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#### Državni izpitni center



JESENSKI IZPITNI ROK

### Višja 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.



#### A) BRALNO RAZUMEVANJE

#### **Task 1: Short answers**

Read the text and answer the questions in note form in the spaces below. Use 1–5 words for each answer. All contracted forms with the exception of *can't* count as two words. There is an example at the beginning: Answer 0.

### Control-freak Adele shows there is now no point to celebrity interviews

After Matt Doran, an Australian reporter, conceded during the interview with Adele that he had only heard one track from her latest album, the interview was canned. Sony is refusing to release the footage.

It was with not an inconsiderable amount of disbelief that I watched the Australian reporter Matt Doran give a lengthy on-air apology to Adele last week. Doran, who I guess is the country's equivalent of Susanna Reid, had been flown to London to carry out Australia's "only interview" with the singer as part of a deal that cost a million dollars.

Somewhere along the line this painted little daytime bean had failed to listen to more than one track from her new album. This enraged the singer so much, she demanded a full public apology: unbelievably, Doran's employers agreed. "I've insulted Adele," he howled at the end of a show, saying he deserved the "torrent of abuse and mockery". He continued: "To Adele I say, I'd never have knowingly disrespected you by deliberately not listening to your work." Then he begged for "forgiveness".

To which I say: have we all gone mad? Crawling to a primadonna who's thrown a pathetic tantrum is something I expect from North Korea. Reading the book or listening to the album is useful – but failing to do so is not a crime, especially if you simply "missed" the unmarked email that contained a link to her new album, as Doran did. If you are a proper interviewer – a jaded hardcore cow like moi – the album isn't the point, anyway. The idea is to get them to talk about something they aren't promoting. To get to the truth.

- Par. 4 What is the truth? It isn't what would have been broadcast: 29 minutes of approved nothingness. For months now we've been hearing her rambling on about her divorce: I thought it was impossible to make break-ups boring, but somehow Adele has. Does anyone want any more discussion of "the concept of pure artistry", "the majesty of Adele's voice" or how "Go Easy on Me was conceived in part by singing a cappella in the shower", an anecdote she has now been hawking for over two months? Doran has apologised to the "viewers", but in fact he is my hero for inadvertently shielding them from yet another tedious infomercial.
- Par. 5 No one is saying what they think any more. The risks seem too big, the fans too angry to look at this poor, hollow man, you'd think someone had been killed. What hope has anyone of what Doran called "insight" if people like him are being held to ransom by braindead, money-obsessed middle managers who would ideally like to have done the interview themselves, just to be on the safe side? Adele should be embarrassed for participating in such an orgy of greed-driven fakery. (Although, having watched ITV's horrific *An Audience with Adele*, I sense self-respect and modesty are not among her gifts.)

Wouldn't it have been better PR for her – if that's what she cares about – to behave with sympathy and grace when she learnt about Doran's slip? She is always telling us how compassionate she is, and she must know bad things happen in interviews. Tapes break; tech doesn't work; PRs screw up. I have always carried three recorders since I interviewed Michelle Mone about her divorce: halfway through her tearful breakdown, the device broke. Unlike Adele, Mone literally paused her tears and waited until I fixed it. Even divas can show good manners. Martin Amis kindly granted me a second interview after I turned on my tape and all I could hear was him saying "nrhrn nhrrhnh".

If Doran were minded to tell the truth about his encounter, he'd probably reveal an equally relatable story of jet lag and serious incompetence – although not his. He missed the album because no one told him they'd be sending the link in an email that didn't mention Adele. It is amusing to me how, in all his bumbling and desperation to get it right, he accidentally revealed the truth of the situation: that Adele is a star now so consumed by her ego that she will not only swipe an interview she dislikes off air, but also squish an inconvenient reporter. Despite the one-million-dollar contract with Australia's Channel 7, Adele's record label Sony decided not to release the footage: how does that even happen?



I'm even beginning to wonder if research is overrated. I remember commissioning a famous novelist to interview Katie Price. She told me she didn't want to read loads of previous articles because she wanted to be original. Larry King, the late-night chat show host, cared so little for being a greasy swot, he'd interview people without knowing who they were. If he failed to understand what they were saying, he'd just shout: "Why?"

I wish someone like him would interview Adele. "I wrote an album to get over my divorce," she'd say. "Why?" he'd scream. "I've written an album about it," she'd warble. "Why?"

