



Šifra kandidata:

Državni izpitni center



P 1 6 3 A 2 2 1 1 1

ZIMSKI IZPITNI ROK

ANGLEŠČINA

Izpitna pola 1

Bralno razumevanje

Petek, 3. februar 2017 / 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.

Childhood: Abandoned and Chosen

Steve Jobs knew from an early age that he was adopted. "My parents were very open with me about that," he recalled. He had a vivid memory of sitting on the lawn of his house, when he was six or seven years old, telling the girl who lived across the street. "So does that mean your real parents didn't want you?" the girl asked. "Lightning bolts went off in my head," according to Jobs. "I remember running into the house, crying. And my parents said, 'No, you have to understand.' They were very serious and looked me straight in the eye. They said, 'We specifically picked you out.' Both of my parents said that and repeated it slowly for me. And they put an emphasis on every word in that sentence."

Abandoned. Chosen. Special. Those concepts became part of who Jobs was and how he regarded himself. His closest friends think that the knowledge that he was given up at birth left some scars. "I think his desire for complete control of whatever he makes derives directly from his personality and the fact that he was abandoned at birth," said one longtime colleague, Del Yocam. "He wants to control his environment, and he sees the product as an extension of himself." Greg Calhoun, who became close to Jobs right after college, saw another effect. "Steve talked to me a lot about being abandoned and the pain that caused," he said. "It made him independent. He followed the beat of a different drummer, and that came from being in a different world than he was born into."

Later in life, when he was the same age his biological father had been when he abandoned him, Jobs would father and abandon a child of his own. (He eventually took responsibility for her.) Chrisann Brennan, the mother of that child, said that being put up for adoption left Jobs "full of broken glass," and it helps to explain some of his behavior. "He who is abandoned is an abandoner," she said. Andy Hertzfeld, who worked with Jobs at Apple in the early 1980s, is among the few who remained close to both Brennan and Jobs. "The key question about Steve is why he can't control himself at times from being so reflexively cruel and harmful to some people," he said. "That goes back to being abandoned at birth. The real underlying problem was the theme of abandonment in Steve's life."

Jobs dismissed this. "There's some notion that because I was abandoned, I worked very hard so I could do well and make my parents wish they had me back, or some such nonsense, but that's ridiculous," he insisted. "Knowing I was adopted may have made me feel more independent, but I have never felt abandoned. I've always felt special. My parents made me feel special." He would later bristle whenever anyone referred to Paul and Clara Jobs as his "adoptive" parents or implied that they were not his "real" parents. "They were my parents 1,000%," he said. When speaking about his biological parents, on the other hand, he always said: "They were my sperm and egg bank. That's not harsh, it's just the way it was, a sperm bank thing, nothing more."

(Prirejeno po: Isaacson, Walter. 2011. *Steve Jobs*. New York: Simon & Schuster.)



Dopolnite spodnji povzetek besedila *Childhood: Abandoned and Chosen* z manjkajočimi ključnimi informacijami. Uporabite lahko le besede ali številke iz besedila. Na posamezni črti je lahko največ ena beseda ali številka.

Example:

Steve Jobs' parents talked to him about being (0) adopted when he was less than six years old.

Once he wanted to explain the situation to a girl living across the street but her reaction made him rush home (1) _____.

However, his adoptive parents managed to convince him that he wasn't (2) _____ by his real parents. He was so (3) _____ that they decided to take him home with them. Nevertheless, his friends believe that the fact of him being abandoned at (4) _____ left some scars and affected his personality as an adult.

His first girlfriend Chrisann Brennan also agrees that his early childhood was reflected in his (5) _____ towards some people.

Jobs didn't agree with them at all. He only admitted that his childhood problems made him more (6) _____. He always spoke well of his adoptive parents, while on the other hand he seemed (7) _____ when referring to his biological parents.



2. naloga: Izbirni tip

Preberite besedilo in rešite nalogo.

No spoilers: meet the film critic who's never watched a single film

The next time you're watching a big budget action movie – a superhero spectacle, perhaps – try this out. When a chaotic special effects-stuffed scene is just about to click into top gear, close your eyes. Keep them closed. And only open them once the scene is over. Then ask yourself: what happened? Did all those audio effects tell a story or were they just a collection of thuds, screeches and explosions?

