



Šifra kandidata:

Državni izpitni center



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SPOMLADANSKI IZPITNI ROK

ANGLEŠČINA

Izpitna pola 1

Bralno razumevanje

Sobota, 2. junij 2018 / 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.

Teenagers: Why do they rebel?

Driving fast, breaking curfew, arguing, shoplifting. Teenagers can push your patience, but unfortunately, some kids __0__ or breaking the law, often with tragic results. What's with this rebellious streak?

All teens go through similar phases – __1__, a separate identity, testing authority. It's part of growing up; it's also linked to developmental changes in the brain that will eventually help them become analytical adults.

To understand this complex picture, WebMD turned to two of the nation's experts: David Elkind, PhD, is the author of *All Grown Up and No Place to Go*, and is a professor of child development at Tufts University School of Medicine in Boston. Amy Bobrow, PhD, is a clinical psychologist and professor in the Child Study Center at New York University School of Medicine in Manhattan.

During the teenage years, the area of the brain called the prefrontal cortex is developing. This is the part of your brain that is behind your forehead. It's your thinking cap __2__, Elkind explains, which means kids can now develop their own ideals *and* ideas.

Whereas younger children don't see the flaws in their parents, adolescents __3__. "They construct an ideal of what parents *should be*, based on their friends' parents, on media parents. When they compare their own parents to the ideal, they find them wanting. Their parents don't know how to dress, walk, talk; they're embarrassing," he tells WebMD. Whereas wild clothes and make-up used to be a rite of passage into adolescence, that's not true today, says Elkind. The preadolescent 11- and 12-year-olds are pushing that fashion envelope.

Another dynamic: first love, first sex, first drugs, first drinking. In earlier generations, kids weren't expected to be sexually active – or experiment with alcohol or drugs – __4__, when they were better able to resist peer pressure, says Elkind. "Now they're getting pressure at 13 and 14, when they're too young to resist. It's not that child development has changed, it's that the demands are coming at earlier ages."

Yet it is a myth that all teenagers are big risk-takers, says Bobrow at New York University.

- Over half of teenagers __5__, which means *nearly half will not*.
- Roughly 40% of teenagers will try drugs at least once, which means *60% will not*.
- Even fewer teens regularly use illegal substances – less than 25% of those who try them – which means *the majority do not*.

Of course, the fact that all teenagers aren't as wild as some people imagine __6__. Even the most balanced teenagers are arguing with and challenging their parents, sometimes on a daily basis.

So what can you, the parent, do __7__ during these turbulent years?

Spend time together, say the experts.

"The bottom line is communication – and not just at times of disapproval, discipline," says Bobrow. "Make sure __8__ when you're proud, when he did a good job. It's important to balance that out."



Dele povedi (A–K) razporedite na ustrezna mesta v besedilu *Teenagers: Why do they rebel?*
Dve možnosti sta odveč. Črko odgovora zapišite na ustrezno oštevilčeno črtico.

Example:

0. A

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 1. _____ | A go as far as blatantly flouting rules |
| 2. _____ | B to keep your relationship strong |
| 3. _____ | C will experiment with alcohol |
| 4. _____ | D you communicate with your child |
| 5. _____ | E until they turned 17 or 18 |
| 6. _____ | F see the parents as flawless |
| 7. _____ | G doesn't necessarily help create peace in your home |
| 8. _____ | H suddenly see the world more realistically |
| | I and judgement center |
| | J to use their mobile phones less |
| | K the need for independence |



2. naloga: Dopolnjevanje

Preberite besedilo in rešite nalogo.

Why Apple and Google are moving into solar energy

Silicon Valley's biggest companies are investing in renewable energy in a serious way – a sign, perhaps, of rapid changes in the energy market.

By Chris Baraniuk, 14 October 2016

Most people think of Apple as a company that makes phones, computers and smart watches – not an energy provider. But in August all of that changed when the firm was given permission to sell energy from a Californian solar farm that it acquired last year.

