



Šifra kandidata:

**Državni izpitni center**



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JESENSKI IZPITNI ROK

# ANGLEŠČINA

Izpitna pola 1

Bralno razumevanje

**Petek, 26. avgust 2022 / 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.

### How to clean your room fast

Cleaning your room can seem like a tedious process, but there are ways to make this chore go faster. To clean your room fast, take an organized approach: Throw away any garbage, return things to their proper place, and tidy up by making your bed, dusting, and vacuuming as needed. You can use tricks like listening to upbeat music or playing a game to make the time pass more enjoyably, after all, 0.

Make your bed. If it is unmade, your room looks messy no matter how clean it is. Take off blankets, duvets, or quilts and then put them back on neatly. You may also want to flip the mattress 1.

Open the blinds or curtains to let a little light in. The light will give you some extra energy and 2.

Throw away the garbage. Put it in a bin or make a pile to take to the kitchen trash can. It is easy to identify, and cleaning it up can make a room look much tidier.

Rearrange some bedroom items. Move all items that are in the wrong places 3. This will give you more space to make little piles of books or toys and have them closer to the places they do belong. Sort these into piles of things that belong in different rooms or cupboards.

Remove dirty dishes. Eating in your room is another way to make a relatively clean room 4. Put any dirty plates and glasses in the kitchen. Wash them or leave them in the dishwasher.

Clean up your clothes. Separate the dirty items from the clean ones. Put the dirty items in the hamper, and hang or fold the clean ones, and 5. If you put them in a dresser, fold them neatly so there will be more room in it for other items. This really clears up the floor space and makes your room look instantly tidier. Hoovering the floor afterwards is a good idea.

Clean up clutter. Do not just check your floor for messes or clean the obvious things like garbage and dirty clothes. You should also 6. Organize desk drawers, the top of your dresser, your bedside table, and any other places where you see an untidy collection of things. Make sure to check under the bed.

Take things that belong in other rooms to their rightful place. Put all the items that do not belong in your room in a laundry basket or box and then 7 in their usual spot! For example, you might have to take out a sibling's toy, teddy or blanket that belongs in their room or put a book away in the living room.

If you are in an extreme hurry, set a timer or clock. Focus on the biggest issues and stop when the alarm sounds. Usually 8 are the things that make a room look messiest.

(Prirejeno po: <https://www.wikihow.com/>. Pridobljeno: 5. 9. 2018.)



Dele stavkov (A–K) razporedite na ustrezna mesta (1–8) v besedilu *How to clean your room fast*. Črko odgovora zapišite na ustrezno oštevilčeno črtico. Dve možnosti sta odveč.

**Example:**

0.   A  

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| 1. <u>      </u> | <del>A</del> time flies when you are having fun |
| 2. <u>      </u> | B to the center of the room                     |
| 3. <u>      </u> | C laundry, an unmade bed, and garbage           |
| 4. <u>      </u> | D go around the house, putting the items        |
| 5. <u>      </u> | E washing them regularly                        |
| 6. <u>      </u> | F look really dirty really fast                 |
| 7. <u>      </u> | G can avoid using toxic detergents              |
| 8. <u>      </u> | H clear off or organize surfaces                |
|                  | I as it helps prevent irregular wear            |
|                  | J let you see what you are doing                |
|                  | K place them in the closet                      |



## 2. naloga: Dopolnjevanje

Preberite besedilo in rešite nalogo.

### The Iditarod: A history and overview of "The Last Great Race"

#### Iditarod history

The Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race officially started in 1973, but the trail itself and the use of dog teams as a mode of transportation has a long and storied past. In the 1920s, for example, newly arrived settlers looking for gold used dog teams in the winter to travel along the historic Iditarod Trail and into the gold fields.

In 1925, the same Iditarod Trail was used to move medicine from Nenana to Nome after an outbreak of diphtheria threatened the lives of nearly everyone in the small, remote Alaskan town. The journey was nearly 700 miles (1,127 km) through incredibly harsh terrain, but showed how reliable and strong dog teams were. Dogs were also used to deliver mail and carry other supplies to the many isolated areas of Alaska during this time and many years later.

