



Šifra kandidata:

Državni izpitni center



P 1 5 3 A 2 2 1 1 1

ZIMSKI IZPITNI ROK

ANGLEŠČINA

Izpitna pola 1

Bralno razumevanje

Torek, 2. februar 2016 / 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 začenjajte 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. Vsaka pravilna rešitev je vredna 1 točko.

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

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

Ta pola ima 12 strani, od tega 2 prazni.



Prazna stran



1. naloga: Izberite pravi odgovor

Preberite besedilo in rešite nalogo.

Being Modern: E-cigarettes

By Lily Kemp



It all began with gum and skin __0__ in the early 1990s – ways of getting nicotine into the bloodstream without the need for a cigarette.

But it wasn't about to stop there for the smoking-cessation revolution. No, leading brand Nicorette would soon devise the lozenge, the quick mist, the micro tab, the nasal spray and, of course, those little white "vaporisers" that resemble a tampon stuck in your mouth. But sadly, none of those nicotine replacement therapies (NRTs) could emulate the "cool", blue-hazed image of the real thing. You'd never have __1__ James Dean wearing a Nicotinell patch, now, would you?

By 1996, NRTs were available over the __2__, and, come 2003, the Chinese pharmacist Hon Lik designed an uncanny electronic double of a snout that allowed users to get their fix without __3__ their lungs with clouds of smoke. Instead, they'd inhale nicotine-filled water vapour to their lungs' content, the only things cut out being the tar – and no one liked that part anyway – and the exhaled smoke.

The e-cigarette could not have come at a __4__ time. Within four years, smoking had been made illegal in enclosed places across the UK, legislation that continues to be taken up across the world, most recently in Saudi Arabia just a few weeks ago.

But while e-ciggies are odour- and tobacco-free, nowadays it is the very idea of smoking that has been made __5__, so non-smokers have not lost the opportunity to look down their noses at public e-puffers.

Not that that will stop the converts: celebs from Kate Moss to Ronnie Wood have been seen recently with plastic Pall Malls __6__ out of their mouths, and this year, the number of e-cigarette "smokers" in the UK is set to top one million for the first time.

But those who want to give them a go should be warned: research shows those trying to quit with any kind of __7__ are twice as likely to return to their old ways. So is the NRT industry nothing more than smoke and mirrors? Possibly, but what's sure is that the best way to stop smoking is also the cheapest: cold __8__.



Obkrožite črko pred besedo, ki pravilno dopolnjuje ustrezno poved v besedilu *Being Modern: E-cigarettes*. Pri vsaki vrzeli je možna le ena rešitev.

Example:

0. A pads
B grafts
C bands
 D patches

1. A appeared
B lost
C caught
D told

5. A pleasant
B desirable
C unacceptable
D welcomed

2. A shoulder
B top
C shop
D counter

6. A hanging
B rolling
C working
D burning

3. A filling
B feeling
C failing
D fearing

7. A loss
B help
C service
D danger

4. A good
B bad
C worse
D better

8. A chicken
B turkey
C pork
D beef



2. naloga: Povezovanje

Preberite besedilo in rešite nalogo.

Unpaid army of litter vigilantes tackles Britain's tide of rubbish

Hundreds of recyclers are tidying up their towns after losing patience with councils' inaction over dirty streets

