



Š i f r a k a n d i d a t a :

**Državni izpitni center**



JESENSKI IZPITNI ROK

Osnovna raven  
**ANGLEŠČINA**  
≡ Izpitna pola 1 ≡

- A) Bralno razumevanje  
B) Poznavanje in raba jezika

**Sreda, 26. avgust 2009 / 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 začinjajte 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 2 nalogi v delu A in 3 naloge v delu B. Število točk, ki jih lahko dosežete, je 57, od tega 20 v delu A in 37 v delu B. Vsak pravilen odgovor je vreden eno (1) točko.

Rešitve, ki jih pišite z nalivnim peresom ali s kemičnim svinčnikom, vpišujte **v izpitno polo** v za to predvideni prostor. Pri 2. nalogi dela A izpolnite še **list za odgovore**. Če boste pri tej nalogi 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 4 prazne.*



## Has she really spent 19 years living rough in the jungle?

Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 21 January 2007, by Ker Munthit and David Randall

Sal Lou insists she's his long-lost daughter, but other villagers ask how she beat hunger, cold, malaria – and kept her hair so neat.

Small groups of people come and go all day, peering into the dirty, ramshackle house where Cambodia's "jungle woman" lives with the family that is claiming her as their long-lost daughter.

About 30 people gathered in this remote district in the north-eastern province of Rattanakiri early on Saturday morning outside the home of Sal Lou, poking their heads through the front door and peering through windows for a glimpse of the dark-skinned, skinny woman the family claims is Rochom P'ngieng, who would now be 27 years old. Their daughter went missing from the area at the age of eight while herding buffalo in 1988.

Sal Lou, a village policeman, and his family insist the woman, who was first spotted 10 days ago and captured three days later allegedly naked, grunting and walking like a wild animal, is their daughter, identifiable by a scar on her arm.

But to many in this dirt-poor area of Cambodia, there is more mystery than miracle to the case. No clues have emerged from the woman herself, who can speak but shows no signs of being able to talk in any intelligible language. While few villagers will hazard a guess about the woman's true story, many are sceptical over whether she could survive on her own in the jungle.

Nomadic people do live in small, isolated groups in this part of Cambodia, avoiding contact with civilisation. The woman could be one of them or have been taken care of by them. The possibility also exists that she could be a lost, traumatised refugee, since many members of hill tribe minorities facing religious persecution in Vietnam's nearby Central Highlands have fled through this area.

First reports, from Oyadao police chief Mao San, described her as "half-human and half-animal" with the "wild, red eyes of a tiger". But photographs of her show a well-fed young woman whose hands bear few marks of having hewn sustenance from the jungle for the past two decades. And the rumours of her being seen, pre-capture, in the company of a naked "jungle man" (who was said to have run off when approached) have only surfaced in the past few days.

One talking point among villagers has been the length of her hair, apparently already trimmed when she was caught. "It should have been very long by now. I am very puzzled by her short hair,"

said Meng Chuon, 50, an onlooker from the area. There were many questions about how she could have survived in the wild at all, especially for such a long time, he noted. "What did she eat? This area is very cold at night. She was naked all the time. Also, this is malarial country."

So far, the family says she mostly uses sign language to indicate her basic needs. She pats her stomach when she is hungry or needs to go the toilet and has taken a liking to the family's collection of karaoke videos. "She just stared at that video without blinking. She liked it very much," her putative father Sal Lou said.

She was discovered earlier this month after a villager noticed that food disappeared from a lunch box he left at a site near his farm. Concealing himself to catch the thief, he was astonished to see it was a naked young woman. With the help of some friends, they captured her last Sunday.

Sal Lou, 45, who is a member of the Pnong ethnic minority, described the woman when he first saw her. "She was walking in a bending-forward position like a monkey." He checked her right arm. There he found a scar, just as his missing daughter had from an accident with a knife before she disappeared. "She looked terrible, but despite all of that, she is my child," he said.

Objective evidence for the relationship, beyond a certain physical resemblance, is thin. Officials want to take DNA samples from the parents and the woman to see if they match. Latest reports say that the family have declined to submit to a test.

Sal Lou is not the only family member claiming that Rochom P'ngieng has returned at last. Rochom Khamphi, 25, said that the moment she arrived at their house with Sal Lou he went to grab her right arm to check for the scar. "I saw the scar right away and I knew that she is my sister," he said on Friday. "That's the proof. I remember it very clearly – I'm not making it up, because I was the one who caused the injury."

