



Š i f r a k a n d i d a t a :

**Državni izpitni center**



M 1 9 1 2 4 2 1 1

SPOMLADANSKI IZPITNI ROK

**Višja raven**  
**ANGLEŠČINA**  
Izpitna pola 1

- A) Bralno razumevanje  
B) Poznavanje in raba jezika

**Sobota, 1. junij 2019 / 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 49, od tega 20 v delu A in 29 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 3 prazne.*





M 1 9 1 2 4 2 1 1 0 3

**Example:**

0. Most buildings in Menevia
- A were intended to be used by the travellers.
  - B belonged to the cathedral of St David.
  - C were lived in by the pilgrims.
  - D showed the country's character.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1. According to the Pope's decision, a pilgrimage to St David's</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A would cleanse the sea raiders from their sins.</li><li>B was worth half as much as the pilgrimage to Rome.</li><li>C had to be made by the English twice in their lives.</li><li>D should involve crossing the Channel and the Alps.</li></ul> <p>2. In Menevia, Rainald and Ranulf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A were puzzled by the seeming absence of the local tradesmen.</li><li>B were addressed by an elderly man with a wooden crutch.</li><li>C were asking for a comfortable inn with superior wine and food.</li><li>D couldn't communicate with the locals because of the language barrier.</li></ul> <p>3. The word 'particular' in Line 21 means</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A exceptional, phenomenal.</li><li>B distinguished, notable.</li><li>C specific, distinct.</li><li>D attentive, fussy.</li></ul> <p>4. By using the word 'Frenchmen', the old man was, in fact, referring to people coming from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A Normandy.</li><li>B Flanders.</li><li>C England.</li><li>D France.</li></ul> | <p>5. Ranulf thought of himself as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A Norman.</li><li>B the king's nephew.</li><li>C English.</li><li>D a French descendant.</li></ul> <p>6. King Henry is presented as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A impatient and loud.</li><li>B adaptable and pompous.</li><li>C quick-tempered and ceremonial.</li><li>D compassionate and informal.</li></ul> <p>7. Henry believed that meeting Rainald and Ranulf on the coast of Wales</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A must have been carefully planned by Rainald.</li><li>B was a promising beginning to his offensive.</li><li>C was a result of Ranulf's foresight abilities.</li><li>D was an omen for him to reconsider his future activities.</li></ul> <p>8. The extract taken from the novel is set</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A before the Norman conquest in 1066.</li><li>B in the Roman times.</li><li>C during the Middle Ages.</li><li>D during Henry II's new military campaign.</li></ul> |
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## 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.

#### **Turkey wine-making tradition under threat from Islamic-rooted government's new alcohol laws**

Wine 0 been produced in Turkey for thousands of years – Pliny the Elder lauded the sweet spiced wine from Galatia in central Anatolia, while Homer's *Iliad* features the Pramnios wine, 1 was produced on the Aegean coast.

The successors of the ancient winemakers, 2, are having a difficult time. Two years ago, Turkey's Islamic-rooted government imposed a raft of new alcohol laws, including strict rules on the promotion of drink. Newer producers hoping to ride a fresh wave of interest in Turkish wine have been particularly badly hit.

Selim Ellialti began investing in vineyards on 3 Gallipoli peninsula in 2003. The endeavour was a retirement project for the successful IT entrepreneur and the lifelong wine-lover. His first vintages were released for sale 4 the label Suvla Wines in 2012. The following year, the new laws came in. "It was a big shock," Mr Ellialti said. "We can't offer tastings, promotions, information or website visuals and it is forbidden to advertise 5 kind of an event."

While Suvla Wines is 'surviving', he is saddened and frustrated that he cannot trumpet 6 series of successes at international competitions in order to reach new customers. "The only way to reach the customers is to be on the shelf of a store or the menu of a restaurant," he said.

Yunus Mermerci, 7 best-known wine label got up-and-running in 2010, wasted huge amounts of work. "We had to close our website, change and add warning labels, bring down the sign boards we 8 recently put up in several places in Istanbul," he said. "All publicity materials – 9 cards, company letter heads – had to be changed, so related materials were all unusable."

"10 a young winery, we were particularly negatively affected, as we are not allowed to even talk about our wines to the consumer," he added. "The older wineries, with more established brand names, were 11 impacted as much."

Turkey, where the vast majority of citizens are Muslim, 12 long had a complex relationship with alcohol. About 85 per cent of Turks do not drink, though only about two-thirds believe it is morally wrong to consume it.

