



Šifra kandidata:

Državni izpitni center



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JESENSKI IZPITNI ROK

ANGLEŠČINA

Izpitna pola 1

Bralno razumevanje

Petek, 28. avgust 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 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: Dopolnjevanje

Preberite besedilo in rešite nalogo.

A few simple ways to reduce plastic waste

Plastic is found in virtually everything these days. Your food and hygiene products are packaged in it. Your car, phone and computer are made from it. While most plastics are claimed to be recyclable, the reality is that they're "downcycled." A plastic milk carton 0 – it can be made into a lower-quality item like plastic lumber, which can't be recycled.

How big is our plastic problem? Of the 30 million tons of plastic waste generated in the U.S. in 2009, only 1. This plastic waste ends up in landfills, beaches, rivers and oceans and contributes to such devastating problems as the Great Pacific Ocean Garbage Patch, a swirling vortex of garbage the size of a continent 2. Plus, most plastic is made from oil.

Luckily, there are simple steps you can take that will dramatically decrease the amount of plastic waste you generate.

Use reusable produce bags

Just say "no" to plastic produce bags. About 1 million plastic bags are used every minute, and a single plastic bag can take 1,000 years to degrade. If you're already bringing reusable bags to the grocery store, 3, but if you're still using plastic produce bags, it's time to make a change. Purchase some reusable produce bags and help keep even more plastic out of the landfill. However, avoid those bags made from nylon or polyester because they're also made from plastic. Opt for cotton ones instead.

Buy boxes, not bottles

Buy laundry detergent and dish soap in boxes instead of plastic bottles. 4 and made into more products than plastic.

Reuse glass containers

You can buy a variety of prepared foods in glass jars instead of plastic ones, including 5, just to name a few. Instead of throwing these away or recycling them, reuse the jars to store food or take them with you when you're buying bulk foods.

Use reusable bottles and cups

Instead of disposable water bottles, refill a reusable bottle. Bottled water produces 1.5 million tons of plastic waste per year, and these bottles require 47 millions gallons of oil to produce, according to Food & Water Watch. By simply refilling a reusable bottle, you'll prevent some of these plastic bottles from 6 – but don't stop there. Bring a reusable cup to coffee shops and ask the barista to fill it up, and keep a mug at your desk instead of using plastic, paper or Styrofoam cups. The average American office worker uses about 500 disposable cups a year so you'll be preventing a lot of unnecessary waste.

Clean green

There's no need for multiple plastic bottles of tile cleaner, toilet cleaner and window cleaner if you have a few basics on hand 7. So free up some space, save some cash, and avoid those toxic chemicals by making your own cleaning products.

Pack a lunch the right way

If your lunchbox is full of disposable plastic containers and sandwich bags, it's time to make a change. Instead of packing snacks and sandwiches in bags, 8 you have at home, or try lunch accessories like reusable snack bags. You can also opt for fresh fruit instead of single-serving fruit cups, and buy items like yogurt and pudding in bulk and simply put a portion in a reusable dish for lunch.



Dele besedila (A–K) razporedite na ustrezna mesta (1–8) v članku *A few simple ways to reduce plastic waste*. Črko odgovora zapišite na ustrezno oštevilčeno črtico. Dve možnosti sta odveč.

Example:

0. A

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 1. _____ | A can never be recycled into another carton |
| 2. _____ | B like baking soda and vinegar |
| 3. _____ | C cardboard can be more easily recycled |
| 4. _____ | D you're on the right track |
| 5. _____ | E 7 percent was recovered for recycling |
| 6. _____ | F put them in reusable containers |
| 7. _____ | G bananas, oranges and apples |
| 8. _____ | H ending up in landfills and oceans |
| | I you'll also avoid making a mistake |
| | J where plastic outnumbers plankton |
| | K spaghetti sauce, peanut butter and applesauce |



2. naloga: Dopolnjevanje

Preberite besedilo in rešite nalogo.

