



Šifra kandidata:

Državni izpitni center



PREDPREIZKUS

Višja 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: 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.

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

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

The Paris of South America

Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 4 February 2001, by Toby Green

Shortly after the end of the Second World War, Argentina was believed to be the sixth most prosperous country in the world, and in Parisian salons people were said to be as "rich as an Argentine". 0 **K** The glitter has faded somewhat now, but the city still exudes style and, like Paris, with which it is often compared, it trades off its cultural cachet and old-school Bohemian atmosphere.

One of the centres of Bohemian life is San Telmo, the *barrio* (district) with the oldest buildings in the city. It is a place which indeed brings to mind the atmosphere of Paris. Its narrow streets are overlooked by balconies with wrought-iron balustrades, and the area is sprinkled with small bars. 1 This neighbourhood also conveys something of the longing and nostalgia expressed in the tango. It is filled with shops selling Argentine memorabilia such as mate gourds and straws, wind-up gramophones with trumpet loudspeakers, old accordions, rusting trumpets, and photographs of Carlos Gardel, king of the tango.

2 Buenos Aires is filled with places that hark back to a time when money could be lavished on civic pride. Next to the polo stadium are the immaculate gardens of Palermo, where the walkways and flowerbeds perfectly evoke the atmosphere of well-tended Parisian parks. Meanwhile, avenues such as the Avenida 9 de Julio – one of the widest in the world – are more reminiscent of the Champs Elysées than the Pampas. But the grandest venue of all is the Colón Opera House. This extraordinary neo-classical building lies in the heart of the city, opposite the courts of justice, fronted by grand stone pillars that support a large portico above which animal heads and gargoyles have been carved. 3 On a previous stay in the city, and after travelling for a long time, I had spent an uncomfortable evening in the gallery of the Colón. Under these circumstances the opera had been a terrible idea, and I had been alarmingly underdressed when nothing less than elegance would do. 4 I donned my suit and cufflinks, and set out to hear British soprano Lynne Dawson sing a mixture of French and German ballads. My previous visit to the Colón had given me little insight into what a night of music involved in Buenos Aires. 5 Admittedly, these images of travelling players and musicians were captivating, but now I was in a proper position to appreciate the performance.

The upper circle of the Colón is ringed by three layers of stalls, furnished with velvet-covered chairs and benches. The stage – illuminated by light falling from two red lampshades – is covered with old floorboards. Even from a distance, you suspect that there's a musty smell. A heavy and luxuriously thick, embroidered curtain frames the performers. 6

Sharing our box was a woman from France, who had emigrated to Argentina when young. She wore long white gloves, pearls, and an old-fashioned white fur *chapeau* to set off her ebony black dress. ___7___ As if I had passed some unmentioned test, at the interval she pressed us to go with her to the salon. Here the sheer style of the evening was writ large. ___8___ The only drink on offer was champagne from Argentina's great vineyards. After a week of great Merlots, Syrahs and Cabernet Sauvignons, it confirmed that the Argentines are clever enough to keep their best vintages for their own consumption.

The performance over, we went out into the wet streets and made for a restaurant in old Palermo. It was 10.30pm, still early to dine out in Buenos Aires. ___9___ London's altogether tamer nocturnal habits had already been brought home to me by my experience at an Argentinean dinner party I had attended, where guests had been invited for 9.30pm. One had not arrived until 11.15pm, and the starter was not served until midnight.

In Palermo Viejo we found an Italian bistro. The menu was like any that you might find in a comparable place in Europe, with fashionable fusion dishes – partridge with shitake, and risotto with aubergines and porcini, rich chocolate puddings. Buenos Aires is a good city for indulging oneself. During my previous visit I had had little money, but this time I felt I had experienced at least some of the sophistication of the city that they call the Paris of South America.