By Tracy McVeigh

- A** Adrian Ablett is a little nervous about starting his new job. After being made redundant last year, the 40-year-old is pleased to have found work again but worried about the effect it might have on his ambition. The self-styled "can-man" of Leicester has been keeping himself busy out on the city streets three or four times a week for several hours at a time, picking up other people's rubbish. "In an ideal world I would do this 24/7," he said. "I genuinely love it and I'm out in all weathers."
- B** Ablett has specialised in aluminium drinks cans, which he removes from pavements, gutters, grass verges, bushes and parks and takes to a recycling centre. Since he began a little under three years ago, he has recycled 62,000 cans. Most were collected when he walked around on foot for several miles, pulling a heavy, modified wheelie bin. Now he has upgraded to a bike and trailer donated by a local bicycle repair shop and he hopes the extra power to his collecting elbow will enable him to reach his goal of 100,000 cans this year.
- C** Ablett is just one of an army of litter vigilantes. Unpaid and unasked, they are ordinary men and women who have simply got so fed up with litter and mess that they have taken it upon themselves to do something about it. Many receive abuse for their trouble and others have run into problems with local councils that can sometimes take offence at unauthorised citizen clean-ups.
- D** "Nobody listens to you when you complain so it gets boring – so you roll up your sleeves and get on with it," said Owen Braines, volunteer litter picker, who lives with his wife and three young children near Pool in Cornwall. "I'm pretty poor but I'm passionate and I'm instilling the right values in my kids."
- E** Britain has a massive rubbish problem; some 30 million tonnes is dropped on our streets every year. Along with dog mess, litter is the most complained about issue to MPs and local authorities, which spend some £500m a year picking it up. Rubbish is not just unsightly, it is a hazard to wildlife and the environment – some supermarket plastic carrier bags will take 500 years to decompose.
- F** Ablett said: "I am a real environmentalist and believe we should be recycling, not just dumping our rubbish on the streets. A can that's recycled can be back on a supermarket shelf again inside six weeks and it takes a lot less energy to recycle than to produce a new one. Supermarkets don't care about the amount of packaging and rubbish they produce, they just want to sell."
- G** In a little lean-to garage space near his bedsit, Ablett keeps the tools of his voluntary trade – high-visibility jackets in green, pink and yellow, and his bike. "You'd never believe the things I come across. I found an ATM machine in the bushes last week. Round here it's mostly beer and Coca-Cola cans. I have seen people toss their cans, but I don't ever approach them and say anything – you never know what would happen."
- H** But even pickers don't all agree on what they should or shouldn't be doing. Owen Braines, for example, won't touch dog faeces, saying it is natural and that the environmental damage is higher by wrapping it in a plastic carrier bag that then goes to landfill than just leaving it to decompose.
- I** That is not the view of the pink flag lady of North Yorkshire, Jill Hirst. The dog owner was so fed up with her village being covered in dog faeces that she set up the Glusburn and Crosshills Dog Fouling Action Group. One of her campaigns involved putting homemade pink flags into every poo she found on one well-walked lane near her local primary school.



Povežite spodnje naslove z vsebino posameznih odstavkov besedila *Unpaid army of litter vigilantes tackles Britain's tide of rubbish* tako, da vpišete črko, ki zaznamuje najprimernejšo rešitev, v ustrezno oštevilčeno vrstico v preglednici. Za enega od odstavkov naslov ni naveden.

Example:

0.	An unusual job	A
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9.	Being a role model	
10.	Not being appreciated	
11.	The right alternative	
12.	Aiming higher	
13.	Marking the waste	
14.	Drowning in garbage	
15.	Interesting items	





3. naloga: Dopolnjevanje

Preberite besedilo in rešite nalogo.

'One of the most significant findings of the last 100 years': Artefacts discovered on Dartmoor hint at ancient trading links

Discovery gives archaeologists an insight into life 4,000 years ago

By Rob Williams

A find hailed as "one of the most significant of at least the last 100 years" has unearthed human remains and Bronze Age artefacts thought to be 4,000 years old.

The discovery, 0 , has given archaeologists an insight into the lives of people 16 4,000 years ago. Organic remains, 17 , include cremated human bones wrapped in a type of animal hide. The find also includes what appears to be intricately designed jewellery and textiles.

Among the items discovered was an animal pelt, 18 a bracelet covered in tin beads. The objects, including teeth, textiles and jewellery, had been preserved in peat and were discovered in a burial chest on the moor. The find has been hailed as one of the most significant historical discoveries in a century.

The artefacts, 19 a granite tomb-like casing known as a cist, are made from materials not discovered in Britain at the time and hint – for the first time, the researchers say – at trading links between the area and the continent.

An investigation into the discovery, 20 of BBC One's Inside Out South West tonight, is considered internationally important and the remains have captured the interest of experts from all over the country.

Jane Marchand, senior archaeologist with the Dartmoor National Park, said the haul was among the most significant since the 19th century.

She said: "This is an incredible find, we had no idea when we started that we could end up with something quite as astounding as human remains.

