



Šifra kandidata:

Državni izpitni center



M 1 6 2 2 4 2 1 1

JESENSKI IZPITNI ROK

Višja raven
ANGLEŠČINA
==== Izpitna pola 1 ====

- A) Bralno razumevanje
B) Poznavanje in raba jezika

Petek, 26. avgust 2016 / 60 minut (35 + 25)

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

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 in na ocenjevalni obrazec).

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 47, od tega 20 v delu A in 27 v delu B. Vsaka pravilna rešitev je vredna 1 točko.

Rešitve, ki jih pišite z nalivnim peresom ali s kemičnim svinčnikom, vpišujte **v izpitno polo** v za to predvideni prostor. 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 8 strani, od tega 1 prazno.



A) BRALNO RAZUMEVANJE

Task 1: Sentence completion

Read the text and complete the sentences below. Use 1–5 words in each gap. Bear in mind that all contracted forms with the exception of *can't* count as two words. There is an example at the beginning: Sentence 0.

Example:

0. Stan Brock devoted his life to providing free healthcare.

1. The overall description of Brock's _____
testifies to his varied life and experience.

2. A good proof of Brock's unusual way of life is _____.

3. Having a fascinating life, Brock has been followed by _____
_____ documenting his work.

4. Brock has been invited to Britain because the upcoming elections have triggered an interest in _____.

5. Regardless of _____, the number of uninsured Americans is high.

6. Brock cannot completely hide his British roots because _____
_____.

7. Ironically, _____ will receive proper health care faster than a *vaquero* in Amazonian backwaters.

8. Brock rounded up his first day in London by _____.

9. Dr Gerada first met Brock on her business visit to Chicago to check _____
_____ and its prospects in Britain.

10. Dr Gerada was appalled that one patient suffering from a minor health problem _____
_____ world's best medical facilities.



Stan Brock: The British cowboy turned movie star who rescued millions of uninsured Americans

The British-born Amazonian cowboy gave it all up to devote his life to providing free healthcare for millions of uninsured Americans.

Stan Brock is nudging 80. His arms, hard as oak boughs, hint at the black belt he holds in taekwondo. His khakis and dust-stained shoes recall a previous life on horseback as a cowboy in the Upper Amazon. Carefully combed hair nods to a brief career as a movie star in films including *Escape from Angola*. And the epaulettes and badges signify his role as the flying founder of a charity that has earned him a reputation as, variously, a saint and a 'medical monk'.

Brock is staying in a hotel during his first visit for decades to Britain, where he grew up, only to run away to Guyana in South America as a teenager. Back in Tennessee, where he now lives, he is homeless and penniless, rolling out his cowboy's mat each night inside the offices of Remote Area Medical (RAM), which he established in 1985. He eats only rice, porridge, bananas and water, and rarely sits down. Yet a singular devotion to his cause has fuelled a mission to prop up the broken healthcare system of the world's richest nation.

Trailed by a film crew, which is recording his extraordinary life, Brock has been invited to London by the Royal Society of Medicine at a time when healthcare in Britain is emerging as a defining issue before the next general election. Politicians, medical professionals and charities all over the world are fascinated by his work. What began as a mission to parachute doctors and medicine into remotest Guyana, has mushroomed to become the largest operation of its kind in America.

Brock has now organised more than 700 free clinics in convention centres and football stadiums. More than 80,000 volunteer doctors and nurses have provided free, basic, but sometimes life-saving healthcare worth more than £50m to more than half a million Americans, a fraction of a population who cannot afford to be treated or insured. "You could be blindfolded and stick a pin on a map of America and you will find people with no access to free healthcare," Brock says. "We've never gone anywhere in the US where there wasn't a big turnout. Only the geography is different. They're all there to see the dentists, they're all there to see the optician. And even if they don't know it because they're so preoccupied by the pain in their teeth, they all need to see the doctor, too."

Brock, who is 78 and still has a British accent, explains the inspiration for his work with a story about an astronaut. "I had the privilege of having breakfast with Ed Mitchell, the sixth man to walk on the Moon," he says. "I told him that when I was a young cowboy, or *vaquero*, on the Brazil border of British Guyana, where all the cowboys were Indians, the Wapishana people gave me a horse that went bucking across the savannah and had a collision with the side of the corral."

