



Š i f r a k a n d i d a t a :

Državni izpitni center



SPOMLADANSKI IZPITNI ROK

Osnovna raven
ANGLEŠČINA
≡ Izpitna pola 1 ≡

- A) Bralno razumevanje
B) Poznavanje in raba jezika

Sobota, 24. maj 2008 / 80 minut (40 + 40)

*Dovoljeno gradivo in pripomočki:
Kandidat prinese nalivno pero ali kemični svinčnik, svinčnik HB ali B, radirko in šilček.
Kandidat dobi list za odgovore.*

SPLOŠNA MATURA

NAVODILA KANDIDATU

Pazljivo preberite ta navodila.

Ne odpirajte izpitne pole in ne začenjajte reševati nalog, dokler vam nadzorni učitelj tega ne dovoli.

Rešitev nalog v izpitni poli ni dovoljeno zapisovati z navadnim svinčnikom.

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. Priporočamo vam, da za reševanje vsakega dela porabite 40 minut.

Izpitna pola vsebuje 3 naloge v delu A in 3 naloge v delu B. Število točk, ki jih lahko dosežete, je 62, od tega 25 v delu A in 37 v delu B. Vsak pravičen odgovor je vreden eno (1) točko.

Rešitve, ki jih pišete z nalivnim peresom ali s kemičnim svinčnikom, vpišujte **v izpitno polo** v za to predvideni prostor. Pri 2. in 3. nalogi dela A s svinčnikom še počrtnite ustrezne krogece **na listu za odgovore**. Če boste pri teh dveh nalogah pri posameznih postavkah izbrali več odgovorov, bodo ocenjeni z nič (0) točkami. Pišite čitljivo. Če se zmotite, napisano prečrtajte in rešitev zapišite na novo. Nečitljivi zapisi in nejasni popravki bodo ocenjeni z nič (0) točkami.

Zaupajte vase in v svoje zmožnosti. Želimo vam veliko uspeha.

Ta pola ima 12 strani, od tega 2 prazni.

A) BRALNO RAZUMEVANJE (Priporočeni čas reševanja: 40 minut)**TASK 1: SHORT ANSWERS**

Answer in note form in the spaces below.

Example:

0. What is Peter Rock interested in?

Seagulls

Attack of the killer seagulls

1. How have seagulls' migration habits changed in the last two years?

2. What might the birds drop on people to frighten them?

3. Why are seagulls most dangerous in summer?

4. Since when have the seagulls had an abundant supply of food?

5. How many natural enemies do they have?

6. How has the gulls' reproduction practice in the cities changed?

7. When do the residents in Bristol clear away the gulls' mess?

Attack of the killer seagulls

Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 12 January 2004, by Julia Stuart

The stake-out begins. On the roof of an office building in Bristol, Peter Rock sets up his telescope between sludgy rain pools filled with dark-green pigeon poo, and trains it on a bin on the pavement below. Standing on top of the bin, its beak hanging down into its contents, is a large, cocksure seagull taking a gluttonous interest in a packet of Hula Hoops.

Rock, a gull consultant, knows the bird's ring number without even looking. For the last two years, it has been claiming the bin as its turf. At this time of year, it shouldn't even be in this country, let alone intimidating litter-conscious pedestrians in Bristol. Ordinarily, it would be kicking up its feet on a sunny coastline in Spain, Portugal or Morocco, were it not for the lure of a better life in urban Britain. The numbers of urban gulls – the majority of which are lesser black-backed and herring – are on a dramatic rise. Rock estimates that at the end of last year's breeding season, there were around 500,000, a 10-fold increase in the last nine years. In another four, he predicts, the figure will have increased by 50 per cent.

Anyone who thinks that this isn't a problem should inspect Rock's scalp. "I used to get hit quite a lot, about six or seven times in the breeding season. I mean serious hits. Blood. It's always from behind with their claws. Don't think it doesn't hurt. If you fail to clear off after the ominous 'gagaga' call, you will be subjected to a low pass. Their next intimidation tactic will be to drop the contents of their bowels with the accuracy of a stealth-bomber. They will probably also vomit. If you don't take the hint then, the last phase is the full-on attack," says Rock, who has witnessed three people being felled to the pavement in Bristol, which has one of the highest urban sea

colonies in England. If you are just knocked to the ground, you can count yourself lucky. The worse month for such assaults is July, since adult birds are protecting their offspring.

In Britain, the seagull population increased dramatically following the 1956 Clean Air Act, which prevented rubbish being burnt on tips and thus providing gulls with an unlimited food source. They outgrew their natural colonies and began nesting in towns and cities. With no predators, plenty of food, street lighting that enabled them to feed at night, and an ambient temperature two to three degrees higher than the surrounding countryside (which gave them a head start in breeding), they flourished.

