



Šifra kandidata:

Državni izpitni center



M 0 5 2 2 4 1 1 1

JESENSKI ROK

Osnovna raven
ANGLEŠČINA
Izpitna pola 1

A: Bralno razumevanje
B: Poznavanje in raba jezika

Petek, 26. avgust 2005 / 80 minut (40 + 40)

*Dovoljeno dodatno gradivo in pripomočki: kandidat prinese s seboj nalivno pero ali kemični svinčnik, svinčnik HB ali B, radirko in šilček.
Kandidat dobi list za odgovore.*

SPLOŠNA MATURA

NAVODILA KANDIDATU

Pazljivo preberite ta navodila. Ne izpuščajte ničesar!

Ne obračajte strani in ne začenjajte reševati nalog, dokler Vam nadzorni učitelj tega ne dovoli.

Naloge, pisane z navadnim svinčnikom, se točkujejo z nič (0) točkami.

Prilepite kodo oziroma vpišite svojo šifro (v okvirček desno zgoraj na tej strani in na list za odgovore).

Izpitna pola je sestavljena iz dveh delov, dela A in dela B. Časa za reševanje je 80 minut: 40 minut za del A in 40 minut za del B. Nadzorni učitelj Vas bo opozoril, kdaj lahko začnete reševati del B. Vračanje k delu A ni priporočljivo. Izpitna pola vsebuje tri naloge v delu A in tri naloge v delu B. Vsak pravilen odgovor je vreden eno (1) točko.

Odgovore z nalivnim peresom ali s kemičnim svinčnikom vpisujte v **izpitno polo** v za to predvideni prostor, pri 2. in 3. nalogi dela A pa **na listu za odgovore** s svinčnikom še počmrite ustrezne kroge. Pišite čitljivo. Če se zmotite, odgovor prečrtajte in napišite na novo. Nečitljive rešitve in nejasni popravki se točkujejo z nič (0) točkami.

Zaupajte vase in v svoje sposobnosti.

Želimo Vam veliko uspeha.

Ta pola ima 12 strani, od tega 2 prazni.

A: BRALNO RAZUMEVANJE (Čas reševanja: 40 minut)

READING TASK 1: SHORT ANSWERS

Answer ***in note form*** in the spaces below.

Example:

0. How far do some birds fly for food?

Up to thousands of kilometres

An ant's-eye view

1. What do theories about bird migration lack?

2. Why is the ability to reduce water loss important for desert ants?

3. What does the desert ant's compass work on?

4. What do human beings lack that would enable them to see polarised light?

5. Why does the desert ant re-set the compass when it leaves home?

6. When do desert ants loop?

7. Where are the finds about the desert ant used?

An ant's-eye view

Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 12 July 2001, by Lewis Wolpert

I am amazed at the ability of some animals to find their way. In the southern Indian Ocean, wandering albatrosses leave their nests and go on foraging flights of hundreds or even thousands of kilometres, yet they can reliably return to their home island, which to us would be but a tiny speck in the vast expanse of sea.

The idea that birds use the Sun, the stars and the earth's magnetic field to guide them in their wide-ranging migrations is well known. But Rudiger Wehner, a zoologist in Zurich, is uncomfortable with such grand theories. He also believes that one needs to look at the details.

He has focussed not on birds, but on a long-legged desert ant, *Cataglyphis fortis*. *Cataglyphis* lives in the Saharan desert, and hibernates underground in winter. In the heat of summer, all other insects forage only at night, but *Cataglyphis* comes out when the temperature is 53°C. No other animal can survive such a high body temperature, and it has special mechanisms to reduce water loss by expelling carbon dioxide discontinuously in short bursts, while oxygen is taken in continuously.

Wehner still remains astonished at the pathways taken by these ants when hunting for food. They separately leave their tiny hole, which leads to underground colonies, and travel several hundred metres to capture prey. They move over the surface of the ground, across sand dunes and gravel, wandering in a variety of directions. Having found food, they have the ability to return directly, in an almost straight line, to their home starting-point.