The current battle is one of totems in a deeper political struggle about Turkey's cultural values and outlook. 13 the Justice and Development Party swept to power in 2002, it became the first party with a religious bent to take the helm in modern Turkey. Its leaders, who see themselves as pious Muslims, set about rebalancing 14 they saw as the long-standing social oppression of Turkey's social conservatives by the secular elite that had dominated politics for 80 years.

The right to wear the headscarf, previously banned 15 public institutions by law, became one symbolic front. Another was alcohol, which had long been held up by those with a more secular, Western outlook as a sign of their enlightenment. In the words of the anthropologist Jenny White: "In Turkey, a sip of whisky, like a drop of blood, is a highly charged cultural marker of social class, lifestyle and political values."

(Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 25 December 2015, by Laura Pitel)



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**Example:**

0. *has* \_\_\_\_\_

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



## Task 2: Gap fill (verbs)

For gaps 1–14, write the correct form of the verbs in brackets in the spaces on the right. There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

### 'Nazi gold train' investigators start surveying site in Poland

Engineers are set to start **\_0\_ (SURVEY)** a railway embankment in south-western Poland to establish how to dig out a 'gold train' that **\_1\_ (MIGHT / BURY)** there in the dying days of the Third Reich.

The existence of a Nazi gold train, its whereabouts and its cargo – possibly stolen valuables and artworks – remain one of the great mysteries of the Second World War to be solved.

"In the past 70 years, three Cold War secret services – the United States, the Russian, then the Polish – carried out searches," said Piotr Koper, a 44-year-old builder who claims **\_2\_ (FIND)** the suspected armoured train with a fellow treasure hunter. "We succeeded because we are local people."

Some historians believe up to three trains loaded with arms, art, gold and archives vanished in an 18 sq mile area near the present Czech border as the Red Army **\_3\_ (ADVANCE)** in 1945. The strategic area includes Hitler's command post at the grandiose Ksiaz Castle and Project Riese, a suspected secret weapons programme.

Project Riese was a network of underground tunnels and chambers **\_4\_ (DIG OUT)** beneath the Owl Mountains by an estimated 30,000 prisoners of war and concentration camp prisoners. The earth embankment that will be surveyed later this week by teams including one from Krakow's mining academy rises up alongside the existing Wroclaw-Walbrzych railway line.

The site, on the outskirts of Walbrzych, **\_5\_ (KEEP)** under police guard since August when Koper and his friend, German-born Andreas Richter, showed the authorities the images they had taken with a £7,000 ground-penetrating radar kit.

"Four years ago, we were given information by a witness who was in Walbrzych at the time the train disappeared in April 1945. Radar technology has become affordable so we were able to check the information," said Koper, who wouldn't reveal whether he **\_6\_ (KNOW)** anything about the hiding places of the other two supposed trains.

Since August, the Polish military has cleared vegetation from an area the size of a football pitch. Soldiers **\_7\_ (SWEEP)** for mines and analysed the ground for the presence of poison gas, because during the holocaust, Zyklon B – for use in gas chambers – **\_8\_ (BELIEVE)** to have been transported on the line.

The treasure hunters' images show only the outline of what could be a train. "We do not know what is inside, only that it is armoured, which suggests that it **\_9\_ (COULD / CARRY)** a precious cargo. Had it been an ordinary train, it **\_10\_ (BE)** less protected," said Koper.

The men have hired a lawyer and applied to the Polish treasury for a reward of 10% of the eventual value of the train and its contents. "We have worked for four years to get to the bottom of legends that **\_11\_ (FLY)** around our city for 70 years. It has become a fascination," said Koper, who added that he and Richter were well out of pocket for **\_12\_ (SELF-FUND)** the initial research.

But others in Walbrzych, a depressed coal mining town with smog-stained blocks of flats and 20% unemployment, are cashing in already. Initial reports of the discovery in August brought a stream of tourists **\_13\_ (BEAR)** metal detectors, and every day more and more of tourists are flooding in. Walbrzych now has a Gold Train Car Wash, a Gold Train Skoda dealership and a line in souvenirs including fridge magnets, stickers, bags and gold ingot paperweights. At the city's museum, there is a waiting list for gold train mugs. The influx of visitors **\_14\_ (ALSO / FEEL)** across the district – from the towering Ksiaz Castle to the mist-clad Owl Mountains 10 miles to the south.

(Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 8 November 2015, by Alex Duval Smith)











# Prazna stran