‘My whole life has been a lie’: Sweden admits meatballs are Turkish

Turks don't mince their words as they relish news that Ikea's famous dish is not Swedish

Turks have reacted with undisguised glee to what many have described as an official – and certainly long overdue – confession from Stockholm that Sweden's signature national dish is, in fact, Turkish.

“Those famous Swedish meatballs you get in Ikea are actually Turkish, admits Swedish government,” tweeted TRT World, Turkey's publicly funded international television news channel.

“Swedish meatballs originally Turkish dish: Swedish government,” said the headline in Hürriyet Daily News, after Sweden's official national Twitter account, @swedense, came clean last weekend.

“Swedish meatballs are actually based on a recipe King Charles XII brought home from Turkey in the early 18th century,” the Swedish account revealed abruptly and for no immediately apparent reason. “Let's stick to the facts!”

Turkey's Anadolu agency seized the chance to speak to Annie Mattson, of the literature department at Uppsala University, who confirmed that after losing a key battle against Russia in 1709, Charles and the remnants of his army took refuge in what is now Moldova, then part of the Ottoman Empire.

Once known as “the Lion of the North” and “Swedish Meteor” for his early military prowess, Charles, who acceded to the throne in 1697 at the age of 15, had bitten off rather more than he could chew by taking on Russia, and spent the following six years in exile in and around present-day Turkey.

Having acquired a taste for the local cuisine, he returned to Sweden in 1714 with the recipe not just for *köfte*, the spiced lamb and beef meatballs that in time became the Swedish staple *köttbullar*, but also for the popular stuffed cabbage dish now known in Sweden as *kåldolmar*.

Charles, who died in 1718 when he was shot in the head while attacking Danish-occupied Norway, is also considered responsible for importing and popularising the Turkish habit of drinking coffee, which became so widespread in Sweden in the later 18th century that King Gustav III briefly banned it.

In Turkey's meatball capital, Inegöl, this week, a local chef, İbrahim Veysel, told the Dogan news agency it was an honour that the Turkish dish should have become “an example to different cuisines all over the world.”

Others were less happy. Serdar Çam, president of the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency, complained that Ikea, which sells two million meatballs a day in its in-store restaurants, should not be selling the dish as though it were Swedish.

And one forlorn – though presumably tongue-in-cheek – Swede lamented that the news had robbed life of its meaning. “My whole life,” he tweeted, “has been a lie.”



Dopolnite spodnji povzetek besedila *'My whole life has been a lie': Sweden admits meatballs are Turkish* z manjkajočimi ključnimi besedami. Na posamezni črti je lahko največ ena beseda. Uporabite lahko katerokoli pomensko ustrezno besedo.

Example:

The Swedish government has finally (0) admitted that that the famous meatballs are basically a Turkish dish, said the TRT World.

Sweden's official national Twitter account posted that Charles XII, who was only 15 when he became the (9) _____, introduced the recipe to prepare meatballs early in the 18th century after (10) _____ from Turkey.

The King, who obviously liked the local cuisine, brought to Sweden not only *köfte*, today known as the *köttbullar*, but also the stuffed cabbage dish, which the Swedes (11) _____ *kåldolmar*. Swedish historians also believe that Charles introduced the tradition of drinking coffee, which became so popular that King Gustav III even prohibited (12) _____ for a while.

The reactions in Turkey have been (13) _____. Some are proud that the traditional Turkish dish became a part of international cuisine. Others, however, feel that Ikea should not sell meatballs as a (14) _____ dish.

There have been a number of responses in Sweden as well. One Swede made (15) _____ of the news by posting that his whole life had been a lie.



3. naloga: Izberite pravi odgovor

Preberite besedilo in rešite nalogo.

Dalmatia's fjaka state of mind

One hot July, I was sitting at a cafe in Dubrovnik waiting for the landlord to show up with keys to the apartment I was renting. It had been over an hour. "Excuse me, have you seen Pero?" I asked the waiter in Croatian. "I am supposed to meet with him, to get keys to an apartment." "He is probably on *fjaka*," the waiter said, shrugging.

