Državni izpitni center

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JESENSKI ROK

Osnovna raven

ANGLEŠČINA
Izpitna pola 1

A: Bralno razumevanje
B: Poznavanje in raba jezika

Torek, 31. avgust 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 začenjajte 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 pravilen 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 počrnite 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. *What is Group 7A trying to do?* | **_Define time_** |

What time is it? Well, no one knows for sure.

1.   What is surprising about telling time?

2.   Who is in charge of time standards?

3.   What influences the speed of the Earth?

4.   What is used to balance the celestial time scale with atomic time?

5.   How many time measuring systems do we have?

6.   What is used in air navigation to avoid confusion between different timescales?

7.   Who would be affected by Klepczynski's solution?

What time is it? Well, no one knows for sure.

Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 26 June 2003, by David Adam

Working Group 7A of the International Tele-communication Union may sound like an anonymous international committee like any other. But this is no quango of grey bureaucrats in greyer suits arguing over the desired colour of toilet paper. At the heart of this group's discussions is something of fundamental importance to anyone who has ever taken a second to fall in love or to score a goal: time itself, and how to define it.

Unbeknown to most people there is not a single accepted way of telling the time, but several different scales running concurrently. The differences are usually small, but the scales can be as much as 30 seconds apart and the gap between them is growing steadily.

"There's a possibility for danger. We should only have one type of timescale throughout the world," says Bill Klepczynski, a time expert.

The International Telecommunication Union ITU – the global body that agrees time standards – is taking the issue seriously, and has set up the working group to advise it what to do. "We're trying to gather data on how people are using time, what sort of problems they have and whether or not a contiguous timescale would be beneficial," says Ron Beard, who heads the group.

But the plans have not pleased everyone, and arguments about the best way forward are rattling the usually steady world of timekeeping.

The problem arises because the Earth cannot keep time as accurately as modern atomic clocks, which count the steady shaking of atoms. These atomic clocks replaced the motion of the Earth as the world's official timekeeper in 1967. The pull of the moon is gradually slowing our planet down, so every now and then our clocks are halted for a second to let it catch up.

The first of these "leap seconds" was introdu-ced in 1972, mainly as a favour to astronomers and others who still relied on the old-style celestial time. A further 31 leap seconds have been added since, most recently on December, 31 1998.

And that would be that, were it not for the fact that the precise timekeeping offered by atomic clocks is now becoming widely available – most commonly through the satellite global posi-tioning system used for navigation. To add to the confusion, GPS uses yet another timescale.

It includes the leap seconds added until the GPS clock was set in 1980, but has ignored those added since. This means GPS time is now running 13 seconds ahead of coordinated universal time – which includes all added leap seconds and to which most clocks on Earth are set – but is some 19 seconds behind inter-national atomic time, which is based on atomic clocks and ignores leap seconds.

This multiplicity of timescales is increasingly dangerous. "We need to go to a uniform timescale," Mr Klepczynski says. "When you have these planes navigating and flying around, what time system do you use to coordinate everything?"

Widening gaps between the GPS time used by aircraft navigation systems and the time used on the ground could generate confusion between a plane's reported and actual position, he says, and so increase the risk of a collision.

Computer software converts between the different timescales used. "But if anybody ever makes a mistake there's going to be a big problem," Mr Klepczynski says. His solution is to scrap the leap second, effectively merging atomic time and universal time.

One group opposed to the scrapping of the leap second are astronomers, whose sensitive telescopes still rely on time set by the Earth's rotation. Switching to atomic time would throw their instruments out of kilter, and leave them facing costly upgrades.

Changing the system could store up problems for our descendants. Without the braking effect of leap seconds, our clocks would steadily run faster and faster than the Earth's rotation, with the effect that the sun would rise later and later in the morning.

What time is it? It could be a while yet before we know for sure.

READING TASK 2: MATCHING (Paragraphs and Statements)

Match all statements 1–10 with paragraphs from A–H.

MORE THAN ONE STATEMENT may refer to THE SAME PARAGRAPH.