To do this, they must have in their "cockpit" a compass for determining direction, a gauge for measuring distance, and some record of the pathway they have taken, as well as an integrator to tell them the direct path home. The latest research into this tiny creature shows that when it moves over little hills, it can calculate the distance back along the flat.

The compass used by this ant is based on sunlight, which is scattered as it meets air molecules in the earth's atmosphere. The result is that the light is polarised in a way that we humans are not able to see. But the ant has cells in its eyes that are sensitive to this polarised light, and the information is processed so that the ant has a sense of the direction in which it is facing.

It thus obtains a generalised map of the sky; but the process is even more complicated than it appears, as the scattering of the sunlight varies with the time of day and the elevation of the sun. So *Cataglyphis* must recalibrate its compass each time it ventures forth, and must not stay out too long. When it leaves its colony it does a little dance, presumably to set its compass correctly.

But it does not only use this system, together with how far it has travelled, to get back home. It also uses landmarks along its horizon to correct any errors it might make in its calculations. Experiments have shown that, as it approaches its home, the ant continually compares what it sees with a memorised snapshot that it took when it set out, and moves so as to reduce any difference between the two. If the terrain is flat with no landmarks, the ant adopts a systematic search strategy, looping around the area where the home base is most likely to be.

Cataglyphis has used a number of interlinked special mechanisms to find its way home. One can only be in awe of how evolution has exploited what is available, like scattered light, and linked it to other processes. It is also amazing that so small a brain can compute so much.

It turns out that the US Navy uses a similar looping strategy to that of our ant for searching for missiles lost by the US Air Force. And robots are now being built that roam the desert using the mechanisms first identified in the ant. Surely, no engineer working at the drawing board could ever have come up with such imaginative solutions.

READING TASK 2: MATCHING (Paragraphs and Statements)

Match all statements 1–9 with paragraphs from A–H.

MORE THAN ONE STATEMENT may refer to **THE SAME PARAGRAPH**.

Write your answers in the spaces on the right and shade in the appropriate circles on your answer sheet.

Example:

0.	There are few British tourists staying in the hotel.	E
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A real taste of the deep south

1.	The owner of the hotel obviously likes children.	
2.	The local people in the nearby town are nice and friendly.	
3.	The author had to blackmail her husband in order to have a holiday abroad.	
4.	You cannot travel by plane direct from England to Calabria.	
5.	One can easily find some shade near the pool.	
6.	Natural disasters have not spared Calabria.	
7.	The author used to spend time in Calabria years ago.	
8.	The family was pleasantly surprised to reach the beach easily.	
9.	Nick didn't enjoy the journey but liked the hotel.	

A real taste of the deep south

Adapted from an article in *The Observer*, 26 January 2003, by Ros Weaver

A If it was up to my husband we'd never go anywhere. With five-month-old twins and a daughter of four, Nick thinks foreign travel is too much hassle. I threaten to leave him if we don't escape grim Hackney before the babies, Miles and Ruben, get mobile. He recognises that a holiday is more affordable than divorce.

B I misspent the Eighties in Italy. I used to go south and wake up in Calabria – mountains on one side, sea on the other. As you near the point of Italy's toe you pass through a series of tunnels punctuated by tantalising glimpses of sandy coves and turquoise water. Here and there a village clings to the rocks like a cluster of barnacles.

C Calabria is one of Italy's poorest regions and a major recruiting ground for the carabinieri, the national police force. It has olives, oranges and lemons, two spectacular mountain ranges and its own brand of organised crime, the Ndrangheta. In the Eighties the army was mobilised to release all the kidnapped children held in the mountains. None was found. These are serious mountains with breathtaking views of the meandering coastline and packs of wild wolves. The region has been pillaged and invaded by just about everyone ever to set sail on the Med and it has suffered savage earthquakes. So there's a rich mix of architecture, topography and some spectacular ruins.