These artefacts, 21 shale and amber, show that perhaps Dartmoor wasn't quite the isolated, hard-to-reach place we all thought it was 4,000 years ago.

This has been fascinating to work on, but it's just one piece in a puzzle. The story is only part-told."

The investigation, 22 about the environment from times past, began 12 years ago.



Dele besedila (A–J) razporedite na ustrezna mesta (16–22) v besedilu 'One of the most significant findings of the last 100 years': *Artefacts discovered on Dartmoor hint at ancient trading links*. Dve besedni zvezi sta odveč. Črko odgovora zapišite na ustrezno oštevilčeno črtico.

Example:

0. F

16.

A which has offered vital clues

17.

B who studies the artefacts

18.

C which were found in August 2011

19.

D which are believed to be made from

20.

E which contained what is believed to be

~~F which was described by researchers as 'amazing'~~

21.

G who lived on the rugged south western moorland

22.

H which were uncovered within

I which is due to be broadcast as part

J which are unimportant





4. naloga: Povezovanje

Preberite besedilo in rešite nalogo.

Thanksgiving

- A** In America today, Thanksgiving is generally seen as a time to get together with loved ones, eat a ridiculously large amount of food, watch some football, and of course give thanks for all the blessings in our lives. Many homes will be decorated with horns of plenty, dried corn, and other 'symbols' of Thanksgiving. Schoolchildren across America will 're-enact' Thanksgiving by dressing as either pilgrims or Wampanoag Indians and sharing a meal of some sort. All of this is wonderful for helping create a sense of family, national identity, and of course remembering to say thanks at least once a year. However, as with many other holidays and events in American History, many of these commonly believed traditions about the origins and celebration of this holiday are based more on myth than fact. Let's look at the truth behind our celebration of Thanksgiving.
- B** The first interesting thing to point out is that the feast shared with the Wampanoag Indians and the first mention of Thanksgiving is really not the same event. During the first winter in 1621, 46 of the 102 pilgrims died. Thankfully, the following year resulted in a plentiful harvest. The pilgrims decided to celebrate with a feast that would include 90 natives who helped the pilgrims survive during that first winter. One of the most celebrated of those natives was a Wampanoag who the settlers called Squanto. He taught the pilgrims where to fish and hunt and where to plant New World crops like corn and potatoes. He also negotiated a treaty between the pilgrims and Chief Massasoit.
- C** This first feast included many fowl, though it is not certain that it included turkey, along with venison, corn, and pumpkin. This was all prepared by the four women settlers and two teenage girls. This idea of holding a harvest feast was not something new to the pilgrims. Many cultures throughout history had held feasts and banquets honouring their individual deities or simply being grateful for the bounty. Many in England celebrated the British Harvest Home tradition.
- D** The first actual mention of the word thanksgiving in early colonial history was not associated with the first feast described above. The first time this term was associated with a feast or celebration was in 1623. That year the pilgrims were living through a terrible drought that continued from May through July. The pilgrims decided to spend an entire day in July fasting and praying for rain. The next day it started to rain lightly. Further, additional settlers and supplies arrived from the Netherlands. At that point, Governor Bradford proclaimed a day of Thanksgiving to offer prayers and thanks to God. However, this was by no means a yearly event.
- E** During the mid-1600s, Thanksgiving as we know it today began to take shape. In Connecticut valley towns, incomplete records show proclamations of Thanksgiving for September 18, 1639, as well as 1644, and after 1649. Instead of just celebrating special harvests or events, these were set aside as holidays happening once a year. One of the first recorded celebrations commemorating the 1621 feast in Plymouth colony occurred in Connecticut in 1665.





Preberite besedilo *Thanksgiving* in poiščite ustrezne besede za spodnje definicije v označenih odstavkih (paragraphs). Na vsako črto zapišite eno besedo.

Example:

0. quantity (Paragraph A)

amount

23. any occasion when food is eaten (Paragraph A)

24. sources or beginnings (Paragraph A)

25. the gathering of crops (Paragraph B)

26. a large, round, orange vegetable (Paragraph C)

27. thankful (Paragraph C)

28. long period of dry weather (Paragraph D)

29. annual, happening once a year (Paragraph D)

30. happened (Paragraph E)



Prazna stran