



Š i f r a u č e n c a :

Državni izpitni center



9.  
razred



Sreda, 9. maj 2018 / 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 1 prazno.



N 1 8 1 2 4 1 3 1 0 2



N 1 8 1 2 4 1 3 1 0 3

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## A) SLUŠNO RAZUMEVANJE

### 1. naloga

Poslušaj besedilo o smučarskem centru v nakupovalnem središču. Posameznim delom besedila (1–6) poišči najustreznejši povzetek (A–J). Črko izbranega povzetka vpiši v razpredelnico. Trije povzetki so odveč. Oglej si primer 0, ki je že rešen.

## SKIING IN THE DESERT



- A** Activities for beginners and experts
- B** Time changes customs
- C** Camels in the snow
- D** A fantastic decision
- E** Borrow everything you need
- F** Skiing in traditional clothing
- G** Skiing in a shopping centre
- H** Only for experienced skiers
- I** Reservations are needed
- J** Useful liquid

0.
<b>G</b>

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

(6 točk)



## **2. naloga**

**Poslušaj radijski prispevek o lisjaku, ki se je potepal po Londonu, in obkroži črko pred najustreznejšim odgovorom. Oglej si primer 0, ki je že rešen.**

# A FOX IN LONDON

0. The fox wandered through the streets of London because he was

  - A lost.
  - B mating.
  - (C) hungry.



1. The fox
    - A followed another fox.
    - B wandered into a building.
    - C fell into a rubbish bin.

2. The next day the workers noticed

  - A footprints on the stairs.
  - B leftover sandwiches.
  - C some animal waste.

3. At night, the fox

  - A slept safely curled up.
  - B searched for shelter.
  - C had small snacks.



4. The fox reached the top platform in

- A fewer than 14 days.
- B more than 14 days.
- C exactly 14 days.

5. The pest control department put in a cage some

- A water.
- B meat.
- C fruit.

6. The main idea of this story is:

- A Wild animals should be kept in zoos.
- B Wild animals in big cities need help.
- C Wild animals endanger people in cities.

(6 točk)



### **B) BRALNO RAZUMEVANJE**

## 1. naloga

**Preberi besedilo o pomembnosti spanja in odgovori na vprašanja z NAJVEČ PETIMI besedami. Oglej si primer 0, ki je že rešen.**

# HEY YOU! WAKE UP!

In 1984, a teenager in San Diego named Randy Gardner hatched an idea for a science fair project. He would see how long he could stay awake. By the end of the experiment, he had been up for 264 hours! That's 11 days! Gardner had set a record for the longest period without sleep. But along the way, he was not quite himself. He became moody and forgetful. At one point, he mistook a street sign for a person and greeted it. On day four, he thought he was a running back for the San Diego Chargers, an American football club.

You probably don't have plans to stay up 11 days straight, but if you're like most kids, you'll pull an occasional late-nighter to finish your history essay. Even on regular nights, you probably stay up too late. Teenagers need 9 hours of sleep a night. Yet a recent survey found that on weeknights, as few as 14 percent of teens get enough ZZZs. They aren't the only ones, one-third of adults are sleep deprived.

# WHAT KEEPS TEENAGERS AWAKE AT NIGHT?

# Your screens prevent sleepiness.

Within an hour of going to bed:

- 50% of them watch TV
  - 55% of them use a computer
  - 66% of them text or use a cell phone.

**Your friends wake you up.**

18% of teens are awoken by a call, text, or e-mail a few nights a week.

**Your food energizes you.**

Sugary and caffeinated foods keep you up.

Better choices:  
milk, cereal.

**Your bed wants you to study.**

Using your bed for homework (or anything other than sleeping) means tucking in won't trigger sleep.

**BAD THINGS CAN HAPPEN WHEN PEOPLE ARE VERY TIRED**

You know the effects of a bad night's sleep. You feel forgetful and clumsy. It's no wonder – 24 hours without sleep leaves you as if you were legally drunk. In fact, lack of sleep can cause brain cells to die.

