



Šifra kandidata:

Državni izpitni center



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JESENSKI IZPITNI ROK

ANGLEŠČINA

Izpitna pola 1

Bralno razumevanje

Sreda, 28. avgust 2019 / 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

OBRNITE LIST.



1. naloga: Kratki odgovori

Preberite besedilo in rešite nalogo.

300 million children live in areas with extreme air pollution, data reveals

Global study reveals huge number of children breathing toxic fumes more than six times over safe limits, while billions are affected by air pollution that exceeds guidelines

By Damian Carrington, 31 October 2016

Three hundred million of the world's children live in areas with extreme air pollution, where toxic fumes are more than six times international guidelines, according to new research by UNICEF. The study, using satellite data, is the first to make a global estimate of exposure and indicates that almost 90% of the world's children (2 billion) live in places where outdoor air pollution exceeds World Health Organisation (WHO) limits.

UNICEF warned the levels of global air pollution contributed to 600,000 child deaths a year – more than are caused by malaria and HIV/Aids combined. Children are far more vulnerable to air pollution, UNICEF warned, pointing to enduring damage to health and the development of children's brain and urging nations attending a global climate summit next month to cut fossil fuel burning rapidly.

"The magnitude of the danger air pollution poses is enormous," said Anthony Lake, UNICEF's executive director. "No society can afford to ignore air pollution. We protect our children when we protect the quality of our air. Both are central to our future."

Air pollution is world's single biggest environmental health risk, according to the WHO, and is getting worse, with levels of toxic air rising 8% in the last five years. More than 3 million people a year die as a result of outdoor air pollution – six every minute on average – and this is set to double by 2050 as fast growing cities expand. Indoor air pollution, mainly from wood or dung stoves, causes another 3 million deaths a year.

Children are especially at risk, the UNICEF report says, because they breathe more rapidly than adults and the cell layer in their lungs is more permeable to pollutant particles. The tiny particles can also cross the blood-brain barrier, which is less resistant in children, permanently harming cognitive development and their future prospects. Even the unborn are affected, as

the particles inhaled by pregnant women can cross the placental barrier, injuring fetuses.

Prof Jos Lelieveld, at the Max Planck Institute in Mainz, Germany, said the report was excellent: "Air pollution is typically a problem in developing countries, where infants have little resistance due to poor nutrition and where health care is insufficient."

The UNICEF study collected particle pollution data from satellites and ground-level monitors to estimate the number of children in polluted areas. Of the 300 million exposed to levels of pollution six times over WHO limits, 220 million live in south Asia, where India hosts many of the world's most polluted cities.

Another 70 million children living with very toxic air live in east Asia, mainly in China. But more children are exposed to air pollution levels above the WHO limit in Africa – 520 million – than in east Asia.

Dr Penny Woods, chief executive of the British Lung Foundation, said: "In the UK, we know that children's health is being put at risk every day by unsafe levels of pollution in many of our towns and cities. At least 3,000 schools are located within illegal levels of pollution. Yet very few of these schools have monitors around them. It's time for the government to enact a new clean air act to tackle this modern pollution problem and protect all our health."

In the report, UNICEF urges all countries to cut air pollution by reducing fossil fuel burning in power plants and vehicles, which also helps tackle climate change. This double benefit has led to significant action in China in recent years. Tackling air pollution is also cost-effective: the World Bank estimates that the welfare losses from air pollution are more than \$5 trillion a year.

UNICEF also recommends minimising children's exposure by ensuring sources of pollution such as busy roads and factories are not sited near schools and playgrounds and by the roll-out of cleaner cooking stoves.



Na vprašanja o besedilu *300 million children live in areas with extreme air pollution, data reveals* odgovorite s kratkimi odgovori.

Example:

0. How many children are influenced by air pollution that exceeds WHO recommendations?

Billions.

1. What causes more casualties among children: malaria and aids or air pollution?

2. What does UNICEF want politicians to do at the formal meeting?

3. How many deaths occur due to air pollution inside our houses?

4. Might air pollution influence fetuses?

5. Why do children develop less resistance in developing countries? Name one reason.

6. What was used to gather particle pollution data? Name one source of information.

7. What should the UK government implement?

8. Does addressing air pollution save money?

9. What should not be built in the vicinity of schools? Give one example.



2. naloga: Dopolnjevanje

Preberite besedilo in rešite nalogo.

Alaska

'I was told never to run from a charging bear. Yet I did just that'

By Eowyn Ivey

The other morning, at our home near Palmer, northeast of Anchorage, I got up as usual at 6am to pack school lunches for our daughters. It was still dark and cold when my husband, who'd gone to start the truck, called us to come outside. The sky was glowing with the aurora borealis. A curtain of green rippled overhead, the shards shot through with a faint purplish red. Then a giant swirl of eerie light rose from a far ridge. The four of us stood shivering and gasping. ___0___, yet these were some of the most spectacular we'd seen. By the time they got in the truck and left for town and I had my first cup of coffee, ___10___, the sky was dark and the house was entirely quiet.

