



Šifra kandidata:

Državni izpitni center



P 0 7 1 A 2 2 1 1 1

SPOMLADANSKI ROK

ANGLEŠČINA

Izpitna pola 1

A: Bralno razumevanje
B: Poznavanje in raba jezika

Sobota, 26. maj 2007 / 60 minut (30 + 30)

*Dovoljeno dodatno gradivo in pripomočki: kandidat prinese s seboj nalivno pero ali kemični svinčnik.
Izpitni poli sta priložena dva ocenjevalna obrazca.*

POKLICNA MATURA

NAVODILA KANDIDATU

Pazljivo preberite ta navodila. Ne obračajte strani in ne začenjajte reševati nalog, dokler vam nadzorni učitelj tega ne dovoli.

Prilepite oziroma vpišite svojo šifro na označeno mesto zgoraj na tej strani in na ocenjevalna obrazca.

Izpitna pola vsebuje dve nalogi v delu A in dve nalogi v delu B.
Izpitno polo rešujete 60 minut: del A 30 minut in del B 30 minut.

Pišite z nalivnim peresom ali s kemičnim svinčnikom. Naloge, pisane z navadnim svinčnikom, se točkujejo z nič (0) točkami. Pišite razločno. Nečitljive rešitve ter nejasni popravki se točkujejo z nič (0) točkami. Če se zmotite, napačno rešitev prečrtajte in jo napišite na novo.

Odgovore zapisujte **v izpitno polo**, kot je navedeno pri posamezni nalogi.

Število točk, ki jih lahko dobite za posamezne naloge, je navedeno v izpitni poli.

Zaupajte vase in v svoje sposobnosti.

Želimo vam veliko uspeha.

Ta pola ima 12 strani, od tega 2 prazni.

PRAZNA STRAN

A: BRALNO RAZUMEVANJE (Čas reševanja: 30 minut)**1. NALOGA: KRATKI ODGOVORI**

Preberite besedilo *FDA Says Meat, Milk from Cloned Animals 'Safe'* in odgovorite na spodnja vprašanja s kratkimi odgovori. Odgovore v angleškem jeziku napišite na črte pod vprašanji.

Example:

0. When was the article published?

On 31 October 2003.

1. What is the meaning of the abbreviation FDA?

2. Which animal products are going to grow in number because of cloning?

3. Who gave a copy of the FDA report to Reuters?

4. From whom do the Biotech companies get original cells?

5. Are the parents of cloned offspring going to be worth a lot of money?

6. How old are the cloned cows that can give birth to healthy offspring?

7. The food products of which animals are considered to be the most risky?

8. Did the report say how the products from cloned animals will be indicated?

FDA Says Meat, Milk from Cloned Animals 'Safe'

by Randy Fabi,

Article from <http://www.rense.com/general43/cloned.htm>, 31 October 2003

Milk and meat products from cloned cattle, pigs and goats are safe for consumers to eat, according to a Food and Drug Administration document obtained by Reuters on Thursday.

The FDA findings bring the agency one step closer to determining whether to allow the commercialization of food from cloned animals. A final policy decision is expected next year.

Cloned animals - which are genetically identical - are attractive to the industry because ranchers are able to keep their favorite livestock, providing better tasting meat and more milk and eggs.

"Edible products from normal, healthy clones do not appear to pose increased food consumption risk," said the 12-page executive summary of an FDA report. A copy of the report was provided to Reuters by an industry source.

Industry officials hope the FDA will make a decision on commercialization quickly as some companies have had difficulty raising funds from investors because of the uncertainty surrounding the issue.

Biotech companies clone animals by taking the nuclei of cells from adult animals and fusing them into other egg cells from which the nuclei have been extracted. Livestock have already been cloned for sale to producers.

Some consumer groups have urged the FDA to address the moral and ethical concerns of animal cloning before approving its commercialization.

If the FDA does allow it, grocery stores are most likely to sell meat and milk from the offspring of cloned animals, the agency said. Their parents will probably not be slaughtered for food because of their high price tag.

The FDA said cloned cattle between six and eighteen months of age are "virtually indistinguishable" from their conventional parents, and can give birth to healthy offspring.

With most of the scientific research focusing on cloned cattle, the FDA said it had the most confidence that food products from cattle were safe. The level of certainty is highest for bovine clones, followed in decreasing order of certainty, by pig, goat and sheep clones, the report said.

The report did not address whether these food products should carry a special label alerting consumers that they are derived from cloned animals. FDA officials have said food from cloned animals would not be labeled if there were no significant health risks.

Earlier this year, Japan said it found no abnormalities in meat or milk from cloned animals, but called for creation of a system to deal with problems that might arise.