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

Example:

0.   Haddon's novel *The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-time* has caught filmmakers'
      attention. | 0. | A |

Autistic differences

1.   Haddon is going to exhibit his paintings.

2.   The author of the article likes Haddon's novel.

3.   Haddon helped the disabled in different parts of Britian.

4.   Haddon liked mathematics.

5.   *The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-time* is being published in many countries.

6.   The novel's main character, Christopher, has a talent for maths.

7.   Haddon's university days in Oxford were unsuccessful.

8.   Haddon tries to put himself into other people's shoes.

9.   Haddon has many talents.

10.   Haddon got an inspiration for the novel from a picture.

Autistic differences

Adapted from an article in *The Observer Magazine*, 27 April 2003, by Kate Kellaway

A

The front door opens before I knock, and I'm halfway down the hall of Mark Haddon's house, in Oxford.The reason for meeting him is his novel: *The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-time*, about Christopher, a boy with Asperger's syndrome. It is being published twice over, like a double helping of good news, as a crossover book for adults and for teenagers. Film rights have been sold in a joint deal to Warner Brothers/ Heyday Films/Brad Pitt and Brad Grey. Steve Kloves (author of the Harry Potter screenplays) is in negotiations to write and direct. The novel has sold to every country you could think of (and one or two you would not) and all this before it has even been reviewed over here.

B

An advance puff from Arthur Golden (author of *Memoirs of a Geisha*) advises readers to buy two copies as 'you won't want to lend yours out'. Oliver Sacks – who knows as much about autism as anyone – praises its brilliance and insight into the autistic mind, finding it 'moving, plausible and very funny'. I agree with all this: the book gave me that rare, greedy feeling of: this is so good I want to read it all at once but I mustn't or it will be over too soon. Haddon pulls off something extraordinary: in his narrator's literal view of the world, he finds a kind of beauty. He respects Christopher's strange take on life, his mathematical virtuosity, his devotion to his pet rat – and makes 'normal' people seem sometimes exorbitantly, pointlessly over-complicated and untruthful.

C

Haddon published his first book at 22 and has produced a variety of children's literature. He has worked as an illustrator and cartoonist and has written two plays for Radio 4, most recently *Coming Down the Mountain*, a cliffhanger in every sense. He is a poet (short-listed a couple of times for the Arvon prize). He is a painter (now getting together 30 paintings for a show in Oxford). He has won two Baftas for a children's BBC drama, *Microsoap*.

D

In his study/studio, surrounded by pots of oil paint Haddon explains that he did not set out to write about autism. The book began when a picture came into his mind: a wild cartoon of a dead dog stabbed with a garden fork. 'I found the image of the dog funny but only if you describe it in an incredibly flat, emotionless voice. I decided I loved that voice – Christopher came along afterwards as its owner.' Christopher then decides to become a detective and discover who killed the dog.

E

Haddon is interested in 'all sorts of disability'. He worked as a community service volunteer, looking after a recalcitrant evangelical Christian with multiple sclerosis in Scotland. He worked at an adult training centre in north London with people many of whom would now be diagnosed as autistic. He quickly learnt that the main problems in their lives were just like ours: 'sex, money, housing – particularly sex'.

F

He is 'ineluctably drawn' to books and newspaper articles about depression and schizophrenia, and plans to write a radio play about manic depression. Why? 'I'm really interested in what goes on in other people's minds, and if they are particularly strange or off kilter it is even more interesting. People think of writing as a wafty, vague profession. But I sit around a lot thinking of what it might be like to be other people, and eventually you get there.'

G

He remembers himself as a 'depressed and anxious child, with an oversensitivity to everything, an uneasiness in my own skin'. It is hard to believe now, I say, looking at him. 'I am much more confident, although I still have industrial-strength mood swings,' he says. At Oxford he read English 'but only by the skin of my teeth' – maths had been his thing. He had a precocious talent for it, taking his first A-level at 16. But he decided he was a 'sensitive artist'. 'I didn't want to go round with an orange quilted Parka.'