"I was very badly injured but the nearest doctor was 26 days away on foot, through a narrow trail in the rainforest where you couldn't take horses. Ed said: 'Gosh, I was on the Moon and I was only three days from a doctor'. Sure, I said, but for those people who lived in the Upper Amazon, and the 50 million people we're now dealing with in the US, they might as well be on the Moon for the opportunity they have to get the healthcare they need."

Straight off his flight to London, Brock has come to see how free healthcare works in his country of birth. First, a look around a walk-in clinic in Vauxhall, where GPs are amazed to hear that poor Americans should need to rely on a charity that was originally conceived to treat people in the developing world. Then the short journey for dinner to the south London home of Clare Gerada, Britain's most prominent GP and until recently the chair of the Council of the Royal College of General Practitioners.

Dr Gerada has put on a barbecue and invited doctor friends to meet Brock, whose work she discovered during a trip to Chicago. "Clare is the only British doctor who has had an opportunity to look at the state of affairs over there," Brock says as they greet each other. Dr Gerada recalls her shock during a three-day RAM clinic at Malcolm X College, right inside the city's world-beating medical district. She went in 2010 at the start of the controversial NHS reforms "to see what a privatised medical system would look like," she says. "When I was there, people were queuing all through the night in the rain. Young people with families. I was shocked to see a young man die of a dental abscess. What I learnt from Chicago is that we must never go down the route towards a marketised, competitive healthcare system," Dr Gerada adds.

(Adapted from the article in *The Independent*, 14 July 2014, by Simon Osborne)



Task 2: Gapped text

In the following extract, ten sentences have been removed. Choose from sentences A–K the one which fits each gap (1–10). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. Write your answers in the spaces next to the numbers. There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0 (L).

The truth about sharks: Far from being 'killing machines', they have personalities, best friends and an exceptional capacity for learning

I was snorkelling far offshore when the bull shark appeared. Movement in the corner of my eye, then a silhouette 30 metres away slipping through the turquoise haze on that late afternoon. He was fat, with a bright white belly and distinctive snub nose. He studied the two-legged intruder and began to circle, slowly closing the gap: 20 metres, 15, 12... I stuck it out for as long as I dared, then, trying to avoid panicked splashing, I kicked for the boat, not taking my eyes off him. 0 L

These waters off tiny Bimini, in the Bahamas, teem with sharks. A tribe of marine scientists, led by the grandfather of shark biology, Samuel 'Doc' Gruber, has set up the Sharklab, determined to unravel the secrets of these mysterious creatures. Their research is transforming our knowledge of what glides beneath the seas and oceans.

Turn off the spine-tingling music and forget everything you thought you knew about this solitary, 'mindless killing machine'. Sharks have individual personalities. 1 ____ They can be trained by humans to complete simple tasks, much more quickly than rabbits or cats, for instance, and retain the knowledge for much longer. Sharks also teach each other new tricks: how to find food, identify predators and charm mates. Like sea turtles, some travel huge distances to return to their own birthplace, again and again, to give birth themselves. There are some common misconceptions about their lives. For example, rather than being near-blind and reliant on smell, they, in fact, have advanced sight. 2 ____ They may seem resilient but the boldest sharks face a great risk of dying before adulthood.

Currently, we're killing about 100 million sharks every year, 11,000 an hour, either for the Chinese soup or as bycatch. The idea of shark-free waters may seem appealing until you consider the havoc that would be unleashed on the rest of ocean life if that happened. Sharks, as apex predators, balance ecosystems stopping animals in the middle of the marine food chain from proliferating and destroying life still further down. Sharks also pick off the weakest, sickest and slowest fish, helping to prevent the spread of disease and parasites, and strengthening the gene pool of prey species. 3 ____ Take them away and the structures collapse.

Five years ago, I was a phobic rattled by shadows in the swimming pool. 4 ____ I have free-dived – no cage, armed with nothing more than a snorkel and an underwater camera – with about 100 big sharks.

Underwater, I'm still prone to pangs of claustrophobia from poor visibility, or agoraphobia from the vast expanse, but I've rationalised my fear of sharks. Only about a dozen of the 500 species have posed any danger to humans, and even then, very rarely. 5 ____ Every year, billions of people around the world enter shark habitats; on average, four of them die.

