



Š i f r a k a n d i d a t a :

**Državni izpitni center**



P 0 9 2 A 2 2 1 1 1

JESENSKI IZPITNI ROK

# ANGLEŠČINA

Izpitna pola 1

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

**Sreda, 26. avgust 2009 / 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 *In their own words – Future plans* in odgovorite na spodnja vprašanja s kratкими odgovori. Odgovore v angleškem jeziku napišite na črte pod vprašanji.

Morebitni popravki naj bodo jasni, sicer bo odgovor neveljaven.

**Example:**

0. Can education be of help when looking for a job?

Yes.

1. Will the majority of jobs in the US require some college education by 2010?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Name two sectors in which a person can get a job after high school.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. How does the interviewed person feel about after-high-school plans?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Does the interviewed person want to avoid stressful student life?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What does the person want to become in the future?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. What kind of a person is a military graduate?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Does the interviewed person see the lack of freedom at the Academy positively or negatively?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. How old is the interviewed person?

\_\_\_\_\_

(8 točk)



## In Their Own Words

### *Future Plans*

Adapted from <http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itsv/0705/ijse/future.htm>



*Education opens doors to any number of career pursuits. Research shows that by the year 2010, one out of every five jobs in the United States will require a college degree and that nearly one-third of all jobs will require at least some college preparation. It therefore is no surprise that 34 percent of the American young-adult population (aged 18-24) attend university after high school. Those who do not pursue higher education have numberless other choices after graduation—the trades, service*

*industry jobs, military service (which often provides financing for university study later), and family-owned businesses all offer opportunities.*

For me, planning for after high school is a scary thought. The idea of having to leave my comfort zone and go out into the "real world" is a little frightening. Some people go to a community college, some go to a university, and others go to a regular college. I wish to attend the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland. I have decided to push myself to my limits – physically and mentally. This also means that I will be an officer in the United States Navy. The Naval Academy offers many different studies, from aerospace engineering, to political science. I would like to major in either business or political science.

Graduates of military academies are very strong-willed and well-structured individuals. Another advantage of going to an academy is that you automatically have a great job when you graduate, and the pay is pretty good! There isn't much of a shortcoming, but I guess if you had to choose something it would be that the individuals that attend the Academy are not as free to do what they please as in other colleges. To me this is a good thing. It keeps you out of trouble.

*Casey Czarzasty, 17, grade 12, St. Mary's Ryken High School, Leonardstown, Maryland*

## 2. NALOGA: PRAVILNO / NAPAČNO

Pozorno preberite članek *Why are fingerprints all different?* in se odločite, če so spodaj navedene trditve glede na prebrano besedilo pravilne (T) ali napačne (F). Nato vrišite kljukico (✓) v ustrezen stolpec v tabeli.

Morebitni popravki naj bodo jasni, sicer bo odgovor neveljaven.

**Example:**

		T	F
0.	Fingerprints will be used to fight hooligans.	✓	

		T	F
1.	Twins have identical fingerprints.		
2.	The ridged skin on our fingers helps us hold objects.		
3.	David Barker believes that developing fingerprints are affected by food.		
4.	Professor Pharoah's study confirmed Barker's theory.		
5.	Henry Faulds was identified by fingerprints.		
6.	The first article about the use of fingerprints dates from 1880.		
7.	Albert Stratton murdered his brother.		

(7 točk)



# Why are fingerprints all different?

by Ian Sample

Adapted from <http://www.guardian.co.uk/science/story/0,,1707598,00.html>, February 11, 2006

Licensees in Yeovil, Somerset, announced plans this week to use fingerprint scanners to help bar vandals from their premises.

Fingerprints form between the 15th and 19th week of gestation and, even in identical twins, the characteristic loops, arches and whorls are never the same. According to Derrick Pounder, a forensic pathologist at Dundee University, the unique character of fingerprints is an inevitable product of developmental chance.

