



Šifra kandidata:

Državni izpitni center



P 1 9 3 A 2 2 1 1 1

ZIMSKI IZPITNI ROK

ANGLEŠČINA

Izpitna pola 1

Bralno razumevanje

Torek, 4. februar 2020 / 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 začinjajte 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: Izbirni tip

Preberite besedilo in rešite nalogo.

Banned Cuban internet delivered weekly by hand

Cuba is a land in many ways cut off from the rest of the world. For one thing, general public use of the internet is not allowed and most people don't have access to a connection.

But many have found a surprising way to get their favourite web content in spite of restrictions. Much of the largely offline nation simply receives internet "deliveries" – by hand.

Fifty-six years of communist rule and US trade embargoes have inspired some novel solutions to everyday frustrations and "El Paquete Semanal", the Weekly Package, is just one.

The Paquete is an alternative to the web in a country where, according to some estimates, fewer than 5% of homes are connected.

It consists of a terabyte of data bringing together the latest music, Hollywood movies, TV series, mobile phone apps, magazines and even a classified section.

Every week, unknown curators compile a selection of content, which is then delivered by hundreds of distributors who, much like old-fashioned newspaper delivery boys, bring the Paquete to the door of its subscribers.

It's all carried out outside any legal framework in Cuba – and with seemingly little regard for international copyright law.

New media

The Paquete is so popular in Cuba that it has paved the way for the creation and expansion of new media ventures that exist solely for use by its subscribers.

Antoinette Duquesne is a journalist who writes for Vistar, one of Cuba's leading publications on arts, literature, music and films. She says that while the magazine has a site on the internet where it is read by expat Cubans, most of its audience in Cuba accesses the magazine via the PDF version published in the Paquete.

"We exist on the internet but the Paquete Semanal has such a wide range of distributors and it's sold all across the country," she comments. "So, this is the best way for us to connect with our audience."

And, more important still, says Antoinette, are the new job opportunities the Paquete has created for journalists like her.

"The Paquete is opening up possibilities for people in the media like me as it gives us the

opportunity to do things you couldn't even imagine doing before, when if you wanted to work in media the only option was the official media," Antoinette explains.

Internet ready

The Paquete has satiated the desires of young people in particular, who for years have been armed with home computers, laptops, tablets and smart phones in anticipation of the day when the Cuban government makes internet access more widely available.

In the meantime, the Paquete is filling the void for regular users like Ana Lauren, a 24 year-old journalist from Havana. "The Paquete Semanal is the accessible form to get videos, music, soap-operas, everything. You can get whatever you want in El Paquete," she says.

Ana, a big fan of documentaries, says she looks forward to Mondays when the latest edition of the Paquete is delivered to her door. "Every Monday a young man comes here to my house with a portable hard drive and copies the Paquete to my computer," Ana says as she explains how users choose what bits of the Paquete to keep.

"I can copy whatever I want. If I don't want to copy music this week I don't. I only copy the things and shows that I want to use this week."

She adds that she pays between one and two US dollars for the Paquete each week, depending on how much she chooses to copy to her computer.

Business case

What's more, an advertising firm offers Cuban businesses the opportunity to reach their prospective clients via the Paquete. The firm makes the ads and inserts them in the Paquete at the end of programmes featured on it.

Despite its success and the loyalty of its many subscribers, the Paquete's days in its current form may be numbered now that the Cuban authorities have begun to loosen their tight controls over internet access.

There's certainly interest from major US internet firms like Google when it comes to helping Cuba address connectivity issues. Regardless, the Paquete will always be remembered for having provided a solution to a critical problem in Cuba when none other existed.



Obkrožite črko pred besedo ali besedno zvezo, ki pravilno dopolnjuje poved v besedilu *Banned Cuban internet delivered weekly by hand*. Možna je le ena rešitev.

Example:

0. In Cuba, the internet is accessible to

- A most people.
- B almost all of the people.
- C about half of the people.
- D a handful of people.

1. The Paquete provides

- A direct access to the web.
- B direct access to the latest music.
- C a replacement for the internet.
- D a replacement for newspapers.

5. Most Cubans don't use the internet because

- A modern electronic devices are not available.
- B an internet connection is too expensive.
- C they prefer to use the Paquete.
- D the government limits access to the internet.

2. The Paquete is delivered by

- A numerous distributors.
- B newspaper delivery boys.
- C unidentified curators.
- D hundreds of subscribers.

6. Ana Lauren is a journalist who

- A contributes the content for the Paquete.
- B admires documentaries very much.
- C only occasionally uses the Paquete.
- D delivers the Paquete to people's doors.

3. Vistar is a magazine about

- A jobs.
- B expats.
- C culture.
- D technology.

7. In the future the Paquete may

- A gain even more Cuban subscribers.
- B gain even American subscribers.
- C lose some of the subscribers.
- D lose most of the subscribers.

4. Working for the Paquete

- A encourages journalists to criticize official media.
- B requires that the journalists also deliver papers.
- C drives journalists into illegal activities.
- D creates various possibilities for journalists.



2. naloga: Povezovanje

Preberite besedilo in rešite nalogo.

