



Šifra kandidata:

Državni izpitni center



M 0 4 0 2 4 1 1 1

PREDPREIZKUS

Osnovna raven
ANGLEŠČINA
Izpitna pola 1

A: Bralno razumevanje
B: Poznavanje in raba jezika

Sobota, 6. marec 2004 / 80 minut (40 + 40)

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

SPLOŠNA MATURA

NAVODILA KANDIDATU

Pazljivo preberite ta navodila. Ne izpuščajte ničesar!

Ne obračajte strani in ne začnite 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 pravičen odgovor je vreden eno (1) točko.

Odgovore z nalivnim peresom ali s kemičnim svinčnikom vpisujte **na list za odgovore** v za to predvideni prostor, s svinčnikom pa počrtnite polja pri nalogah, ki to zahtevajo. 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 provided on the answer sheet.

Example:

0. Who renamed Ford's car company?

Henry Leland.

King of the road

1. Why was Cadillac a successful company?
2. What made LaSalle a legend?
3. What was Earl inspired by for his new creation?
4. What was Mr Cadillac's reputation?
5. When were production and sales at their highest in the USA?
6. How often were new Cadillac models launched?
7. What became less frequent with the rise of car sales?

King of the road

Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 29 October 2002, by Dylan Jones

As vintage American cars go, you don't get any better than a Cadillac. Sure, there are your Mustangs, your Buicks and your little red Corvettes, but for those who know, those who care, a Cadillac is the money.

This year, the Cadillac celebrates its 100th birthday. In 1902, Henry Leland bought Henry Ford's secondary car company and renamed it Cadillac, after the man who founded Detroit, in 1701, a French soldier called Antoine Laumet de Lamothe Cadillac. Almost from the start, the company was winning awards for automotive innovation. In 1908, General Motors bought Cadillac, and in 1912, it introduced electric self-starters, which made car-driving hugely more popular, especially among women. The legend really begins in 1927 when Cadillac launched the LaSalle. It was the first car to be designed by a stylist rather than a technician. That stylist was Harley Earl, who was making a name for himself as an innovative car designer.

Earl is the man who made Cadillac what it is, who made it the most sought-after car in America. His finest hour was in 1948, when the iconic beast we know today came into being. One day during the Second World War, Earl, who was then head of "art and colour" at General Motors, saw something that would help him virtually to invent 20th-century car styling. It was an aeroplane.

The aircraft so excited him that it spurred him on to create something that would shape American culture for much of the next 20 years, the 1948 Cadillac. Unsurprisingly, the car became wildly popular and set the standard for the American automobile. As Earl put it, "It gave [the consumer] an extra receipt for their money in the form of visible prestige marking for an expensive car."

Last summer, when Detroit celebrated its 300th birthday, a statue of Antoine Laumet de Lamothe Cadillac was unveiled near the spot where he stepped ashore, claiming the land for France. That is ironic, seeing that Cadillac has been described as a scoundrel, an impudent liar, a conman extraordinaire and a shameless charlatan who invented a lah-di-dah name to conceal his humble origins.

The car he helped create was certainly lah-di-dah. As Earl's designs kept successfully seducing the American public every new Cadillac had to outdo and outgrow the previous model. Each car had acres of chrome and dozens of winking lights, like a mobile jukebox. The 1959 Caddy had lethally sharp-looking tail fins which sprouted rocket-shaped tail-lights that seemed to be clinging precariously to their sides.

The Cadillac is a prime example of what the American design critic Thomas Hine calls "Populuxe", a Fifties aesthetic that fuses populism with luxury. As he says himself, "The decade was one of America's great shopping sprees: never before were so many people able to acquire so many things, and never before was there such a choice." It was the era of the newly created world of mass suburbia, where everything family-owned – the house, the car, the furniture – was provisional: even if it didn't wear out, one always had the hope of being able to move up the ladder to something better.

"There were so many new things to buy – a power mower, a more modern dinette set, a washing machine with a window through which you could see the wash water turn a disgusting grey, a family room, a two-toned refrigerator, a charcoal grill, and, of course, televisions." Or a new Jet Age Cadillac, each year, every year.

In America in the Fifties, suburbia determined popular culture, and in some part of his being, every suburban American male wanted a Cadillac. This was the decade of the car, when America took to the roads with a vengeance. And even though television was desperately trying to unite the country, the amount of contact Americans had with other people was steadily diminishing as they began to drive everywhere, avoiding cities and exploiting the highways.