Apple has invested in renewable energy before and says it ultimately wants all of its operations to be powered by 100% renewable sources. It's not alone in such efforts, either. Online retailer Amazon just announced the construction of a new, 253-megawatt wind farm in West Texas. Google, meanwhile, has invested in the Ivanpah Solar Electric Generating System, and it recently joined forces with the company SunPower to provide solar panels to homeowners. Why are tech companies so interested in renewables?

"For these big corporations, electricity is one of their biggest costs," says Ash Sharma, a solar energy analyst at IHS Technology. "Locking that in at a low price is really critical for them."

It takes a lot of energy to power modern data centres. Besides running servers 24/7, all that machinery needs to be kept cool – a huge cost by itself. Why, though, would Google be interested in putting solar panels on people's homes? The firm says it wants to map "the planet's solar potential" – the data from these panels, including their uptake, could inform future energy strategies.

And yet the price of solar energy has been falling more quickly than some expected. At an energy auction in Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates last month, a Japanese and Chinese consortium bid to build a solar farm that would produce energy at less than 2.5 cents per kilowatt hour – that's significantly cheaper than the average cost of energies like gas and coal in the US, and by far the lowest bid for a solar farm yet.

Sharma thinks the falling cost of solar energy has a lot to do with a boom in solar panel manufacturing.

"There's been huge manufacturing capacity added in China," he explains. "The country accounts for roughly 80% of all the world's manufactured solar panels."

And as the cost of building a solar farm plummets, the world has witnessed a rise in jaw-droppingly big installations. Only a few years ago, says Sharma, a 50-megawatt project might have been considered big. But there are now several facilities poised to produce a few hundred megawatts or more. This includes the world's largest – a 750-megawatt power station in Madhya Pradesh in India. It's been modestly named "Rewa Ultra Mega Solar" and authorities hope it will be finished in 2017.

While all of this is going on, some exciting research into better solar cells is also underway. Some new, experimental panels use synthetic materials that mimic the crystal structure of perovskite, a mineral. This makes the cells cheap to produce and, although still in development, such panels are increasingly efficient.

Solar still only accounts for about 1% of the world's total energy resources, but with a continuing rise in supply, that looks set to change. And Sharma adds that there will be an ongoing effect on prices. IHS Technology expects the cost of solar energy to plummet "by about 30%" next year, he says.

The tech giants are some of the largest and most powerful companies in the world. Maybe it's not really a surprise that they're getting into energy because, as they know very well, everything else depends on its production.



Obkrožite črko pred izjavo, ki pravilno dopolnjuje poved o besedilu *Why Apple and Google are moving into solar energy*. Pri vsaki povedi je možna le ena rešitev.

Example:

0. Apple started selling energy
- A in August 2016.
 - B before August 2016.
 - C after August 2016.
 - D in October 2016.
9. Amazon decided to invest into the
- A Californian solar farm.
 - B 253-megawatt wind farm in West Texas.
 - C Ivanpah Solar Electric Generating System.
 - D company SunPower.
10. Ash Sharma claims that big corporations
- A run their servers 24/7.
 - B keep the machinery cool.
 - C want to reduce electricity costs.
 - D power modern data centres.
11. Google is interested in solar panels installation in order to
- A increase to the worth of people's homes.
 - B help individuals lower their electricity bills.
 - C contribute to the future energy strategies.
 - D map the entire planet's natural resources.
12. The lowest offer to build a solar farm was made by the
- A United Arab Emirates.
 - B Abu Dabi energy auction.
 - C Japanese and Chinese organisation.
 - D United States of America.
13. Ash Sharma believes the decrease in solar energy costs is a result of the
- A increase in the solar panel industry.
 - B entire world's solar panel capacities.
 - C enormous Chinese industrial growth.
 - D reduction in the solar panel capacities.
14. According to Ash Sharma several solar power stations will
- A produce as much as fifty megawatts.
 - B produce hundreds of megawatts.
 - C be built in India.
 - D be finished in 2017.
15. Ash Sharma also claims that solar energy expenses will
- A increase.
 - B decrease.
 - C stay unchanged.
 - D become irrelevant.
16. Apple and Google believe that
- A their solar energy related decisions are surprising.
 - B using renewable energy saves our planet's future.
 - C they should take control of the solar panel production.
 - D their future growth depends on energy production.



