



Šifra kandidata:

Državni izpitni center



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MAREC

Višja raven
ANGLEŠKI JEZIK
Izpitna pola 1

A: Bralno razumevanje
B: Poznavanje in raba jezika

marec 2000 / 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 dva lista za odgovore (1A in 1B).

PREDMATURITETNI PREIZKUS

NAVODILA KANDIDATU

Pazljivo preberite ta navodila. Ne izpuščajte ničesar!

Ne obračajte strani in ne začenjajte reševati nalog, dokler Vam nadzorni učitelj tega ne dovolj.

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 lista za odgovore).

Izpitna pola vsebuje tri naloge v delu A in tri naloge v delu B. Nadzorni učitelj Vas bo opozoril, kdaj morate končati del A. **Ne obračajte strani in ne začnite reševati naloge dela B.**

Izpitno polo rešujete 80 minut: 40 minut del A, po tem času pa 40 minut še del B.

Odgovore zapisujte na **poseben list za odgovore**. Pišite razločno, v prostor, ki je za to namenjen. Uporabljajte lahko nalivno pero ali kemični svinčnik. S svinčnikom pa počrtnite polja na listih za odgovore pri prilogah, ki to zahtevajo. Nečitljive rešitve in nejasni popravki se točkujejo z nič točkami.

Vsak pravilen odgovor je ocenjen z eno (1) točko.

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

End of the line for shopping centres?

Answer in ***note form*** in the spaces provided on the answer sheet.

1. Are the shopping centres in western Europe being closed down?
2. What is the EU worried about?
3. Who has published studies on the destruction of the environment?
4. Is Sweden going to build fewer shopping centres in the future?
5. Which country has a low number of shopping centres?
6. What is the name of the biggest out-of-town centre in the UK under construction?
7. Which company, owned solely by the British, invested in shopping centres abroad?
8. Is the majority of property investors likely to invest in retailing industry?

End of the line for shopping centres?

Adapted from an article in *The European*, 6-12 February, 1997

THE fast growth of shopping centres in western Europe is drawing to a close, writes Clive Branson. That is the conclusion of a report produced by the Oxford Institute of Retail Management and the estate agent Jones Lang Wootton.

It is not social concern over the decline of city-centre high streets which is causing such a change in retail trends; and it is certainly not a lack of consumer demand for new out-of-town shopping centres.

The key factor in this reversal is European Union concern about global warming caused by pollution. Environment officials in Brussels have issued two research papers which put the blame for pollution largely on the increased use of cars and the rise in the number of built-up, out-of-town sites, notably shopping and business park developments.

Planning policies in European countries, with the notable exception of Ireland, Sweden and the Netherlands, are already being tightened.

In many countries the peak of shopping development has

passed; in others, says the Oxford/Jones Lang Wootton report, "we are now witnessing the final burst of activity".

In Europe there is more than 50 million square metres of shopping-centre floor space. Some countries have always resisted shopping development, notably Belgium: it has only 14 centres in the whole country. A shopping centre is defined as a retail area of more than 5,000sqm. But Britain and France together account for more than half of Europe's shopping centre space. Nevertheless, the UK still has five major out-of-town centres being built. The biggest of those being developed is the Bluewater site at Dartford in southern England. At 150,000sqm, it will be bigger than Grand Littoral in Marseille – which will probably be the last new shopping centre to be allowed in France for the foreseeable future.

The effect of the new planning constraints will be to push up the value of existing centres, since there is no doubt that consumers like

them. Several companies were quick to see the investment potential of French shopping centres as the era of restricted planning approached. One of them was the British property group Hammerson, which has full ownership of one of the partner companies in the 56,000sqm Trois Fontaines centre at Cergy Pontoise, near Paris (Hammerson's subsidiary owns 20,400sqm of it).

In Britain that same investment potential has led PillarCaisse, a joint venture between the UK developer Pillar and the Canadian pension fund SITQ, to buy two shopping centres, at Accrington and Leeds in northern England. PillarCaisse paid P&O £37.15 million (\$60m) for the two.

This enthusiasm for retailing among property-sector investors is also apparent from a report by Richard Ellis and the University of Salford. They surveyed 31 investors with a total portfolio of £10 billion (\$16bn), and found that 27 of them intended to increase their spending in the sector.

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READING TASK 2: GAPPED TEXT

In the following extract **9 sentences** have been removed.

Choose from sentences **A - J** the **ONE** which fits each gap **1 - 9**. There is one **EXTRA** sentence which you do not need.

Windows of opportunity

Adapted from an article in *The Unesco Courier*, July-August 1995, by Jerry Palmer

Some years ago, when I was in Budapest, researching an article about Hungarian cinema, I found that each of Hungary's four studios had an annual budget sufficient to produce around ten films, roughly equal to the special effects budget for a single Hollywood major film.

