



Šifra kandidata:

Državni izpitni center



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SPOMLADANSKI IZPITNI ROK

ANGLEŠČINA

Izpitna pola 1

Bralno razumevanje

Sobota, 2. junij 2012 / 60 minut

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 začnajte reševati nalog, dokler vam nadzorni učitelj tega ne dovoli.

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

Izpitna pola vsebuje 4 naloge. Število točk, ki jih lahko dosežete, je 30. Za posamezno nalogo je število točk navedeno v izpitni poli.

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.

Naloga 1: Dopolnjevanje

Preberite besedilo *Steve Jobs predicts tablets to replace personal computers* in rešite nalogo.

Steve Jobs predicts tablets to replace personal computers

Mike Harvey, Los Angeles, June 2010

The era of the personal computer is coming to an end and the tablet will take its place, Steve Jobs predicted yesterday.

As Apple's iPad racked up sales for more than two million since launch two months ago, the company's chief executive said the transition was inevitable.

In a 90-minute performance on stage at the All Things D Conference near Los Angeles, Mr Jobs trashed Adobe over its Flash technology, spoke of his concern at the spate of suicides at the Foxconn factory in China and deflected questions about his rivalry with Google by talking about his sex life.

Mr Jobs, dressed in his trademark black polo necked top and jeans, said the iPad and other tablet-style computing devices would not completely replace laptops and desktop computers in the "post-PC era" but they would consign them to a smaller niche market.

"The transformation of the PC to new form factors like the tablet is going to make some people uneasy because the PC has taken us a long ways," he said.

He revealed that he had started working on a tablet long before the iPhone - launched in 2007 - but switched to making a phone when he saw the possibilities of the touchscreen.

Handsets are a much bigger market than personal computers. Apple has now sold more than 50 million iPhones worldwide in three years.

Worries that tablet computers were not suitable for word processing and other complex types of content creation such as photo-editing would be solved in time, Mr Jobs said, standing by his description of the iPad as a "magical" device. Tablets provided a more direct and intimate computing experience, he said.

Rival companies including Dell, Hewlett-Packard, Asus and Acer are all rushing to bring out their own tablet computers.

Software on tablet devices would become more powerful and allow users to do almost anything. "Time takes care of lots of these things," he said.

RBC Capital Markets has estimated iPad's total shipments will reach 8.13 million units worldwide by the end of the year - which would translate into at least \$4 billion of revenue.

IDC predicts that as many as 46 million tablet computers will be delivered worldwide during 2014, as the iPad stimulates demand for the new form factor and other manufacturers target the market.

Dopolnite spodnji povzetek besedila *Steve Jobs predicts tablets to replace personal computers* z manjkajočimi ključnimi informacijami. Uporabite lahko le besede iz besedila. Na vsaki črti manjka ENA beseda. Odgovore zapišite na oštevilčene črte.

In 2010, Apple introduced a new product, the iPad. Two million units were sold in the first (0) two months. According to the article written by Mr (1) _____, Steve Jobs stated at a conference that the new device would never (2) _____ substitute other types of computers even though some traditional PC users felt (3) _____ about it.

Another of Apple's products, the (4) _____, was introduced in 2007 and became an instant success. Over fifty million handsets were sold in a relatively short period of three (5) _____. In spite of this, some were still concerned about the iPad and its possible weaknesses. But Mr Jobs did not agree with the critics. He praised the tablet by saying the new product was (6) _____.

The expectations were high. Apple's competitors, one of them being (7) _____, all decided to produce similar devices. There was an increasing demand for the new form factor and some financial institutions believed that tens of millions of similar devices could be distributed in the year (8) _____.



(8 točk)

Naloga 2: Povezovanje

Preberite besedilo *Reasons why you shouldn't drink* in rešite nalogo.