3. naloga: Povezovanje

Preberite besedilo in rešite nalogo.

UEFA presidency: Slovenian Ceferin to replace Platini

- Paragraph 1* European football's governing body, UEFA, has elected a new president to succeed banned Frenchman Michel Platini. Aleksander Ceferin, a Slovenian lawyer and head of the country's football association, beat Dutchman Michael van Praag by 42 votes to 13 in UEFA's election held in Athens on Wednesday. He assumes the presidency amid continued rumblings over a Champions League breakaway involving the continent's top clubs.
- Paragraph 2* Aleksander Ceferin is probably someone to avoid picking a fight with - whether that's verbally or physically. The Slovenian is a 48-year-old lawyer who heads up one of the biggest legal firms in the Balkans, having replaced his father as company director in the family business. Secondly, he just happens to be a black belt in karate. Now the father of three is entering a different arena after becoming the seventh elected president of UEFA, the richest continental federation in the world.
- Paragraph 3* Ceferin's manifesto for the UEFA presidency detailed that he specializes in criminal and commercial law, with a self-proclaimed "strong track record of defending human rights," while he has also applied his legal skills to the world of sport as well. A former committee member of reigning Slovenian champion Olimpija Ljubljana, Ceferin took a significant step up the administrative ladder when becoming president of the country's football association (NZZ) in 2011. In 2015, he was re-elected on a second four-year term.
- Paragraph 4* Under his control, Slovenia has slipped down FIFA's rankings - from 26th in the year he took charge to 59th today - but facilities have certainly improved. In May, the NZZ opened its new national football center - replete with three pitches and a multipurpose sports training center - near the city of Kranj, 30 kilometers north of the capital Ljubljana.
- Paragraph 5* Ceferin's campaign appealed to Europe's lesser nations when stating his opposition to the habitual threat of a European super league - he said he would "make sure that UEFA competitions never become closed leagues or tournaments." In an effort to squeeze more money out of its marquee tournament, UEFA announced last month that as of the 2018-19 season half of the 32 Champions League spots would be earmarked for the top leagues in Germany, Italy, Spain and England. It remains to be seen whether Ceferin will attempt to counterbalance those measures during his rein.
- Paragraph 6* "The European Club Association congratulates Aleksander Ceferin on his election and looks forward to continuing the constructive collaboration based on mutual respect and unity with Europe's football governing body under his leadership. The ECA wishes him all the best for his upcoming challenges in representing the interests of European football at the highest level," said the organization which represents European clubs.



Preberite besedilo *UEFA presidency: Slovenian Ceferin to replace Platini* in poiščite ustrezne besede za spodnje definicije v označenih odstavkih (*paragraphs*). Na vsako črto zapišite eno besedo.

Primer:

0. replace another in office or position (Paragraph 1)

succeed

17. widespread expressions of unrest or dissatisfaction (Paragraph 1)

18. chosen by vote (Paragraph 2)

19. abilities to do an activity or job well (Paragraph 3)

20. very important (Paragraph 3)

21. buildings and equipment provided for a particular purpose (Paragraph 4)

22. methods for achieving something (Paragraph 5)

23. admiration shown for somebody or something (Paragraph 6)



4. naloga: Dopolnjevanje

Preberite besedilo in rešite nalogo.

Dublin bike-share scheme faces funding crisis

When Dublin launched its first bike-share scheme in 2009, sceptics said every last pair of wheels would end up stolen or floating in the river Liffey. Instead, Dublinbikes was embraced with such fervor that subscriptions immediately surpassed expectations, usage rates topped international rankings and the no-nonsense bikes – three gears with a basket on the front – became a fixture in the Irish capital, whizzing alongside traffic in the congested core. Today, the scheme is hailed as one of the most successful in the world. There's just one problem: it's losing money.