In an effort to recognize the long history and tradition of dog sledding in Alaska, Dorothy G. Page, chairman of the Wasilla-Knik Centennial, helped set up a short race on the Iditarod Trail in 1967 with musher (dog sled driver) Joe Redington, Sr. to celebrate Alaska's Centennial Year. The success of that race led to another one in 1969 and the development of the longer Iditarod that is famous today.

The original goal of the race was for it to end in Iditarod, an Alaskan ghost town, but after the United States Army reopened that area for its own use, it was decided that the race would go all the way to Nome, making the race approximately 1,000 miles (1,610 km) long.

#### How the race works today

Since 1983, the race has ceremonially started from downtown Anchorage on the first Saturday in March. Starting at 10 a.m. Alaska time, teams leave in two-minute intervals and ride for a short distance. The dogs are then taken home for the rest of the day to prepare for the actual race. After a night's rest, the teams then leave for their official start from Wasilla, about 40 miles (65 km) north of Anchorage the next day.

Today, the route of the race follows two trails. In odd years the southern one is used and in even years they run on the northern one. Both, however, have the same starting point and

diverge approximately 444 miles (715 km) from there. They join each other again about 441 miles (710 km) from Nome, giving them the same ending point as well. The development of two trails was done in order to reduce the impact that the race and its fans have on the towns along its length.

The mushers have 26 checkpoints on the northern route and 27 on the southern. These are areas where they can stop to rest both themselves and their dogs, eat, sometimes communicate with family, and get the health of their dogs checked, which is the main priority. The only mandatory rest time however usually consists of one 24-hour stop and two eight hour stops during the nine- to twelve-day race.

When the race is over, the different teams split a pot that is now approximately \$875,000. Whoever finishes first is awarded the most and each successive team to come in after that receives a little less. Those finishing after 31st place, however, get about \$1,049 each.

#### The dogs

Originally, sled dogs were Alaskan Malamutes, but over the years, the dogs have been crossbred for speed and endurance in the harsh climate, the length of the races they participate in and the other work they are trained to do. These dogs are usually called Alaskan Huskies, not to be confused with Siberian Huskies, and are what most mushers prefer.

Each dog team is made up of twelve to sixteen dogs and the smartest and fastest dogs are picked to be the lead dogs, running in the front of the pack. Before embarking on the Iditarod trail, mushers train their dogs in late summer and fall using wheeled carts and all-terrain vehicles when there is no snow.

Despite the high costs (from \$10,000-80,000 per year) along with the hazards of the race such as harsh weather and terrain, stress, and sometimes loneliness on the trail, mushers and their dogs still enjoy participating in the Iditarod and fans from around the world continue to tune in or actually visit portions of the trail in large numbers to partake in the action and drama that is all part of "The Last Great Race."



Dopolnite spodnje povedi z manjkajočimi ključnimi informacijami iz besedila *The Iditarod: a history and overview of "The Last Great Race"*. Na posamezni črti je lahko največ ena beseda ali številka.

**Example:**

0. The early Alaskans used their dogs to transport medicine, mail and various supplies to isolated settlements.
  
9. The first race Dorothy C. Page organized was meant to commemorate Alaska's 100<sup>th</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.
  
10. Originally the race was much \_\_\_\_\_ than today.
  
11. The final goal of the race today is a town called \_\_\_\_\_.
  
12. The real race starts in \_\_\_\_\_.
  
13. The mushers need to rest at least \_\_\_\_\_ times during the race.
  
14. All the teams get \_\_\_\_\_ as a reward.
  
15. Aside from being \_\_\_\_\_, sled dogs need to be able to withstand difficult weather conditions for an extended period of time.
  
16. Although there are numerous \_\_\_\_\_ during the race, it is still an important sporting event.



### 3. naloga: Povezovanje

Preberite besedilo in rešite nalogo.

