



Š i f r a u č e n c a :

Državni izpitni center



9.
razred



Sreda, 10. maj 2017 / 60 minut

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



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 3 prazne.



N 1 7 1 2 4 1 3 1 0 2



N 1 7 1 2 4 1 3 1 0 3

A) SLUŠNO RAZUMEVANJE

1. naloga

Poslušaj pogovor novinarja z gospo Kershaw o nenavadnem srečanju, ki ga je doživila. Besede v okvirčkih vpiši v praznine glede na poslušano besedilo. Šest besed je odveč. Oglej si primer 0, ki je že rešen.

DID SHE SEE IT OR DID SHE NOT?



chief

colourful

colourless

curious

drove

early

frightened

hole

late

plant

~~UFO~~

walked

woman

Mrs Kershaw is talking to a reporter about seeing a (0) UFO. After it landed, she became (1) _____ about what was going on. It was (2) _____ in the evening. The UFO was (3) _____ and was making noises. An alien (4) _____ out of the UFO. It was interested in meeting the (5) _____, but it couldn't, so it flew away. The next day Mrs Kershaw noticed a new (6) _____ as a sign that a UFO had been there.

(6 točk)



2. naloga

Poslušaj zgodbo profesorja Phillipa Taqueta in za vsako vprašanje obkroži črko pred pravilnim odgovorom. Oglej si primer 0, ki je že rešen.

A PREHISTORIC CROC

0. Phillip Taquet is interested in animals that

- (A) used to live in the past.
- B died recently.
- C are endangered.
- D live in Africa.

1. Phillip Taquet travelled to Africa in 1965

- A to look for an important metal.
- B to search for an old settlement.
- C to study the remains of extinct organisms.
- D to learn about natural life of a desert.

2. A hundred million years ago the area Professor Taquet studied used to be

- A rainy and cold.
- B wet and green.
- C dry and sandy.
- D frozen and icy.

3. To keep the crocodile's skull safe, the professor used

- A sand.
- B mud.
- C plaster.
- D water.



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4. The professor examined the crocodile's skull with

- A the help of engineers.
- B another scientist.
- C experts in Niger.
- D no help from others.

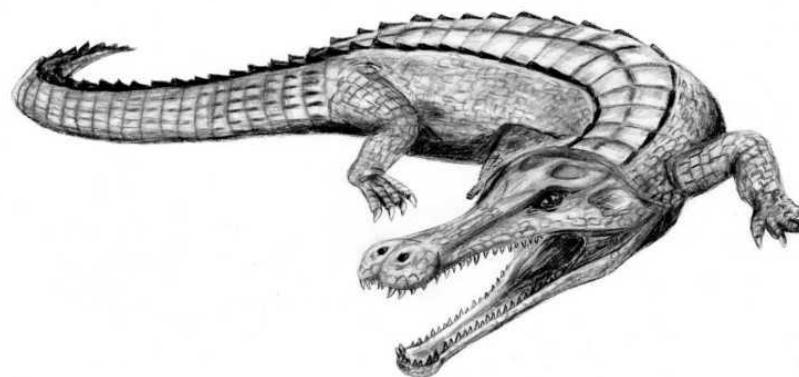
5. The prehistoric crocodile used to live

- A in rivers.
- B in deserts.
- C in oceans.
- D underground.

6. The prehistoric crocodile preferred to eat

- A dinosaurs.
- B turtles.
- C plants.
- D fish.

(6 točk)



(Vir slike: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Sarcosuchus_BW.jpg. Pridobljeno: 16. 4. 2013.)



B) BRALNO RAZUMEVANJE

1. naloga

Preberi besedilo o Japonski in z NAJVEČ PETIMI besedami odgovori na vprašanja o besedilu. Glej primer 0, ki je že rešen.

WELCOME TO JAPAN!

Japan is a traditional but also futuristic country. It's the land of surprises. The area is covered with forests and mountains, so only 20 per cent of the land in Japan is habitable. So there's not enough space for people to settle in. There are around 35 million people living in Tokyo, Japan's capital city, alone. You can imagine that Tokyo streets are very crowded.

Japanese people are very attached to their traditions. They often go to the temple to cleanse themselves with incense, to pray or to buy lucky charms. Many of them aren't religious but they still practise Buddhist or Shinto rituals. Shintoism is an ancient Japanese spiritual belief system.



