



Š i f r a k a n d i d a t a :

Državni izpitni center



P 0 9 3 A 2 2 1 1 1

ZIMSKI IZPITNI ROK

ANGLEŠČINA

Izpitna pola 1

- A) Bralno razumevanje
- B) Poznavanje in raba jezika

Četrtek, 11. februar 2010 / 60 minut (30 + 30)

Dovoljeno gradivo in pripomočki:

Kandidat prinese nalivno pero ali kemični svinčnik, ter enojezični in dvojezični slovar.

Kandidat dobi dva ocenjevalna obrazca.

POKLICNA MATURA

NAVODILA KANDIDATU

Pazljivo preberite ta navodila.

Ne odpirajte izpitne pole in ne začenjajte reševati nalog, dokler vam nadzorni učitelj tega ne dovoli.

Prilepите oziroma vpišite svojo šifro v okvirček desno zgoraj na tej strani in na ocenjevalna obrazca.

Izpitna pola je sestavljena iz dveh delov, dela A in dela B. Časa za reševanje je 60 minut. Priporočamo vam, da za reševanje vsakega dela porabite 30 minut.

Izpitna pola vsebuje 2 nalogi v delu A in 2 nalogi v delu B. Število točk, ki jih lahko dosežete, je 30, od tega 15 v delu A in 15 v delu B. Vsak pravilen odgovor je vreden eno (1) točko.

Rešitve pišite z nalivnim peresom ali s kemičnim svinčnikom in jih vpisujte v izpitno polo v za to predvideni prostor. Pišite čitljivo. Če se zmotite, napisano prečrtajte in rešitev napišite na novo. Nečitljivi zapisi in nejasni popravki bodo ocenjeni z nič (0) točkami.

Zaupajte vase in v svoje zmožnosti. Želimo vam veliko uspeha.

Ta pola ima 12 strani, od tega 2 prazni.

Prazna stran

OBRNITE LIST.

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

Preberite besedilo *Classical music is a big hit on the London Underground* in odgovorite na spodnja vprašanja s kratkimi odgovori. Odgovore v angleškem jeziku napišite na črte pod vprašanji.

Morebitni popravki naj bodo jasni, sicer bo odgovor neveljaven.

Example:

0. *What type of music is popular on the London Underground?*

Classical music.

1. Where else, apart from the London Underground, is classical music played?

2. Where on the London Underground was the project first introduced?

3. How many stations have the equipment required for the project?

4. What is one of the effects that classical music has on people travelling by tube?

5. Does the study show that the majority of passengers experience more nervousness?

6. Who says that the music project was tested elsewhere as well?

7. Why do passengers need to know that someone is in control?

8. Where on the London Underground is the music never played?

(8 točk)

Classical music is a big hit on the London Underground

London Underground is pumping classical masterpieces into Tube stations, but is anyone really listening, asks Neil Fisher

Neil Fisher

Quietly, steadily and, if not secretly, then certainly stealthily, London Underground is rolling out a compulsory classical music diet. And it's joining a growing group of state institutions, transport companies and even supermarkets across the country. The idea? If we are all stressed out, we need calming down. And if we are antisocial yobs looking to cause some bother and steal Travelcards, we need moving on. Somehow classical music seems to fit the bill in both cases.



Perhaps this is why Brixton Underground station is already well used to it, as I discover while the blast of Schubert's Unfinished is throbbing through the ticket office on a Tuesday lunchtime. The station first got plugged in more than four and a half years ago, a test site to see if the scheme deserved expansion. Clearly it seemed to do the job; as of the beginning of this year 40 stations have now been equipped with the necessary kit.

"It wasn't really a big policy, but we rolled it out when it was practical to do so," says Richard Parry, director of strategy and service development. He's armed with statistics from satisfied customers, who, he says, feel happier. Less stressed. And, yes, calmer. "Our research says that 80 per cent plus say it makes them feel more relaxed, and 85 per cent plus that the music improves the general environment of the station."

When the first Underground station got hooked up to classical, this was a story about crowd control. "We can't claim it was an original idea," Parry admits. "We knew it was tried in different environments." The back story there, widely reported at the time, was of vandalism down, problem teens pushed off to bother someone else. But with the scheme now being extended to other stations, the official story now is that this is nothing to do with crime or psychological pressure and everything to do with "environment", "ambience" and "care". It's also about another C-word – control.

"We want to give people a greater feeling that someone is in control, making things secure and safe," Parry says. Hence station selection is not based on levels of crime, but simply limited to those sites that are not too central (too many people, too much confusion). Parry also confirms that the music is played only in ticket halls rather than in trains (where we couldn't escape) or platforms (where we need to listen for important information). It's the same argument that he uses to avoid the accusation of creating a Big-Brother-style network where our eardrums are monopolised by a loudspeaker.