H

"Perhaps it was the wrong decision: Oxford was a washout. The three years was rather like turning an oil tanker around. I did nothing. I was in a chrysalis state, trying to think who I was and what I wanted to do." In one sense, he already knew. He was 16 when he decided to become a writer. He had read almost no fiction as a child but, at 12 or 13, consumed *Lord of the Rings* on a Bank Holiday weekend, reading '300 pages a day, lying on a sofa, completely incommunicado'. He was 'overwhelmed'. Then he decided – 'for some reason I don't entirely understand' – to move on to adult books and read Camus's *The Outsider*. He had no idea why it was meant to be such a good book. 'I did not get it at all.' He tried to go back to children's books but 'the spell had been broken. I couldn't lose myself again. And I think that started the urge to become a writer.

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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:

T	F	NG
✓		

0. *Highly valued plants were found in the remote regions of Ecuador.*

The hidden treasure

1. Lou Jost graduated from Yale University.

2. Jost's collection of orchids is unique.

3. A lot of sunlight is essential for orchids to grow.

4. It is feared that all endemic plants in Ecuador will disappear.

5. Jost is successful in finding new sorts of orchids.

6. Jost's discoveries chalenge the accepted theories about the development of endemic plants.

7. Jost thinks it is possible for endemic orchids to grow elsewhere.

8. It is believed that some endangered plants might survive global warming.

9. When exploring some regions, scientists were attacked by Shuar Indians.

10. 19th century discoveries inspire Jost to continue his exploration.

The hidden treasure

Adapted from the article in *The Guardian*, 7 May 2003, by Fred Pearce

High in the Andean mountains of Ecuador are cloud-covered mountains that no satellite has ever observed and no cartographer has ever mapped. Up there somewhere, the Incas are said to have hidden their treasure when the Spanish came calling half a millennium ago. Bounty hunters have so far failed to find the hoard. But Lou Jost, a US scientist and botanical adventurer, claims to have discovered the mountains' real ecological El Dorado – its vast collection of endemic orchids. His findings are changing our understanding of how and why plant species unique to particular localities survive.

Jost has spent six years living in the Ecuadorian Andes, collecting dozens of new orchid species in the remote cloud forests and valleys. He operates alone, without the help of any academic body. His tiny greenhouse, on the roof of his apartment in Banos, harbours a collection of plants found nowhere else on the planet. Most of his collection comes from the watershed of the River Pastaza, which carves through the Andes and down into the Amazon rainforest. The valley has more endemic orchids than anywhere else on the world. The Pastaza valley is the deepest and straightest in the eastern Andes. Every afternoon a hot wind blows in from the Amazon, bringing huge volumes of moisture that evaporates to form near-permanent clouds over the mountain ridges that flank the valley. In these wet, sunless environments, dozens of species of orchids have evolved, often with flowers so fragile that they would collapse in minutes anywhere else.

"Each species seems to specialize in a particular combination of rain, mist, wind, and temperature," says Jost. Some grow by thousand on a single ridge, but disappear just a few metres below the top. Ecuador is a hot spot for plants. Peter Jorgensen of the Missouri Botanical Gardens reported in the journal Science last November that current records show more than 4,000 species native to a country the size of Nevada, with four out of five species threatened with extinction. The Pastaza valley is the heartland of that diversity.

Jost has identified 90 endemic orchids around the valley during six years' study. On one red-letter day recently, he found four new species of Teagueia orchids in a single patch of moss on Mount Mayordomo. That single find raised the number of known Teagueia species from six to ten. And since that day, he has found another 16 long, creeping Teagueia orchids on the mountain.

Meanwhile, he and other botanists have found 197 unique plant species in all in the Pastaza valley – more than the 180 found on Ecuador's other biological treasure house, the Galapagos Islands. "The Galapagos is fully studied, but up here we have huge areas that have never been explored." The rarest orchids are no shrinking violets in their own habitat. "High in the clouds, you come across whole areas of forest smothered in a single species of orchid that exists nowhere else on Earth. It is amazing."

Jost believes that his findings conflict with conventional thinking about the evolution of endemic plants. "The usual view is that endemism is caused by geographical isolation: the plants could grow elsewhere, but they cannot escape the confines of their single habitat. That's not true for these orchids," he says. They have tiny, dust-like seeds that can spread easily.

But the colonizations fail because they literally cannot grow anywhere else.