Urban gulls are also starting to breed at a younger age than those in the wild, which means they produce even more offspring; they have breeding careers of around 10 to 20 years. There are now colonies in most towns and cities in the UK. Some are even breeding in London. There are pairs in Covent Garden, some near the Bank of England and others in Russell Street, WC1. And they will be here for many years to come. A lesser black-backed gull can live up to 34 years, and a herring gull up to 28.

As their numbers increase, so do the number of complaints registered at local councils. One of the most common problems is the gulls' ear-piercing wake-up call, which starts at around 4am. Then there's the mess. Many residents in Bristol no longer bother to clean their windows until the end of the breeding season. And, if having to drive a car covered in gull droppings weren't undignified enough, the acidic composition of guano also corrodes car paintwork.

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TASK 2: MATCHING (Paragraphs and Statements)

Match all statements 1–9 with paragraphs from A–G.

MORE THAN ONE STATEMENT may refer to **THE SAME PARAGRAPH**.

Write your answers in the spaces on the right and shade in the appropriate circles on your answer sheet.

Example:

0.	White elephants are rarely seen.	A
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A holy white elephant

1.	Possessing white elephants symbolised the royalties' power.	
2.	Not every white elephant is entitled to reside in a temple.	
3.	Elephants destroy the crops.	
4.	Sue is probably too young to have a cub.	
5.	Scientists have been trying to produce a white elephant artificially.	
6.	There seems to be a change in treatment of a white elephant.	
7.	A white elephant's birth is interpreted as a good sign.	
8.	Sue's herd is difficult to spot during the day.	
9.	The remains of a 19th century white elephant are still kept.	

A holy white elephant

Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 21 August 2004, by Jan McGirk

- A** White elephants are seen once in a blue moon. So it seems apt that such a fabled creature was sighted in southern Sri Lanka last month during precisely such a rare lunar event (when a second full moon appears in a single month). The scientists claimed this was the world's first, scientifically certified sighting of a white elephant in the wild. Sue, as the forest rangers call her, is among a social grouping of 17 pachyderms. Vijitha Berera, a veterinarian from Sri Lanka's department of wildlife, says, "We hope she might be pregnant." But Sue appears to be only 11 years old, and unlikely to reach sexual maturity until she is 15.
- B** Sri Lankan wildlife researchers are busy gathering clumps of her dung to determine which genetic mutation caused her albinism. But merely collecting the droppings and keeping one's distance is not the usual treatment accorded to white elephants in this part of Asia. Wherever Theravada Buddhism is practised, from upper Burma to the southern reaches of Thailand and Vietnam, the discovery of a white elephant – usually born into a domesticated herd – is hailed as a portentous omen, connected to fertility.
- C** When a white elephant is discovered, the traditional response is to summon a priest to quantify each sacred elephantine attribute, from the size of its tail-brush to the pearly tone of its toenails, and to determine whether the animal can be deemed a "significant elephant" with a good bloodline, or merely "peculiar". Those that pass the test will become cosseted inmates of a Buddhist temple.
- D** Officials in Yala are determined that there will be no attempts to subject Sue to such treatment. She will not spend her days chained at a high temple as a symbol of divine power. The official line is that "no attempt should be made to tranquillise or capture her". Gawkers and amateur photographers have been specifically asked not to stalk the underbrush in hopes of a candid snap. But she is already a big draw at the game park.
- E** Prithviraj Fernando, a conservationist who claims he spotted Sue as a new-born albino calf in 1993, but had no corroborating witnesses, says her elephant herd seems wary of humans and ventures to water holes only at night. Rangers say three Sri Lankan elephants are shot every week because they stray into cultivated fields or trample village huts. Such encroachment is a problem all over Asia. It is said that as elephant numbers decline and inbreeding becomes more common, genetic glitches are to be expected. So we may see more white elephants.
- F** In Thailand, the desire to find a perfect white elephant has spawned a cloning project that is as ambitious as something out of the film *Jurassic Park*. For five years, Thai scientists at Mahidol University in Bangkok have been trying to clone the most magnificent pale elephant to grace the royal menagerie, using its 170-year-old pickled remains. The animal belonged to King Rama III, who ruled Thailand from 1824 to 1851. Huge glass jars, stuffed with sizeable chunks of cream-coloured skin preserved in alcohol, take pride of place in Bangkok's Royal Elephant Museum today.
- G** White elephants, long considered to be the ultimate war machines, combined the might of a tank with the mysticism of, say, a white unicorn stallion. Collecting an impressive array of such creatures allowed the region's kings to accrue symbolic power. In the 19th century, the last Burmese king, Thibaw, loaded his favourite white elephant with treasures, including diamonds inset in its tusks, although the beast was dying. After it passed away the royal prophets predicted natural disasters. The British invaded and deposed the king.