## Meet the adventurer: Mario Rigby

*The Canadian-Turks and Caicos Islander talks about his two-year walk across Africa and advocacy for a more diverse travel landscape*

- A** I'm working with a lot of young black communities, inspiring them to get out there. The narrative has always been that the explorer looks a certain way, and that's never like me, but I want to change that. I hope people will see me and think, "Yes, I can do it too."
- B** Bridging the gap. Both individuals and societies need to learn about other cultures and celebrate their differences. The more we share these things, the more we become empathetic to each other and the more we realise we're all living on the same rock. For me, it doesn't matter what we get done; if we can't get along, we're heading for disaster.
- C** Ethiopian food, oh my goodness. The *injera* (fermented flatbread), the *tibs* (dips), it's all incredible, but also the way they share food in their culture is really beautiful. I was in a restaurant once and met a former rebel activist who started feeding me with his hands — I learnt later that it's a sign of endearment.
- D** In Mozambique, they put me on TV, and because there are only a few news channels, everyone saw it. People kept coming up to me and saying, "Hey, you're Mario!" One guy even wanted to cook me a meal, but his family's stove was broken, so as a thank you I bought them a new one. It was the least I could do, but it would really change their lives. They welcomed me like I was family.
- E** The sunsets on Lake Malawi are breath-taking. The African sun is such a vivid bright orange, and because the water is so still, often you can't tell where the sky ends and where the water begins. When the sun sets, it looks like it's melting — slowly dripping into the lake.
- F** I'd say Ethiopia, both culturally and geologically. I met so many tribal groups, from the Marsabit to the Dukana to the Hamar people, and the differences between them were enormous. Then there's the land; I climbed 6,500 ft above sea level in the Simien Mountains, which run along the Great Rift Valley before dipping down to one of the lowest and hottest places on the planet further north.
- G** I'm kayaking 220 miles around Lake Ontario. The aim is to promote local and sustainable travel, showing people how they can have a crazy, cool adventure in their own backyard. We're raising money for My Stand, a charity for at-risk youth who don't have access to the great outdoors.
- H** The loneliness. There were long stretches — along the coast in West Africa and in the Sudanese desert — where there were no other people for miles around. Not only that, but these were areas of vast nothingness, where everything looked the same; that's where you really have to learn to become your own best friend. It's just you and the environment, and particularly in the desert, with heat stroke, often the easier option is to just sit down and die rather than keep going. You really need to understand yourself and have perseverance to survive.
- I** I used to run professional track and field and I competed for Turks and Caicos. I travelled around a lot for events, but one competition in San Salvador really blew me away. It was the first time I'd seen people walking around with machine guns. It was kind of scary, but I was intrigued. So, at the end of the event, I stayed out there. I met a cab driver who showed me the country, introducing me to his family, and they really embraced me. The experience made me think, "Wow, there's so much to the world."





Vprašanja (17–23) iz intervjuja *Meet the adventurer: Mario Rigby* povežite z odgovori (A–I) tako, da zapišete črko, ki zaznamuje najprimernejšo rešitev, v ustrezno oštevilčeno vrstico v preglednici. En odgovor je odveč.

**Example:**

0.	Whom do you hope to inspire?	<b>A</b>
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17.	What made you give up your career as a fitness instructor to become an adventurer?	
18.	What was the most touching moment of your African odyssey?	
19.	What was the most challenging part of your adventure?	
20.	What were the most extreme conditions you encountered?	
21.	What is the biggest change we need to make as a planet?	
22.	What was the most beautiful place you visited?	
23.	Where to next?	



#### 4. naloga: Izbirni tip

Preberite besedilo in rešite nalogo.

### Reconnecting with an ex's family member isn't always a taboo

A few months ago, my ex-boyfriend's mother sent me a Facebook message. The notification popped up on my phone as I was filling up my car. Uh-oh. What was this? Mary had never contacted me before. My ex and I had broken up two years prior. What could Mary possibly want?

Maybe I ... maybe I just wouldn't open it for a while. One of the worst features of Facebook is that it shows someone when you've read their message, and I needed to brace myself before I read this one. Curiosity got the best of me within two minutes. I clicked on the message, squinting my eyes, keeping my finger ready on my phone's screen button, in case the message was something more than I was ready to read and deal with.

It could not have been more benign. Mary had taken a genealogy test for fun, and it had indicated that she could have someone with my name and near-birthday as a fifth cousin. She wondered if it could be me, and thought that would be funny!

