



Š i f r a k a n d i d a t a :

**Državni izpitni center**



M 2 1 2 2 4 1 1 1

JESENSKI IZPITNI ROK

**Osnovna raven**  
**ANGLEŠČINA**  
Izpitna pola 1

- A) Bralno razumevanje  
B) Poznavanje in raba jezika

**Četrtek, 26. avgust 2021 / 60 minut (35 + 25)**

*Dovoljeno gradivo in pripomočki:  
Kandidat prinese nalivno pero ali kemični svinčnik.*

**SPLOŠNA MATURA**

**NAVODILA KANDIDATU**

**Pazljivo preberite ta navodila.**

**Ne odpirajte izpitne pole in ne začenjajte reševati nalog, dokler vam nadzorni učitelj tega ne dovoli.**

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

Izpitna pola je sestavljena iz dveh delov, dela A in dela B. Časa za reševanje je 60 minut. Priporočamo vam, da za reševanje dela A porabite 35 minut, za reševanje dela B pa 25 minut.

Izpitna pola vsebuje 2 nalogi v delu A in 2 nalogi v delu B. Število točk, ki jih lahko dosežete, je 50, od tega 20 v delu A in 30 v delu B. Vsaka pravilna rešitev je vredna 1 točko.

Rešitve pišite z nalivnim peresom ali s kemičnim svinčnikom v izpitno polo v za to predvideni prostor **znotraj okvirja**. Pišite čitljivo in skladno s pravopisnimi pravili. Če se zmotite, napisano prečrtajte in rešitev zapišite 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.*







5. The word *estate* in line 29 means
- A a group of houses or factories built in a planned way.
  - B a large, privately owned area of land in the country.
  - C everything a person owns when he or she dies.
  - D a car with a lot of space behind the back seat.
6. The episode from his marriage shows that Robert was
- A miserable and indecisive.
  - B unattractive but snooty.
  - C shy but considerate.
  - D cruel and hesitant.
7. In California, Robert Cohn
- A was left penniless.
  - B found a new calling.
  - C started writing works of fiction.
  - D owned an expensive magazine.
8. Which of the statements below best describes Robert and Frances' relationship?
- A The couple took all the decisions together, weighing what would be acceptable for them.
  - B Frances unselfishly supported Robert's work and his ambitions with the magazine.
  - C The two were equally in love with each other with Frances being forceful at times.
  - D Robert unknowingly fell victim to Frances' manipulations and schemes.

V sivo polje ne pišite. V sivo polje ne pišite. V sivo polje ne pišite. V sivo polje ne pišite. V sivo polje ne pišite. V sivo polje ne pišite. V sivo polje ne pišite. V sivo polje ne pišite. V sivo polje ne pišite. V sivo polje ne pišite.



# Prazna stran

**OBRNITE LIST.**



## Task 2: Matching

Match statements 1–12 with paragraphs A–E. More than one statement may refer to the same paragraph. Write your answers in the table next to each statement. There is an example at the beginning: (0).

*Example:*

	Paragraph
0. When angry, Frederick II reacted as his father.	<u>    D    </u>

	Paragraph
1. A scientist at Frederick II's court proved that Earth was not perfectly spherical in shape.	<u>          </u>
2. An alliance was forged to suppress the emerging powers in Europe.	<u>          </u>
3. At the beginning of the 18 <sup>th</sup> century, Prussia was an unimportant political entity.	<u>          </u>
4. Frederick II managed to come out of the war victorious even when the odds were against him.	<u>          </u>
5. Frederick II enjoyed the company of his own sex.	<u>          </u>
6. His astonishing leadership ability earned Frederick II his nickname.	<u>          </u>
7. Writing verse was never Frederick II's strong point.	<u>          </u>
8. Frederick II was looked down on because of his seemingly unmanly interests.	<u>          </u>
9. There was a special ritual developed at Sanssouci.	<u>          </u>
10. Military campaigns conducted by Frederick II also had consequences outside Europe.	<u>          </u>
11. The quarrel between two French intellectuals at Sanssouci was followed by an act of retribution.	<u>          </u>
12. As a monarch and statesman, Frederick II seems to have been more pragmatic than ideological.	<u>          </u>

### What's So Great About Frederick II? The Warrior King of Prussia

#### A

Throughout history, small states have come out of nowhere, and rapidly become great powers. This was the case of Prussia, a former duchy that in the early 1700s emerged from the shadow of Poland and the Holy Roman Empire. Growing to encompass much of northern and central Europe, Prussia was led to new heights by Frederick II. Ruling from his new capital, Berlin, Frederick's father, Frederick William I, was Prussia's second monarch. During his reign (1713-1740), Frederick William built up a large, well-trained army from his small population. His acquisition of new lands made Prussia prosperous as well as formidable. Frederick William I was a man of iron discipline, whose military obsession bordered on the fanatical, but his son seemed to be his exact opposite. Young Frederick was a talented musician, a lover of philosophy and poetry, and an admirer of the French, whose language and culture would deeply mark his future reign. Those pursuits were generally considered effeminate, and the king abused his son both emotionally and physically. In 1730 Frederick attempted to run away to Great Britain, but the plot was foiled and Frederick imprisoned. His father not only had his main accomplice, the officer Hans Hermann von Katte, beheaded, but also forced Frederick to watch the execution.