Adapted from <http://entertainment.timesonline.co.uk/tol/arts_and_entertainment/music/article3284419.ece>, February 1, 2008

2. NALOGA: POVEZOVANJE

Pozorno preberite besedilo *Youth Culture* in povežite spodnje naslove z vsebino posameznih odstavkov tako, da vpišete črko, ki zaznamuje najprimernejši odgovor, v ustrezno oštevilčeno vrstico v tabeli. Eden od odstavkov v besedilu je odveč.

Morebitni popravki naj bodo jasni, sicer bo odgovor neveljaven.

Example:

0.	<i>Youth cultures are a global phenomenon.</i>	<i>I</i>
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1.	Everyone should be in a band.	
2.	In the seventies, the two styles were reborn.	
3.	You can find a better life in the USA.	
4.	The Mods paid a lot of attention to beautiful things.	
5.	The Teds adored rock artists because of their crazy unconventionality.	
6.	Fashionable clothes and unconventional behaviour seem to go hand in hand.	
7.	Styles from half a century ago can become popular again.	

(7 točk)



Youth Culture

by John Kuti

Adapted from <<http://www.britishcouncil.org/learnenglish-central-magazine-youth-culture.htm>>

A	Here in Saint Petersburg, GB, in 2003 it's quite cool to keep your most important things – keys, wallet, mobile phone, on the end of a long chain that hangs down your leg. You have to be young to do this. I don't think any of the followers of this fashion realise that it comes from the Britain of fifty years ago. In those days, that long chain was one component of the "Edwardian" style. It went together with a big jacket and very narrow trousers – a mixture of aristocratic fashion from before the first world war and the clothes of Mississippi gamblers. The people who dressed like this were the "Teddy Boys", the original youth culture, and, first of all, they were just youths who dressed in a particular style.
B	But youth culture isn't only about the clothes you wear. In Britain, youth culture is much more than fashion. Put on the clothes, you start to move in a different way. If you don't dress and move like other young men, then you make older, and more respectable, people nervous. People didn't like the Teddy Boys, they thought they were stupid or criminals.
C	When rock'n'roll records arrived, the Teds immediately loved them. The music was fast and wild. The stars seemed to be exactly their sort of people – mad and dangerous. With the songs and the singers, the Teds found a way of talking, almost enough information to make a complete philosophy of life. The most perfect example, of course, was Elvis Presley. It is hard to imagine now the impression that Elvis must have made with his early records. The energy and the wit of that music, together with a style that already frightened people, made a real culture for a group of youngsters who didn't want to grow up like their parents.
D	Even today, if you look at a film of Elvis performing, it is like watching a symbol – not a real person. The words, music, clothes and movements all work together to make a single powerful message – here is a faster, cooler more beautiful world. In the 1950's, British youths thought that "more beautiful" world was in America somewhere.
E	The next subculture, called the Mods, probably thought it was in Italy. Maybe it began with the opening of cafes with Italian coffee machines. In those days they were the best places for young people to meet. The Mods also loved Italian suits and, most of all, the scooters made by Vespa and Lambretta. The philosophy was aesthetic. Mods were very serious about their appearance and the appearance of their scooters. They listened to a variety of music: American and British, anything "pop" that wasn't rock'n'roll – the teds' music was already old-fashioned, and definitely not "mod". Mod means something like "modern" or "modernist".
F	In the 1970's there were revivals of "ted" and "mod" style. Around the same time, punk began. The early days of punk were controlled by people who understood how youth cultures start and grow. They knew that the style had to symbolise a point of view with clothes and movement, and that there had to be music and star performers to make it popular.
G	The Sex Pistols were created for this purpose. Punk had democratic principles – the new and interesting element was the idea that the cool and beautiful people were not foreign or exotic stars, but the young audience itself. They told everyone to start their own rock group, organise their own night clubs and magazines, and a lot of them did.
H	But there is a little bit of Elvis in everyone. Elvis was a superstar all over the world, and his music and style are still loved everywhere. In fact, he seems to have become a sort of myth already, like the founder of a new religion. A lot of people can't believe that he is really dead. Some say they have seen him walking about their home-town.
I	British youth cultures (or subcultures) seem to travel around the world too. It's surprising because they are so strange and extreme even in Britain, that it seems impossible for youngsters in other countries to understand and like them. The three subcultures I have mentioned are only the biggest and most important examples. All mix together and have revivals and make new combinations. But if you look closely at any teenager on the planet you will see a little bit of Elvis somewhere. Or maybe you will see a punk-mod-teddy boy.

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

Pozorno preberite besedilo *The arctic seal who is afraid of the cold* 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.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A a	B –	C the	D an
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1.	A on	B at	C in	D from
2.	A that	B then	C this	D than
3.	A of	B that	C in	D for
4.	A none	B each	C any	D anything
5.	A to	B too	C in	D inn
6.	A a	B an	C the	D –
7.	A None	B Somebody	C Nobody	D Anybody
8.	A it	B him	C its	D it's

(8 točk)

The arctic seal who is afraid of the cold

by Marcus Leroux

Adapted from <www.timesonline.com>, 27 August 2008



An Arctic seal who doesn't like the cold is receiving therapy for his condition at a sanctuary in Cornwall.