(Adapted from an article in The Times, 28 November 2021, by Camilla Long)

#### Example:

| 0.  | Why did Matt Doran fly to London? <i>To Interview Adele.</i>                     |               |
|-----|--|---------------|
| 1.  | What does the author think of Doran's apology?                                   |               |
| 2.  | Why did Doran not listen to the whole album by Adele?                            |               |
| 3.  | Which phrase in paragraph 4 best describes the content of the originally planned | ed interview? |
| 4.  | According to the author, in what sense did the audience benefit from Doran's s   | lip?          |
| 5.  | What does the wording "you'd think someone had been killed" in paragraph 5 s     | uggest?       |
| 6.  | According to managers, how could unwanted slips in interviews be prevented?      |               |
| 7.  | Which phrase in paragraph 5 refers to the act of pretending in order to make m   | oney?         |
| 8.  | What did Mone's reaction to a technical hitch in an interview reveal about her?  |               |
| 9.  | According to the author, what makes Sony's decision not to air the interview su  | rprising?     |
| 10. | How can absence of preparation for an interview contribute to its quality?       |               |
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#### Task 2: Gapped text

Read the text and choose from the sentences below the text the one that fits each gap. Each sentence can be used only once. There are two extra sentences which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

### 'Travelers who were lost forever': why tourists experience 'India syndrome'

In 1985, Régis Airault arrived in India to work as the resident psychiatrist at the French consulate in Mumbai.

At the time, travelers from France, upon arriving in India, could visit the consulate to place their passport and return plane ticket into safe-keeping. Airault had the opportunity to speak to those travelers, often in their 20s or early 30s, soon after they landed in India. [0]

But soon, Airault began noticing a curious condition in some of the French travelers, particularly among those who had spent longer periods of time in the country: a spectrum of behavioral and psychological changes that later became known as "India syndrome". [1] Religious tourists to Jerusalem are struck with a spontaneous psychosis upon visiting the city, certain that they are hearing God; visitors to Florence are physically overcome, and even hallucinate, upon viewing the beauty of the city's art.

In India, Airault would be dispatched to examine travelers who had become disoriented and confused or had found themselves in manic and psychotic states. The contrast was shocking. [2] Initially, what Airault observed was blamed solely on drug use, but many of the travelers were also exhibiting symptoms such as depression and isolation, stemming from a feeling of disorientation in an unfamiliar land or culture. In rare cases, people were later diagnosed with acute psychosis, delirium and delusion. At its most powerful, India syndrome could be all-consuming, leading to a complete detachment from reality or an overwhelming disconnection from familiarity. Airault came to call that group "the travelers who were lost forever". Over the decade that followed, the French psychiatrist kept compiling notes and observations into a thesis, which he adapted into a book called *Crazy About India*. [3]

"India has a way of stimulating the imagination and stirring intense aesthetic emotions but can also suddenly plunge the traveler into utter distress," he wrote. "For this reason, people's 'experience' of India can be somewhat ambivalent. This perception depends on each person's personal history, their 'impulse to travel' and past traumas which have been buried deep inside," he wrote. "The subconscious has a way of bringing us face-to-face with them at certain times of our lives. Because India speaks to the subconscious mind: it provokes it, makes it boil and, sometimes, overflow. [4]"

Airault distinguished the symptoms of India syndrome from common culture shock, the experience of travelers either feeling an intense connection to a new and different place or feeling an extreme rejection and disconnection from it. Culture shock often manifests itself within a few days of arriving.

[5] He noted that many travelers arrive with some deep-rooted idea of what India can offer – emotionally, physically or spiritually – and a hardened determination to realize that imagined experience. They leave home expecting enlightenment at the pinnacle of their journey and stop at nothing in their pursuit.

He included dozens of examples of foreign travelers he had observed: one had traveled to the holy city of Varanasi and believed that the goddess Kali could hear his dreams and was speaking to him; one had burned his passport shortly after arriving and spent two months in prison suffering from anxiety attacks; and another had been wandering around India, in good health and spirits, for five years, even as his parents had presumed him dead. [6]

India syndrome cases can be divided into two categories. The first occurs among those who arrive as simple tourists but bring with them some emotional or psychological issue or trauma relating to their family, their job, their relationships, or their past. [7] The second group is made up of those who come to India determined to embark on some form of spiritual journey to seek higher meaning or realization. They visit holy centers and sites and immerse themselves in meditation or yoga. They often become charmed by yogis or gurus, or the juxtaposition between what is expected and reality. [8]

On the path of a spiritual quest, all the fundamental values that have been ingrained in someone are questioned. This can lead to a state of emptiness, a state of loss of direction and moral orientation.