About 20 years ago, my husband and I hiked several miles to a favourite creek to fly-fish for trout. ___11___, carrying our fishing rods. When we emerged at the edge of the creek, less than 100 metres away on the other side was a grizzly bear. On her hind feet, she was well over two metres tall. Behind her, all three of her nearly full-grown cubs also stood up. Then the mother dropped to all fours and charged through the water at us. Growing up, I was taught to never, never run from a charging bear, but I did just that. When I looked back, I saw my husband ___12___ with one hand, and taking his 44 Magnum pistol out of his holster with the other. He shot a bullet into the water in front of the bear. It worked – she flipped around in the water and all four bears bolted into the brush on the far side of the creek. We didn't see them again, but ___13___.

My latest novel was inspired by an 1885 expedition up the Copper river here in south-central Alaska I wanted to experience the place first-hand so in 2011, my husband and I did 80 miles of the river on an inflatable raft. ___14___, watched seals and grizzlies, endured a sandstorm, and camped each night. I took literally a thousand photographs and filled a waterproof notebook. My lips were sunburned so badly I had to hold a chunk of glacier ice to them.

I love the people here. So many are independent, giving, and adventurous. They build their own houses and harvest their own food. You shouldn't make assumptions. The elderly man living in a small cabin at the end of the road might well be a retired experimental physicist; the woman making your espresso could be a renowned cellist – and a snowboarder. You find poets and artists, builders and thrill seekers. When someone suggests ___15___, Alaskans will pile in and grab a paddle.

For a first visit to Alaska, come in the summer. Don't expect to sleep well: it will be light at midnight. Alaska is so varied – lush evergreen forests and glaciers that fall off into the ocean in the south-east; birch and black spruce trees in south-central, ___16___ in all directions; and true tundra, Denali and the Yukon river in the north. Eat at roadside lodges, visit with locals, and if you're in my neighbourhood, go to Fireside Books in Palmer. ___17___, but a wonderful collection of books about Alaska.



Dele povedi (A–K) razporedite na ustrezna mesta (10–17) v besedilu *Alaska*. Črko odgovora zapišite na ustrezno oštevilčeno črtico. Dva dela povedi sta odveč.

Example:

0. E

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|---|--|
| 10. | _____ | A | I didn't sleep well that night in the tent |
| 11. | _____ | B | we floated past glaciers |
| 12. | _____ | C | taking a canoe down your snowy driveway instead of sleds |
| 13. | _____ | D | they have terrible coffee |
| 14. | _____ | E | we grew up watching the northern lights |
| 15. | _____ | F | trying to untangle his fishing rod from a branch |
| 16. | _____ | G | we were camping near the river |
| 17. | _____ | H | the northern lights were gone |
| | | I | shouting at the bear |
| | | J | with moose browsing in the wetlands and mountains |
| | | K | we were fighting our way through alder and willow |



3. naloga: Izbirni tip

Preberite besedilo in rešite nalogo.

McDonald's sues Florence

Fast food giant reported to be furious after authorities stopped it opening branch next to historic cathedral

McDonald's has filed a lawsuit against the Italian city of Florence after the fast-food chain was denied a license for a new restaurant in the historic central square. The US company is seeking damages of almost \$20m (about £16m) because city authorities rejected its application to open a branch in the Piazza del Duomo, one of the most visited sites in Europe and home to the 800-year-old Duomo cathedral.

The application was turned down under new regulations that aim to protect the city's historic centre from a proliferation of fast food restaurants. The laws state that restaurants in the area must use "typical products" from the city or the surrounding region of Tuscany. This, apparently, does not include cheeseburgers or chicken nuggets.

The Mayor of Florence, Dario Nardello, turned down McDonald's application in June and the decision was confirmed last month by a committee responsible for protecting the city's ancient heart. Mr Nardello told the city council: "McDonald's has the right to submit an application because this is permitted under the law, but we also have the right to say no." He said he wanted to support "traditional business" in the area. "We don't have any prejudice against McDonald's," Mr Nardello

added, noting the company had opened restaurants elsewhere in the city.

McDonald's is said to be furious at the decision because it had promised to make major changes to the way it operates in order to meet Florence's regulations. It has now filed a law suit with the administrative court, which arbitrates in governance disputes in Italy.

The Piazza del Duomo (Cathedral Square) is a world-famous tourist destination that is home to an array of Gothic and Renaissance architecture. Its buildings include the domed Santa Maria del Fiore cathedral, the Giotto bell tower and the St John Baptistery.

There are already four McDonald's branches within a five-minute walk of the square. It is not the first time McDonald's plans to open a branch in a historic location has angered local people. Last month Catholic cardinals raised objections to the chain's proposals to open a restaurant next to Saint Peter's Square in the Vatican.

One cardinal, Elio Sgreccia, told *La Repubblica*: "It's a controversial, perverse decision to say the least. It's by no means respectful of the architectural traditions of one of the most characteristic squares which look onto the colonnade of Saint Peter's."