Japanese women like to put on their most beautiful *kimonos* for traditional festivals. In April there's a festival called *Hanami* to cherish the flowering of cherry trees. People picnic under cherry trees to enjoy the beautiful blossoms. But before every festival they go to public baths. Public baths are like swimming pools, except that everyone is naked and the water temperature is 45°C! Before getting in, people wash with soap and rinse well to keep the water in the baths clean. They keep their towel on their head so it doesn't get wet.

But nowadays Japanese people live life in the fast lane. They use gadgets that we don't know about in Europe and they sometimes dress in an unusual way. The Japanese were the first to make robots in the shape of humans. They are still leaders in the field. The Japanese can use their mobile phones on the underground to send emails, read books or *mangas*, watch TV or surf the net. They have the latest phones and tablets. They drive to work in super-fast trains called *shinkansen* or *bullet train*. The trains come to the station every six minutes and are rarely late. They are known for their comfort and punctuality.

Have you heard of cosplay? This is when people dress up as characters from films, manga – a popular comic or video games. It comes from the words *costume* and *role play*. The teenagers dress up and are delighted when passers-by photograph them.

The newest Japanese must-have are the washlets – the toilets of the future. This is a combination of the words *wash* and *toilet*. Washlets have buttons that turn on water jets to clean you, air to dry you...as well as music to cover up any embarrassing noises.

Japan, traditional or futuristic, really takes your breath away.

(Prirejeno po: *Discovery Box*, maj 2011.)



(Viri slik: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japan>
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kimono>. Pridobljeno: 11. 11. 2016.)



N 1 7 1 2 4 1 3 1 0 7

0. **How much** of Japan is unsuitable to live in?

80%.

1. **What** can the Japanese spend money on in the temple?

2. **Why** is April chosen to celebrate cherry trees?

Because of _____

3. **How** do towels stay dry while the Japanese are taking a bath?

The Japanese _____

4. **How often** are the super-fast trains delayed?

5. **What** is the short form of costume and role play?

6. **How** do you operate the *washlets*?

(6 točk)



2. naloga

Preberi odstavke o športu in jih poveži s povzetki, ki najbolje izrazijo njihovo vsebino. V okvirček ob vsakem odstavku vpiši črko ustreznega povzetka. Dva povzetka sta odveč. Glej primer 0, ki je že rešen.

GOLD MEDAL MIND

0. **H** Imagine yourself on the starting block of the Olympic 100m final. You stare down the track imagining yourself first across the finish line, mentally rehearsing each move that will take you there. Your heart is beating fast and hard. That's good; your body is ready. Focusing intently on your breathing, you feel no fear. You've worked your whole life for this moment. It's your one shot at the Gold. The whole world disappears; there is just you and the track. On your marks, get set ... Go!

1. Pushing your body to the limit every day is not easy. But that's precisely the kind of sacrifice that gold medal athletes have to make if they want to train and compete in the Olympic games. It's not enough simply to want to win, because pretty much everyone wants that. The difference between being a winner or not is in wanting to train really hard, to perform a task really well. Winners set themselves goals which act like a road map that they follow.

2. Archery is a tricky Olympic sport. Imagine trying to hit a target the size of a postage stamp from more than 200 feet away, with the wind blowing. Now imagine trying to do it while someone in the crowd keeps sneezing, as you're about to release the arrow. When we try and do multiple things at once, we operate a little less well at each of them. In most of our lives distraction doesn't get us into trouble, but at the level of the Olympics you have to be completely focused on your performance if you want to win.

3. If you are under pressure, you feel threatened. This activates your "fight or flight" mechanism and this increases our heart rate, heightens our awareness, and generally puts us on high alert. In terms of sporting excellence, that's great news – we need to be on high alert in order to perform at our best.

4. Sit back and picture yourself running the 400m. See the track around you, feel the way your legs ache as you push off the ground, turning them over as you step up the pace for the finish line. Feel your lungs start to burn in the home straight. Try to think about every detail of that race from start to finish. Believe it or not, you just got better at running.

5. We've all been there. That moment when your entire game – everything you've practised and mastered – just crumbles before you. You have no skill, no coordination, and no idea how to get it back. You're choking! Usually this occurs at a big moment too, when everyone's watching and you need to be at your best. That's because the greater the pressure, the more anxiety and unusual thoughts about failure you're likely to feel.