Recently I read in a report from India that in the villages local businessmen rent a satellite dish that is capable of receiving the output of Star TV from the Asiasat satellite and run cables to rented TV sets. **(1)**..... How can locally produced films - or even television - compete with this satellite which transmits old American series bought at a bargain price?

But neither of these stories has quite the ending we might expect. The Hungarian film industry has survived the transition to the free market. **(2)**.....

These stories from Hungary and India illustrate the threats and opportunities that are offered to world cinema by television and the American film industry. **(3)**.....

Does Hollywood dominate world cinema? It is no longer the world's biggest producer of films. **(4)**..... Japan and China are big producers, too. On the other hand, Indian, Chinese and Japanese films are only viewed by local or expatriate populations, whereas American films are seen more or less all over the world.

For as long as international distribution networks are USA-dominated, Hollywood will dominate world cinema. This is not because home-based movie industries are incapable of producing material that their local audiences prefer. **(5)**..... And the case of European television is interesting here too. In Europe during the last few years home-produced programming has started to pull in bigger audiences than imported USA programmes. The message is clear. There should be home-produced material that appeals to local audience and there should be a distribution system which is not American-owned in place. **(6)**.....

This introduces the second point: to what extent is television a threat to world cinema? To understand this, we must be clear about what the differences between film and television are. They are not primarily distinguished by their systems of representation - but by their systems of transmission.

For many years film-makers blamed television for the decline of the cinema audiences. **(7)**..... The increase of the possibilities of home entertainment in combination with the decrease of inter-city inhabitants who used to be the source of enormous cinema audiences between the 1930 and 1960 was what really caused the decline.

The relationship between film and television is very ambiguous. **(8)**..... On the other hand, there are still differences in picture quality, plus the social value of going out to the cinema instead of staying at home that reduce the competition from television. But the differences in picture quality will probably be removed by high-definition TV. The information super-highway will make it possible to select movies from a movie bank. **(9)**..... Such a system which would allow anyone to select any movie they liked for transmission would not be economically viable. And if only the most successful movies are to be transmitted, they will probably be American... So the control of distribution systems rather than production systems might determine whether world cinema can survive the threats from new TV systems and American predominance.

- A** The Indian film industry produces more feature films per year than the United States.
- B** If both conditions are fulfilled, American culture and TV programmes find it more difficult to penetrate the markets.
- C** And in India the availability of cheap cable television has produced a rapidly expanding market for local language TV.
- D** But research in Britain suggested that it was not television that stole the audiences, but home entertainment in general.
- E** But it is likely that the movies in the bank will only be the most popular ones.
- F** Film and television tell different types of stories because of restrictions in film story telling.
- G** Both the threats and the opportunities are complicated, and neither derive only from the fact that America is the major TV and film producer.
- H** On the contrary, people in the Asian countries love their locally produced films.
- I** On the one hand, the presence of TV sets in every home presents an alternative to the cinema.
- J** This makes television reception in such villages extremely cheap.

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.

5,000 years in one weekend

1. All Ms Dedhar's friends considered the trip to Egypt dangerous and expensive.
2. The Mena House Hotel has been recently built.
3. From their hotel they couldn't see the pyramids.
4. Their hotel was painfully noisy.
5. The pyramids and the surrounding desert were full of tourists.
6. Ms Dedhar thought that the camel drivers were not fair towards the tourists.
7. Ms Dedhar's party hired cars to go sightseeing around Cairo.
8. Tourists in Egypt have to pay if they want to take pictures of most tourists sites.
9. Ms Dedhar and her friends took a boating trip along the Nile.
10. In Giza, Ms Dedhar's party enjoyed a live opera, performed among the tombs.

5,000 years in one weekend

Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 23 May 1998, by Anna Dedhar

Some people seemed doubtful when I told them I was going to Egypt for the weekend. It is a long way (a four-and-a-half-hour flight from Heathrow); it is getting hot at this time of year, and, of course, everyone remembers the massacre of 58 tourists at Luxor. But friends who have visited the country since the killings in November said that security has been tightened, and there was a four-night trip to Giza – home of the pyramids and the Sphinx – staying in a four-star hotel, for £415. It was too good an opportunity to miss.

Arriving late on Friday night, we were driven straight to the Mena House Hotel, a grand establishment popular with travellers in the days of the Empire, the headquarters for the Allied chief of command in the Second World War and the base for peace negotiations between Egypt and Israel. At first we thought we had been cheated of the promised view of a pyramid from our room, but as we peered through the dark night our eyes focused on a huge mass, so close we could practically touch it from our balcony. Without their original polished limestone cladding, the pyramids have an unnerving habit of blending into the background of desert and sky.