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TASK 3: TRUE / FALSE / NOT GIVEN

Decide whether the following statements are TRUE, FALSE, or NOT GIVEN.

Tick (✓) the appropriate column below and shade in the appropriate circles on your answer sheet.

Example:

		TRUE	FALSE	NOT GIVEN
0.	It is difficult to land in Bhutan.	✓		

Shiny happy people

		TRUE	FALSE	NOT GIVEN
1.	The writer's guide is poorly dressed.			
2.	The king's birthday was celebrated as usually.			
3.	Michael Rutland was invited to Bhutan to become the king's tutor.			
4.	Some of the people are practicing for a performance.			
5.	Young people are looking forward to having mobile phones.			
6.	The health minister feared for the future of free health care.			
7.	The health minister's campaign also found supporters outside of Bhutan.			
8.	The monk ignores the ringing of his mobile phone.			
9.	The Bhutanese are capable of controlling Western influence.			

Shiny happy people

Adapted from an article in *The Observer*, 11 January 2004, by William Sutcliffe

You don't glide into Bhutan, you plummet. The valleys are so steep that to reach the nation's only airport, at Paro, your jet has to go into the kind of nose-down-tail-up dive normally only seen in disaster movies. I am met at the airport by a guide whose name, Karma, seems auspicious. He is a neat, courteous 27-year-old in polished black shoes, long socks and a gho – traditional Bhutanese male dress, which resembles a knee-length dressing gown with broad white cuffs. After a short drive into town, it is apparent that this isn't a folklore act for tourist consumption. Almost every man, from the peasants in the fields to drivers in Toyota Land Cruisers, is wearing the same outfit.

The following day is the king's birthday, marked this year not just with the usual parades and celebrations but with the inauguration of Bhutan's mobile phone service. At my hotel I bump into Englishman Michael Rutland, who has lived in Bhutan since he 'went to the wrong dinner party' 30 years ago and ended up as tutor to the man who is now king. He is in good spirits, despite claiming that his dog, kept to frighten away bears, had the previous day been eaten by a leopard.

He invites me to join him in the dignitaries' tent for the birthday celebration. The entire town has come out, from child monks in crimson robes to aged peasants in their finest ghos. People are buying and selling clothes, food and toys, or gossiping in groups, or rehearsing in corners for their part in the day's celebrations. Others are picnicking, dotted all over the grassy parade ground, with a few select groups huddled in intense debate around mobile phones.

Karma and I discuss politics. He explains to me that the health minister told the king a few years ago that he needed to introduce charges or the free universal health care in the country would go bust. Three times he asked the king for permission to introduce charges, and three

times the king gave the same reply: that he would under no circumstances be allowed to charge, and, furthermore, that it was his responsibility to make the system continue to function. So what did the minister do? He did a sponsored walk. He drove to the far east of the country and walked back to Thimpu, the capital, publicising his cause so well that every Bhutanese citizen who could afford it chipped in, as did many rich foreigners, Bill Gates giving £175,000. The minister needed £14m. He raised more than £10m, and was given a medal by the World Health Organisation.

The sacred and the profane coexist in Bhutan like nowhere else, and at dawn I hear a horn being blown in the monastery and wander up to see what is happening. I watch and listen with the shafts of dawn light in the incense-thick air creeping up from the walls to the floor. Everything disappears from my mind except that room, those monks and their music. Then I hear a familiar modern trill. One of the monks pulls a chunky mobile phone from under his robes, takes the call, has a leisurely chat, then puts it away again and continues praying.

For centuries Bhutan turned its back on everything the West has to offer. Only in the last 30 years has it dipped its toe into the treacherous waters of development, and the staggering fact is that this tiny, archaically ruled monarchy seems to be one of the only nations in the world that has managed to play the development game by its own rules. It has cherry-picked the technological advances that serve its purposes – modern medicine has almost doubled life expectancy in the last three decades, for example – while rejecting those that would threaten its social and environmental fabric. This may seem like a simple and obvious goal, yet I can think of no other country that has achieved it.

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B) POZNAVANJE IN RABA JEZIKA (Priporočeni čas reševanja: 40 minut)**TASK 1: GAP FILL**

Write the missing words in the spaces on the right.

There is **ONE** word missing in each gap.

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

Animals use nature to heal themselves

Adapted from an article in *The Observer*, 26 January 2003, by Robin McKie

Animals wounded in the wild or stricken by disease possess a remarkable ability to treat their ailments, according to new research that has important implications **__0__** humans. Examples of this new work include observations of capuchin monkeys that rub their fur with millipedes containing insect-killing chemicals called benzoquinones; chimpanzees who eat the pith of the plant *Vernonia amygdalina* **__1__** kill off intestinal worms; and domestic cats which eat houseplants or chew woolly jumpers to make themselves sick and so rid their bodies **__2__** poisons.