Though drug use is rarely the only spark, it is often an accelerant. Cannabis has been consumed in India for centuries. In 1986, India made the cultivation, consumption and sale of all forms of cannabis illegal, despite its continued use by sadhus and international tourists alike. The convoluted gray area that cannabis occupies – semi-illegal, openly used ceremonially – has tempted many foreign tourists to experiment. The results can be overwhelming. The new lens that the traveler begins to see through can distort even the surest of convictions. [9]

These changes can manifest themselves subtly at first. Some begin to wear one of the many forms of Indian sari. They carry walking sticks, wear red threads tied around their wrists denoting blessings, and sport long necklaces. [10] They stay in ashrams or monasteries, where they study and learn, reform their lifestyle or system of belief, or preach asceticism.

On the one hand, it could be a true pursuit, but for somebody else it could result in a psychotic state. At this darker end, some travelers come to believe that they are inhabited by spirits or are a god incarnate. Others place themselves in dangerous situations by pushing themselves to increasingly greater extremes in their search for spiritual fulfillment.

(Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 13 January 2022, by Harley Rustad)

- A Scepticism is often replaced by complete openness, even blind trust.
- B At the core of these people lies a vulnerability, a deep-rooted issue that they hope to resolve.
- C The condition has cousins around the world.
- D The yoga classes, ashrams, astrologers and "sadhus" are all, at the end of the day, making a living this way.
- E It revolves around a central question: does India itself bring forth these transformations, or do people go there determined to be transformed?
- F More than any other country, it brings forth, from the deep layers of our psyche, the buried.
- G "I would see them perfect when they arrive and after one month, I would see them totally unstable," he recalls.
- H With their help, they seek an extreme break from their life back home.
- I Travelers who are not Hindu or Muslim or Buddhist or Jain before arriving become, at least in appearance, a model example of a convert.
- J The sense of awe experienced by being in the proximity of so many impressive historical monuments allegedly made the writer feel faint.
- K In contrast, India syndrome typically emerges after weeks or months of residing in the country.
- L Some other cases were more benign: travelers arriving with an emotional or traumatic history that was suddenly brought to the surface.
- M All were excited about their forthcoming travels.

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6/12



#### **B) POZNAVANJE IN RABA JEZIKA**

#### Task 1: Gap fill

Read the text below and write the missing words in the spaces provided. There is one word missing in each gap. All contracted forms with the exception of *can't* count as two words. There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

### 'Will Boris drive a tuk-tuk this time?' ... a comedian relives Johnson's last hilarious India visit

If you Google Boris Johnson while online in India, a brilliant YouTube video shows **\_0**\_ at the Gateway of India in Mumbai, doing bewildering things on a very small bicycle. Built during the British empire to welcome King George V on his visit to the country in 1911, it is now a tourist site populated by young lovers, wastrels, pickpockets and photographers trying to scam foreigners. The video was shot in 2012, when Johnson was mayor of London.

It was a strange way to promote British-Indian trade, a bit like an Indian prime minister sitting on a wild elephant in the middle of the Royal Albert Hall, telling the world that India is open for business. The goal was \_1\_ increase "bilateral deals". This term, which no one understands, is often accompanied by photos of British and Indian diplomats sitting at very long colonial tables with leather folders and tea, smiling \_2\_ extras in a Raj-era film. The British look as if they can't wait for the meeting to end \_3\_ that they can go off and buy custom suits at half-price, while the Indians look relieved, probably because whatever \_4\_ is they are trying to negotiate, at least it isn't independence.

At some point, someone decided that these trips to India had to look more fun. In 2016, ex-PM Theresa May visited a temple in Bengaluru and \_5\_ the headlines because she wore a traditional sari and got all the Hindu prayers right. In 2017, mayor of London Sadiq Khan partied with Indian billionaires and Bollywood stars, both demographics being his key constituents, as \_6\_ probably own more of central London than Londoners.

Johnson, when he wasn't cycling, had enough jokes, charm, and call-backs for his visit to qualify as a stand-up routine. Its trade purpose, **\_7**\_, was more ambivalent, triggering this Guardian headline: "Boris Johnson continues to charm and confuse on visit to India."

As an Indian comedian who spends a fair bit of time in the UK, I know that a sizable section of Britain despises Johnson, his very name causing them to spew expletives, froth and even faint. That is not \_8\_ he goes down in India. Among the Indian business elite he often addresses, and will again on this new visit, he reinforces the idea of an Englishman \_9\_ a certain older generation of Indians know from classic BBC comedies: a mix of Basil Fawlty, Mr Bean, and Jim Hacker from Yes, Prime Minister, with just the right dash of Oxbridge erudition to sound wise without remotely being so.

He was a hit in 2012. But 10 years is a long time. India now has **\_10**\_ own hugely popular leader, Narendra Modi, a global star who can work a stadium crowd. Modi has played to rapturous audiences from Wembley to Madison Square Garden in New York. The press have analysed how Modi's shows differ from Beyoncé's, as if this **\_11**\_ a serious comparison. If Johnson wants to hold his own, we'll need more than Mumbai cycling. He could ride a tuk-tuk around the Prince of Wales Museum in Mumbai. Or he could deliver a spoken-word performance on the drunken habits of Mughal kings, at midnight under moonlight at the Taj Mahal. The potential is endless.