Reasons why you shouldn't drink

By Nick Collins

A	As research shows that one in six people has renounced alcohol, here is a sobering list of reasons why you really ought to join them.
B	According to hundreds of studies reported in thousands of newspapers, alcohol is bad for you. It might have some benefits, such as reducing your risk of coronary heart disease, but heavy drinking can lead to brain damage, liver cirrhosis, cancer, high blood pressure, stomach ulcers, fertility problems, weight gain etc. A report in 2009 estimated that alcohol is responsible for about 20,000 deaths every year.
C	Christianity may be permissive when it comes to alcohol, but many other faiths are less receptive. It is forbidden by Islam, and in some countries drinking alcohol is illegal. Mormons, Methodists and Buddhists are also among those who commonly abstain from drinking.
D	British people spend a collective £30 billion on alcohol each year, equating to an average of £30 per household per week. That's enough to pay for a family holiday, a top-of-the-range TV or a pair of season tickets at a Premier League football club.
E	Alcohol has a numbing effect on our judgement, reactions, balance and vision, so it is hardly surprising it is the leading cause of accidents in the home, accounting for about 40 per cent of all patients admitted to A&E departments. The risk increases dramatically if you are on the road – whether driver, passenger or pedestrian – and alcohol is thought to be a factor in one in five road deaths.
F	The production of ethanol requires a great deal of energy, including the planting, maintenance and harvest of crops, the production of beer, wine and spirits, and packaging and transporting the end product to the nation's pubs and supermarkets. An analysis of Fat Tire Amber Ale reportedly found that producing and assembling the ingredients created 678g of CO ₂ equivalent per bottled six pack while a further 33 per cent of its cost to the environment came through refrigeration, both in shops and at home.
G	Alcohol is a factor in half of all violent crime in Britain, rising to two thirds of attacks by a stranger. The problem calls into question the introduction of 24 hour drinking laws in 2005. Far from creating a European-style café culture, the laws have put an enormous burden on officers as they attempt to keep order during the early hours on weekends, and added a reported £100 million to police overtime bills.
H	If none of the above has convinced you to renounce booze, then you are still among the five sixths of Britons who may be perfectly aware of the disadvantages of alcohol but enjoy it too much to renounce it. But regardless of the risk of deadly disease, fatal accidents and financial worries, the most persuasive argument may be to go out and drink as much as you like. Waking up with a thumping headache might just do the trick.
I	The decline of the British pub is a symptom of the fact more and more Britons are shunning public events to stay at home and play on games consoles or surf the internet. With five pubs closing every day, the message could not be clearer: you no longer have to go for an after-work drink with colleagues or friends, just to keep up appearances. Going home and putting the kettle on has never been more acceptable.

Povežite spodnje naslove z vsebino posameznih odstavkov besedila *Reasons why you shouldn't drink* tako, da vpišete črko, ki zaznamuje najprimernejši odgovor, v ustrezno oštevilčeno vrstico v preglednici. Za enega od odstavkov v besedilu naslov ni podan.

Example:

0.	Hangovers	H
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9.	Harmful gas emissions	
10.	Alcohol related injuries	
11.	Financial burden	
12.	Changes in social life	
13.	Health hazards	
14.	Religious beliefs	
15.	Transgressing the law	

(7 točk)

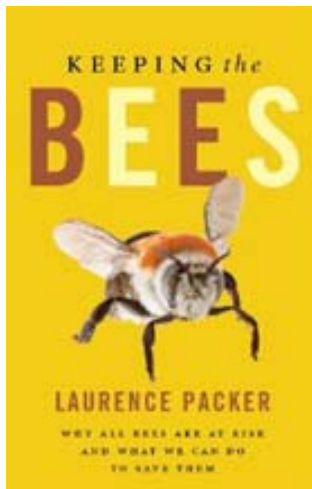


Naloga 3: Izberite pravi odgovor

Preberite kritiko knjige *Keeping the Bees: Why All Bees Are at Risk and What We Can Do to Save Them* in rešite nalogo.

Keeping the Bees: Why All Bees Are at Risk and What We Can Do to Save Them

Author(s): Laurence Packer



No matter what you eat, how you dress, or where you live, your life would change for the worse if a few key insects disappeared. Although there are only a handful of pollinators among the more than 19,500 known species of

bees, the human diet would be severely diminished without them. Since the advent of colony collapse disorder in late 2006 - which resulted in millions of mysterious honey bee deaths - extinction is no mere science fiction scenario. (And the danger is not restricted to one species, either.)

York University biology professor and bee specialist Laurence Packer has written a love letter to these amazing creatures. It is also a wake-up call for anyone who is more apt to swat a bee than let it do its important work.

True, major crops like wheat and rice are grasses, and therefore wind pollinated. But we do not live on bread alone. Coffee, almonds, berries, tree fruits, most vegetables, and alfalfa - all worth billions of dollars per year - rely on bee pollination.

The typical agent of pollination is the domesticated honey bee. Back-up pollination duty is performed by a host of species such as bumblebees. Human activities like habitat destruction and pesticide use endanger these essential elements in the food chain. Any way you look at it, we hurt ourselves by failing to protect bees.

Packer is a very witty, lucid writer, whose passion for melittology (the study of bees) is unmistakable and quite infectious. His book is far from a depressing, finger-wagging treatise on impending ecological doom. He conforms to the fashion of alternating personal details (in this case, anecdotes from his field work in exotic locales) with factual information, and the bee lore that forms the book's focus is truly fascinating. *Keeping the Bees* is an engaging, illuminating read from start to finish.

Louise Fabiani

Obkrožite črko pred izjavami, ki so pravilni odgovori na vprašanja o besedilu *Keeping the Bees: Why All Bees Are at Risk and What We Can Do to Save Them*. Pri vsakem vprašanju je možen le en odgovor.

