



Šifra kandidata:

Državni izpitni center



M 1 7 2 2 4 2 2 1

JESENSKI IZPITNI ROK

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

- A) Bralno razumevanje
B) Poznavanje in raba jezika

Sreda, 30. avgust 2017 / 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: Short answers

Answer in note form in the spaces below. Use 1–5 words for each answer. Bear in mind that all contracted forms with the exception of *can't* count as two words. There is an example at the beginning: Answer 0.

Example:

0. What flooded the Carteret Islands?

The king tide.

1. Which fact about the Roman Catholics on the flooded Carteret Islands does the author find contradictory?
-
2. How do the islanders try to secure a safe crossing?
-
3. Which social change does the evacuation of the Carteret islanders foretell?
-
4. Why is it unfair that the Carteret islanders suffer the consequences of the oil-driven economy?
-
5. What proves the interest of global media in the Carteret Islands case?
-
6. Which geographical factor makes the 60-mile journey crossing even more hazardous?
-
7. In case of the engine failure on the open sea, what does the rescue of a banana boat depend on?
-
8. What embitters the otherwise warm welcome of the islanders?
-
9. Why is the drinking water scarce on the island?
-
10. How is the staple diet of the islanders occasionally supplemented?
-



Carteret Islands: 'The sea is killing our island paradise'

When the king tide came last December, inundating the Carteret Islands, destroying precious crops and wells and turning homes into flotsam, the inhabitants, nominally Roman Catholic, turned for help to their forebears.

"We thought maybe our ancestors were angry with us, that we were doing something that did not please them," remembers Bernard Tunim, one of the clan chiefs. "So we killed a pig and had a big feast and told them that we are doing this because of the king tide and the swamping of the island, but nothing happened. Then we realised it was something else."

The people of the Carterets, a group of low-lying islets in the south-west Pacific Ocean, some 60 miles from the Solomon Islands, display an uninhibited belief in the supernatural. When the sea is too rough for the small banana boats that provide their only regular link with the outside world, one of the older men is asked to speak to the wind, to appeal to it for calm. But the forces overwhelming these tiny outcrops, the highest point of which is only five feet above sea level, are not otherworldly.

The people of the Carterets, for 300 years ignored by all but a few passers-by, can lay claim to a dubious distinction: within the next six months, some 240 of them – 40 families – will leave for good, driven from their homes by sea-level rise. In five years, half of the population, estimated at 2,500 people, is expected to have been evacuated to bigger, less vulnerable islands, some of the first refugees displaced as a result of man-made global warming. The Carteret islanders are the harbingers of a major shift in human population expected to take place in the coming century as millions of people are forced to migrate from low-lying coastal areas and islands.

This week, as delegations from 192 countries meet in Copenhagen to negotiate a new treaty limiting greenhouse emissions, Mr Tunim will be there in the Danish capital, trying to persuade the big battalions of the industrialised world to pay some attention to his people, who are already paying the price of the fossil-fuel economy despite their own minuscule carbon footprint.

"What we are experiencing now is not of our own making, and we want the powerful industrialised countries to compensate us for what they have done to us."

To examine at first hand the crisis overtaking that remote community, *The Daily Telegraph* made the 10,000-mile journey from Britain to the Carterets, the most hazardous stage of which

was the 60-mile journey by open boat. The 15ft banana boats that undertake this journey normally have no radios, lifejackets or other life-saving equipment, and rely on a single outboard motor. Lose power out of sight of land and you may well lose your life, carried by currents out into the emptiness of the Pacific. There is no air-sea rescue service and a search for an overdue boat is at the mercy of commercial captains and their willingness to put out to sea.

From a distance the islands, which are named after the British naval officer Philip Carteret, who discovered them during his circumnavigation of 1766–67, appear as no more than a series of dots and dashes on the horizon. Closer examination shows them to be flat strips of land, crowded with high coconut palms.

There is always a welcome, the arrival of a boat at the atoll being a significant event for the population, black-skinned Melanesians who, legend has it, conquered an original population of lighter-skinned Polynesians three centuries ago. The children smile as they wade into the lagoon to greet newcomers to Han, the main island, but their hair tells of hardship, orange flecks suggesting malnutrition.

The storm surges that have assaulted the Carterets with increasing frequency over the past decade have destroyed the food supply. "In the last 10 to 20 years the change has been dramatic," said Mr Tunim. "We have experienced many king tides and when the wind blows, it comes right through the island, destroying our vegetables and fruit. The salt water destroyed bread fruit trees and poisoned the wells."

Most Carteret islanders subsist on a diet of fish and coconuts, augmented occasionally by shipments of rice from the autonomous administration governing Buka and Bougainville. Such deliveries should take place each quarter but lack of money can result in as few as two a year.

The most striking indication of sea-level rise, however, is at the shoreline. Carteret islanders have a name for their home, Kakahula (white sandy islands), which makes the loss of their beaches all the harder to bear. On Han the beaches have simply disappeared, tree trunks protruding from the turquoise sea suggesting their previous extent. The islanders on Han must content themselves with tiny stretches of sand, barely a few feet across. Uprooted coconut palms litter the foreshore. The sea is ever-present, a few feet from the islanders' huts.