Since the Fifties, and the dawn of rock'n'roll, the Cadillac has become a fundamental feature of the American pop song, an easily understood icon of success or retro cool.

READING TASK 2: MATCHING (Paragraphs and Statements)

Match all statements 1–10 with paragraphs from A–H.

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

Write your answers on the answer sheet and shade in the appropriate circle.

Example:

0. *The number of rats depends partly on climate changes.*

| | |
|----|---|
| 0. | D |
|----|---|

Lurking in your litter: horror movie warns of Britain's rising tide of rats

1. Rats have always been a danger to people.
2. Rats are said to be very adaptable rodents.
3. Shocking advertisements are trying to frighten careless fast food eaters.
4. Citizens and companies are reluctant to reveal pest problems.
5. It is widely thought that it's not worth bothering about litter.
6. Fast food retailers think that the majority of people are environmentally aware.
7. Most people think that rats are far away from them.
8. The authorities are not trying hard enough to solve the problem.
9. The reproduction of pests depends on the quantity of food.
10. People will get used to seeing rats on the streets.

Lurking in your litter: horror movie warns of Britain's rising tide of rats

Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 2 August 2002, by James Meikle

A

The fast food-eating litter louts blamed for helping to send Britain's rat population soaring to an estimated 60 million are being subjected to an advertising campaign designed to scare them into changing their ways. Cinemas today begin showing a 30-second advertisement that begins with the rapacious rodents scratching, scuffling and scoffing the cast-off remains from human meals thrown thoughtlessly away and ends with a couple, sleeping soundly in their double bed, unaware of a group of rats boldly ensconced on their duvet.

B

Too many people think the pests are at a safe distance in the sewers or shadows. The campaign coincides with moves by environmental health officers to work with colleagues worldwide and the World Health Organisation in assessing the international threat posed by rats which have through the centuries carried terror, death, pestilence and economic disaster to millions.

C

Professionals trying to stem the damage to underground pipes and electric cables and the food prepared in restaurants and hotels, and quantify the risk to public health believe such concentrated analysis will persuade governments to act more boldly in tackling the problem. The evidence might take three years to produce. Local pest control services now tend to respond to complaints rather than take pre-emptive strikes. Increasingly they charge to get rid of rats, thus helping to discourage public or firms from reporting problems, even though they are legally bound to under legislation dating from 1949.

D

Mild winters and cutbacks in pest control expenditure have also been blamed for the increased problems. So have the consequences of privatising council services and water provision, although there is a national protocol that is meant to overcome ambiguities about where the rat control responsibilities lie. Defects in underground drainage are said to be responsible for much of the infestation. Private water companies are accused of reducing rat baiting in sewers and there is a widespread belief that rats are becoming resistant to the most widely used baits.

E

The new short film will soon be on TV screens too, punctuated by captions: "The more you drop, the more we eat", "the more we eat, the more we breed" and "the more we breed, the closer we get". Football fans watching stadium screen will see the hard-hitting advertisement during the six-week, £200,000 campaign. The message is targeted at 18–24-year-olds, particularly young men, thought to be most to blame for the burgeoning piles of street rubbish that attract the pests.

F

Research for the Keep Britain Tidy campaign suggests as many as 5.9 million Britons, some considerably older than the target audience, would be impervious to attempts to fine or name and shame them for littering. Keep Britain Tidy's director, Sue Nelson, said: "Most people never give a second thought about dropping rubbish, believing life is too short to care about what happens to your trash and that someone from the council will clean it up anyway."

G

"But every bit of food that is on the ground is a potential next meal for a rat. What we are asking is, how close do you want them to get before you use a bin? The rat population is on the rise and soon it will be as common to see a rodent on our street as it is to see a dog or cat." Keep Britain Tidy says one in five streets is strewn with fast food litter and is working with government and the food industry to introduce a code of practice.

H

McDonald's UK, which claims to feed more than 2.5 million Britons a day, welcomed the advertising campaign. The company carries out litter patrols, sponsors waste bins and organises litter-related competitions with schools and community groups: "Litter is unfortunately a social problem caused by a minority of individuals. We believe by educating children, the adults of tomorrow, it will be possible to reverse this careless trend."