Frustrated, I wanted to throw my hands up in the air. As an impatient New Yorker who always wears a watch, I was driven crazy by his lateness. Pero eventually showed up with the keys after an hour and a half, without any explanation or apology.

By then, after a few trips to Dalmatia, a region of Croatia along the Adriatic Coast, I heard more about this word 'fjaka', but I had yet to grasp the concept, let alone try to accept it. My family's roots are from Karlovac, near Zagreb, where the Austro-Hungarian influence imparted a different mentality.

As a local explained to me, *fjaka* is a sublime state in which a human aspires for nothing. *Fjaka* is something that can't be learned; in Dalmatia, it's considered a gift from God. And one must experience it to awaken its meaning.

The first time I surrendered to *fjaka* was while studying the Croatian language in Dubrovnik in August 2004. It was during calmer, pre-tourism-boom times, before the medieval-walled city was a set for *Game of Thrones* and *Star Wars*. I remember sitting at Café Festival on Stradun, the main artery of the Old Town, out of which lanes branch like a stick tree. I felt I was being slowly beaten by the high summer temperatures. *Fjaka* caught me in her hot jaws like a phrase I later learned, "*Ajme, judi, ufatila me fjaka!*" ("Alas, my friends, *fjaka* has caught me!"). My energy sapped, I felt unable to work.

The Italian influence is still apparent in Dalmatia. It is no surprise that *fjaka* derives from an Italian word, *fiacca* (weariness) – but *fjaka*

doesn't have an adequate translation. The Dalmatian *fjaka* is a cousin to the classic Italian saying *dolce far niente* (it is sweet to do nothing), but it is not the same. *Dolce far niente* has a positive connotation, while *fjaka* is not necessarily bad or good. It exists as somewhere in between.

During my visits, starting in 2000, I observed that while tourists basked under the relentless afternoon sun, Dalmatians would often retire indoors or to a shady spot for the equivalent of a siesta – a regenerating summer habit that replenishes the body and mind. When stores were closed, I accepted the response, "He is on *fjaka*." I grew to appreciate the slower Dalmatian pace. The relaxed attitude encouraged me to take one day at a time.

Igor Zidić, an art historian and critic from Split, says *fjaka* is an essential part of the Dalmatian character. "*Fjaka* is, among other things, a way of survival: it does not exist in the regions of western or northern Europe," Zidić said. "Of course, to those who are more vulnerable to it, the *fjaka* shapes their actions and behaviour, influences their jobs, their lives."

I wanted to share this state with my then-boyfriend when he first visited Dubrovnik in 2007. I was convinced Jaidev would intuitively understand. As a Punjabi who jokingly refers to 'Indian Standard Time', where arriving to dinner more than an hour late is the norm, I imagined he'd embrace the concept without resistance.

We hired a boat and skipper and ventured out to sea, stopping for a swim and a two-hour-long lunch with fresh fish on an uninhabited island. He'd taken his briefcase aboard, which I found amusing, since I knew we would both surely succumb to *fjaka* with the combination of the sea, sun and prosecco. What I didn't know was that in his briefcase was a ring. Opening the box, he said, "Marry me." We were wed two years later in Dubrovnik.



Obkrožite črko pred izjavo, ki pravilno dopolnjuje nedokončano poved o besedilu *Dalmatia's fjaka state of mind*. Možen je le en odgovor.