Why learn a foreign language? Benefits of bilingualism

Learning a foreign language is more than just a boost to your CV or handy for travelling. It will make you smarter, more decisive and even better at your first language, says Anne Merritt.

Physiological studies have found that speaking two or more languages is a great asset to the cognitive process. The brains of bilingual people operate differently than single language speakers', and these differences offer several mental benefits.

0. When you move to a different country or region, learning the local language will help you to communicate and integrate with the local community. Even if many of the locals speak your language, for example if your first language is English and you move to the Netherlands, it's still worth your while learning the local language. Doing so will demonstrate your interest in and commitment to the new country.
8. Speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain by challenging it to recognise, negotiate meaning, and communicate in different language systems. This skill boosts your ability to negotiate meaning in other problem-solving tasks as well. Students who study foreign languages tend to score better on standardised tests than their monolingual peers, particularly in the categories of maths, reading, and vocabulary.
9. Multilingual people, especially children, are skilled at switching between two systems of speech, writing, and structure. According to a study from the Pennsylvania State University, this "juggling" skill makes them good at doing things simultaneously, because they can easily switch between different structures. In one study, participants used a driving simulator while doing separate, distracting tasks at the same time. The research found that people who spoke more than one language made fewer errors in their driving.
10. Several studies have been conducted on this topic, and the results are consistent. For monolingual adults, the mean age for the first signs of mental deterioration is 71.4. For adults who speak two or more languages, the mean age for those first signs is 75.5. Studies considered factors such as education level, income level, gender, and physical health, but the results were consistent.
11. Educators often liken the brain to a muscle, because it functions better with exercise. Learning a language involves learning rules and vocabulary by heart, which helps strengthen that mental "muscle." This exercise improves overall retention of information, which means that multiple language speakers are better at remembering lists or sequences. Studies show that bilinguals are better at retaining shopping lists, names, and directions.
12. A study from Spain's University of Pompeu Fabra revealed that multilingual people are better at observing their surroundings. They are more adept at focusing on relevant information and editing out the irrelevant. They're also better at spotting misleading information. Is it any surprise that Sherlock Holmes and Hercule Poirot are skilled polyglots?
13. According to a study from the University of Chicago, bilinguals tend to make more rational choices and judgements. Any language contains nuance and subtle implications in its vocabulary, and these biases can subconsciously influence your judgment. Bilinguals are more confident with their choices after thinking it over in the second language and seeing whether their initial conclusions still stand up.
14. Learning a foreign language draws your focus to the mechanics of your own language: grammar, conjugations, and sentence structure. This makes you more aware of language, and the ways it can be structured and manipulated. These skills can make you a more effective communicator and a sharper editor and writer. Language speakers also develop a better ear for listening, since they're skilled at distinguishing meaning from discreet sounds.



Povežite spodnje naslove (A–J) z vsebino posameznih odstavkov (8–14) besedila *Why learn a foreign language? Benefits of bilingualism* tako, da zapišete črko, ki zaznamuje najprimernejši odgovor, na ustrezno oštevilčeno črtico. Dva naslova sta odveč.

Example:

0. F

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|--------------|---|
| 8. | _____ | A | You improve your first language skills |
| 9. | _____ | B | Your decision-making skills improve |
| 10. | _____ | C | Your networking skills increase |
| 11. | _____ | D | Your memory improves |
| 12. | _____ | E | You become more perceptive |
| 13. | _____ | F | Your integration possibilities improve |
| 14. | _____ | G | You may delay Alzheimer's and dementia |
| | | H | You strengthen your cultural identity |
| | | I | Your academic achievements improve |
| | | J | You build multitasking skills |



3. naloga: Povezovanje

Preberite besedilo in rešite nalogo.

Ride green with electric bikes and scooters

Hop on an electric bike or scooter and never buy gas again.

- Paragraph A When Carla Graeff runs errands in her suburban Maryland community just outside of Washington, D.C., she doesn't fire up the family Volvo. Instead, she hops on her eGO electric scooter. What it lacks in creature comforts compared to the family car, it makes up for in much lower operating costs. And it does have air conditioning – the 20 mph in-your-face kind.
- Paragraph B Graeff's eGO doesn't have pedals. Instead, her feet rest on the battery box that propels the machine at speeds up to 24 mph. Its 24-volt lead-acid batteries give it a working range of 10 to 15 miles. She typically drives it five or six miles on quiet, shady side streets while running errands, carrying what she buys in the wire basket mounted on the rear of the scooter.
- Paragraph C In Iceland, gas costs the equivalent of about \$6.50 a gallon. So tour guide Fridrik Brekkan commutes around his hometown, Hafnarfjörður, west of Reykjavik, on a Chinese-made electric scooter. He calculates he pays the equivalent of 25 cents to go 60 kilometers (37.8 miles), compared to \$16 for the same distance in his Land Rover.
- Paragraph D Meanwhile, here on the Great Plains of Nebraska, I regularly ride my TidalForce M-750 electric-assist bike to the bank and post office, and even to shop for small items at the grocery store.
- Paragraph E Carla, Fridrik and I have discovered the (literally) quiet joys of e-riding about town, and we're not alone. Increasingly, people looking for affordable alternatives to increasing gas prices are considering bicycles and motor scooters.
- Paragraph F Most bikes sold today are the conventional, pedal-yourself kind, and most scooter sales are of the gas-fueled variety. But a handful of electric bikes and scooters are available, with more coming soon, so you now have options for fast, fun, gas-free transportation. The market for electric two- and three-wheelers is promising, but it's also still young and volatile – buyers should focus on quality, experts say.