Initially funded through an advertising deal with billboards giant JCDecaux, the scheme broke even for a number of years before running a deficit in 2015. This shortfall, together with a public row over billboards associated with the programme, has halted expansion plans while organisers seek new ways to cover basic operating costs. This is proving difficult. JCDecaux, the firm behind Paris's Vélib' bike-share scheme, funded all set-up costs for Dublinbikes in exchange for the right to advertising space on city land. The scheme has since tripled in size to 1,500 bikes and 101 stations. That's tiny compared to London's scheme of 11,500 bikes or Paris's fleet of 23,600 bikes, but enough to push costs beyond what's brought in through subscriptions and sponsorships, leaving a €376,000 shortfall that Dublin council says it cannot afford.

"Other bike schemes get major support from the government but with Dublinbikes we kind of have to run it ourselves," said project manager, Michael Rossiter. "So if people want the scheme to grow to its full extent, hard decisions have to be made about priorities."

Organisers are wary of the tradeoffs involved with squeezing more money from existing revenue streams. For instance, annual subscription fees have already doubled to €20 since the scheme's launch or €5 for a three-day pass. If they are raised much more, they could become too expensive for residents on lower incomes, Rossiter said. And while an increase might help the existing programme break even again, it wouldn't meet the ongoing costs of expanding and managing a larger scheme, he said. Indeed, organisers hold ambitious plans to expand the network to

5,000 bikes and 300 stations across the city within 10 years.

A major extension of Dublinbikes into a new university campus in the northside suburb of Grangegorman – which had received capital funding from Ireland's National Transport Authority – was already shelved this year due to the funding crisis. Though Dublinbikes could seek a new sponsorship arrangement with Coca-Cola, it is the advertising-funded model that has the greatest potential to end the scheme's funding woes, Rossiter said.

"Psychologically I think the key point both the city and users have to address is that this is a form of public transport," said Kevin Mayne, director of development at the European Cycling Federation. "If you accept advertising on bus and railway stations, then you need to accept it as part of bike share too."

While ad deals have been crucial to the genesis of bike-share schemes in major cities, not everyone believes they must also be part of their future. Increasing parking charges, folding schemes into public transportation budgets and raising subscription fees while offering discounts to lower-income residents are all viable alternatives, said Eric Britton, a sustainable development consultant based in Paris.

"There will always be people who don't like ads and I agree with them," he said. "And I think there are a whole plethora of ways to pay for this out there." What ends up holding many schemes back, Britton says, is a failure to look beyond "traditional accounting" to the contribution public bikes make to major cities.

"People who are taking public bicycles, some of them are not taking taxis, some are not taking buses, some are not driving alone in their car," he said. "Do the numbers and you will figure out the saving in terms of repair and maintenance on the road system, in terms of accidents, obesity."

"If you run the numbers and it turns out it's all a complete loss, a terrible waste of public money, then ok. But to begrudge them a couple of million euros in public funds before having those numbers is socially and environmentally irresponsible."



Dopolnite spodnje povedi tako, da bodo smiselno povzele besedilo *Dublin bike-share scheme faces funding crisis*. Na črto zapišite največ eno besedo.

Primer:

0. When Dublin's bike-share scheme was implemented in 2009, it was welcomed by the residents.

(Pravilni so tudi odgovori: **embraced, supported, accepted** ...)

24. Until 2015 the bike scheme had no financial _____.
25. The bike-share scheme's fleet has _____ over the years.
26. Michael Rossiter believes that difficult _____ will have to be made if Dubliners want their bike-share scheme to develop.
27. If the charges are _____, some Dubliners will no longer be able to afford them.
28. Even though Ireland's National Transport Authority had supported the bike-share scheme extension into the part of Grangegorman, the plan wasn't _____.
29. Kevin Mayne, European Cycling Federation director, strongly believes that the bike-share scheme is a part of public transport system and that _____ is its crucial part.
30. Eric Britton, sustainable development consultant, claims that there are other _____ to raise money for bike-share schemes.



Prazna stran