© *The Guardian*

READING TASK 3: TRUE / FALSE / NOT GIVEN

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

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

Example:

0. *The writer found the Japanese way of life exhausting.*

| T | F | NG |
|---|---|----|
| ✓ | | |

Instant calmer

1. The writer went to the temple lodging mainly to learn the art of zazen.
2. The author walked from Kyoto to Hosen-ji.
3. New residents are given written rules about temple life.
4. Would-be monks used to be tested before admittance to the temple.
5. Staying at the temple is very expensive.
6. Instead of zazen meditation residents can work in the grounds.
7. One resident complained about physical pain as a result of the meditation.
8. The journalist's second day at the temple proved to be more demanding.
9. The guests were chatting with monks during their meals.
10. The time out helped the writer change his lifestyle.

Instant calmer

Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 24 May 2002, by David Atkinson

I needed to take some time out. The fast pace of life in Japan had left my mind as cluttered as a student bedsit: a confusion of email addresses, credit card bills and mental to-do lists. It was a Japanese friend of mine who said they had the perfect answer: head for a traditional Japanese shukubo (temple lodging) where I could not only relax, but do so while learning the art of zazen (sitting) meditation. The idea of a spiritual retreat in a remote mountain setting sounded alluring. I would, I thought as I packed, come back rested, refreshed and with a new-found sense of who I am and why I am here.

Some people go there to develop their character, others to deal with problems in their personal lives. Some parents even drop off their problem children there like the temple lodging was a summer camp.

A few days later found me sweating on the slopes of a mountain outside Kyoto. A shaven-headed monk emerged from the woods. "You must be looking for Hosen-ji," he said, gesturing towards a clearing, his long blue robes parting to reveal a bony finger. His voice sounded calm. "Please," he breathed, oozing serenity from every pore of his meticulously shaven head, "come this way."

Hosen-ji is one of hundreds of shukubo dotted around Japan. It operates an open-door policy to short term residents and a friendly attitude towards potential converts and the downright curious alike. It aims to promote Zen and introduce first-timers to the ways of temple life. Some go on to enrol in monasteries. Most, however, simply return to the rat race, feeling better for having had some time out and for amassing food for thought about the possibility of a higher spiritual purpose to life.

In the past, wannabe monks had to prostrate themselves at the front gate for three days while the resident monks shunned them. They would then be condemned to trial by solitary meditation for a further two days while temple denizens kept watch to check on their diligence.

All that is required of today's Zen master wannabes is a nominal fee to cover board and lodgings and a zealous adherence to the temple rules. It sounds easy – but if you're a bit of a party animal, go elsewhere. The temple grounds are a strictly vice-free zone; your attendance is compulsory for 150 minutes of zazen meditation every day.

The Hosen-ji temple specialises in welcoming the Zen newcomer and, as such, offers you the chance to dip a toe, an exploratory

toe, into the waters of Buddhism: in some of the more hardline shukubo, you will be performing zazen under icy waterfalls before the day is out. It also welcomes foreigners in equal measure. Everyone works in the grounds in the morning, and guests are encouraged to chat openly rather than obey a strict silence. Each night at 8pm, there is a 90-minute zazen session.

After zazen and with an hour to go to bedtime, I grabbed a few words with my fellow guests. Kento, a 28-year-old furniture maker from suburban Tokyo, had come out of curiosity and was finding the meditation tough going. "It's very painful on your legs," he grimaced, rubbing his shins. "It's meant to get easier with practice but, right now, I'm in agony."

Next morning's routine made the previous night seem like a stroll in the park, and my commitment was seriously tested. The routine is fixed: a 5.30am alarm call is followed by sutra chanting and tai chi to warm up for another 60 minutes of zazen. Then there's sweeping the grounds to be done before breakfast at 8am. Far from the light relief I expected, I found the meal to be the hardest part of the whole zazen experience. The temple food consisted of watery rice served and eaten to an exacting set of rituals in agonising silence with monks and guests sat in pairs along a huge low table. When I came to stand up, my legs had gone completely numb, so I stumbled and fell while trying to clear the plates. The monks were clearly not amused.

Gradually I started to grow more accustomed to the rituals. I don't think I ever really succeeded in clearing my mind of the detritus of daily life, but I did suppress my cynical urges and went with the flow of temple life and all its Zen-inspired quirks.