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).

Douglas Fairbanks: Extraordinary life of Hollywood founding father

Gregarious and with a dazzling smile, Douglas Fairbanks was apparently born to be a movie star. Never lacking in ambition and enthusiasm, he also became one of Hollywood's founding fathers. In 1919, together with his best friend Charlie Chaplin, his bride-to-be Mary Pickford, and director DW Griffith, he started the United Artists studio, which is still, despite some recent uncertainties, a Hollywood player.

In 1927, Fairbanks was a founding member of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. **0** L However, he was never to receive an Oscar in his lifetime. In 1929, he was involved in the establishment of the School of Cinematic Arts at the University of Southern California, which was one of the first film studies faculties. **1** _____

Today, film studies courses are unlikely to linger on Fairbanks's work. **2** _____ That's a shame, because the man and his photoplays were anything but ordinary. A new biography, doggedly researched and sharply written by Tracey Goessel, *The First King of Hollywood: The Life of Douglas Fairbanks* gives us a chance to consider the star in a new light. **3** _____ For example, discarding Fairbanks's own merry tales, Goessel straightens out many facts about his education, his career as well as his relationship with Pickford.

4 _____ In other films of the era, offensive racial terms and characterisations are depressingly familiar, but Fairbanks scoured his scripts for all such terms before production began. However, Fairbanks never chose to make public the fact that his father, H Charles Ullman, was Jewish. **5** _____ This name even appeared on Fairbanks's death certificate.

It was impossible not to notice that Fairbanks was devoted to fresh air and exercise. **6** _____ But while he was more than comfortable with public nudity, his Hollywood neighbours were not. Goessel reveals that when he and Pickford built their studio complex in the early 1920s, complete with a fully fitted gymnasium, exercise yard and steam room, Fairbanks requested an underground running track, so he could jog, naked, between scenes. **7** _____ It's a typical Fairbanks solution: breezily practical, but undeniably eccentric.

Douglas Fairbanks died relatively young, aged 56, in 1939. He was reconciled with his actor son Douglas Fairbanks Jr, but divorced from Pickford and hastily remarried to English socialite Sylvia Ashley. During his career, he made many wildly popular and influential films, and left an indelible mark on the industry he championed. If he is not given his due today, perhaps it was his own fault. **8** _____ In celebration of the great man, here are two unmissable Douglas Fairbanks movies.

The Good Bad Man (Allan Dwan, 1916)

This pacey western from Fairbanks's early years is, like the actor himself, deceptively straightforward. It is also the first film in which the star had a say in the storyline, sketching a plot that a scenarist would develop into a script, and working out the action sequences on set. Fairbanks plays Passin' Through.

9 _____ There's a reason for his generosity: despite his swagger, Passin' Through has doubts about his own parentage, which gives him an affinity with fatherless children.

The critics delighted at seeing Fairbanks in a western, and praised the film for its originality. The New York Dramatic Mirror said: "We cannot remember ever having seen a photoplay just exactly like it."

When the Clouds Roll By (Victor Fleming, 1919)

Loopy and lovable, *When the Clouds Roll By* has a premise that is as bizarre as it is unpleasant. Fairbanks plays Daniel, a superstitious, monied young man. **10** _____ Dr Ulrich Metz (Herbert Grimwood) intends to provoke such mental distress in Daniel that he will be driven to suicide. The showstopping final reel is classic Fairbanks, and Fleming, though. It is a magnificent flood scene that uses more than a million gallons of water. The film closes with a wedding on top of a floating chapel roof. This was Fairbanks's first big hit in his United Artists career.

(Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 2 November 2015, by Pamela Hutchinson)



M 1 7 2 2 4 2 2 1 0 5

- A** He wins her love and saves the city from invaders.
- B** It's generally considered a typical Hollywood product, only to dazzle the eye.
- C** Goessel also shows that Fairbanks demonstrated progressive attitudes to race.
- D** He made all his work look far too easy and more like fun.
- E** His athleticism on screen and deep tan attest to it.
- F** He becomes the subject of a scientist's sick experiment.
- G** It persistently interrogates much of his own myth-making.
- H** He constructed a smokescreen figure called 'John Fairbanks' instead.
- I** There he also gave its opening lecture on 'photoplay appreciation'.
- J** The concrete-lined trench ran parallel to Santa Monica Boulevard six feet below the road.
- K** He is a flashy outlaw who steals and distributes the loot to orphaned children.
- ✎ As the host of its first prizegiving ceremony in 1929, he handed out 14 awards to his peers.



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. There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

Denmark: Small, happy, prosperous families

Denmark tops the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) ranking with 0 most satisfied citizens. If one only glances at the numbers, the reason is not obvious. Denmark ranks no higher than fourth in any of the categories that appear to correlate strongly with overall satisfaction. In 1 to the OECD, organizations such as the World Map of Happiness and the World Database of Happiness have consistently put Denmark at the top of their list of the world's happiest countries.