"The skin on the palms and fingers is a special type which develops ridges and allows us to get a grip on things. That ridged skin is an essential part of our anatomical structure that develops in the womb, but the ridges form subjectively in just the same way as you see unique flecks in people's irises. It's just a developmental reality that each one is different," he said.

Some scientists believe fingerprints hold clues to a person's future health. A study by David

Barker at Southampton University found that they indicate whether a person will develop high blood pressure. But when Peter Pharoah's team at Liverpool University tried to confirm the link by comparing the fingerprints of children, they found no evidence. "Barker's theory is that nutritional changes or other upsets that occur while the fingerprints are forming can influence their patterns, but we couldn't confirm it, so it's up in the air," said Professor Pharoah.

The first person to suggest using fingerprints for identification was a Scottish missionary called Henry Faulds. He published a report on how they might be used in the journal *Nature* in 1880.

The first high-profile use of fingerprints in the UK was in 1905, when the police found a bloody thumbprint on a cashbox at the scene of a double murder. It was identified as that of Albert Stratton, who, with his brother, was hanged for the murders.



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

Pozorno preberite besedilo *Aussies are fatter than Americans* 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.

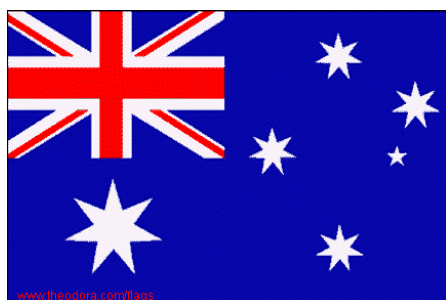
Morebitni popravki naj bodo jasni, sicer bo odgovor neveljaven.

*Example:*

0.	<b>A</b> hers	<b>B</b> its	<b>C</b> their	<b>D</b> her
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1.	<b>A</b> /	<b>B</b> the	<b>C</b> a	<b>D</b> an
2.	<b>A</b> in	<b>B</b> on	<b>C</b> at	<b>D</b> by
3.	<b>A</b> more heavy	<b>B</b> heavier	<b>C</b> heavy	<b>D</b> most heavy
4.	<b>A</b> past	<b>B</b> back	<b>C</b> before	<b>D</b> ago
5.	<b>A</b> should	<b>B</b> used to	<b>C</b> can	<b>D</b> must
6.	<b>A</b> been	<b>B</b> to be	<b>C</b> being	<b>D</b> be
7.	<b>A</b> at	<b>B</b> by	<b>C</b> of	<b>D</b> to
8.	<b>A</b> there	<b>B</b> it	<b>C</b> /	<b>D</b> that

(8 točk)





# Aussies are fatter than Americans

by Sharri Markson

Article from <http://www.news.com.au>, 21 November 2004



The average Australian woman is a size 16 and is 8kg heavier than 0 American counterpart, according to authoritative new international research. Australian men are also 3kg heavier than American males, the joint study by the University of Adelaide and US researchers shows.

The findings were recently presented at the American Standards and Testing Materials Conference and obtained exclusively by The Sunday Telegraph. They contradict the widely held view that 1 United States is the world's most overweight country and they have led the Australian Medical Association to warn: "We are eating ourselves to death."

The National Size and Shape survey of 60 body dimensions of 1400 Australians showed that women are now two dress sizes larger than they were 2 the 1960s.

AMA vice president Dr Bill Glasson said the report highlighted the growing obesity problem. "The average Australian thinks that Americans are bigger but our country faces a huge problem," Dr Glasson said.

Australian women are 5cm bigger around the bust, 8cm larger around the waist and 4cm wider on the hips than American women. Australian men are 3kg 3 than their

American counterparts, with a chest circumference that is 6cm larger and a waist circumference 2cm wider.

Fashion analyst Daisy Veitch said the findings reveal a flaw in the clothing industry. About 50 per cent of Australian women do not fit into the clothes sold in mainstream stores. "Women in Australia have difficulty finding clothes that fit properly," she said.

"The new Australian figure is pear-shaped and less slimlined than it was 20 to 80 years 4. Manufacturers are basing their clothes on old standards, not on today's women's curvy shape."