2. NALOGA: PRAVILNO / NAPAČNO

Pozorno preberite članek *Smoke on the water* in se odločite, če so spodaj navedene trditve glede na prebrano besedilo pravilne (T) ali napačne (F). Nato vrišite kljukico (✓) v ustrezen stolpec v tabeli.

Morebitni popravki naj bodo jasni, sicer bo odgovor neveljaven.

Example:

0. Narjulah is another name for a water pipe.

	T	F	
	✓		0.

1. Nowadays shisha is smoked by men and women in the Middle East.
2. The most popular water pipe tobacco smells of fruit.
3. Smoking shisha is as dangerous as smoking cigarettes.
4. One of the rules of smoking shisha says you should put some ice on tobacco.
5. Hookah is the name of the place for smoking water pipes in London.
6. The first water pipes were created from sea shells.
7. Shisha was as popular as cigarettes in the middle of the 20th century.

	T	F	
			1.
			2.
			3.
			4.
			5.
			6.
			7.

(7)

Smoke on the water

by Mohammed Ben Hussein

Article from *Oryx, the inflight magazine of the Qatar Airways*, February 2005

While many insist on using the Arabic term for the Eastern water smoking pipe – hookah – in the Middle East people tend to name it narjulah, arghilah or shisha. Whatever you choose to call it, let us have a look at the development of one of the oldest smoking devices in the world.

Social barriers between men and women might still be regarded as a problem in many Middle Eastern communities, however this partially fades away once it comes to smoking shisha. It is quite common to see people from both sexes sitting around a table smoking from the same pipe.

Take a stroll through any public place in the cities of the Middle East, and it won't take you long before you manage to sniff the fruit-scented m'aassel, the most celebrated tobacco for shisha, emanating from the cafes scattered on both sides of the road. As the clouds of smoke float overhead, it is usual to see people playing backgammon or relaxing while listening to songs of singing legends in the Arab world.

When smoking shisha grew increasingly popular in the early 1990s, it was believed that the phenomenon was merely a trend that would soon die out. However, this trend turned out to be deeply-rooted tradition in the minds of many – especially the young.

It is believed that smoking shisha grew popular – even among non-smokers – due to the fact that, unlike cigarettes, it is not addictive and that it gives a pleasant smell following the burning of the scented tobacco. Another thing is that the shisha can be smoked by more than one person making it a perfect party accessory.

If you overhear a group of shisha smokers in a public place, you are likely to pick up the golden rules of puffing. For example: time is essential before placing the warm coals on the holder, in order that it not burn the tobacco. It is also recommended to add some ice cubes to the water to soothe the draw of the smoke.

The popularity of shisha smoking is not restricted to the Middle East. In New York, for instance, there is a big area called Hookah. Also there are numerous cafes in big cities like London, Amsterdam, Paris and Frankfurt that offer shisha.

When tracing the origins of shisha we find that it first started in India, where it was primitively made from coconut shells. During the nineteenth century, shisha was common among rich Turks and Arabs. Posing next to a shisha was considered a very privileged thing that only wealthy people could afford. Furthermore, women descending from classy and influential families used to show off while offering their guests a shisha after a big lunch. In the course of time, this trend gradually moved to Iran, where it was developed and further improved.

In the early twentieth century and up to the 1960s, the popularity of shisha started to fade away with the emergence of tobacco manufacturers and cigarette makers. At that time, smoking cigarettes was the prevailing trend. However, this fashion started to cool down and things began to return to normality when the public became aware of the damages caused by smoking cigarettes. Some long term cigarette smokers have been able to kick their habit by turning to shisha, which they invariably end up enjoying more.

B: POZNAVANJE IN RABA JEZIKA (Čas reševanja: 30 minut)**1. NALOGA: IZBERI ODGOVOR**

Pozorno preberite besedilo *Gold Rush History* in ga dopolnite z manjkajočimi izrazi. V spodnji tabeli imate za vsako vprašanje štiri možne odgovore (A, B, C in D). Obkrožite črko pred odgovorom, ki ste ga izbrali.

Morebitni popravki naj bodo jasni, sicer bo odgovor neveljaven.

Example:

0.	A a	B the	C –	D an
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1.	A Fremont's	B Hers	C He's	D Her
2.	A although	B already	C finally	D though
3.	A like	B that	C as	D who
4.	A in	B for	C –	D as
5.	A seekers	B looker	C seeker	D lookers
6.	A to	B between	C towards	D from
7.	A share	B room	C money	D part
8.	A somewhere	B nowhere	C nonwhere	D everywhere

(8)

GOLD RUSH HISTORY

Adapted from *Mariposa County, Home of Yosemite* by Mariposa County Visitors Bureau

RELIVE CALIFORNIA'S GOLD RUSH HISTORY

MARIPOSA COUNTY was one of the original counties when California became a state in 1850.

