



Šifra kandidata:

Državni izpitni center



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JESENSKI IZPITNI ROK

Osnovna raven
ANGLEŠČINA
Izpitna pola 1

- A) Bralno razumevanje
B) Poznavanje in raba jezika

Petek, 25. avgust 2023 / 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.



- D** Yousuf Karsh, a prominent Armenian-Canadian photographer, was famously known for his portrait photography. The turning point in his career came in 1941, when he was hired by the Canadian government to take a portrait of Winston Churchill. He knew he would have very little time to make the picture. He began with a detailed inquiry into the prime minister's character, taking notes on all of his habits, quirks, attitudes and tendencies.

When he finally got Churchill seated in the chair, with lights blazing, Churchill snapped, "You have two minutes." The truth was that Churchill was angry he had not been told he was to be photographed; he lit a fresh cigar and puffed mischievously. Karsh asked Churchill to remove the cigar in his mouth, but Churchill refused point-blank.

Karsh walked up to Churchill supposedly to get a light level and casually pulled the signature cigar from the lips of Churchill and walked back toward his camera. As he walked he clicked his camera remote, capturing the 'determined' look on Churchill's face, which was in fact a reflection of his indignancy. Karsh recounted: "I stepped toward him and without premeditation, but ever so respectfully, I said, 'Forgive me, Sir,' and plucked the cigar out of his mouth.

By the time I got back to my camera, he looked so belligerent he could have devoured me. It was at that instant I took the photograph. The silence was deafening. Then Mr Churchill, smiling benignly, said, 'You may take another one.' He walked toward me, shook my hand and said, 'You can even make a roaring lion stand still to be photographed.'"

- E** Margaret Bourke-White captured the iconic image of Gandhi at his spinning wheel in 1946, less than two years before his assassination. She was the first female photographer from *Life* magazine commissioned to travel to India and photograph India's future leaders during the lead-up to the partition of India, creation of Pakistan, as well as to India's independence from the British.

By the time Margaret Bourke-White came to Gandhi's compound for a *Life* article on India's leaders, spinning was so bound up with Gandhi's identity that his secretary told Bourke-White that she had to acquire the craft before photographing the leader. She took up the challenge, but further demands followed – Gandhi wasn't to be spoken to (it being his day of silence). And because he detested bright light, Bourke-White was only allowed to use three flashbulbs. The humid Indian weather wreaked havoc on her camera equipment, too. She tried to take the picture without flash, but the bright Indian day hindered her further.

When the time finally came to shoot, Bourke-White's first flashbulb failed. And while the second one worked, she forgot to pull the slide, rendering it blank. She thought it was all over, but luckily, the third try was successful. In the end, she came away with an image that became Gandhi's most enduring representation.

(Adapted from www.history.com/news/10-most-controversial-moments-in-the-history-of-photography)