Example:

0. Kristin was waiting for
- A the waiter.
 - B her boyfriend.
 - C the art historian.
 - D the landlord.
16. It was a challenge for the author to understand 'fjaka' because she
- A wasn't raised Dalmatian.
 - B was quite upset.
 - C can't speak Croatian.
 - D had never heard about 'fjaka'.
17. 'Fjaka' means being
- A very hot.
 - B religious.
 - C relaxed and calm.
 - D astonished.
18. In the 5th paragraph, the underlined word explains the author
- A felt sad.
 - B was tired.
 - C lost a bet.
 - D was injured.
19. The word 'fjaka' is similar to the Italian word for
- A fascination.
 - B strength.
 - C sleep.
 - D exhaustion.
20. The author learned from the locals to
- A retire young.
 - B sunbathe all afternoon.
 - C be less tense.
 - D shop in the afternoon.
21. According to Zidić, 'fjaka'
- A is a unique phenomenon.
 - B is quite common in Europe.
 - C occurs only in Dubrovnik.
 - D affects everyone equally.
22. The characteristic that Dalmatians and Indians share is
- A intuition.
 - B tardiness.
 - C humour.
 - D laziness.
23. The article focuses on
- A Kristin's engagement.
 - B Kristin's studies in Dubrovnik.
 - C the Dalmatian way of living.
 - D tourism in Dalmatia.



4. naloga: Povezovanje

Preberite besedilo in rešite nalogo.

Bullying by peers has effects later in life

- A** Bullying can be defined as many things. It's teasing, name-calling, stereotyping, fighting, exclusion, spreading rumors, public shaming and aggressive intimidation. It can be in person and online. And it can no longer be considered a rite of passage that strengthens character, new research suggests.
- B** Adolescents who are bullied by their peers suffer from worse long-term mental health effects than children who are maltreated by adults, according to a study led by Dr. Dieter Wolke and his team. Since children tend to spend more time with their peers, it stands to reason that if they have negative relationships with one another, the effects could be severe and long-lasting, he said. The researchers discovered that children who were bullied are more likely to suffer anxiety, depression and consider self-harm and suicide later in life.
- C** While all children face conflict, disagreements between friends can usually be resolved in some way. But the repetitive nature of bullying is what can cause such harm, Wolke said. "Bullying is comparable to a scenario for a caged animal," he said. "The classroom is a place where you're with people you didn't choose to be with, and you can't escape them if something negative happens."
- D** Children can internalize the harmful effects of bullying or they can externalize it by turning from a victim to a bully themselves. Either way, the result has a painful impact.
- E** "It's a community problem," Wolke said. "Physicians don't ask about bullying. Health professionals, educators and legislation could provide parents with medical and social resources. We all need to be trained to ask about peer relationships."
- F** Programs such as *Welcoming Schools*, for kindergarten through fifth grade, and *Not in Our School*, a movement for kindergarten through high school, want to stop a culture of bullying. They offer lesson plans, staff training and speakers for schools. It's the best place to start to prevent damaging habits that could turn into bullying by middle school or high school.
- G** The lesson plans aim to help teachers and students by encouraging that our differences are positive aspects rather than negatives, whether it be in appearance, gender or religion. They cover questions from "Why do you think it's wrong for a boy to wear pink?" and "What does it mean to be gay or lesbian?" to "Would you be an ally or a bystander if someone was picking on your friend?" and "Why does it hurt when someone says this?"
- H** Role models should also keep a close eye on their own behavior. Sometimes, adults can say or do things in front of their children that are unacceptable or even aggressive. Children are likely to imitate such actions.
- I** The study compared young adults in the United States and the United Kingdom who were maltreated and bullied in childhood. Data was collected from two separate studies, comparing 4,026 participants from the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children in the UK and 1,273 participants from the Great Smoky Mountain Study in the U.S.



Povežite spodnje naslove (24–30) z vsebino posameznih odstavkov (A–I) besedila *Bullying by peers has effects later in life*, tako da vpišete črko, ki zaznamuje najprimernejšo rešitev, v ustrezno oštevilčeno vrstico v preglednici. Za enega od odstavkov v besedilu naslov ni naveden.

Example:

0.	Role reversal	D
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24.	Nip it in the bud	
25.	Different but equal	
26.	Nowhere to run, nowhere to hide	
27.	Violence breeds violence	
28.	Ways of harassment	
29.	Everybody's struggle	
30.	The consequences of abuse	



Prazna stran