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- A** Now in her seventies, she delighted in being reminded of her connections with Europe.
- B** The tables there don't really fill up properly until after midnight.
- C** Before, I had been so far from the singers that it was easier to concentrate on the frescoes adorning the domed ceiling than on the music.
- D** Their intellectual debates about it are earnest and impassioned.
- E** Despite this plush abundance, the acoustics are magnificent.
- F** This time, I vowed to do the Argentine opera justice.
- G** There the great issues of the day are discussed over red wine.
- H** There was no choice of beers, wines, and soft drinks, nor was there a distressingly long queue at the bar.
- I** The interior is even more impressive, glittering with chandeliers and studded with marble pilasters.
- J** Away from San Telmo, the city has elegant boulevards and quiet streets lined with plane trees.
- K** *It was one of the southern hemisphere's great cultural capitals: dance, music, art – they all came to Buenos Aires.*

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.

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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.

The arid expansion

Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 11 January 2001, by Andrew Goudie

In the last decades of the colonial era, British __0__ **and** French scientists working on the south side of __1__ Sahara expressed concern that the desert was spreading inexorably southwards into the savannas and forests of West Africa. One of them, a French forester called Aubréville, called the process of spreading deserts, "desertification". __2__ that time, interest in the phenomenon has grown hugely, so __3__ by 1977 there was an international conference in Nairobi under the auspices of the United Nations. The UN environment programme took up combating desertification as a major part of __4__ work. In the 1990s it argued that desertification threatened nearly one quarter of the land __5__ of the globe.

The environmental impacts of desertification include a reduction in crop yields, a loss of plants and a deterioration in the quality of plant foodstuffs available to humans and __6__. A lowering of the water table decreases water availability, sand dunes encroach, and winds can generate damaging dust storms, blowing __7__ previously productive soils.

In addition, remaining soils can become saline when the heat of the sun evaporates moisture, leaving toxic salts __8__. Desertification is a form of land degradation. Unfortunately, geographers still have few firm data on the rate at __9__ desertification is occurring, and there is some controversy over the way that desert-like conditions spread.

Contrary __10__ popular misconception, it does not happen over a broad front, like a wave overwhelming a beach. Rather it is like a rash, tending to appear in local patches around wells, roads, settlements and other intensively __11__ areas. The distinction is important because it influences perceptions of __12__ land managers tackle the problem of desertification.

There is also debate on the causes. There are those __13__ believe that climate change is responsible – and it is true that in the Sahel states of West Africa a prolonged dry period __14__ persisted since the 1960s. These years have led to enormous problems with respect to water supply and vegetation availability for food and animal grazing. __15__, there are many other areas on the margins of the world's deserts with __16__ evidence of a downward trend in rainfall. In these areas, pressures exerted __17__ human populations are the root cause: deforestation, overgrazing, over irrigation, over cultivation, and other overexploitation.

In the minds of some, desertification is a problem for the developing countries. Again, it is true that some of the poorest countries in the world, __18__ those of the Sahel zone in Africa, are suffering from severe land degradation over substantial areas. Nevertheless, it is also a severe problem in some of the world's most __19__ countries. In the United States of America, insatiable demands for __20__ in the form of the spread of large irrigation schemes and burgeoning recreation have led to accelerated wind erosion in the High Plains.

These pressures have also caused the desiccation of lakes such __21__ Owens Lake in California. The 1930's American Dust Bowl is a well-documented developed-world example of land degradation under the __22__ of inappropriate land-use and cycles of drought. There are technological __23__ to some desertification problems. There __24__ many ways available to control wind erosion on the ground, including the planting of trees as shelter belts.

Likewise, farmers can control water erosion by methods such as hillside terracing. Terraces hold rainfall runoff until it sinks in, rather __25__ letting it flow uninterrupted down the hill. But it is much more difficult to make changes in the human conditions, and those are the root causes of the problem.

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.'
- 4) **SPECIAL** Theo Blackwell, a 4 in workplace discrimination at the Industrial
- 5) **EMPHASIZE** 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.'
- 7) **CHOOSE** But employers will soon have little 7 but to start treating middle-aged
- 8) **SYMPATHY** 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.
- 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.

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