The way sound and music convey information is an area of particular interest for film critic Tommy Edison. A star on YouTube, where his videos regularly rack up more than a million views a piece, Edison has reviewed dozens of movies with his signature good-natured style: lots of humour, lots of self-deprecation and lots of fast-paced banter.

But he hasn't, in the strictest sense, watched any of them. Born with an undeveloped optic nerve, Edison has never been able to see. He is known as the Blind Critic.

The chatty American's idea for his channel was borne out of frustration. As a film lover, he watched (for want of a better word) as film after film revealed its key plot moments using a visual language he has never been able to translate. A language that understandably left him hanging. "I thought it might be fun to review movies from a blind person's perspective to show sighted people what that frustration is like," says Edison.

"Some people say: 'How can you even review a movie? You can't even see it.'" But a word to the wise, he says: "After 1928, they started putting dialogue in films. They're not all silent

any more! Before that, OK, yeah, I couldn't review movies. But now I can and I love it."

Edison's favourite films may surprise. I love *Goodfellas*. I mean, who doesn't love *Goodfellas*? That's a film I believe any sighted person could watch that without pictures, on a broken television, and be able to understand.

Edison is currently in Australia as a guest of the Other Film Festival (Toff) at Melbourne Brain Centre. Billed as the world's leading disability film festival, Toff programs a suite of films and events themed "to embrace the lived experience of disability". A topic regularly discussed is audio description. Available in only a small number of cinemas and DVDs, it's essentially a voiceover track that narrates visual experiences so audiences without sight can understand them. The technology allowed Edison to experience his first silent film last year. "I got it. I knew what it was. That was huge for me," he says. "Pardon the pun, but it was really eye-opening."

Toff will hold a competition to create the best audio description of FW Murnau's 1922 horror classic *Nosferatu* – and Edison is one of the judges. But when it comes to the films he reviews as the Blind Critic, having audio description – or even a friend telling him what's happening – is against his rules. "It would sort of cloud my viewing or understanding of the film, because then it would be about their experience," he says. "I can ask questions when it's all over. But during it I don't want to know. I'd rather try to figure it out by myself."



Obkrožite črko pred izjavo, ki pravilno dopolnjuje nedokončano poved o besedilu *No spoilers: meet the film critic who's never watched a single film*. Pri vsaki izjavi je možna le ena rešitev.

Example:

0. In the introduction, the author of the article suggests that you
- A watch a whole big budget film with your eyes closed.
 - B ask questions about superheroes in film spectacles.
 - C close your eyes during a scene full of special effects.
 - D think about the sound effects in a superhero film.
8. Tommy Edison is
- A a mean-spirited film reviewer on YouTube.
 - B a relatively unknown, blind film critic.
 - C a funny man who likes YouTube videos.
 - D a kind (and blind) film critic on YouTube.
9. Edison began reviewing films because he wanted
- A to show his great love for films to YouTube audience.
 - B sighted people to understand the problems of the blind.
 - C to frustrate sighted film fans by giving details on film plots.
 - D to present the beauty of the visual language in films.
10. Edison's film reviews are mostly based on
- A the conversations of the main characters.
 - B the various awards that the films receive.
 - C his incredible imagination and humour.
 - D what his friends tell him about the films.
11. Audio description for the blind is
- A available everywhere in Australia.
 - B used only at the Toff film festival.
 - C important for the blind but still quite rare.
 - D very frequently available on DVDs.
12. For Edison's "Blind Critic" reviews on YouTube, audio description is
- A very important because it tells him about the content of the film.
 - B not necessary because his friends explain everything to him.
 - C not allowed because his YouTube followers cannot figure it out.
 - D unacceptable because his reviews are about his own experience.
13. In the article, Edison's answers are
- A serious and reserved.
 - B relaxed and funny.
 - C sad and depressing.
 - D long and disinterested.
14. The article as a whole
- A criticizes film reviews that are based on audio descriptions.
 - B mostly discusses the disability film festival in Melbourne, Australia.
 - C presents a blind film critic and his views on audio description.
 - D presents the different ways in which the blind tackle everyday obstacles.



3. naloga: Dopolnjevanje

Preberite besedilo in rešite nalogo.

The GOOD 30-Day Challenge: Unplug at 8

by Cord Jefferson

Things are easier said than done, or so the old saying goes, and we couldn't agree more. That's why we do The GOOD 30-Day Challenge, a monthly attempt to live better.