D Sicily's Catania airport is the nearest to Calabria with direct flights from the UK. So we take a 4.30am flight to Sicily, then pick up a hire car and take the ferry to the mainland. Our destination is the rocky promontory of Capo Vaticano. Georgia, the four-year-old, pukes in the car, but the journey could have been worse. The motorway runs parallel to the train line, but the views between the tunnels are missing due to low cloud. I fill in the gaps for grumpy Nick. He is not impressed, but when he sees the spread of antipasti at our hotel he realises the hassle has been worthwhile. We've got hotel rooms with self-catering facilities –

the best of both worlds. There's an eccentric proprietor, Romano, whose sun-beaten figure patrols the grounds. As dawn breaks he is there overseeing the sweeping – one at a time – of the paving slabs leading down to the pool. Or so I'm informed by Nick, who gets up early and sneaks out for a swim.

E The pool is surrounded by exotic gardens. In the midday sun Romano's there alongside mad dogs and Englishmen, supervising his gardeners. The English 'men' in question are in fact a couple who've read somewhere that Calabria is to be the New Tuscany. Georgia splashes about with their kids while I sunbathe. Nick wheels the babies around in the shade in a futile attempt to get them to sleep.

F Romano is a peasant and proud of it. The hotel has grown from a ramshackle pizzeria he started on his father's land 30 years ago. The gardens, he says, express his love for people, a love he's otherwise incapable of expressing. He turns his otherworldly gaze on the twins, who smile back. 'In a baby's smile there are the colours of all the flowers in the world,' he says.

G In the afternoon we trot down to the beach. To our amazement it's accessible by double buggy. It's probably something to do with the Germans. Capo Vaticano is a popular German package-tour destination. Anyway it's a perfect beach: a white-sanded cove with water that makes you understand how the colour aquamarine got its name. The twins don't want to sleep in their sun tent. I end up lying half in it, breastfeeding one, while Nick tries to calm the other and Georgia demands ice lollies. I get very brown legs.

H The nearest town is picturesque, cliff-hanging Tropea, nine kilometres away, where it's the Saturday morning market we visit. I'm used to people cooing over the twins, but here it's not just cooing. It's: 'Gemellini! Che belli!' Everyone wants the full birth story, and they want to pick the babies up and toss them into the air. Every few metres.

READING TASK 3: TRUE / FALSE / NOT GIVEN

Decide whether the following statements are TRUE, FALSE, or NOT GIVEN.

Tick (✓) the appropriate column below and shade in the appropriate circles on your answer sheet.

Example:

	TRUE	FALSE	NOT GIVEN
0. <i>This time no human victims were reported.</i>		✓	

Worst storm in 50 years tears into Bermuda

	TRUE	FALSE	NOT GIVEN
1. Some tourists in St George were found badly injured.			
2. The island has been unreachable by air for two days.			
3. The exact data about the devastating power of Fabian is not available yet.			
4. Bermuda is better prepared to cope with hurricanes than any other place.			
5. Hotel guests shared the same fate as residents.			
6. The hurricane appeared suddenly out of nowhere.			
7. Damaged power lines caused fires on the island.			
8. Despite the weather forecast, all guests remained at the Harmony Club.			
9. The hotel coped well with the situation.			

Worst storm in 50 years tears into Bermuda

Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 7 September 2003,
by Matthew Taylor and Andrew Buncombe

The most powerful hurricane to hit Bermuda in 50 years slammed into the British territory late on Friday, leaving four people missing presumably dead, cutting power supplies to more than a third of the island and unleashing winds that split trees and swept trucks off roads. The four missing are two police officers and two civilians, who were swept into white-capped waters when wind blew their vehicles off a shattered causeway connecting Bermuda's main island to the airport. A damaged wall on this, the only way to the airport, means that all flights into and from the island, suspended now for two days, may not be resumed yet.