## **Colgan plane crash** (February 12, 2009)

A small plane crashed outside Buffalo, New York. The first officer and the captain were heard yawning on the cockpit voice recorder before the plane nose-dived. Pilots are required to have a certain amount of time between flights in order to sleep, but neither of them had had adequate rest during that period.

## **Challenger explosion** (January 28, 1986)

About 73 seconds after lift-off, the NASA space shuttle Challenger blew apart in the sky, while thousands of spectators watched. After the tragedy, it was found that one of the reasons for it was that workers made a mistake because they worked long shifts.

(Prikejeno po: *Scholastic Scope*, marec 2013.)



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0. Why did Randy Gardner stay awake for 11 days?

**Because of a project.**

1. What object did Randy communicate with?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Which device is least used by teenagers before they go to sleep?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What should teenagers have for a meal before going to bed?

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

4. What is a day's lack of sleep compared to?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What do pilots have to do between flights?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. When was Challenger launched into space?

\_\_\_\_\_

(6 točk)



## 2. naloga

**Preberi besedilo o Sumercih in ga dopolni s povedmi iz razpredelnice. Na vsako črto (1–7) vpiši črko ustrezne povedi (A–J). Dve povedi sta odveč. Oglej si primer 0, ki je že rešen.**

### SUMERIANS – ANCIENT PEOPLE

Sumerian farmers settled in the valley of the river Tigris, in the southern part of the area called Mesopotamia around 5000 BC. They may have come from the east. (0) A

Although the earliest writings in the region do not go back much further than 2500 BC, modern historians have suggested that Sumerian people first permanently settled between c. 5500 and 4000 BC. At first the Sumerians lived in huts made of reeds, grass-like plants. Later their homes changed. (1) \_\_\_\_\_

Between 3400 and 3300 BC, Sumerians invented the first kind of writing. It used signs for words. The Sumerians used styluses, which were special tools. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ Many historians believe that history began when people started to note down dates and events.

Gradually, villages grew into the first cities. Around 2500 BC there were about thirty cities in Sumer. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ They had their own laws, main god and a prince or a king as a leader. The population grew and after some time, there was a lack of farming land and water to grow crops. (4) \_\_\_\_\_

At the best of times, the Sumerians grew dates and grains such as wheat and barley and they also produced oil. They invented many ways of improving their crops. For example, farmers dug canals that carried water from the river to the fields. (5) \_\_\_\_\_

The Sumerians produced more food than they needed for themselves. They exchanged some of their produce with neighbouring countries for wood, gold, copper, silver and precious stones. Craftsmen used these materials to make jewellery and weapons. They also made wonderful pots. (6) \_\_\_\_\_

The Sumerians also had a system for counting and dividing time. The system had the numbers 1, 10, 60, 600, and 3,600. (7) \_\_\_\_\_ A minute lasts 60 seconds and an hour lasts 60 minutes which is 3,600 seconds.

In conclusion, Sumer was a great civilisation and its inhabitants were great inventors.

(Prirejeno po: *Discovery Box*, januar 2005.)



N 1 8 1 2 4 1 3 1 0 9

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A	Some claim they arrived from Persia or the valley of the Indus.
B	We still use it nowadays.
C	Each one was like a small country.
D	We still use similar ones for cooking today.
E	They were both made of stone.
F	Nowadays, we use their modern version, called ballpoint pens.
G	They used it to plough the fields.
H	Therefore, Sumerians often went to war.
I	They also invented the plough to work faster in the fields.
J	They started to build them from mud bricks.

(7 točk)



## C) RABA JEZIKA

### 1. naloga

Dopolni besedilo o Nemčiji z manjkajočimi besedami ali postavi besedo v oklepaju v ustrezeno obliko. V vsako praznino vpiši največ dve besedi. Oglej si primer 0, ki je že rešen.

## FAST FACTS ABOUT GERMANY

Germany is made up of 16 provinces called Länder.

It (0) **covers** (**cover**) an area of 357,000 sq. km. For the first time ever, Germany's political leader is a woman. Angela Merkel



(1) \_\_\_\_\_ (**elect**) Chancellor at the end of 2005 for the first time. Out of all EU member states, Angela Merkel is one of the few female leaders.