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**B**

After Frederick William I's death in 1740, his son and successor took the throne and surprisingly went on to achieve stunning military victories, consolidating Prussia's role as a great European power. Frederick II, later "the Great," managed to combine his military prowess with the French ideals he had absorbed through his education. Like many great leaders, however, Frederick II was something of a contradiction. Among the many books he wrote in French was a denunciation of Niccolò Machiavelli, in which Frederick sternly criticized the 16<sup>th</sup>-century Italian author's cynical stratagems to exploit power. Yet Frederick II was not without a streak of Machiavellian practicality himself. For all his love of French poetry and the fine arts, he did not shy away from militarism to strengthen the Prussia he inherited from his father. In 1740 he stunned Europe by launching a surprise invasion of the wealthy region of Silesia, which then belonged to Habsburg Austria. This action triggered the War of the Austrian Succession, which lasted eight years and brought Frederick's diplomatic and military skills to the fore. The Peace of Aachen ended the conflict in 1748 and formally ceded Silesia to Prussia, a triumph for the new Prussian king.

**C**

In the late 1740s Frederick began building an extravagant summer palace in Potsdam, near Berlin. In homage to his Francophile leanings, it was given the French name of Sanssouci, meaning "carefree". Frederick envisioned his estate as a kind of Versailles for Berlin, a place given over to the enjoyment of the arts and the exploration of the latest trends in Enlightenment thinking. Intellectuals traveled from all over Europe to Sanssouci, among them mathematician Pierre-Louis Maupertuis, whom Frederick summoned to head the Berlin Academy. Maupertuis's ostentatious wigs and high-pitched voice made quite an impression, as did his intellect. In the 1730s, he had proven that the world was flattened at the poles, just as Isaac Newton had predicted. The French philosopher Julien Offroy de La Mettrie also took up residence at Sanssouci. His famous book, *L'Homme-machine (The Human Machine)* argued for a materialistic understanding of human motivations. Mettrie was one of a number of colorful and controversial houseguests at Sanssouci, which also included the most coveted of all the jewels in Frederick's court, François-Marie Arouet, better known by his pseudonym, Voltaire. By the time Frederick was building Sanssouci, Voltaire was the most famous intellectual in Europe, loved and hated for his stinging attacks on power and his rallying cry for religious freedom and rational thought. The French king Louis XV, contemptuous toward the Enlightenment thinkers, was said to have declared: "One more madman in the Prussian court and one less in mine."

**D**

Frederick and his international coterie often dined together, talking late into the night. The atmosphere that he cultivated at Sanssouci reflected his fondness for men and his distaste for women. Voltaire commented: "Neither women nor priests ever entered the palace. In a word, Frederick lived without religion, without a council, and without a court." The king, Voltaire wrote, flaunted his predilection for young officers. "When His Majesty was dressed and booted, he had two or three favorites come, either lieutenants of his regiment, or pages, or *hajduks*, or young cadets. They took coffee. He to whom the handkerchief was thrown stayed another quarter of an hour in privacy." Voltaire's role at Sanssouci was to act as a sort of literary adviser and editor to Frederick, polishing his poetry and suggesting ways to improve it. Because Frederick's poetic talent was mediocre at best, the working relationship with the man he once gushingly named the Solomon of the North, soured. "Will the king never tire of giving me his dirty laundry to wash?" Voltaire quipped one day to La Mettrie, who immediately reported the comment to the king. "I shall need him for another year," Frederick is said to have responded. "We shall squeeze the orange and throw the peel away." In the end, having fallen out with the mathematician Maupertuis, Voltaire fled Prussia in 1753. Enraged, Frederick ordered him put under house arrest in Frankfurt before Voltaire finally made it to safety in Geneva.

**E**

Following the flight of his most valued philosopher, Frederick threw himself back into military pursuits. The Seven Years' War (1756-1763) was triggered by the alliance formed among Russia, Austria, and France, with the aim of curbing the growing power of both Great Britain and Prussia. At first Frederick won resounding victories, defeating France and Austria at Rossbach in 1757. Later that year, at Leuthen, he overcame difficult conditions to beat the Austrian army. The war later turned against the Prussian sovereign, when Russia occupied Berlin. His army battered, and his state coffers severely depleted, Frederick nevertheless battled back to retake lost territory, creating the impressive reputation for Prussian military resilience. The Seven Years' War had major global ramifications that extended to North America, where British colonies sparred with the French and indigenous peoples. In 1763, when the conflict ended, Britain was emerging as a world power, and Prussia's standing in Europe was considerably boosted. By 1786 (the year Frederick died) Prussia had a 195,000-strong army—a huge force for the small kingdom that had become the envy of Europe.

(Adapted from *The National Geographic*, March/April 2017 by Martí Domínguez.)







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V sivo polje ne pišite. V sivo polje ne pišite.

**Example:**

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Example:

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