By yesterday, the hurricane's 120mph (193kph) winds had eased as Hurricane Fabian pushed away from Bermuda, but officials were still trying to cope with reports of widespread damage and injuries. The storm knocked out power in 25,000 homes, tore tiles from roofs and covered roads with debris. Many of the vacation spot's golf courses, including the prestigious St George's, were in ruins.

The Category 3 storm is the most violent to hit Bermuda since Hurricane Edna brought 115mph winds in 1953. Fabian's winds were sustained at this speed, and may have reached higher velocities, but since a satellite dish and instruments to measure winds were ripped from their fixings by a strong gust on Friday, more precise data will not be forthcoming. But Bermuda, 650 miles off the coast of North Carolina, is better equipped to withstand hurricane-force blasts than any area in the world. It requires newly built houses to withstand sustained winds of 110mph (177kph), and the territory has many underground power and phone lines.

For the island's 62,000 residents, however, Friday's buffeting was a mixture of fear, heartbreak at damaged property, and the camaraderie over shared adversity. Islanders bolted themselves inside homes or fled to hotels, some of which reported gushing leaks. At the Sonesta Beach hotel in the south, where 10ft (three-metre) waves were crashing against the rocky coastline, about 160 people were moved out of the building. Hundreds of other residents left their homes on the coast.

At the island's £2,000-a-week Harmony Club, many guests had already responded to the storm warnings and left earlier in the week. Those that remained were evacuated from their chalets and apartments to spend a tense day in the main reception of the complex, which had already suffered some damage. At around 3pm local time (7pm BST), the lights went out and candles were placed on white wicker tables by staff and management carrying torches. Within an hour people were moved away from windows and glass doors to a more central part of the lounge as uncertainty about the hurricane increased.

Fiona Mulligan was moved to the Harmony Club from her accommodation further up the island, having arrived in Bermuda from Ireland only on Thursday night. She said: "It is very, very scary and very uncertain but the drink is making it a little bit easier. You feel quite powerless." At the Fairmont Hamilton Princess hotel, which had nearly 300 guests, Paul Tormey, the manager, said: "We've come up with a Fabian cocktail for our guests. The drinks will have umbrellas turned inside out."

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TASK 2: GAP FILL

Write the correct form of the verbs given in brackets in the spaces on the right.

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

British dig uncovers mummies

Apted from an article in *The Observer*, 16 March 2003, by Robin McKie

Archaeologists **0** (UNCOVER) the remains of two embalmed humans, providing the first proof that ancient Britons made mummies of their kings and queens. The bodies – a man and a woman – predate the pharaoh Tutankhamen, who **1** (MUMMIFY) and buried 3,200 years ago.

The discovery at Cladh Hallan, a remote Bronze Age site in South Uist in the Outer Hebrides, makes the couple – a man and a woman – the oldest mummies found anywhere in Europe. It **2** (BELIEVE) the male is around 3,500 years old, the female a couple of centuries younger.

'These are the only prehistoric mummies found in this country,' said project leader Dr Mike Parker Pearson, of Sheffield University. 'We have some from historic times – the body of Edward I was wrapped in cloth. But we **3** (NEVER / FIND) an example of the kind of thing that went on in ancient Egypt till now.'

Unlike their Egyptian counterparts, however, the Cladh Hallan mummies had to survive, after embalming, in extremely wet conditions. Hebridean weather in the Bronze Age **4** (BE) as grim as it is today. As a result, the couple's wrappings long ago disintegrated. Yet Dr Pearson and his team are convinced the pair **5** (MUST / WRAP) in bandages.

'We found them with their knees around the chests and their thighs and calves absolutely parallel. There is no way that could have been done unless they had been very tightly bandaged or tied up with cords or straps of leather,' added Pearson. 'Over the millennia, the cloth disintegrated.'