The Germans are well ahead of other countries in ecology. At the moment, political leaders (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (**begin**) an amazing project to replace nuclear energy with energy from renewable sources. The programme will be completed by 2020.

Many of the world's famous composers were German, e.g. Bach, Beethoven and Brahms. Music is still very important in German culture today. Each big city (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (**hold**) a music festival at least once a year.



You may have seen the Sleeping Beauty castle in Disneyland. The person (4) \_\_\_\_\_ designed this fairy-tale castle was inspired by a romantic castle in Bavaria, a beautiful region in Germany.



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"Apfelstrudel" is the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ popular of all German dishes although there are quite a few strudel variations known. The secret (6) \_\_\_\_\_ a successful strudel is the dough. It must be elastic and smooth to stretch it very thin.



(Prijejeno po: *Discovery Box*, maj 2006.)

(6 točk)

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(Viri slik: <http://images.clipartpanda.com/germany-clip-art-germany-clip-art-1.gif>  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Renewable\\_energy#/media/File:Alternative\\_Energies.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Renewable_energy#/media/File:Alternative_Energies.jpg)  
[http://sl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ludwig\\_van\\_Beethoven#/media/File:Beethoven.jpg](http://sl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ludwig_van_Beethoven#/media/File:Beethoven.jpg)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neuschwanstein\\_Castle#/media/File:Schloss\\_Neuschwanstein\\_2013.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neuschwanstein_Castle#/media/File:Schloss_Neuschwanstein_2013.jpg)  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apple\\_strudel#/media/File:Strudel.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apple_strudel#/media/File:Strudel.jpg). Pridobljeno: 12. 4. 2016.)



## 2. naloga

Dopolni besedilo o nastajanju animiranega filma z besedami iz okvirčka.  
V razpredelnico vpiši črko izbrane besede (A–J). Tri besede so odveč. Oglej si primer 0, ki je že rešen.

- |               |                 |                     |             |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------|
| A CREATURES   | B HAIRS         | C LASTS             | D MEANWHILE |
| E PERSONALITY | F SHOWS         | <del>G STAGES</del> | H TOTAL     |
| I TUSKS       | J UNFORTUNATELY |                     |             |

## SECRETS OF 3D ANIMATION

Carlos Saldanah is the director of the New York studios where the film *Ice Age: Dawn of the Dinosaurs* was made. He describes the 0 in the film's production.

### July 2006 – September 2006

"It took us four months to write the story told in the film. Three of us worked non-stop. The story changed as the film developed. Drawings of the characters gave them their look and human-like 1. For Ice Age 3, artists contacted scientists to find out how dinosaurs moved and what they ate. Then the artists corrected their drawings or started all over again."



### January 2007 – March 2007

"Clay models were made of the characters. It took between 2 weeks and 1 month of work to make each model. Each moment of the film had to be drawn. As the months went by, we cut scenes that didn't work well. In 2, 12 people made 35,000 drawings!"

### April 2007

"Actors began to record their lines. In 3 years, the actors recorded their parts 7 to 10 times. In the end, the images and the voices were perfectly synchronised (matched). 3, the composer was given 4 months to write the music. He then had 5 days to record it."

### May 2007 – May 2009

"The clay models were scanned into a computer and turned into digital 3-D images. Fur was added. Manny the mammoth's fur, for example, is made of 2 million separate 4. 60 animators worked on the film. It took one person a week just to produce five seconds of animation."



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### January 2009 – July 2009

“A film 5 24 images per second. As this film 6 86 minutes, we used 123,840 computer generated images. Scrat, Sid, Diego and Manny will seem to actually be in the cinema with you if you are watching Ice Age in cinemas with a special projector and screen and wearing special glasses.”

(Prijeljeno po: *Discovery Box*, št. 134.)

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

(6 točk)



## **D) PISNO SPOROČANJE**

Za spletni časopis *Our Wor(l)d* napiši razmišljanje o komunikaciji skozi čas. V članku napiši:

- kako se komunikacija spreminja skozi čas,
  - kako sodobna tehnologija vpliva na medsebojne odnose med prijatelji in družinskim člani,
  - kakšna bo komunikacija v prihodnosti.

**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.



# The Magic of Communication

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.