



Šifra kandidata:

Državni izpitni center



P 2 2 3 A 2 2 1 1 1

ZIMSKI IZPITNI ROK

ANGLEŠČINA

Izpitna pola 1

Bralno razumevanje

Torek, 14. februar 2023 / 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: Povezovanje

Preberite besedilo in rešite nalogo.

How noise affects worker well-being and productivity

- A** It's not just deadlines and office politics that can cause stress at work. Loud sounds and prolonged exposure to certain noises trigger physiologic stress responses in our bodies – such as spikes in blood pressure and heart rate. Even sounds that office workers are exposed to – phone rings, conversations – affect the rhythm and rate of our hearts. Research has shown that even intermittent exposure to loud noises can lead to higher long-term stress hormone levels and hypertension.
- B** Workers can be up to 66% less productive when exposed to just one nearby conversation. A British Journal of Psychology study found that whether reading or writing – background noise is an efficiency killer. In one experiment that aired on Channel 4's 'The Secret Life of Buildings', architectural critic Tom Dyckhoff wore a cap that measured his brain activity when in an open plan office. The test revealed "intense bursts of distraction" in Dyckhoff's brain activity.
- C** The World Health Organisation estimates that the annual cost to Europe from excessive noise levels is £30 billion. This includes "lost working days, healthcare costs and reduced productivity". Buried within that figure are a whole lot of sick days. Workers in open plan offices take 70% more sick days than home workers.
- D** The more you attempt to multitask, the more likely you are to be distracted by environmental noise. Habitual multitaskers, according to Stanford University neuroscientist Anthony Wagner, are not only more likely to have their attention disrupted by noises, but they also found it harder to get their head back into their original task once distracted.
- E** An easy solution to blocking out unwanted sounds is to reach for the nearest pair of headphones and get lost in your own world. Unfortunately, this can also have its perils. While repetitive tasks can benefit from listening to music – tasks that require the retention of information actually suffer. Not such great news for creatives.
- F** Music as an escape from the office hum carries its own health risks. Earbuds sit within the ear canal, putting sounds closer to your inner ear and cochlea, boosting music levels by 9 decibels. This increase in decibels can damage tiny sensitive hair cells located in the cochlea, which are responsible for relaying sounds to the brain.
- G** It's not just laziness that can make us slouch and hunch over our desks – noise has been shown to affect ergonomics. A study published in The Journal of Applied Psychology found that workers exposed to prolonged noises, typically found in open plan offices, were less likely to make adjustments in the position of their body and were more susceptible to slumping at their workstations – risking musculoskeletal disorders.
- H** Workers exposed to prolonged noises were also less likely to concentrate on complex tasks following exposure to the same sounds. They also displayed behavioural after-effects, including fewer attempts at completing unsolvable puzzles.
- I** While you are unlikely to experience a lawnmower or chainsaw in a modern office, prolonged exposure to medium noise levels can even lead to hearing damage and loss.



Povežite spodnje naslove (1–7) z vsebino posameznih odstavkov (A–I) besedila *How noise affects worker well-being and productivity* 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.	Noise stresses us out	A
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1.	No chatting, please!	
2.	Doing more things at once becomes (even more) difficult	
3.	Earbuds can lead to hearing loss	
4.	Even moderate noise can cause harm	
5.	Noise can affect our posture	
6.	Noise is expensive	
7.	Our motivation can suffer	



2. naloga: Dopolnjevanje

Preberite besedilo in rešite nalogo.

A moment that changed me: refusing a place at private school

In the headmaster's office of Emanuel school, Battersea, in 1980, I felt like my life was already spiralling away from me. I was only 10 but I knew instinctively that what happened in the next 30 minutes would be life-defining.

__0__ I'd protested that I didn't want to go to Emanuel, with its rugby fields and properly resourced classrooms, but Mum was having none of it.