Walking back to the station in the mid-morning sunshine, my mind was cluttered. I had emails to send, credit card bills to pay and a big mental to-do sticky that said, "Buy extra-large cafe latte and chocolate croissant upon arrival at Kyoto station." To be honest, I don't think I'm cut out for a life as a Zen master. However, as I watched the Japanese salarymen dashing for the subway from a station café, I did feel a sense of wellbeing. Maybe it was the caffeine. Maybe the huge steak I was planning for dinner. Or maybe I'd seen the real me and decided, with minor plastic surgery and a decent personal trainer, I didn't look too bad after all.

It was my own private nirvana. And it felt pretty good.

© *The Guardian*

B: POZNAVANJE IN RABA JEZIKA (Čas reševanja: 40 minut)**TASK 1: GAP FILL**

Write the missing words in the spaces provided on the answer sheet.

There is ONE word missing in each gap.

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

Breakfast of champions

Adapted from an article in *The Observer Magazine*, 15 September 2002, by Dr John Briffa

When I was growing up, I remember my father making sure that my four siblings and I got a decent breakfast inside us __0__ **before** leaving the house for school. Like a lot of parents, my dad believed that eating breakfast helped to set little bodies up for the day. A compliant child, I spent my formative years munching my way through Shredded Wheat, Alpen and Ready Brek, convinced that this must __1__ doing me some good.

These days, I'm far less keen __2__ swallow conventional nutritional wisdom without thinking, and recently resolved to discover if there is any real evidence of the benefits for kids of eating breakfast. As it happens, research suggests that a breakfast helps feed the brain __3__ can actually boost a child's learning at school. It appears that taking my father's advice may have turned __4__ to be a smart move after all.

The brain needs fuel to function properly, and gets the bulk of its requirements in this respect __5__ food. The brain's principle fuel is sugar, and maintaining adequate levels in the bloodstream is critical for normal mental function. Many children may go 10 or more hours __6__ their last meal and the next morning. With such a long gap, it is not uncommon for blood-sugar levels to drop to sub-normal levels overnight. This can cause a child to be tired and grumpy in the morning, and can certainly take the edge __7__ even the sharpest of minds.

One important benefit of eating breakfast is that it supplies ready fuel to the brain. A number of studies __8__ found that when children skip the first meal of the day, memory, verbal fluency, and mathematical dexterity may suffer. By restoring blood-sugar levels after the overnight fast, eating breakfast helps ensure that a child has a productive schoolday. However, regular breakfasting might have important long-term benefits __9__ well. Breakfast may also supply important nutrients to a growing body and mind, thereby improving a child's general nutritional status.

To date, __10__ have been three studies that have examined the impact of eating breakfast __11__ children's behaviour and learning. Interestingly, these studies found that children __12__ did not skip breakfast were less likely to skip school. All three studies also found that eating breakfast is associated with better performance in a variety of scholastic tests.

__13__ terms of what to feed a child in the morning, my preference would be porridge or oat-based muesli. A hard-boiled or poached egg with a slice of wholemeal toast is another decent option. In addition, if a child is happy to have a piece or two of fruit, or even some freshly squeezed fruit juice, then so much __14__ better. Getting something healthy __15__ a child early on in the day may well enhance the chances of stuff going in up top, too.

TASK 2: GAP FILL

Write the correct form of the verb given in brackets in the spaces provided on your answer sheet.

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

Adapted from an interview in *The Observer Magazine*, 15 September 2002, by Veronica Blake

I don't think there was a day when I decided to become a professional footballer. I just always knew I would. My father advised me 0 **to finish** my studies; he used to say, 'You never 1 **(KNOW)** what might happen.' He didn't know how right he was.

I was 17 years old when I signed my first professional contract with Schaffhausen. I was so excited. I thought, 'My God, I 2 **(EARN)** money because of my hobby.' I couldn't believe they would pay me for 3 **(DO)** something I loved. My parents were so proud of me. My next club was Lazio, which was an amazing experience at first, but after a while I didn't have a private life anymore. It was difficult. I just wanted my private life back, so in 1996 I was very happy 4 **(SIGN)** with Chelsea and get out of Italy. I loved living in London and was very happy because you can live a normal life, unlike in Rome where I 5 **(EXPECT)** to be the footballer 24 hours a day. When I moved here I discovered I could walk in the park, go to the cinema or go shopping and no one would bother me.