Sahara, 0 two-year-old native of the waters that lap the frozen shores of Iceland and Greenland, has been rescued on two occasions after he decided he was better suited to warmer climes.

1 December he was airlifted from the Canary Islands to Cornwall. An ice machine has been installed in his enclosure at the National Seal Sanctuary at Gweek in Cornwall to help to reacquaint him with Arctic conditions.

Sahara first washed up on a beach in Morocco, more 2 2,500 miles (4,000km) off course. Then nine months old, the hooded seal had shed his fur and was barely alive. He was patched up in Cornwall and then released near the Orkney Islands in the hope 3, having learnt that warmth was not good for his health, he would return to his natural habitat.

Instead, he headed south again, and was found 1,000 miles away at San Sebastian on the north coast of Spain, on another beach.

While hooded seals occasionally head south to Europe, it is usually because they are following a food source, and they tend to return promptly to the north.

But Sahara was unable to find food in the unfamiliar waters and ended 4 of his voyages dangerously malnourished.

The National Seal Sanctuary has now admitted defeat and will not attempt 5 reintroduce him to the ocean. Instead, it will focus on making conditions in his enclosure as similar to his natural habitat as possible.

This involves a machine that churns out up to half a ton of ice 6 day. Staff at the sanctuary said Sahara fled to the other side of his enclosure the first time they shovelled ice into it.

Tamara Cooper, Sahara's carer, said: "The problem is Sahara is an Arctic seal who is afraid of the cold. It's a bit like being a bird which is scared of heights. 7 likes the cold but if you're a seal you've got to get used to it pretty fast."

She added: "It took a little while, but some memory from his puphood eventually seemed to surface and he came for a closer inspection. Once he'd had a sniff and then slid over the top of it for the first time he found he actually likes 8. We don't think it will be long now before Sahara is a proper ice-loving Arctic seal again."

2. NALOGA: DOPOLNJEVANJE

Pozorno preberite besedilo *Circumcision, a girl's tale* in nedoločnike v oklepaju postavite v ustrezno glagolsko obliko.

V spodnjo tabelo z jasnimi in čitljivimi črkami zapišite izbrano obliko glagola.

Morebitni popravki naj bodo jasni, sicer bo odgovor neveljaven.

Example:

0.	was
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1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	

(7 točk)

Circumcision¹, a girl's tale

by Rowenna Davis

Article adapted from <<http://www.guardianweekly.co.uk/?page=editorial&id=674&catID=3>>, August 1st 2008



The genital mutilation² of adolescent girls is still a common custom in Sierra Leone, where many see it as good preparation for marriage and motherhood. Yasmin* had her turn when she 0 (BE) 14. After she was tied up and held down, her external genitals were 'scraped' off without anaesthetic. She was warned that if she told anyone she 1 (DIE). Now 19 years old and living in the UK, she is furious at the violence perpetrated against her and other young girls in her home country.

I'd never heard of female genital mutilation before it happened to me. Then one morning, when I was 14 years old, my uncle took me to the house of a tall woman I 2 (NOT KNOW). Together, they tied my hands and blindfolded my eyes. Then they laid me in the backyard with big banana leaves spread out on the ground. They took off my pants. I was fighting, but the woman sat on my chest. I wanted 3 (DIE) at that moment but I

couldn't scream – they put a cloth in my mouth. It felt like I was suffocating. There were no anaesthetics – they just cut me. I think the mutilation is cultural – many groups of African people 4 (CIRCUMCISE). They say that if you don't get circumcised you will smell and a man will not want to marry you.

Sometimes I get very, very angry. I wish I could talk to the people who did this to me – I wish I was back in that position to stop them. I wish I had a choice.

Now I'm 19 and I've just finished studying for a B-Tec diploma in health and social care. Now I 5 (LOOK) for a job – I want to become a social worker so that I can stop other girls going through what I did.

I 6 (COME) to the UK when I was 15. I was seeking asylum from the war, and from my uncle, who was sexually abusing me. The Home Office said that I was lying and wanted to send me back – that's when I got married. My husband is my everything. Without him I wouldn't be sitting here talking to you now, and I wouldn't have got my award from college. He sat 7 (CRY) with me on the floor when my asylum application was refused. He took me to Africa to see about my visa although he is not rich. I wake up every morning and think: "Thank God I have you."

We shouldn't keep quiet; we should stand up and say that those people are not forgiven for what they did and prevent it happening to others.

** Yasmin, whose name has been changed, was speaking to Rowenna Davis.*

¹ circumcision – cutting off part of the sex organs of a girl or woman

² mutilation – to damage sb's body very severely, especially by cutting or tearing off part of it

Prazna stran