Coming from Jamaica, Mum was all about education. She had left just after the country gained independence from Britain, in 1962, and so had grown up in a school system that very much aped the British one, with smart uniforms, discipline and rote learning. __8__

I had no such romantic views of British private school. On the council estates where I'd grown up and in the shopping centres where I'd hung out, there were few things worse than to be "a snob". It wasn't the money (everyone wants money), it was about a perceived sense of superiority and a lack of social freedom. __9__

Some of my friends teased me when they heard I was taking the test for Emanuel. "You're gonna be their butler," one said, and so my nickname was Benson, after the sitcom character, for the next few weeks.

When I sat the exam, my aim was to fail. __10__ Even then I was conflicted, though. I didn't want them to think I was stupid, but I didn't want to get in to the school. My result was a "borderline pass", and I was called in for an interview with the headmaster.

I remember having a conversation about Edmund Hillary, but not much else, and before I knew it, he seemed to be suggesting that I would be offered a place. As a child I'd been taught to be deferential to all adults and I've never really been overburdened with confidence, but I knew I had to do something at this exact moment.

"I don't want to come here," I snapped suddenly.

Slightly taken aback, the headmaster asked why and I said, "I want to go to Spencer Park next door. __11__ This school is for snobs."

I was a well-behaved 10-year-old, and this was probably the most rebellious thing I'd ever done. The interview ended, and the headmaster later told my mum he thought I should go to Spencer Park. Emanuel held the place open for me and said they'd look at it again when I was 13. __12__

Despite being neighbours, the two schools couldn't have been more different. The only interaction they seemed to have was whenever one of the Emanuel boys had their violins nicked and they'd come into our assembly to identify the culprits.

__13__ On our first day, the police had to be called in because a group of boys who had left the school the year before had come in to beat up one of the teachers. Emanuel was established in 1594 and is still going strong. Spencer Park is now luxury flats and a restaurant.

I had a great time at Spencer Park. The school included people with such a wide range of talents and abilities that it prepared me for the real world when I left. __14__

I did reasonably well and was accepted at Middlesex polytechnic. The year before, Spencer Park had its first ever Oxbridge entrant. I made life-long friendships and found myself as a person, but I sometimes wonder what life would be like if I'd been able to go on to a better university or had a more influential network of old school chums. __15__ There's no way of knowing, but I'm pretty certain my relationship with money and the moneyed would be significantly different.



Povedi (A–K) razporedite na ustrezna mesta (8–15) v besedilu *A moment that changed me: refusing a place at private school*. Črko odgovora zapišite na ustrezno oštevilčeno črtico. Dve možnosti sta odveč.

- A** A few weeks earlier, my mum had forced me to take the entrance exam for this ancient private school in the hope I'd earn a scholarship.
- B** I was really trying hard to do everything they'd asked of me.
- C** By then I was doing well at Spencer Park so I stayed.
- D** Even doing your school shirt up properly might get you labelled a "tbs" (top button snob).
- E** It also left me more convinced that the elitism of grammar schools and selection has no place in our school system.
- F** Would I have flourished with better teachers, resources and more diligent classmates, or would I have wilted under the pressure of being one of the poorer boys?
- G** I definitely gained a better insight into the lives of the rich.
- H** When we first walked into Emanuel her eyes lit up, and I could tell that if I got into this school, it would be a moment of personal triumph for her.
- I** All my friends are going there and it will be full of normal people.
- J** Spencer Park was a very rough comprehensive.
- K** I deliberately changed some answers, gazed out of the window and doodled in the margins.

Example:

0. **A**
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____



3. naloga: Izbirni tip

Preberite besedilo in rešite nalogo.

The NASA guide to houseplants

For a long time, NASA scientists pondered a pivotal matter: how to filter the air on a space station or other manned orbital craft. What could remove pollutants from the air? The surprising solution: indoor plants. Tests 0 that plants could neutralize contaminants under even extreme conditions – and thus help keep astronauts alive during a long journey to Mars. *iD magazine* takes a look at the purifying powers of plants in space – and what they already do for the atmosphere in our homes.