When asked why they are happy, Danes usually give two reasons. First, they point out that most of their society is not created for the upper class. Just the opposite, nearly all things are catered to the middle class. Hence, there is a sense of contentment. Second, they mention the great services that the state provides. This comes 2 a price – extremely high taxes. But it turns 3 high taxes have another benefit. People tend to decide on an occupation based on 4 they like and not based on earning potential. Denmark has a high employment rate and a low percentage of employees working long hours. 5 surprisingly, having enough leisure time affects a person's mental health and strongly impacts happiness. The citizens of Denmark have the most leisure time per day of any country in the study, and 6 is encouraged by government policies. Badly hit 7 the 1973 Arab oil embargo, Denmark responded with a sustained, focused and systematic approach to energy production and use that today is the envy of the world. Denmark is one of very 8 energy independent nations. How did Denmark achieve this? They imposed 9 themselves a set of gasoline taxes, CO₂ taxes and building-and-appliance efficiency standards that allowed them to grow their economy – while barely growing their energy consumption. This gave birth to a Danish clean-power industry that is one of the most competitive in the world. Today, Danes get nearly 20 percent of their electricity from wind. Government policies have spurred developers 10 build homes with thick insulation, and consumers to only buy energy-efficient appliances. The result of these and many other policies is that Denmark's energy consumption has held stable for more than 30 years, even as the country's gross domestic product has doubled.

Denmark has national health insurance which provides for all. Family planning, counseling, and pre- and post-pregnancy services 11 given free. The Danes have decided that prevention of adolescent pregnancy 12 have high priority, therefore sex education and responsible parenting classes are part of their school curriculum, starting 13 an early age. Consequently, there are very few unwanted pregnancies, and few babies to be adopted.

Danish parents feel their children are safe within their families and in society 14 a whole – baby prams are left unattended; bicycles are left unlocked; trust in other people and government is high.

Denmark has a stable population, social cohesion, a great educational system, energy independence, fine health 15, jobs and a retirement system for everyone, comfortable housing, lovely countryside and plenty of leisure time to enjoy it.

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6. _____
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9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____



M 1 7 2 2 4 2 2 1 0 7

Task 2: Gap fill (word formation)

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

How architects plan to stop skyscrapers from blocking out sunlight

To some, they are shimmering visions of the future which hold the answer to the question of the UK’s expanding **_0_ (POPULATE)**. But others view modern skyscrapers and high-rise towers as eyesores that **_1_ (LITERAL)** darken British cities by blocking out sunlight. Now, an international architecture firm has come up with a novel **_2_ (SOLVE)**, designing a pair of ‘no-shadow towers’ which, they claim, would work together to **_3_ (DIRECT)** sunlight on to the streets and passers-by below.

The concept, unveiled by the firm NBBJ, comes amid continuing debate around the rapidly increasing number of tall buildings in Britain. In London alone, more than 230 towers are in **_4_ (DEVELOP)**, while other UK cities and towns, including Manchester and Reading, plan their own high-rises.

The new design involves twin towers curved and angled to **_5_ (MINIMUM)** any shadow. Using an algorithm, the architects took into account the angles at which the sun shines each day over a year, and translated the information into the buildings’ design.

The towers are designed to diffuse light on to the areas below them, avoiding a repeat of London’s **_6_ (DISASTER)** ‘Walkie Talkie’, 20 Fenchurch Street. In 2013, the flared skyscraper was dubbed the ‘Walkie Scorchie’ after it directed downwards fierce beams of sunlight, with the **_7_ (CAPABLE)** of melting cars on the street.

A theoretical location in Greenwich, south London, was used for the two prototype towers, but the principles could be applied anywhere in the world, say the **_8_ (RESEARCH)**. The idea is the brainchild of a team at NBBJ, which has previously designed buildings for Amazon, Google, Samsung and Microsoft. Details of the concept are revealed in the latest *New London Quarterly* magazine.

According to the NBBJ design director, Christian Coop, the project is about ‘improving the quality of our urban environment... finding a way in which we can have the tall buildings we need without losing natural light on the areas below’.

9 (ARGUE) over the impact of high-rises are increasingly common. Last month, the High Court rejected a legal challenge to a £1.3bn plan to redevelop part of the capital’s South Bank. Angry **_10_ (RESIDE)** had described the proposed buildings as a ‘Doha lookalike’ around a ‘s****y dark hole’.

Dr Philip Oldfield, an expert in tall buildings at the University of Nottingham’s Department of Architecture, said: “What’s great about the project is the focus on tall-building form and shape, not only to look **_11_ (DRAMA)**, but to contribute to creating a comfortable space at ground level.”

Planning permission has been confirmed or is awaiting **_12_ (APPROVE)** for 236 new high-rise buildings in central London.

- 0. population
- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____
- 11. _____
- 12. _____

(Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 15 March 2015, by Jonathan Owen)



Prazna stran