In December 2010, the average American was on the internet 13 hours per week, an increase of 121 percent since 2005. The average Facebook user now 0 7 hours per month on the site, and the population of Twitter users 15 by more than 1,400 percent in 2009. The UN declared the internet a basic human right in June, but people in the U.S. have treated it as such for years. We have the internet at our computers, on our video game consoles, on our TVs, and, increasingly, in our pockets – this year, smartphones 16 regular cell phones as the go-to device. For those of us who 17 in front of a computer all day long, time spent offline is rare (or, if we've got a smartphone, non-existent). With everyone so 18 all the time, is it any wonder some of us are going a little haywire?

In 2009 reSTART, an internet addiction therapy centre, 19 outside of Seattle. For \$14,000 patients 20 45 days of intense psychotherapy designed to break their habit of being online 16, 17, 18 hours a day. NetAddiction.com is an online resource that 21 around since 1995 for people whose entire lives have been destroyed by their inability to stop being on the internet. According to *Scientific American*, "internet addiction, primarily through online multiplayer games, rewires structures deep in the brain. What's more, surface-level brain matter appears to shrink in step with the duration of online addiction."

Whether or not internet addiction is a real disorder, one thing is sure: It wouldn't be a bad idea for everyone to go online a bit less, for sanity, for safety, and for family.

The rules are simple: After 8 p.m. on weekdays, you 22 the internet. No email, no blogging, you can't even read GOOD.is. If you use your computer like a TV for watching movies and shows, that's fine, but nothing else. Sound tough?

(Prirejeno po: <http://magazine.good.is/>. Pridobljeno: 18. 12. 2014.)



Glagole v okvirju razporedite na ustrezna mesta (15–22) v besedilu *The GOOD 30-Day Challenge: Unplug at 8*. Dva glagola sta odveč. Pravilne glagole zapišite na ustrezno oštevilčeno črto.

get off	opened	spends	turn on	undergo	plugged in
	grew	sleep	will overtake	has been	sit

Example:

0. spends

15. _____

16. _____

17. _____

18. _____

19. _____

20. _____

21. _____

22. _____



4. naloga: Povezovanje

Preberite besedilo in rešite nalogo.

'Sleeping on it' is a real thing, we make decisions in our sleep

New research into the brain's activity during sleep has found that our minds are more active than we might think when unconscious.

- A** The idea that our brains in some way "switch off" when we go to sleep is still widely believed, but new research shows that it can still process complex external stimuli while we're asleep and even make decisions.
- B** A team of scientists from École normale supérieure in Paris conducted an experiment in which participants were asked to categorise spoken words (e.g "cat" and "hat" as an animal and object) by pressing buttons. They then repeated it after participants had drifted off.
- C** "Of course, when asleep, participants stopped pressing buttons," Thomas Andrillon and Sid Kouider explain in a write-up of the Current Biology research for The Washington Post. "So in order to check whether their brains were still responding to the words, we looked at the activity in the motor areas of the brain.
- D** "Planning to press a button on your left involves your right hemisphere and vice-versa. By looking at the lateralization of brain activity in motor areas, it is possible to see whether someone is preparing a response and toward which side.
- E** "Applying this method to our sleepers allowed us to show that even during sleep, their brains continued to routinely prepare for right and left responses according to the meaning of the words they were hearing."
- F** Not only did the brain appear to be making decisions during sleep, but participants could later only recall words that were put to them while awake, meaning that the choices made during sleep were done unconsciously.
- G** The scientists behind the project are now keen to find out if sentences or series of sentences can be processed, and while "sleeping on" complex problems like whether or not to take a job might be beyond the brain's ability, some form of learning can take place.

(Prijeto po: <http://www.independent.co.uk/>. Pridobljeno: 1. 10. 2014.)



Preberite besedilo '*Sleeping on it is a real thing, we make decisions in our sleep* in poiščite ustrezne besede za spodnje definicije v označenih odstavkih (par.). Na vsako črto zapišite le eno besedo iz besedila.

Example:

0. coming from the outside (par. A)

external

23. a test that is done to learn something (par. B)

24. divide things into groups of similar types (par. B)

25. individuals involved in the activity (par. C)

26. an answer to something (par. D)

27. a way of doing something (par. E)

28. choices you make about something (par. F)

29. remember something (par. F)

30. the activity of gaining knowledge (par. G)



Prazna stran