Humidifiers, dehumidifiers, air purifiers and conditioners. In the smog-laden environment of modern Chinese and American cities, high-tech machines for cleansing and optimizing the air are now practically standard pieces of equipment in homes and offices. And even European countries have been quickly 16 them. For years environmental agencies and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have been warning that the atmosphere in our homes, where we spend up to 90% of our lives, is more contaminated than the air outside. The result has been a 17 in allergies and respiratory illnesses. So far, the average European has been reluctant to head over to the appliance dealer and spend \$1,000 or more to remedy the problem while at the same time running up the electric bill. A better solution for many people has been to follow NASA's recommendation and 18 their homes with the right plants instead.

DO INDOOR PLANTS IMPROVE THE AIR IN A SPACECRAFT?

Thousands of years ago the people of ancient Egypt and Rome brought nature into their homes in the form of plants in clay pots. But what people nowadays often do not realize is that in many cases plants not only improve the looks of a home but also filter the air, providing oxygen, humidity, and sound absorption at the same time. That got scientists at NASA thinking and experimenting. The space agency 19 comprehensive studies in hermetically sealed environments to find out how indoor plants reduce the levels of chemical contaminants in the air in a room. The objective of the NASA Clean Air Study was to identify plants that could be used on board future deep-space missions – to Mars for example – to supply oxygen and clean the air. The fascinating finding: Plants from tropical and subtropical regions performed the best by far. The red-edged dracaena and the chrysanthemum did not only prove to be easy to care for, the study also 20 that they were highly effective in an anti-pollution capacity, removing benzene, trichloroethylene, xylene, and formaldehyde from indoor air. The spider plant decreased formaldehyde levels by about 90% in only 24 hours. NASA has therefore created a guide to 21 which plants are effective against specific contaminants.

THE BIGGER THE PLANT, THE GREATER THE EFFECT

Scientists recommend placing one indoor plant per 100 square feet to 22 a significant improvement in the quality of the air – on average that means one for a small bedroom and two for a medium-sized living room. But: The bigger the plant, the greater the effect. Marc Hachadourian is the director of the Nolen Greenhouses for Living Collections at The New York Botanical Garden, and he confirms these scientific findings: "By means of their photosynthetic processes all plants reap carbon dioxide from the air, creating oxygen as a by-product. Filtering pollutants and 23 them is also a by-product of the process." And that has a positive effect on us: Studies have shown that people who decorate their offices with plants are less stressed than those who work in environments without them. Note: In addition to providing plants with necessary care in the form of water, sunlight, and heat, it is also important to talk to them. In an experiment that was sponsored by Germany's WDR television network, tomato plants that received daily 24 of kind words produced yields that were over 20% greater than those that were ignored.



Obkrožite črko pred besedo oziroma besedno zvezo, ki pravilno dopolnjuje ustrezno poved v besedilu *The NASA guide to houseplants*. Pri vsaki vrzeli je možna le ena rešitev.

Example:

0. A defined
B deliberated
C denied
 D determined

16. A catching up with
B getting away with
C looking down on
D putting up with

21. A dedicate
B indicate
C involve
D revolve

17. A reduction
B regulation
C rise
D risk

22. A contain
B obtain
C regain
D remain

18. A settle
B shelter
C stock
D surround

23. A loading
B packing
C stacking
D storing

19. A combined
B committed
C conducted
D contributed

24. A bases
B doses
C rates
D routines

20. A demonstrated
B objected
C opposed
D protested



4. naloga: Urejanje

Preberite besedilo in rešite nalogo.