I clicked out of the message and took a deep breath. Driving home, I thought about Mary. She had been kind to me when my ex and I were together. So why had it rattled me to see her name pop up in my message inbox? It's because there's an unspoken social rule about remaining in contact with an ex's family. If the breakup was rough, hard, emotional – if it was anything but a calm, mutual, and loving “we're just not right for each other” kind of breakup – then all members of each person's family camp usually go their separate ways. **Permanently.** Most of the time, it's for the best, and you never see or hear from anyone in your ex's family again. Maybe you stay friends with family members on social media. But liking anything, commenting, or otherwise interacting? In Dating Land, this is most often considered inappropriate behaviour – kind of weird, and probably not welcome.

I used to be 100% in favour of cutting out all ex-associated family members after a breakup. There was no excuse for staying in contact – either you had ironclad boundaries, or you were weak, and if that meant some friendship casualties, so be it. But I'm getting softer as I get older. I'm starting to think that it's not always odd or inappropriate to remain friends with an ex-partner's family. What actually feels odd is investing a lot of time in a romantic partner's family and then suddenly ceasing all contact forever in the event of a breakup. What if you knew an ex's family for many years? Is it necessarily unhealthy to hope to see them again?

Sometimes. There are definitely circumstances when ceasing all contact is best for all sides. If a relationship was abusive, or bad, or ended horribly, or a continuing friendship goes against an ex-partner's wishes or makes them uncomfortable, then a friendship with an ex's family member isn't right. But if the pain of the breakup has eased with time, and your ex is fine with it, and nobody on either side feels disrespected, it might be OK to resurrect a friendship with an ex's family member. Interesting and rewarding relationships can result.

Take my mom and my ex-boyfriend. When I was a junior in high school, I dated Marco, an exchange student from Italy. He and I dated for nearly the whole year. We had lots in common. I was blond, and he wanted to go home and tell everyone he had dated a blond American girl. He liked making complicated Italian desserts, and I liked eating them. Ideal. But the person Marco really hit it off with was my mom. I'd come home from choir practice or a play rehearsal sometimes to find them both sitting on the couch chatting, cookbooks spread out on the coffee table, Diet Dr Peppers in hand.

“What are you guys talking about?” I'd ask.

“Oh, this and that,” my mom would say, closing the cookbooks and standing up. “You kids have fun.”

“How long have you been here?” I'd ask Marco.

“I came after school to wait for you. I love your mom.”

“Really?”

“She's wonderful.”

When he went home to Italy, Marco and I remained lightly in contact, and then fell out of touch a few years later. One day, my mom asked me if she could have Marco's address. I gave it to her. She and Marco started writing to each other regularly, maintaining a completely separate friendship for more than a decade, right up until she died. They just liked each other. They had met through me, but my part was finished. It was their friendship that endured after our breakup, and I'm happy it did. Their lives were richer for it.



Obkrožite črko pred izjavo, ki pravilno dopolnjuje nedokončano poved ali pred pravilnim odgovorom na vprašanje o besedilu *Reconnecting with an ex's family member isn't always a taboo*. Možna je le ena rešitev.

**Example:**

0. Who is Mary?

- A The writer.
- B The writer's mother.
- C The writer's ex-partner.
- D The writer's ex-partner's mother.

24. Before opening Mary's message, the writer felt

- A alarmed.
- B unconcerned.
- C nostalgic.
- D hesitant.

25. Mary's message was

- A good-natured.
- B delighted.
- C gloomy.
- D urgent.

26. It's socially unacceptable to remain friends with your ex's family if your breakup was

- A ugly.
- B mutual.
- C friendly.
- D sudden.

27. The word **permanently** means

- A for a time.
- B for all time.
- C for some time.
- D for the time being.

28. Which argument does the writer present in favour of staying friends with your ex's family?

- A Devoting your time to them.
- B Being in love with your ex.
- C Feeling disrespected.
- D Breaking up bitterly.

29. Marco and the writer's mother

- A are still friends.
- B were friends for a short period.
- C stayed friends for a long period.
- D have been friends for ages.

30. The writer's opinion on having a relationship with your ex's family

- A is rather low.
- B is her expert opinion.
- C has changed with age.
- D has stayed the same over time.



**Prazna stran**