Lucy Dunwell from French's Forest is a size 16: the shape of the new average Australian female. But the 19-year-old model for the Biggals agency said she had trouble buying clothes that fit her figure. "Often there are not many clothes in my size; most stop at size 14," Dunwell said. "Shopping 5 get frustrating, especially when there are dresses I like that only come in smaller sizes."

The Australian survey was conducted over a six-month period in 2002. The anatomical science team at the University of Adelaide then spent two years analysing and collating the body dimension data. The same method of measuring body dimensions was used in the American study of 4000 people. The results will 6 published in the international scientific journal, Journal of Human Ecology.

University of Adelaide head of anatomical science, Professor Maciej Henneberg said the survey results showed Australia was a nation 7 "healthy, cheerful, size 16 women."

"Australian women are heavier than American women by a few kilos, but it's not a major concern," Prof Henneberg said. "I think the reason is there is a socio-economic difference. On average Australians are wealthier than Americans. The survey showed one third of women are obese and 8 is concern over this. However, size 16 women are happy and healthy."

**2. NALOGA: DOPOLNJEVANJE**

Pozorno preberite besedilo *Monument in Washington to honor Martin Luther King Jr.* in nedoločnike v oklepaju postavite v ustrezno glagolsko obliko.

V spodnjo tabelo z jasnimi in čitljivimi črkami zapišite nove besede.

Morebitni popravki naj bodo jasni, sicer bo odgovor neveljaven.

*Example:*

0.	to raise
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1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	

(7 točk)

# Monument in Washington to Honor Martin Luther King Jr.

## Tribute to civil rights leader to be sited near Lincoln Memorial

by Laura Potter

Washington File Staff Writer

Adapted from <http://usinfo.state.gov/scv/Archive/2005/Aug/26-453399.html>, 26 August 2005



Washington – A national monument honoring the legendary civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr., the first monument on the National Mall honoring an African-American, is scheduled for groundbreaking in November 2006, after a lengthy push \_\_\_0\_\_\_ (**RAISE**) the necessary funds.

The memorial will be constructed on four acres near the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Monument, in direct sight of the Lincoln Memorial, where King \_\_\_1\_\_\_ (**DELIVER**) his famous "I Have a Dream" speech on August 28, 1963, at the March on Washington, which drew a record crowd of 250,000.

King's speech inspired millions of Americans \_\_\_2\_\_\_ (**JOIN**) the fight against racial injustice and support equality for all Americans.

The speech remains one of the most moving and influential in American history. He spoke of an America where his children "will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character." His relentless efforts to encourage racial and economic equality brought about significant changes in America. Since his death in 1968, King's vision has lived on through his speeches and through the successes \_\_\_3\_\_\_ (**ACHIEVE**) by his mission.

On June 29 the U.S. Senate approved \$10 million to help fund the memorial. The money provided by the Senate will enhance fund-raising efforts by the Martin Luther King Jr. National Memorial Project Foundation, which \_\_\_4\_\_\_ (**ALREADY/RAISE**) more than \$40 million of the \$100 million needed.

"The legacy of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. touches every American. It is only fitting that the United States Government \_\_\_5\_\_\_ (**PAY**) tribute to Dr. King through this contribution to his memorial," said Senator Robert Byrd, who supported the measure to fund the project.

The life and accomplishments of King will be represented through the use of water, stone and trees to symbolize the themes of justice, democracy and hope. Electronic versions of King's speeches \_\_\_6\_\_\_ (**BE**) on display. "The memorial will educate future generations about the movement Dr. King represented and serve as a beacon for the continued fight against sanctioned injustice and inequality wherever it occurs," said Harry Johnson, president of the King Foundation.

Members of Dr. King's college fraternity, Alpha Phi Alpha, developed the idea for the memorial more than 20 years ago, and since then more than 900 contributions from 52 countries \_\_\_7\_\_\_ (**SUBMIT**) for the memorial's design.

**Prazna stran**