Example:

0. *What does the title of the book suggest?*

- a) *We should be careful when around bees.*
- b) *We are at risk if we save the bees.*
- c) *We should not worry about the bees.*
- d) *We can help the bees to survive.*

16. What would happen if some important insects died out?

- a) Our lives would become more comfortable.
- b) The quality of our lives would worsen.
- c) We would not have to worry about swallowing them.
- d) We would not need to wear protective clothing.

17. How many species of bees fertilize plants with pollen?

- a) About 19,500.
- b) A few less than 19,500.
- c) A minority of them.
- d) The majority of them.

18. How does Prof Packer feel about bees?

- a) He wants to protect them.
- b) He swats them when he sees them.
- c) He sends them love letters.
- d) He calls them to do important work.

19. Do we need bees to grow coffee?

- a) Yes, we do.
- b) No, we don't.
- c) Only sometimes.
- d) Only when there is no wind.

20. Who/what are "the essential elements in the food chain"?

- a) Only domesticated honey bees.
- b) All human activities.
- c) Habitat destruction and pesticide use.
- d) Agents of pollination.

21. How does the book affect the reader?

- a) The writer's enthusiasm is contagious.
- b) The writer's unmistakable style is infectious.
- c) The book makes you lucid and witty.
- d) The book makes you laugh at melittology.

22. What is Fabiani's final verdict on the book?

- a) It's subjective and overly personal.
- b) It's depressing and mostly sad.
- c) It's interesting and attractive.
- d) It's neither engaging nor illuminating.

(7 točk)

Naloga 4: Dopolnjevanje

Preberite besedilo *Walking to work or school* in rešite nalogo.

Walking to work or school

Walking is a great way to discover more about an area, improve your fitness, protect the environment and save money.

Discover the benefits

The benefits of walking include:

- health - regular walking ___0___ the risk of many health problems such as coronary heart disease, strokes, high blood pressure, anxiety and stress
- quality of life - walking ___23___ weight control, stamina, energy, confidence and life expectancy
- convenience - you ___24___ to most places at any time; you can also start slowly and build up gently
- cost - walking is free and you don't need specialist equipment

Walking to school

Walking to school improves children's health and allows them to travel independently - but their safety and security is paramount. For children who are not ready or who ___25___ to school unaccompanied, there are a number of alternatives. The Walking Bus scheme, for example, enables children to walk to school in safe, supervised groups.

If it is too far to walk, your child ___26___ free transport to school. The education and learning section of this site has more details of free transport schemes for school children.



Walk to School Campaign

The Walk to School Campaign ___27___ to school more often. The campaign, which is supported by the Department for Transport,

includes the popular Walk on Wednesday (WOW) initiative, which ___28___ regular walking among pupils.

Children, parents, school teachers and community leaders ___29___ Walk to School Week, usually held in May, and International Walk to School Month, which is usually held in October. These are great opportunities to get involved in events that promote the many benefits of walking.

Walking buses



The Walking Bus concept is a new, safe, healthy and environmentally friendly approach to walking large groups of children to and from school.

Each walking bus has an adult 'driver' at the front and an adult 'conductor' at the rear. The children walk to school in a group along a set route picking up additional 'passengers' at specific 'bus stops' along the way. The bus runs in all weather conditions and everyone wears a reflective jacket.

Each walking bus is different, as they ___30___ the needs of children and their parents. Some schools have a number of walking buses, whereas others only have one. Some walking buses operate only on certain days, while others operate only in the morning or afternoon.

Why not set up a walking bus at your school?

Text adapted from: The National Archives, http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+www.direct.gov.uk/en/TravelAndTransport/Cycling/dg_10036318, February 25, 2011

Images from: Directory of Chester, <http://directoryofchester.net/blog/wp-content/uploads/2010/03/Walk-to-School-logo-2010-300x167.jpg>, February 25, 2011, and Overleigh St Mary's Church of England Primary School, <http://clc2.uniservity.com/GroupDownloadAttachment.asp?GroupId=237654&AttachmentID=1103163>, February 25, 2011

Besedne zveze (A–K) razporedite na prava mesta (23–30) v besedilu *Walking to work or school*. Dve besedni zvezi sta odveč. Odgovore zapišite na ustrezno oštevilčeno vrstico.

Example:

0. C

23. _____ A do not want to walk
24. _____ B are developed to suit
25. _____ C ~~can reduce~~
26. _____ D can walk
27. _____ E can improve
28. _____ F help to promote
29. _____ G can also take part in
30. _____ H helps to promote
I encourages pupils to walk
J may be eligible for
K develop to suit

(8 točk)

Prazna stran