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6. Athletes need to be injury free to properly train and push themselves to their potential. It is important to recognize that you are hurt. Hesitating to get medical advice might turn a relatively minor problem into a major one. If you ignore it, your sports career might end too soon.
7. How do you concentrate on your meals when all you think about is winning gold? However, all athletes pay a lot of attention to what they eat. When it comes to peak performance, food really counts. If you put good-quality ingredients in, you'll have better results.

(Prikejeno po: *Odyssey*, julij/avgust 2012.)

A	The importance of early treatment
B	Stress can be a good thing
C	The power of imagination
D	Concentrating on one thing at a time
E	Injuries can't stop champions
F	Focusing on multiple tasks will help you win
G	Fuel for your body
H	Being in Olympics is just the beginning
I	Negative emotions prevent success
J	Motivation keeps you going

(7 točk)



C) RABA JEZIKA

1. naloga

Dopolni besedilo o medvedih z manjkajočimi besedami ali postavi besedo v oklepaju v ustrezeno obliko. V vsako praznino vpiši le ENO besedo, pri glagolih pa lahko uporabiš tudi DVE. Glej primer 0, ki je že rešen.

EUROPEAN BROWN BEARS

In the past, these large mammals lived across Europe. But they (0) were hunted (hunt) by humans and, in Western Europe they are threatened with extinction. There are many thousands of bears in the forests of Eastern Europe but the (1) _____ (large) population of European bears today is in Russia.

As bears are rare forest animals in Western Europe, they are raised in captivity and then brought to the mountains of Spain, France and Italy to live free. In these places

they (2) _____ (protect) and hunting is forbidden.

It's not easy to keep bears safe. They move around a lot over a wide area. So it's hard to keep (3) _____ eye on them. Humans have always had a difficult relationship with these big creatures. Bears seem very scary and they are strong. They generally stay away from people but they may attack farm animals and damage crops.

Sometimes bears learn that (4) _____ there are people, there is food. They stop being scared (5) _____ humans and perhaps even attack. Bears also suffer when parts of their forests are cut down. When this (6) _____ (happen), they get stuck in one small area, unable to find a mate or certain seasonal food.



(Prirejeno po: *Discovery Box*, dec. 2011/jan. 2012.)

(6 točk)



N 1 7 1 2 4 1 3 1 1 1

2. naloga

Preberi besedilo o ameriški glasbenici in ga dopolni. Prva črka iskane besede je že dana. Glej primer 0, ki je že rešen.

TAYLOR SWIFT

Taylor Alison Swift is an American singer, songwriter and actress.

She began her music (0) **c a r e e r** as a country artist. As a child,

Swift loved to write and perform songs. She was proud to

(1) **s** _____ a publishing contract with Sony Music Company at age 13. In 2006, she had her first album, (2) **c** _____ *Taylor Swift*.

When Taylor was 25, she tried something new. Taylor wanted to make something special and innovative. As a result she recorded her first-ever all-pop album with an (3) **u** _____, but simple title 1989.

Her gamble paid off. The album was a huge success because she managed to (4) **s** _____ 1,287 million copies in the first week. It has been the best sales week for an album since 2002.

Last autumn, Taylor made headlines in music magazines for pulling her music from Spotify, a popular online music service that allows users to (5) **I** _____ to music for free.

In October 2014, New York City's tourism organization announced Taylor Swift as its new "global welcome ambassador". Swift plans to donate some of the (6) **m** _____ that she earned from concerts to New York City's public school system.

For conquering the music industry with creativity, and for her charitable efforts, Taylor Swift was a nominee for Time For Kids' 2014 Person of the Year.



(Prirejeno po: www.timeforkids.com/news/taylor-swift/195381. Pridobljeno 9. 9. 2016.)

(6 točk)



D) PISNO SPOROČANJE

15. marec je svetovni dan potrošnikov. Napiši kratko razmišljanje o nakupovanju, s katerim boš sodeloval v raziskavi, ki jo je razpisala organizacija *Global Consumer Shopping Habits*.

- Opiši, kakšne so nakupovalne navade mladih. (Kdaj? S kom? Kam? Kaj? Žepnina? ...)
 - Pojasni prednosti in slabosti večjih nakupovalnih centrov.
 - Opiši stvar, ki si jo po nepotrebнем kupil, in povej, kaj si naredil z njo.

Besedilo naj bo dolgo od 120 do 150 besed. Ovrednoteni bodo vsebina, besedišče, slovnica in zgradba besedila.

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



Shopping habits

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.



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Prazna stran



Prazna stran

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