I was single and on my own when I arrived, so I got in touch with a friend from Rome, Roberto Caravona. One Sunday, while 6 **(SIT)** under a tree in Hyde Park on a sunny afternoon, we had this idea: 'Why 7 **(WE / NOT / OPEN)** our own little restaurant, a place to meet and entertain our friends?' We were both single and without families at the time. My father's advice paid off and the business degree I 8 **(DO)** proved to be very useful.

Of course all that changed one September day in Zurich. One minute I was a professional footballer, the next I was an invalid. I was 30, at the height of my career and we 9 **(PLAY)** St Gallen in the first round of the Uefa Cup. We were leading by a goal from the first leg, but had conceded two by the 35th minute when a St Gallen player went for the ball but slipped as he went in for the tackle. All his body weight was on one leg, and his knee cannoned into my leg. I watched it on video for the first time last month and I could see it was a pure accident. He 10 **(NOT / INTEND)** to do it, and there was nothing I could do to stop it happening. I 11 **(TAKE)** to hospital immediately, where I was told I had a triple fracture. It 12 **(MEAN)** I had to have nine operations in 40 days.

I got depressed, and just couldn't see any light at the end of the tunnel. Such was the extent of the damage to my leg, I understood from the beginning that there was a possibility I might never play again. The doctors told me from day one that they just 13 **(WANT)** to make sure I could live a normal life again, they couldn't guarantee anything more. My recovery was painfully slow.

During that time I did a lot of thinking; when you 14 **(FACE)** with a situation like that you can often see things more clearly. I saw that when things go wrong you are pretty alone in the world. When life is going well there are a lot of people around, and plenty who call themselves your friend. When things went wrong, I found that I 15 **(BE)** lonely, and that changed my attitude towards people.

TASK 3: WORD FORMATION

Write the correct form of the words written in capital letters on the left in the spaces provided on the answer sheet.

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

Now you're over the hill at 42

Adapted from an article in *The Observer*, 3 March 2002, by Ben Summerskill

- Life does not begin at forty. Age discrimination at work is becoming an even younger habit with people in their early forties now ranked alongside much older people in being considered over the hill by employers. For decades, workers in their fifties have complained about being thought of as surplus to
- 0) **REQUIRE** 0 **requirements** in the job market. But one in four adults now thinks that employers are no longer interested in taking on the over-forties.
- 'We're now establishing that age discrimination starts as early as 42,' said Patrick Grattan of the Third Age Employment Network. 'Evidence is growing of a
- 1) **DRAMA** 1 drop in the number of people employed once they become older. It's not only a question of people not getting jobs. Even when they do, they're being paid at a discount. That discount is 2 a matter of prejudice.'
- Fifty per cent of companies now have workforces with fewer than one in ten staff over 50. Ten per cent of firms had no 3 over 50. 'I have decades of experience in both business and human resources. I managed to bring up children at the same time,' said Anna Evans-Pollard from Chepstow. 'But people don't take you seriously at all at a certain age. They don't actually say they want someone younger. You just know it.'
- 2) **PURE**
- 3) **EMPLOY**
- 4) **SPECIAL** Theo Blackwell, a 4 in workplace discrimination at the Industrial Society, said: 'Too many firms have a constant 5 on restructuring. This all too often means that workers who are 40-plus are getting pushed out to make way for younger people. They are thought to be more flexible and 6 to technology. It doesn't follow at all.'
- 5) **EMPHASIZE**
- 6) **ADAPT**
- 7) **CHOOSE** But employers will soon have little 7 but to start treating middle-aged staff more 8 . The number of people aged between 16 and 19 has already fallen by 13.1 per cent since 1991 as the fertility rate has plummeted to 1.7 children from its peak level of 2.8 children in the early 1960s.
- 8) **SYMPATHY**
- 9) **LOSE** Workplace economists estimate the 9 to the economy caused by the exclusion of older people from the labour market is up to £26 billion a year but a proposed European equal 10 directive would outlaw age discrimination in the workplace from 2006, following similar schemes in Ireland, France and the Netherlands.
- 10) **TREAT**

PRAZNA STRAN

PRAZNA STRAN