Of pedelecs and e-bikes

- Paragraph G There are two types of electric-assist bicycles: pedelecs and e-bikes. On a pedelec, you have to pedal to activate the electric assist; on an e-bike, you don't. Pedelecs are essentially a Japanese and European invention. There, governments require that the rider must operate the pedals before electric-assist becomes available, and they limit the electric motor's power to 250 watts. This is a common-sense precaution where riders mix with both automotive traffic and other cyclists in congested urban centers. The United States has no such regulations regarding pedals, and our limit on electric-assist power is 750 watts; 500 watts in Canada.
- Paragraph H The more powerful the motor, the less pedaling you have to do, especially on hills. But power gains bring weight gains, and an e-bike often weighs two or three times as much as a conventional bicycle, especially if it uses heavy lead-acid batteries. More and more e-bikes and kits are now using powerful and lightweight, but more expensive, lithium-ion batteries.



Preberite besedilo *Ride green with electric bikes and scooters* in poiščite ustrezne besede za spodnje definicije v označenih odstavkih (*paragraphs*). Na vsako črto zapišite eno besedo.

Example:

0. amount of money needed for something (Paragraph A)

costs

15. sheltered from direct light from the sun (Paragraph B)

16. makes the same journey regularly between work and home (Paragraph C)

17. parts of a list or group of things (Paragraph D)

18. not expensive (Paragraph E)

19. traditional and ordinary (Paragraph F)

20. measure taken to prevent something dangerous (Paragraph G)

21. increases in something (Paragraph H)



4. naloga: Dopolnjevanje

Preberite besedilo in rešite nalogo.

Martin Luther King Jr.

Martin Luther King Jr. (1929-1968) was a Baptist minister and social activist who 0 a key role in the American civil rights movement from the mid-1950s until his assassination in 1968. Inspired by advocates of nonviolence such as Mahatma Gandhi, King 22 equality for African Americans, the economically disadvantaged and victims of injustice through peaceful protest. He was the driving force behind events such as the Montgomery Bus Boycott and the March on Washington. King was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964 and is remembered each year on Martin Luther King Jr. Day, a U.S. federal holiday since 1986.

A gifted student, King 23 segregated public schools and at the age of 15 was admitted to Morehouse College where he studied medicine and law. After graduating in 1948, King entered Crozer Theological Seminary in Pennsylvania, where he 24 a Bachelor of Divinity degree, won a prestigious fellowship and was elected president of his predominantly white senior class.

King then 25 in a graduate program at Boston University, completing his coursework in 1953 and earning a doctorate in systematic theology two years later. While in Boston he met Coretta Scott (1927-2006), who was studying at the New England Conservatory of Music. The couple wed in 1953 and settled in Montgomery, Alabama, where King became pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church. They had four children.

The King family had been living in Montgomery for less than a year when the highly segregated city 26 the epicenter of the burgeoning struggle for civil rights in America.

On December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks (1913-2005), secretary of the local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People chapter, 27 to give up her seat to a white passenger on a Montgomery bus and was arrested. Activists coordinated a bus boycott that would continue for 381 days, placing a severe economic strain on the public transit system and downtown business owners. They chose Martin Luther King Jr. as the protest's leader and official spokesman.

Held on August 28, 1963, and attended by some 200,000 to 300,000 participants, the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom is widely regarded as a watershed moment in the history of the American civil rights movement and a factor in the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The march 28 in King's most famous address, known as the "I Have a Dream" speech, a spirited call for peace and equality that many consider a masterpiece of rhetoric. The speech and march 29 King's reputation at home and abroad; later that year he was named Man of the Year by TIME magazine and in 1964 became the youngest person ever awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

On the evening of April 4, 1968, King was fatally shot while standing on the balcony of a motel in Memphis, where he had traveled to support a sanitation workers' strike. A wave of riots 30 major cities across the country, while President Johnson declared a national day of mourning. James Earl Ray (1928-1998), an escaped convict and known racist, pleaded guilty to the murder and was sentenced to 99 years in prison.



P 1 9 3 A 2 2 1 1 1 1 1

Besede (A–L) razporedite na ustrezna mesta (22–30) v besedilu *Martin Luther King Jr.* Dve besedi sta odveč. Črko odgovora zapišite na ustrezno oštevilčeno črtico.

Example:

0. A

22.

A ~~played~~

23.

B swept

24.

C enrolled

25.

D tried

26.

E culminated

27.

F attended

28.

G refused

29.

H cemented

30.

I earned

J became

K started

L demanded



Prazna stran