My infatuation began on the Barrier Reef in 2009, scuba-diving in Queensland. Your heart drums the first time you see that unmistakable shadow emerge from the gloom. Two long grey reef sharks approached us. Time stopped as they span back and forth, inspecting the huddle of novice divers. Then, as suddenly as they had appeared, they slipped back into the unseen Pacific. 6 ____

Fast-forward to 2014 and I'm on South Bimini, 50 miles east of Miami, to see the Sharklab scientists in action. I spotted their advert online: anyone can visit to take part in their 'research experience', five days a month where outsiders can live and study at the field station. 7 ____ The biologists give lectures and take us out on the boats to help with their day job: capturing, tagging and releasing sharks, then tracking their movements, in the hope of finally understanding their behaviour. So an hour after landing at the airstrip, I'm already on a small boat a mile offshore, ready to jump in. All around us, the dorsal fins of large Caribbean reef sharks chop the surface. 8 ____ The main thing to remember is not to jump in right on top of one – unlikely to be enjoyable for either party. Within seconds of plunging in, we're face-to-snout with them. Caribbean reef sharks are the bold, boisterous puppy dogs of the Bahamas. It's utterly thrilling, sometimes too intense for comfort as they dart by. 9 ____



The real stars of the show at Bimini are the great hammerheads, *Sphyrna mokarran*. These charismatic, elusive and endangered giants grow to six metres long, and for a few months a year they live in the Bahamas Shark Sanctuary. Dr Gruber and his colleagues have pioneered a research project to find out why the great hammerheads visit the Bahamas, where they have come from and where they go. **10** ___ 90 per cent caught on a line die. They have to be individually tagged by free-diving researchers who hold their breath, kick down and spear an acoustic transmitter through the shark's dorsal fin.

(Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 28 November 2014, by Oliver Duff)

- A Calling sharks man-eaters is like judging the whole of humanity by a handful of serial killers.
- B They socialise, choose best friends and create social networks of unusual complexity.
- C It's a means of fundraising and spreading the urgent conservation message.
- D That's why scientists consider sharks to be 'keystone' species in marine ecosystems.
- E Great hammerheads respond badly to capture.
- F Recently the researchers were delighted to catch a lemon shark.
- G Looking over the side, I could touch them as they glide beneath us.
- H Now I'm a shark nut.
- I Most also don't need to swim continuously to survive.
- J Even after 40 minutes, I still don't want to get back on the boat.
- K I was awed by their grace, power and inquisitiveness.
- L I didn't want to mess around with a bull.



B) POZNAVANJE IN RABA JEZIKA

Task 1: Gap fill

There is ONE word missing in each gap. Write the missing words in the spaces on the right. Bear in mind that all contracted forms with the exception of *can't* count as two words. There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

First privately funded refugee rescue operation sets sail from Malta in August

At around the same time that Regina and Christopher Catrambone were enjoying the last of the summer sun on a holiday cruise in the Mediterranean last year, 518 migrants crowded into an old fishing vessel to cross the same sea. They too wanted to catch the last of the calm weather __0__ rough seas made their crossing from Libya impossible, but their boat capsized anyway, and on 3 October, 366 of the migrants drowned within sight of __1__ Italian island of Lampedusa.

It was then that the Catrambones realised they had the means to help, and in the months that have passed, have spent £3.5 million of their personal wealth __2__ a boat and two drones, which will deploy off the Maltese coast next month in the first private rescue mission for migrants __3__ distress.

"People were dying at sea: they were dying because the rescue boats take too much time to arrive, they die from dehydration, they die from explosions on the boats," says Ms Catrambone, __4__ husband owns the Malta-based Tangiers group, which offers services for companies operating in conflict zones. "So we felt that this __5__ our immediate priority. We could buy another house in Saint-Tropez, we could buy our own boat – we could buy a beautiful luxury boat with this money – but we decided __6__ to do that, because we think that the life of the people dying at sea is more important."

In the first privately funded sea rescue operation, a 40-metre ship called the *Phoenix* will __7__ sail at the start of August, serving as the platform for a team of technical and medical experts, two remote-piloted aircraft, and two inflatable boats. Out in international waters, the drones will scour the sea for vessels, with the team informing the relevant coastguard if any craft is in trouble. The two small boats can deploy alongside migrant vessels to drop off food or life jackets if required, while any person with a medical emergency can be transferred to the *Phoenix* and be treated __8__ a paramedic.

