



Šifra kandidata:

Državni izpitni center



M 2 0 2 2 4 2 2 1

JESENSKI IZPITNI ROK

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

- A) Bralno razumevanje
B) Poznavanje in raba jezika

Petek, 28. avgust 2020 / 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.



M 2 0 2 2 4 2 2 1 0 3

10. Where can it be best observed that David is fully focussed on his task?

11. According to the texts, which masculine characteristic do both David and Maman highlight?

Literature and the Arts

Glossary of Literary Theory/Visual Art Terms

Allusion: Allusion is a reference to a person, place, thing or idea of historical, cultural, literary or political significance. By using allusion, the writer/artist expects the reader/observer to possess enough background knowledge to spot the allusion and grasp its importance in a text/work of art.

Antithesis: Antithesis is the use of contrasting concepts, words, or sentences within parallel grammatical structures. This combination of a balanced structure with opposite ideas serves to highlight the contrast between them. For example, the sentence 'Float like a butterfly, sting like a bee' is an antithesis example because there is the contrast between the animals and their actions. Arguably, the most famous six words in all of Shakespeare's work are an example of antithesis. Hamlet considers the important question of 'to be, or not to be.' In this line, he is considering the very nature of existence itself. Though the line is quite simple in form, it contrasts these very important opposite states. Antithesis is very similar to juxtaposition (see below), as juxtaposition also sets two different things close to each other to emphasise the difference between them. However, juxtaposition does not necessarily deal with completely opposite ideas as does antithesis – sometimes the juxtaposition may be between two similar things so that the reader/observer will notice the subtle differences.

Juxtaposition: By using juxtaposition, the writer/artist places two concepts, characters, or ideas next to each other so that the reader/observer will compare and contrast them. Many proverbs in English include examples of juxtaposition, as the contrasts between concepts can provide a lesson, for example in 'What's good for the goose is good for the gander', the female goose is a contrast to the male gander, yet what is good for one is good for the other. Charles Dickens uses the technique of juxtaposition in the opening lines of his novel *A Tale of Two Cities* to highlight the presence of severe disparity and discord in the French society before the Revolution: 'It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair ...'

'Ecclesiastes or The Preacher'

¹*There is a time for everything, and a season for every activity under the heavens: ²a time to be born and a time to die, a time to plant and a time to uproot, ³a time to [...]⁴ a time to love and a time to hate, a time for war and a time for peace.*

Ecclesiastes 3:1-8

The introductory lines from Ecclesiastes 3:1-8, with their description of the various times of life, are famous. They have often been referred and alluded to, and in the Sixties the American rock band The Byrds released a song, the lyrics of which are almost entirely adapted word-for-word from Ecclesiastes 3: 1-8. Our natural response to the beautiful poem of verses 1-8 is to admire it and to agree that there is indeed an appropriate time for everything in life. But just as we are nodding in agreement, we are slapped in the face, so to speak, by the material with which the Preacher follows it up. What is the argument in this passage? Although the Preacher agrees that there is a time for everything, he nevertheless counteracts this by saying that there is no profit in these things, even if there is a time for them. Our lives are consumed by these various tedious activities – sowing, reaping, fighting – and yet they all constitute travail with which we are exercised for no ultimate profit. The poem is a clever foil for this more sinister truth.



Guggenheim Museum Bilbao

Collection > Works > Maman by Louise Bourgeois

Almost 9 meters tall, Maman is one of the most ambitious of a series of sculptures by Bourgeois that take as their subject the spider, a motif that came to assume a central place in her work during the 1990s. Intended as a tribute to her mother, who was a weaver, Bourgeois's spiders are highly contradictory as emblems of maternity: they suggest both protector and predator – the silk thread of a spider is used both to construct cocoons and to bind prey. Such ambiguities are powerfully figured in the mammoth Maman, which hovers ominously on legs like Gothic arches that act at once as a cage and as a protective lair to a sac full of eggs perilously attached to her undercarriage. The spider provokes awe and fear.

Extract from *Origin* by Dan Brown

As Langdon moved towards the windows, Winston said, “You have a nice view of the spider, Maman, from here. Did you see Maman on your way in?”

Langdon gazed out the window to the massive black widow sculpture on the plaza. “Yes, she is hard to miss. As a classicist, I’m a bit of a fish out of the water here.”

“Interesting,” Winston said. “I had imagined that you of all people would appreciate Maman. She is a perfect example of the classical notion of juxtaposition. In fact, you might want to use her in class when you teach the concept.”