Opulent in decor and lavish in facilities though the hotel is, the visitors were too few to make it bustle. Driving through Cairo with its jammed, manic traffic at almost any time of day and night, and navigating the packed Khan- al-Khalili bazaar one evening, we found noise and crowd levels painful. But at the tourist sites the little boys trying to sell postcards and the old men offering camel rides outnumbered the visitors.

Perhaps the lack of visitors has also cut down the number of vendors, but there was not as much hassle as I had expected. Of course those with papyrus bookmarks and embroidered headbands to sell tried hard, but few were really persistent. However, some people found that the price of a camel ride did not include a dismounting fee; they had to hand over more cash before the beast was allowed to kneel down for them to get off. It was also disconcerting to have a camel cantering after you and breathing hotly down your neck while its owner tried to persuade you to give him your camera to take a picture of you.

Two friends who had been to Cairo before hired a car and driver by the day and visited places off the beaten track, including pyramids which are on no road; but we wanted to see the main sights first, so we went as unashamed tourists by coach – with an armed guard and lots of bottled water. Ancient Egypt is highly photogenic, but keen photographers should beware the camera fees that are almost invariably added to admission fees: £5-£10 Egyptian for an ordinary camera, and up to £100 Egyptian for a video-camera.

We also saw the *son et lumiere* at Giza, which is a melodramatic, hour-long mix of floodlighting and booming soundtrack to sketch a history of Egypt told beside the great Sphinx, illustrated by hieroglyphics and moving pictures on tomb walls etched by lasers. There must be seats for an audience of 1,000, but on the Saturday evening barely 100 were taken.

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

Read through the article to the end carefully, then write the missing words in the spaces provided on the answer sheet.

Contractions such as **can't**, **isn't** etc. count as one word. There is **ONE** word missing in each gap.

Tennant Creek – The Golden Heart

Adapted from *Tennant Creek Region, Official Regional Guide*

When you come to the interior of this, the world's biggest island continent, you'll still find the original pioneering spirit __ 1 __ which this young country's history has been founded. This last frontier, the home of legends, where time moves __ 2 __ a gentler pace, cattle stations are measured in thousands of square kilometres, prospectors still succumb to gold fever, and adventures are still possible. It is here where you'll discover the living heart __ 3 __ soul of this land. It is here, in the Northern Territory of Australia, that you'll find unique scenery which appears __ 4 __ else in the world. You'll also encounter recent history you can almost touch, and experience __ 5 __ pre-historic romance, enchantment, amazement and bewilderment in still unspoilt outback.

Tennant Creek was __ 6 __ after John Tennant, a pastoralist from South Australia, by John McDouall Stuart, in gratitude for the financial help Tennant had provided for Stuart's expeditions across Australia. On his third attempt, Stuart __ 7 __ the first explorer to successfully __ 8 __ the continent from south to __ 9 __, paving the way __ 10 __ the construction of the telegraph line which would eventually link Australia with the outside __ 11 __.

In 1872 a temporary building for __ 12 __ telegraph station was erected near the watercourse of Tennant Creek and, in 1874, the occupants of the Overland telegraph Station completed the solid stone buildings which remain today. One can __ 13 __ experience this, one of the four remaining original telegraph stations. Its preserved buildings form a piece of living history and provide an __ 14 __ into life as it was when the station was a "friendly island of comfort and conversation" for those first pioneers who travelled the long, lonely track beside the telegraph line.

The Tennant Creek telegraph station remained an isolated outpost __ 15 __ the 1930s when gold was __ 16 __. The opening up of the rich Tennant field, abundant __ 17 __ gold, marked the start of Australia's last great Gold Rush. Strange as it may seem, the richest mines in the field __ 18 __ found by William Weaber, who was totally blind, and his pal Jack Noble who had only __ 19 __ good eye. In Tennant Creek, there is also a rather famous pub that is a historic monument to those early __ 20 __.

The story goes __ 21 __ Joe Kilgariff, a pioneer of the Territory, built his store in 1934 where a beer wagon had become bogged down and this became the Tennant Creek Hotel.

From the 1930s to the __ 22 __, the Tennant Creek field has produced gold worth about four thousand million dollars in today's values. Tennant Creek continues to thrive, with gold and copper mining being its major industry. It is also the regional __ 23 __ of a rich pastoral area. The town has today a __ 24 __ of about three and a half thousand people. Aborigines, an important __ 25 __ of this multicultural community, still maintain many of their cultural traditions.

TASK 2: GAP FILL

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

Power pets – the new love of Ireland

Adapted from an article in *The Independent on Sunday*, 1 October 1997, by Mark Rowe

There may be no snakes in Ireland but there are big cats galore. Tigers, pumas and jaguars ___1___ (**NOW / BECOME**) status pets in the north and the south. Ray Cimino, of the Trust for the Welfare of Captive Wildlife, said: "It is a growing problem. During the past five years the number of people having tigers and other big cats ___2___ (**MULTIPLY**) several times. It is not unusual to see them ___3___ (**TAKE**) for walks down country lanes. The Royal Ulster Constabulary has had complaints that tiger cubs on leads have been taken into shopping centres."

