India and Pakistan. Gandhi (5) _____ (not like) this as he wanted Hindus and Muslims to live together. Tragically, on the 30th of January 1948, Gandhi was shot while he was walking to the stage to give a speech.

Gandhi's belief (6) _____ peaceful protest inspired many people around the world. Martin Luther King and the Dalai Lama were influenced by it, too.

(6 točk)



N 1 6 1 2 4 1 3 1 1 1

11/16

2. naloga

Dopolni besedilo o zanimivih dejstvih z manjkajočimi besedami, ki se začenjajo z danimi črkami. Vsaka črtica predstavlja ENO ČRKO. Glej primer 0, ki je že rešen.

FUN FACTS

THE INVENTION OF FIRE

Humans started using fire 400,000 years ago. It kept them

(0) w a r m and kept wild animals away. They used it for light and to

(1) c _ _ _ food and they hardened the points of their tools by heating them. Tribes would often gather (2) r _ _ _ _ the fire and talk. This was important for the development of language. Having fire completely changed the lives of early people.



TORNADO OR HURRICANE?



What you see here is a tornado. It's a swirling column of air that travels along a narrow path. Tornadoes don't

(3) u _ _ _ _ _ last more than a few hours. They are violent storms and can (4) d _ _ _ _ _ homes in minutes. Hurricanes start over the oceans and are much larger storms with winds that swirl around a calm centre.

CAN YOU WALK ON JUPITER?

No, because Jupiter is made only of gas. The surface isn't hard so you can't (5) s _ _ _ _ on it! If a rocket dropped you on Jupiter, you would sink into it. It might be fun at first, but you wouldn't survive the pressure of the gas around you. Even wearing the most modern (6) s _ _ _ _ _ _ _ wouldn't help. You would be squeezed, then crushed and finally atomised before you got to the middle of the biggest planet in our solar system.



(Prirejeno po: *Discovery Box*, maj 2012.)

(6 točk)



D) PISNO SPOROČANJE

Onesnaževanje našega planeta te skrbi. Napiši pismo, ki ga pošlješ organizaciji The Green Planet. V pismu:

- se kratko predstavi in izrazi svojo skrb glede okolja,
 - navedi, na kakšen način lahko vsak posameznik prispeva k zmanjšanju onesnaževanja okolja (vsaj tri primere),
 - napiši, kaj vse se lahko zgodi v prihodnosti, če na Zemljo ne bomo bolj pazili.

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.



Dear members of The Green Planet,

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.

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



15/16

Prazna stran



Prazna stran

Tukaj ne piši. Tukaj ne piši.