Langdon curiously eyed the spider. When it came to teaching juxtaposition, Langdon preferred something more traditional.

“I think I will stick with the David. Michelangelo is the gold standard, brilliantly posing David in an effeminate contrapposto, his limp wrist casually holding a flaccid slingshot, conveying a feminine vulnerability. And yet, David’s eyes radiate lethal determination, his tendons and veins bulging in anticipation of killing Goliath. The work is simultaneously delicate and deadly.”

“Maman is no different from David,” Winston said. “In nature, the black widow is a fearful creature – a predator who captures victims in her web and kills them. Despite being lethal, she is depicted here with a burgeoning egg sac, preparing to give life, making her both predator and progenitor. Maman could be called a modern-day David, if you will.”

(Adapted from various sources)

**B The Peace of Westphalia (1648)**

The peace conference to end the Thirty Years' War opened in Münster and Osnabrück in December 1644. It involved no fewer than 194 states, from the biggest to the smallest, represented by 179 diplomats. There were thousands of auxiliary diplomats and support staff, who had to be given housing, fed and watered, and they did themselves well for close to four years, despite famine in the country around. Presiding over the conference were the Papal Nuncio, Fabio Chigi (the future Pope Alexander VII), and the Venetian ambassador.

The Peace of Westphalia consisted of two related treaties, the Treaty of Münster and the Treaty of Osnabrück. Although the Peace of Westphalia only originally impacted Western and Central Europe, it eventually had global consequences. This was because it established some of the most important principles of the international system. The key characteristics of the nation-state were laid out in the treaties signed at the Peace of Westphalia. The treaties established the idea of territorial sovereignty, with each state solely responsible for law and order, taxes and control over the populations in their territories. Additionally, the right of every state to order its own internal religious and political arrangements was recognised. These are now considered global norms.

The treaty gave the Swiss independence from Austria, and the Netherlands independence from Spain. The German principalities secured their autonomy. The prospect of a Roman Catholic reconquest of Europe vanished forever. Protestantism was in the world to stay.

C The Treaty of Paris (1783)

The Treaty of Paris, which is the oldest treaty signed by the United States still in effect, ended the American Revolution and established the United States. Technically speaking, the Treaty of Paris is a collection of treaties concluding the American Revolution and signed by representatives of Great Britain on one side and the United States, France, and Spain on the other. The Treaty of Paris did not just establish the United States; it did so on highly favourable terms. The American negotiating team played their hand astoundingly well. America's allies, France and Spain, did not want the United States to make a separate peace; however, as fighting continued to rage in the Caribbean and Gibraltar, this is exactly what the Americans sought, as they felt they would get a better deal by directly dealing with London. The French had hoped that America would be a small and weak state between the Atlantic and Appalachians, with the British keeping the lands north of the Ohio River and the Spanish controlling a buffer state to the south. Instead, the British decided that a strong and economically successful America was in their interests. Britain recognised the independence of the United States with generous boundaries to the Mississippi River but retained Canada. Creditors of neither country were to be impeded in the collection of their debts, and Congress was to recommend to the states that American loyalists be treated fairly and their confiscated property restored. This enabled the United States to later expand westward and become a major continental power.

D The Congress of Vienna (1814–15)

The Congress of Vienna occurred at the end of the Napoleonic Wars and dramatically reshaped Europe. It began in September 1814, five months after Napoleon I's first abdication and completed its 'Final Act' in June 1815, shortly before the Waterloo campaign and the final defeat of Napoleon. The settlement was the most-comprehensive treaty that Europe had ever seen.

The Congress of Vienna was especially noteworthy because of how successful it was. While some later historians have criticised it as being 'reactionary', it prevented the outbreak of a major European war for a hundred years. How did it accomplish this?

First, all parties, including defeated France, were part of the negotiations. This was due to the informal format of the Congress, which allowed various parties, often led by brilliant diplomats such as Talleyrand (France) and Metternich (Austria) to sit down and hash out their positions, until a compromise was reached. While this did not make everyone happy, it ensured that nobody was totally unhappy and involved convoluted horse-trading. For example, a large United Kingdom of the Netherlands was formed for the Prince of Orange, including the old United Provinces and the formerly Austrian-ruled territories in the Southern Netherlands, Sweden lost Finland to Russia, but gained Norway from Denmark. Denmark, in turn, gained Swedish Pomerania and the Duchy of Lauenburg from Hanover, and so on. This clearly shows that the idea of nationality had been almost entirely ignored. Territories had been bartered about without much reference to the wishes of their inhabitants.

(Adapted from various sources)