Even more surprisingly, scientists have found that some creatures are adept at helping people to overcome diseases. 'Dogs are particularly good **__3__** this,' said Professor Keith Kendrick, of the Babraham Institute in Cambridge. 'They have a stunning sense of smell and can detect when chemical changes occur in their owners. Dogs can tell long **__4__** the event when a person is going to have **__5__** epileptic fit. Obviously that is a talent with very important implications.' Kendrick this week begins a series of public lectures **__6__** animal senses at Gresham College, London.

Another favourite animal cure **__7__** has recently been uncovered by scientists is eating clay to absorb toxins and pathogens – one favoured by mountain gorillas and chimpanzees. 'The stuff is excellent **__8__** you have had a stomach bug or something similar,' said Dr Cindy Engel, whose book, *Wild Health*, is published by Phoenix this month.

The effectiveness of animal self-medication is also revealed in studies by William Karesh of the Wildlife Conservation Society in New York. He and his colleagues have studied a range of wild animals and found that most were **__9__** remarkably good condition. Blood tests carried **__10__** by Karesh revealed that most of these creatures **__11__** been infected by extremely unpleasant viruses and bacteria, infections that usually kill domestic animals but which had been dealt **__12__** by their wild counterparts.

This discovery may explain **__13__** many wild animals become sick and die in captivity – because insufficient attention is paid to their living conditions.

Another example of animals' self-medicating prowess is provided **__14__** elephants which make pilgrimages to a cave complex at Mount Elgon, an extinct volcano in western Kenya. They dig out the soft rock in the cave walls, grind and then swallow **__15__**. And the reason? Sodium is a vital ingredient in stimulating bodily defences against toxins that major herbivores will encounter in many of the plants they eat.

0. *for*

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
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11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____

TASK 3: WORD FORMATION

Write the correct form of the words in the spaces on the right.

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

Some are more equal

Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 19 May 2003, by Peter Singer

Why do we insist that rights to life, liberty and protection from torture be confined to humans?

Thirty years ago, in *The New York Review of Books*, I reviewed a pioneering work of what was to become the new animal rights movement. The book was a **__0__** of essays called *Animals, Men and Morals*. I headed my review *Animal Liberation*, a title that invited – and received – ridicule. But I used it **__1__**, to say that just as we needed to overcome prejudices against black people, women and gays, so too we should strive to overcome our prejudices against non-human animals and start taking their interests seriously.

I did not deny or minimise the **__2__** differences between humans and animals, but I argued that these differences do not justify the way we think of, or treat, animals. Being able to reason better than another being doesn't mean that our pains and **__3__** count more than those of others – whether those "others" are human or non-human. After all, some humans – infants and those with severe intellectual **__4__** – don't reason as well as some non-human animals, but we would, rightly, be shocked by anyone who proposed that we inflict slow, painful deaths on these **__5__** inferior humans to test the safety of household products. Nor, of course, would we tolerate confining them in small cages and then slaughtering them in order to eat them. The fact that we are prepared to do these things to non-human animals is therefore a sign of "speciesism", a prejudice that survives because it is **__6__** for the dominant group – in this case, not whites or males, but all humans.

A lot has changed since the **__7__** of that review, and of the book, also called *Animal Liberation*, that grew out of it. We have seen the development of an entirely new movement that has had a significant impact on the way many people think about animals. A voluminous literature on animals and ethics has sprung up, and vigorous **__8__** debate continues. One of the most significant developments is how science has come to the aid of the animal movement. This may seem odd, since animal advocates who criticise the use of animals in research are likely to be painted as "anti-science". But the animal movement must take its stand firmly on the side of science – a science bound by ethical constraints on how it treats animals, just as it is bound by ethical constraints on the way it treats human subjects of research.

Science assists the animal movement in many ways. Evolutionary theory effectively debunks the idea that God gave humans dominion over the other animals – used for millennia as an excuse for doing as we please with them. Now the **__9__** and sequencing of the human genome and of the genome of our close relative, the chimpanzee, is showing us just how closely related we are. Next week, the prestigious American journal *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* will publish an article arguing, on strictly **__10__** grounds, that chimpanzees should be included in the genus "homo", hitherto reserved for humans.

0. COLLECT
collection

1. DELIBERATE

2. EVIDENCE

3. PLEASE

4. DISABLE

5. INTELLECT

6. CONVENIENCE

7. APPEAR

8. PHILOSOPHY

9. MAP

10. SCIENCE

Prazna stran

Prazna stran