The team found evidence that the people of South Uist **6** (GO) to extra-ordinary pains to preserve the bodies of the Cladh Hallan couple. Although the pair were found buried in the foundations of two Bronze Age dwellings **7** (CALL) roundhouses, they had not been put in the earth immediately after death.

The state of their bodies **8** (INDICATE) they had been kept above ground for several hundred years – at least 500 years, in the case of the male mummy. 'Something must have been done to preserve their flesh before it was wrapped up,' said Pearson.

'We **9** (NARROW) this down to four options: the pair were left out to dry in the wind; they were slowly dried over a peat fire; they were pickled in salt, or they were dipped in a peat bog for a while.

10 (FIND) out which, we studied mineral deposits on their bones which showed that both bodies **11** (IMMERSE) in peaty water for a considerable time – possibly a year before they were bandaged up.'

After that, it **12** (APPEAR) the couple were put on display or kept in a sacred, warm, dry place – otherwise they would have disintegrated. Just why this couple, who **13** (LIVE) a couple of centuries apart, were venerated in this rather grisly way is still a mystery, however.

'It could be a form of ancestor worship, or the local people could **14** (PRESERVE) them because they were great leaders or shamans whose powers they hoped to tap into after death,' said Pearson.

Bronze Age funeral customs in South Uist changed for some reason around 3,000 years ago. The couple were taken from their place of display and buried in the foundations of one of the roundhouses.

'There is something touching about still **15** (TAKE) such care about people who had died centuries earlier', said Pearson. 'It indicates a considerable continuity to the local culture.'

0. have uncovered

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

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8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

TASK 3: WORD FORMATION

Write the correct form of the words in the spaces on the right.

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

Putting the gangs to rights

Adapted from an article in *The Observer*, 8 December 2002, by Alexander Garrett

A film about poverty, drugs and violence shot in a slum with unknown actors is an unlikely recipe for a block-buster, __0__ in a country that has always tended to ignore its worst social problems. Yet *City of God* has broken records in Brazil, where more than three million people have seen it.

Its success looks certain to spread. *City of God* was the talk of Cannes this year, despite not being in __1__, and next month it will be given the largest international release of any Brazilian film ever. If __2__ were needed that *City of God* is a film of the moment, director Fernando Meirelles is receiving piles of Hollywood scripts and has already been offered a film with a \$65 million budget.

City of God is __3__ because it tells a story rarely told before, a story that Brazilians have rarely wanted to listen to before, of how huge areas of the country's cities have fallen into the control of __4__ drug gangs. The situation in Rio de Janeiro is like a war, with teenagers involved in daily shootouts and deaths. But despite being set 25 years ago, the film feels __5__ up-to-date. This year, drugs-related urban violence became the __6__ issue in Rio. *City of God* appeared like a __7__ to this heightened climate of fear. It was a statement of despair and a call to arms.

Whereas a small number of Brazilian films have tackled urban poverty, none has done so with the panache of *City of God*, which is fast paced, __8__ and smart. Because of the violent subject matter, sharp directing style and __9__ pop soundtrack, Meirelles has been hailed as Latin America's Martin Scorsese. In *City of God* he creates a new, brilliantly slick aesthetic for Brazil's crime-ridden peripheries as he weaves the story of a group of teenagers through the Sixties and Seventies.

The success of *City of God* has been linked to other changes in Brazil, such as the election of the country's first ever socialist president. Both events show a desire to look at social problems in a different way. 'A decade ago no one talked about these issues, There was no study of the causes of __10__ and violence, no questioning of the society. Now there is a search to understand. People realise that the police on their own cannot solve the violence.'

0. SPECIAL
especially

1. COMPETE

2. PROVE

3. POWER

4. ARM

5. DEPRESS

6. POLITICS

7. RESPOND

8. ENTERTAIN

9. LIVE

10. RACE

PRAZNA STRAN

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