Obkrožite črko pred izjavo, ki pravilno dopolnjuje trditev o besedilu *McDonald's sues Florence*. Pri vsaki izjavi je možen le en odgovor.

Example:

0. The city of Florence
- A opened a fast food restaurant.
 - B built a fast food restaurant.
 - C closed a fast food restaurant.
 - D banned a fast food restaurant.
18. The location of the proposed restaurant is
- A not suitable for restaurants.
 - B eight hundred years old.
 - C near a popular cathedral.
 - D outside the historic centre.
19. The city officials
- A feel that fast food restaurants are not healthy.
 - B refuse all applications by fast food companies.
 - C prefer conventional restaurants in the old centre.
 - D broke their own regulations to keep McDonald's out.
20. The planned restaurant would have been
- A an ordinary McDonald's fast food restaurant.
 - B an unconventional McDonald's restaurant.
 - C a business operated by the city of Florence.
 - D allowed by the administrative court in Italy.
21. The Piazza del Duomo is
- A relatively far from the St John Baptistery.
 - B a room in the Santa Maria del Fiore cathedral.
 - C a tiny square built in the Renaissance period.
 - D home to a number of historic buildings.
22. Opening fast food restaurants in historic locations
- A has been opposed elsewhere as well.
 - B is what cardinals are not worried about.
 - C shows that historic locations can be useful.
 - D proves we can be respectful of architecture.
23. The author of the article
- A strongly supports the decision of the city to reject the restaurant.
 - B strongly supports the decision of the company to sue the city.
 - C discusses the interests of the tourism industry and the Church.
 - D presents a relatively objective account of what happened.



4. naloga: Dopolnjevanje

Preberite besedilo in rešite nalogo.

Igloo Hybrid ho[s]tel, Nottingham: hotel review

Our reviewer usually avoids youth hostels, but he finds this new Nottingham pad a much better budget option than many big hotel chains

Tony Naylor, 26 September 2015

___A___ Tales from my InterRailing mates made hostels sound like an endurance test. Food eaten by mice in the night; drunk people in your bunk; and even a story about a bloke attempting to pile all the furniture against the dormitory door. At 4am.

___B___ A standard room in most UK cities is now £100-plus at the weekend, even in many supposedly “budget” hotels. Fundamentally, all you need is a comfortable bed, a toilet, shower, TV and mirror. Why are rooms that expensive?

Despite my historic prejudice, therefore, I was intrigued by Igloo Hybrid, a hip new “ho[s]tel” in Nottingham, which includes several private double rooms (some en suite), family rooms, pod-like “sleep boxes” for two (decorated by local graffiti artist Small Kid), and dorms with up to six beds.

Private rooms start at £29, and, naturally, are basic. ___C___ You are politely asked to strip your bed. But wherever you stay, you get a memory foam mattress and a guarantee, from personable owner Bettina Kristiansen, that there won't be any stag dos rampaging around on Saturday night.

Bring ear-plugs anyway, because the thin walls of this former office building do not block out

the general noise from the adjacent rooms, never mind any late-night larking about.

___D___ The carpet is grey, but there is enough homespun colour (a cartoon palm tree illustration; digital-print sunset wallpaper from eBay) that it feels warmly cosy. The idiosyncratic mismatching of Ikea-ish and vintage furniture pieces is also pleasing.

___E___ Generally – plenty of hooks, if no hangers; idiot-proof TV; full-length mirror; clever, built-in writing desk – I like the room's neat, clutter-free functionality.

___F___ On this midweek visit, it was far from loud and unpleasant. A couple of people nursed beers, but there was little chatter. Most were sitting, headphones on, tapping at laptops. The Libertines had played Nottingham the night before. Perhaps everyone was coming around from that. ___G___

Either way, I beetled off to Junkyard, an ace craft beer bar just minutes away. The Malt Cross, a bar and arts centre in a restored Victorian music hall, is also recommended and, again, close to centrally located Igloo.

___H___ Who wouldn't prefer to swerve Britain's overpriced chain hotels and spend the money saved at such local independents? It is a win-win.



Dopolnite vrzeli v besedilu *Igloo Hybrid ho[s]tel, Nottingham: hotel review s spodnjimi povedmi.*

Example:

0.	Guests can cook in the ground-floor kitchen or hang out in the communal lounge and cute courtyard.	<i>F</i>
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24.	Or were they just dumbstruck to see someone of my advanced years in a youth hostel?	
25.	What I like, though, is value for money, which in the hotel world is increasingly hard to find.	
26.	Next morning, two minutes after check-out, I was in coffee shop 200 Degrees, enjoying an excellent flat white and a bagel.	
27.	I knew early on that hostels were not for me.	
28.	I liked my loosely beach-themed room, though.	
29.	The en suite bathroom with heated towel rail but no drinking glasses is fine, despite the shower's domestic power.	
30.	You have to bring your own toiletries and, unless you rent Igloo's thin ones, your own towels.	



Prazna stran