The Migrant Offshore Aid Station (MOAS) will deploy on four missions over the summer, as the number of people trying to reach Europe is expected to surpass the previous record in 2011, when the turmoil of the Arab Spring saw more than 141,000 people trying to cross EU borders illegally.

Now, the conflict in Syria __9__ created a refugee community of 2.8 million people, many of __10__ have given up hope of returning home soon and want to find a more stable future outside the overcrowded camps in Turkey, Lebanon and Syria. They join the tens of thousands of economic migrants trying to escape poverty and reach Europe each year, and other men, women and children seeking asylum __11__ repression and persecution in countries like Somalia and Eritrea.

Their Mare Nostrum operation – launched in response to the Lampedusa tragedy – has dramatically reduced the __12__ toll in the Mediterranean. However, the Italian government has warned __13__ the costs are unsustainable and they need financial and logistical help from the EU and member states.

If nobody answers and helps the Italians, what will happen to the people they are helping now? "They will die," says Ms Catrambone. "In a way, MOAS could be seen __14__ an answer to Mare Nostrum asking for help." So far, all the costs have been shouldered by the Catrambones and the hardware remains the property of the Tangiers Group. But from now on, they will need to be looking for other donors to help with future operating costs, __15__ are calculated at around \$300,000 a month. Although humanitarian groups welcome any initiative which may save lives, they say the responsibility should remain on governments to tackle the root cause of migration.

0. before
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____



Task 2: Gap fill (verbs)

For gaps 1–12, write the correct form of the verbs in brackets in the spaces on the right. There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

Finally, a diet that works: Californian pastor's wildly popular Daniel Plan has seen his congregation greatly reduced

On a warm evening at the Saddleback Church in Southern California, several dozen congregants in sweats and Lycras 0 (STAR-JUMP) outside the Worship Centre. Meanwhile, across the campus, yet another group 1 (ENJOY) a "Walk and Worship" session: a brisk stroll that begins and ends with a prayer. It's all part of the church's wildly popular health and fitness regime, the Daniel Plan.

Jim Black, who for many years failed to practice what he preached as a physiotherapist, now leads one of the thrice-weekly "Walk and Worship" groups. 2 (ATTEMPT) several diets without success, Jim Black was introduced to the Daniel Plan in 2011. After two months on the new plan, he stopped taking any prescription medication. Within that year, he 3 (LOSE) 90 lbs.

The Daniel Plan 4 (ORIGINALLY / CONCEIVE) by evangelical pastor Rick Warren, who founded Saddleback in 1980. Today it is one of the biggest mega-churches in the US, with eight campuses in California and a further four overseas.

At Saddleback, now, people are baptised just like Jesus: by 5 (LOWER) them bodily into the water. On one day, Warren personally dunked more than 800 parishioners. Based on the average weight of Americans, he lifted more than 145,000 pounds out of the water. "After the baptism, I actually felt as if I 6 (LIFT) the whole weight of America's health problem," he later wrote. And it was then that his idea regarding the diet was born.

Warren also pointed out that the church 7 (NOURISH) the soul at the expense of the body since its very beginnings. Therefore, as Warren was himself overweight, he invited his vast congregation to join him in losing a few pounds at a weekly sermon in January 2011. He enlisted a psychiatrist and a family doctor 8 (SHAPE) a health programme. He then named the plan after the Daniel of the Bible, who refused to eat the wine and meat 9 (OFFER) by King Nebuchadnezzar, and consumed water instead. In the first year of the Daniel Plan, some 12,000 Saddleback members supposedly 10 (DROP) a collective 250,000 lbs. Warren himself lost 65 lbs. The church now hosts fitness classes and organises a range of healthy activities such as hiking, mountain biking and triathlon training. Outdoor fitness equipment peppers the 120-acre campus.

The church's vending machines 11 (MAINLY / STOCK) with Daniel Plan-friendly snacks and drinks, while the campus cafeteria serves a Daniel Plan menu seven days a week, including gluten-free pasta, kale salad, salmon tacos and banana-berry smoothies.

Around 70 per cent of American adults are overweight, and Warren claims that the church 12 (SHOULD / NOT / BE) so tolerant of obesity in the past. The signature dishes of a typical, Middle American church gathering are fried chicken and potato salad.

0. are star-jumping

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

(Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 28 December 2014, by Tim Walker)



Prazna stran