The reason for the ownership of exotic pets is that the 1976 Dangerous Wild Animals Act does not apply in Northern Ireland and no similar legislation ___4___ (**EXIST**) in the Republic. Angi Carroll of the Dublin Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals said: "In Ireland you must have a licence for a dog but there's nothing to stop you ___5___ (**WALK**) down the high street with a tiger or a rhino. Most pets are sold in Belfast so people can drive up from Dublin and back across the border with a tiger cub within four hours. There is nothing furtive about it." Ms Carroll and her colleagues can act on reports of wild animals being kept as domestic pets only if they believe the creatures ___6___ (**HOUSE**) in poor conditions. Then they can prosecute under the 1911 Protection of Animal Act.

Last year, police on a routine drugs raid in a Dublin suburb ___7___ (**FIND**) an adult jaguar and a serval (a wild cat) in a garage. In another incident at a Limerick farm, an ex-circus bear, two Siberian tigers, two tiger cubs and a baboon were discovered. The owner was prosecuted and banned for life from ___8___ (**OWN**) animals. In the North, the RUC shot dead an African lynx which had been prowling close to sheep. It ___9___ (**WEAR**) a black collar and was thought to be an escaped pet. Another alert was sparked by a stray wolf in Co Fermanagh. "Some people own them because they have a genuine interest in wildlife with a macho tinge," said Mr Cimino. "They are also popular with drug dealers as status symbols." Many of the animals are sold by unscrupulous zoos or by travelling circuses. Others are bred in captivity. A tiger cub ___10___ (**CAN / BUY**) for as little as £150 and sold for £2,000.

However, many of the cubs ___11___ (**NOT / SURVIVE**) into adulthood. "People think if they hand-rear a cub it ___12___ (**GROW**) into a well-trained adult, but these cubs are taken off their mothers at a very early stage and often die by the age of five months because they haven't had the right nutrition," Mr Cimino said. "People have no knowledge of how ___13___ (**RAISE**) them. They are not prepared to spend £25,000 on a proper secure habitat and so put them in garages or small cages in back gardens." Ms Carroll said: "At the moment these creatures are freely advertised in Dublin newspapers. We urgently need a change in the law but I suspect nothing will be done until somebody ___14___ (**GET**) seriously injured."

The Royal Ulster Constabulary's wildlife liaison officer believes that an Act should be introduced to control the ownership of wild cats, but he also wants any such pets to have a microchip ___15___ (**INSERT**) in its neck to make it easily traceable.

TASK 3: WORD FORMATION

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

Daggers drawn over dinner table

Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 12 September, 1997 by Clare Longrigg

- 1 HEAL** Entertaining guests at home can be bad for your **1**, your relationship and your crockery. A survey has revealed that most dinner parties end in tears, many in broken china. As Sartre might have said, hell is other people coming to dinner.
- The survey shows that a quarter of dinner party hosts end up throwing cookery implements around the kitchen. (However, anyone who has done this knows it is not **2** a bad thing, and can provide **3** in times of tension.)
- 2 NECESSARY**
- 3 RELIEVE**
- 4 FIND** Researchers for NOP spoke to 800 people in the quest for an insight into dinner party habits. Their **4** reveal a sorry state of affairs in the country's kitchens. Most people know that a dinner party serves a simple purpose: it is an opportunity for the host to show off his or her culinary skills and their influential, entertaining friends. But according to the survey, most of these occasions are also highly **5** in exposing the cracks in a relationship.
- 5 EFFECT**
- 6 BITTER** Edward Albee's *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* pales into insignificance compared with the **6** in Britain's suburban homes. A quarter of all couples hosting dinner parties end up having rows in front of their guests. These public arguments are caused **7** by grudges over who will do the cooking. Three quarters of women open the door to their guests simmering with rage at having been forced to spend the afternoon slaving over a hot stove while their husbands read the papers.
- 7 PRINCIPAL**
- 8 IRRITATE** Some men admitted they made things worse by criticising the cooking. A third of all rows between couples entertaining friends were caused by men flirting with guests. The mounting **8** felt by women who have spent the evening watching their men laughing too loudly at other women's jokes frequently results in violence.
- 9 SURPRISE** A quarter of women said they had thrown kitchen utensils, 29 per cent said they had stormed out, and 24 per cent said they had simply gone to bed, leaving the party to struggle on without them. The survey was commissioned by the Somerfield supermarket chain. This **9** report of British manners also reveals that many people buy ready-cooked meals and tell their guests that they made them themselves. Nearly one in five hosts modestly soaks up praise for cooking feats achieved by an unknown chef in a **10** factory.
- 10 DISTANCE**

PRAZNA STRAN

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