Covering one-fifth of ___0___ state at that time, all or part of eleven counties were created from the original, making Mariposa County the 'Mother' of California Counties.

In 1847, a Mexican land grant of over 44,000 acres was purchased for John C. Fremont. ___1___ property became the heart of gold-mining activities south of the Merced River after the discovery of gold in 1848. The title of the grant created many legal issues which exhausted these resources until 1855. A series of trials in the white courthouse in Mariposa ___2___ settled most issues, thereby creating a body of mining law which became the model for the resource development of the West. In 1851 conflicts between the Native Americans and miners resulted in the formation of a militia called the Mariposa Battalion. It was the persistence of the Indians ___3___ resulted in the American discovery of Yosemite Valley. In 1864, over-development inspired the granting of Yosemite Valley and The Mariposa Grove of Big Trees to the State of California for purposes of preservation and protection. Yosemite National Park was created in 1890, with Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees joining in 1906, and Wawona in 1932.

Mining in Mariposa County began as early ___4___ 1848 with the discovery by Mexican miners of gold in the gravel bars of Mariposa Creek. Soon the Gold Rush was on, with fortune-___5___ from all over the world rushing into the area. Logging and lumber milling replaced mining as a principal activity.

YOSEMITE MOUNTAIN SUGAR PINE RAILROAD

The great California Gold Rush of the 1800s brought thousands of newcomers to the Golden State eager to 'strike it rich'. Almost \$600 million worth of the precious yellow ore was produced ___6___ 1849 and 1859. As the demand increased for lumber to build the farms, towns and cities of a growing state, others saw a different kind of treasure: vast forests of sugar pine, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir and redwood.

The steam locomotive played a big ___7___ in California's colourful and romantic history. Steam logging trails plied the Sierra Nevada mountains hauling the valuable timber to lumber mills scattered about the mountains. Logging operations like the Madera Sugar Pine Company near Yosemite National Park sprang up ___8___. Shay steam logging locomotives, 140 miles of narrow-gauge rails and a 54-mile lumber flume made the Madera Sugar Pine Company one of the most successful operations in central California. Today, the Yosemite Sugar Pine Railroad recreates this fascinating time in history.

2. NALOGA: TVORBA BESED

Pozorno preberite besedilo *Computer Mouse* in besede ob robu spremenite tako, da bodo njihove nove oblike ustrezno zapolnile prazna mesta v besedilu.

V spodnjo tabelo z jasnimi in čitljivimi črkami zapišite nove besede.

Morebitni popravki naj bodo jasni, sicer bo odgovor neveljaven.

Example:

0.	personal
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1.	
2.	
3.	
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(7)

COMPUTER MOUSE

Fascinating facts about the invention of the
Computer Mouse by Douglas Engelbart in 1968

Adapted from <http://www.ideafinder.com/history/inventions/story044.htm>



Years before ___0___ computers and desktop information processing became commonplace or even practicable, Douglas Engelbart had invented a number of interactive, user-___1___ information access systems that we take for granted today: the computer mouse was one of his inventions. At the Fall Joint Computer Conference in San Francisco in 1968, Engelbart astonished his colleagues by demonstrating the aforementioned systems – using an absolutely primitive 192 kilobyte mainframe computer located 25 miles away! Engelbart has earned nearly two dozen patents, the most ___2___ being perhaps for his "X-Y Position Indicator for a Display System": the prototype of the computer "mouse" whose ___3___ has revolutionized personal computing.

Mouse (computer), a common pointing device, popularized by its inclusion as standard equipment with the Apple Macintosh. With the rise in ___4___ of graphical user interfaces in MS-DOS; UNIX, and OS/2, use of mice is growing throughout the personal computer and workstation worlds. The ___5___ features of a mouse are a casing with a flat bottom, designed to be gripped by one hand; one or more buttons on the top; a multidirectional detection device (usually a ball) on the bottom; and a cable connecting the mouse to the computer. By moving the mouse on a surface (such as a desk), the user ___6___ controls an on-screen cursor. A mouse is a relative pointing device because there are no defined limits to the mouse's movement and because its placement on a surface does not map directly to a ___7___ screen location. To select items or choose commands on the screen, the user presses one of the mouse's buttons, producing a "mouse click."

Douglas Engelbart's patent for the mouse is only a representation of his pioneering work in the design of modern interactive computer environments.

0 PERSON

1 FRIEND

2 MEMORIZE

3 CONVENIENT

4 POPULAR

5 BASE

6 TYPICAL

7 SPECIFY

PRAZNA STRAN