Table for two

- A** After reading a few sentences, she was interrupted by a maître d' who asked her, first in French, then in broken English, if she wouldn't mind sharing her table. She agreed and then returned to her reading. A moment later, she heard a familiar voice.
"A tragic life for poor dear Pip," the voice said, and then she looked up, and there he was again.
- B** The Milky Way happened to be my mother's favorite restaurant, and that Saturday, after studying throughout the morning and early afternoon, she went there for dinner, carrying along a used copy of Dickens's *Great Expectations*. The restaurant was crowded, and she was given the last table. She settled in for an evening of goulash, red wine, and Dickens – and quickly lost touch of what was going on around her.
Within half an hour, the restaurant was standing-room-only. The frazzled hostess came over and asked my mother if she would be willing to share her table with someone else. Barely glancing up from her book, my mother agreed.
- C** In 1947 my mother, Deborah, was a twenty-one-year-old student at New York University, majoring in English literature. She was beautiful – fiery yet introspective – with a great passion for books and ideas. She read voraciously and hoped one day to become a writer.
My father, Joseph, was an aspiring painter who supported himself by teaching art at a junior high school on the West Side. On Saturdays he would paint all day, either at home or in Central Park, and treat himself to a meal out. On the Saturday night in question, he chose a neighbourhood restaurant called the Milky Way.
- D** The call that my mother was expecting never came. My father went looking for her several times at the NYU English Department, but he could never find her. Destiny had betrayed them both. What had seemed inevitable that first night in the restaurant was apparently not meant to be. That summer, they both headed for Europe. My mother went to England to take literature courses at Oxford, and my father went to Paris to paint. In late July, with a three-day break in her studies, my mother flew to Paris, determined to absorb as much culture as she possibly could in seventy-two hours. She carried along a new copy of *Great Expectations* on the trip. After the sad business with my father, she hadn't had the heart to read it, but now, as she sat down in a crowded restaurant after a long day of sight-seeing, she opened it to the first page and started thinking about him again.
- E** Like two old friends catching up after a long absence from one another, they talked for hours. Later on, when the evening was over, my mother wrote her telephone number on the inside cover of *Great Expectations* and gave the book to my father. He said good-bye to her, gently kissing her on the forehead, and then they walked off in opposite directions into the night. Neither one of them was able to sleep. Even after she closed her eyes, my mother could see only one thing: my father's face. And my father, who could not stop thinking about her, stayed up all night painting my mother's portrait.
- F** "A tragic life for poor dear Pip," my father said when he saw the tattered cover of *Great Expectations*. My mother looked up at him, and at that moment, she recalls, she saw something strangely familiar in his eyes. Years later, when I begged her to tell me the story one more time, she sighed sweetly and said, "I saw myself in his eyes."
My father, entirely captivated by the presence before him, swears to this day that he heard a voice inside his head. "She is your destiny," the voice said, and immediately after that he felt a tingling sensation that ran from the tips of his toes to the crown of his head. Whatever it was that my parents saw or heard or felt that night, they both understood that something miraculous had happened.



G The next day, Sunday, he traveled out to Brooklyn to visit his parents. He brought along the book to read on the subway, but he was exhausted after his sleepless night and started feeling drowsy after just a few paragraphs. So, he slipped the book into the pocket of his coat – which he had put on the seat next to him – and closed his eyes. He didn't wake until the train stopped at Brighton Beach, at the far edge of Brooklyn.

The train was deserted by then, and when he opened his eyes and reached for his things, the coat was no longer there. Someone had stolen it, and because the book was in the pocket, the book was gone, too. Which meant that my mother's telephone number was also gone. In desperation, he began to search the train, looking under every seat, not only in his car but in the cars on either side of him. In his excitement over meeting Deborah, Joseph had foolishly neglected to find out her last name. The telephone number was his only link to her.

Lori Peikoff
Los Angeles, California

(Prirejeno po: Paul Auster (ur.), 2001, True Tales of American Life, London: Faber and Faber, str. 257-258.)

Dele besedila *Table for two* postavite v pravi vrstni red, tako da vpišete črko odlomka na ustrezno mesto v spodnji razpredelnici.

Example:

PART 1	PART 2	PART 3	PART 4	PART 5	PART 6	PART 7
25. _____	26. _____	27. _____	0. <u>E</u>	28. _____	29. _____	30. _____



Prazna stran