This might be good news for the survival of biodiversity if, as expected, the planet warms in the coming decades. Many endangered plants may be better at seeking new territory than botanists previously thought. But the question remains: if they are so picky about climate, will they find anywhere suitable to go? A widely respected and published botanical Indiana Jones, Jost is never happier than when clambering through the bone-chillingly cold, damp Andean valleys. As he says, "The only way to discover the botanical secrets up there is to walk every ridge and valley."

Some parts are guarded by Shuar Indians, descendants of the Inca gold-hoarders. But most are empty, except for the occasional mountain tapir and spectacled bear. "There are mountain ridges here that no scientist has ever visited," Jost says. But whether braving bears, frostbite or belligerent locals, he rejoices in following in the footsteps of his hero, the 19th-century English botanist Richard Spruce, who trekked through the Pastaza valley in the 1850s. He discovered ferns and liverworts that nobody has seen since.

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.

Cyprus – the jewel of the Mediterranean

Adapted from an advertisement in *The Observer Magazine*, 8 June 2003

Why do people that have been to Cyprus and return year after year, refer to it __0__ | *as* | a jewel? As the southernmost island in the Mediterranean, __1__ transparent waters, fabulous beaches and year-round clear sunny skies, Cyprus is pretty special. But there are plenty more reasons __2__ the fabled island of love is such a rare jewel.

This peaceful, stress-free oasis has one of the lowest crime rates in Europe and a long tradition of hospitality toward travellers that makes __3__ among the most welcoming holiday destinations on earth. Of course it helps that Cyprus offers great value __4__ money and that everybody speaks English and drives on the left!

For those who want more than a sunlounger on holiday (the beaches are dreadfully seductive!), the island has few peers __5__ it comes to variety. Some visitors head straight out on tours of the magnificent monasteries __6__ exquisite Byzantine churches. Others embark on bacchanalian wine tours, gourmet trails or birdwatching in the mountains. Then there are those content to return, year after year, to the same converted farmhouse in the same old sleepy village __7__ they have become firm friends with the locals.

In recent years Cyprus has become a magnet for those __8__ put a premium on their fitness and well-being. Golf has become a very popular activity with three international standard golf courses __9__ the island. And the mild climate and top-quality hotels boasting excellent facilities (Cypriot spas were recently included in the 100 Best Spas of the World) make it a Mediterranean destination second __10__ none.

With a bewildering legacy of more than 10,000 years of history, Cyprus has spectacular amphitheatres, sumptuous Roman mosaics, Crusader bridges and Venetian fortresses. The culture calendar buzzes with year-round live performances attended __11__ holidaymakers, locals and the nymphs and goddesses who guard every tree, rock and pool on this paradisiacal island.

It is __12__ surprise that such bounty exists in Aphrodite's birthplace – she is, __13__ all, goddess of beauty and fertility. Nor does it come as a shock __14__ Richard the Lionheart chose Cyprus for his marriage and Mark Antony gave the island to Cleopatra when he __15__ looking for that extra special gift for the girl who had it all. Isn't it time you too brought your loved one a trip to the unforgettable jewel of the Mediterranean?

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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.

The sickness in health

Adapted from an article in *The Observer Magazine*, 15 June 2003, by Dr Simon Atkins

In the surgery, I have always prided myself on __0__ ☐ *being* ☐ able to spot a case of mental distress at 50 yards with my eyes closed. But when it came to recognising the symptoms in myself, I missed them completely, even when they __1__ **(STARE)** me in the face. The most likely reason for this is that, as a doctor, I subconsciously __2__ **(CHOOSE)** to ignore them. It couldn't possibly be happening to me: doctors __3__ **(NOT / GET)** ill like everyone else, we're special.

But, of course, we aren't, as the obituary page of any medical journal illustrates. There you'll find details of the hunters who've become the hunted: the cardiologist who had a heart attack; the gynaecologist with ovarian cancer; and the psychiatrist who committed suicide. We are no more immune to illness than plumbers are to __4__ **(HAVE)** leaking taps. But for generations, we __5__ **(PRETEND)** that we should be and stiffened our upper lips in the face of symptoms that the rest of the population would seek help for. As house officers, we'd selfmedicate with antibiotics __6__ **(TREAT)** chest or throat infections. We'd have to __7__ **(GIVE)** the last rites before taking a day off sick. And if this has been the profession's attitude to physical illness among its ranks, mental illness has been a complete taboo. As a result, very few doctors have sought help for fear of the effect it would have on their career.