There have been misfires with other world leaders. US President Trump, while addressing a massive stadium in Gujarat, mispronounced the name of India's greatest cricketer Sachin Tendulkar, calling him "Soo-chin". Prime Minister Trudeau of Canada landed wearing such garish Indian clothes that the local press thought he had come as a best man at a typical Punjabi \_12\_.

Johnson understands India **\_13**\_ well to make such mistakes. He has read enough Kipling to know that it is not fashionable to read Kipling any more. But, problematically, India **\_14**\_ longer sees Britain



as a great trade partner but as one of many options. India has moved on, **\_15\_** though its politicians still make policy while sitting in British-built buildings. Britain, meanwhile, feels like the upset exhusband who can't understand why it all ended.

(Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 21 April 2022, by Anuvab Pal)

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8/12



#### Task 2: Gap fill (word formation)

Read the text below and write the correct form of the words in brackets in the spaces provided. There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

#### Covid has changed the way we work and there's no going back

While some offices are filling up again, remote and hybrid working **\_0\_ (ARRANGE)** are popular with workers. They're also changing the face of Britain, levelling up growth and boosting house prices beyond the southeast, says Emma Duncan.

"I grow ominously tired of official **\_1\_ (CONFINE)**," wrote Charles Lamb in 1822. The East India Company, the firm for which the author of *Tales from Shakespeare* toiled, had pioneered the practice of bringing clerks together under one roof to do its paperwork, and although his hours were rather lighter than those of the modern City worker, the innovation disagreed with Lamb. He longed for "a few years between the grave and the desk for they are the same".

Two centuries after it was born, the office is loosening its grip on humanity. Triggered by the pandemic, enabled by technology, and pushed by workers, the pattern of professional life has changed irrevocably: for white-collar **\_2\_(EMPLOY)**, working from home is now normal, and probably will be for ever.

The government would like to turn the clock back. Concerned about the long-term impact of half-empty city centres on **\_3\_ (ECONOMY)** activity, it is pressing people to go back to their offices. At the end of last year, there was a tussle at Apple over how often workers were expected to show their faces. Much to the workers' satisfaction, the **\_4\_ (TIME)** intervention of Omicron made it possible for them to continue working from home.

A tiny minority had abandoned the office before the pandemic but Covid-19 has **\_5\_ (DRAMA)** accelerated the transformation. Nick Bloom, professor of economics at Stanford University, suggests it has brought about 30 years of change in the space of two years. After the pandemic, he expects about 15 per cent of jobs to be fully remote, 30 per cent hybrid and 55 per cent in person. Remote working has allowed people to do jobs that they otherwise couldn't have done. The **\_6\_ (TENSE)** between job and family used to stretch people thin. Many people would, in the past, have taken the job in London and seen their families only at weekends. Remote working helps to **\_7\_ (EASY)** that situation.

It's not all upside. As in any big change, there are trade-offs. If you ask people how they feel about the office, the answer is something along the lines of "it's complicated". Offices turn people into cogs in the **\_8\_(CAPITAL)** machine, alienated from their families, their leisure interests and their real selves. But they also provide creativity, friendship, and fun. You may not reveal your innermost secrets to your colleagues, yet there is an **\_9\_(INTIMATE)** about the shared horror of working on a doomed project or the covert dislike of an **\_10\_(OPPRESSION)** boss that can create a bond closer than friendships formed during leisure hours.

There are some big downsides to remote working. One is the \_11\_ (MULTIPLY) of meetings. When everybody knows you're sitting at home, and technology allows people to put appointments in each other's diaries, it's hard to say no to a meeting, and \_12\_ (CONVERSE) that would have taken two minutes now get allocated half an hour. "I've taken to inventing fake meetings so that I keep some time free to do actual work," says Sarah, a manager in a publishing firm.

When people let work into their home, there's a danger that it takes over their lives. David, a young banker, says remote working makes his **\_13\_ (HUMAN)** hours – 8am to 11pm – worse. "At least when I'm in the office I can go out for a coffee, and when I've left the office at the end of the day, that's it. When I'm working from home, I'm always expected to **\_14\_ (RESPONSE)** to emails instantly, even if they come in at 1am." While his office was closed, he missed the camaraderie it provided. "When you're working at home, you've got the **\_15\_ (INTENSE)** of the job without the fraternity."

(Adapted from an article in *The Times*, 18 February 2022, by Emma Duncan)



### Example:

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## Prazna stran

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