In March, the *British Medical Journal* dedicated an entire issue to the subject of doctors' well-being, which illustrated not only the importance of the problem, but highlighted the fact that more help __8__ **(BE)** now available, if only doctors would ask for it. One study estimated that as many as 28 per cent of health professionals are suffering with stress, __9__ **(COMPARE)** to only 18 per cent of the general population. This stress was most commonly manifested in symptoms of anxiety, depression and alcoholism. The fact that the British Medical Association's counselling service __10__ **(DEAL)** with 150 calls per month is encouraging, but would seem from these figures to be just the tip of an enormous iceberg.

My own problems began in December 2001 when, while no-one was looking, an aggressive form of cancer crept up on my father and took him within three weeks of diagnosis. We spent that time at his bedside, as helpless spectators. As a doctor I felt impotent in the face of this disease and as a son I watched as my father, counsellor and friend __11__ **(TAKE)** from me almost overnight. At the same time, my wife discovered she __12__ **(BE)** pregnant. This was unplanned, as we __13__ **(COMPLETE)** our family four years earlier, and as a result we both found it very difficult to come to terms with, particularly with so much of our emotional energy __14__ **(TIE)** up with my dad.

In the weeks after Dad's death, I __15__ **(TRY)** to support my mother. And with my wife suffering morning, noon and night sickness, two little 'Jedi knights' to look after and hassles at work, I had precious little time to deal with my own sense of loss. The stress started to mount and I gradually became unwell.

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TASK 3: WORD FORMATION

Write the correct form of the words written on the left in the spaces provided on the answer sheet.

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

The quest for happiness

Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 7 October 2002, by Lewis Wolpert

0) MANAGE

A __0__ | *manager* | who had just made £26m from the sale of his firm was reported in *The Independent* as saying that he was a little sad as he would have liked to have stayed on longer. This is but one example showing how difficult it is to understand happiness. But it is an __1__ problem; so much so that economists need to measure happiness to determine policy. So, I was happy to be invited to a meeting on happiness at the London School of Economics.

1) IMPORTANCE

2) REASON

One thing I learnt was that money can buy a __2__ amount of happiness – there is a statistically strong link between income and a reported feeling of well-being – and those with the lowest incomes in Europe and the USA show much higher dissatisfaction with life. Lottery-winners do feel happier, and __3__ suggest it would take about £1m to change someone from being very unhappy to being very happy. Studies on civil servants found that there is increased satisfaction and health the greater the control individuals have over their work. __4__ can be a serious negative factor. We are also, __5__, not very good at determining just what experience will actually increase our happiness. We tend to expect a future event to have a greater impact than the same event actually has had in the past.

3) CALCULATE

4) ENVIOUS
5) APPARENT

6) MOUNTAIN

A nice analysis was made of __6__, which can involve severe discomfort, danger and misery. Why do it? The answer may lie in self-esteem, goal __7__, praise by others and mastery of the situation, all of which are proba-bly among the many __8__ that lead to happiness.

7) COMPLETE
8) BEHAVE

9) CHARACTER

One must be careful in measuring happiness as the instantaneous feeling. Indeed, it is a __9__ of happiness that the initial reaction is strong, but reduces with time. People believe that becoming a paraplegic is much worse than paraplegics themselves find their own condition.

10) PLEASE

Can happiness really be assessed as if there were some sort of "joy juice" whose quantity in a person can be measured? I am unpersuaded, as the causes of happiness and unhappiness seem so varied. But there may be a common pathway; studies show that the __10__ in approaching some goal is associated with increased activity on the left side of the brain, while the pleasure of having achieved it is associated with the right. Also, the immune system works better if an individual is happy. Perhaps one day neuro-biologists will be able to measure happiness, but at present it is easier to focus on the causes of *unhappiness*, just as ill health is easier to study than health.

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PRAZNA STRAN

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