The woman's thoughts are impossible to ascertain. On Thursday she took off her clothes and acted as if she was about to go back into the wild. Restraining her, the family brought her to a nearby Buddhist pagoda for a monk to give her a holy water blessing to expel any evil spirits that may have possessed her, Sal Lou said. Nevertheless, he expressed his hopes that eventually she would get settled and they would be a proper family again.

**TASK 2: GAPPED SENTENCES**

In the following extract 10 sentence parts have been removed.

Choose from the sentence parts A–K the one which fits each gap (1–10). There is one extra sentence part which you do not need to use.

WRITE your answers in the spaces next to the numbers, then COMPLETE the answer sheet according to the instructions on it.

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0 (L).

## At home in Venice: Bridge to the past

Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 29 October 2006, by Francesco da Mosto

I was born in Venice and have lived in the city for most of my life. I went to school (0 L). While I have also spent time away, I have always come back to Venice. This is my home and it's somewhere that is part of my soul.

When you live in Venice you have to accept certain things. You don't have a car and you have to carry all your groceries. Then again, even if you've never met someone, you'll know their face and you always say hello. There are no boundaries – it's not like other places where you have a big car and a big wall around your house. Living in Venice is a bit like always being on a stage.

Since I was born and grew up in Venice, (1 \_\_\_\_). I have seen how the city has changed. I recall there was quite a lot of fog when I took the vaporetto to school. I remember that period as if it were a dream or a fairy tale. Now, when I take my children to school there are lots of people, as if the fog has been substituted with crowds. In my lifetime I have also seen the water level rising. When I was a boy, (2 \_\_\_\_). Now, more than 30 years on, one street I used to walk along is often under water.

I live near Rialto with my wife and children in our family home. The palace was originally built in around 1588 for the Muti family, (3 \_\_\_\_). When I was finishing my degree I decided to make our palazzo the subject of my final architecture exam, because I wanted to learn about the history and the evolution of the building.

The palazzo came into our family when it was bought, in around 1919, by my grandfather Andrea da Mosto. I never knew him because he died before I was born. Coincidentally, he was the director of the state archive and sometimes, in the course of my research, (4 \_\_\_\_). In a strange way I met him in those documents.

The concept of these merchants' houses in Venice is unique. On the one hand, their owners had to have marvellous spaces to show whatever they were selling, but on the other hand (5 \_\_\_\_). In the early to mid-18th century our palazzo was home to the Vezzi family. They had obtained the secret formula for making Meissen porcelain and began producing it in Venice. The palazzo was their headquarters for 10 to 15 years. Venice was the base from which to send your merchandise around the world; Venice was a place of exchange.

My family has been connected to Venice for centuries so it was very interesting researching our history. Although we have never had a doge in the family, (6 \_\_\_\_). One of my most important ancestors was Alvise da Mosto, who started sailing around the Mediterranean when he was only 14 years old. During a voyage in the 1450s, his ship lost direction in a storm and (7 \_\_\_\_).

If you want to find the real Venice, I think the Rialto market is still the place to find it. I think it's still somewhere you can see everyday Venetian life, even though the Rialto is close to more touristy parts of the city. I also think places such as the Fondamenta Nuove in Cannaregio and the Arsenale in Castello are the best places to explore. You will see tourists there, (8 \_\_\_\_). It's nice to lose yourself. All you have to do is turn down a little street and you can escape the tourists and begin to find little places for yourself and, with it, a sense of the old Venice.

Being Venetian you need to know how to row. I have a motorboat and a rowing boat (9 \_\_\_\_). We have a little hut on a tiny island in the lagoon, just a room made out of wood. We go there most weekends and spend the night – it's just like camping. When I was growing up in Venice I missed nature – you don't see many trees and I wish there were more. Taking my children to the island is a way for them to connect with nature, (10 \_\_\_\_). The island of Sant Erasmo, famous for its artichokes, is just like the country. When we go there, the fishermen teach the children how to catch crabs and it's important they learn things like that.

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- A the building also had to function as an office, a factory and a residence
- B so I teach my three children how to navigate in both
- C but you will also see local people going about their daily lives
- D flooding seemed to be less frequent
- E but even foreigners who live in Venice are helping
- F several were high-level officers of the republic
- G I feel very much part of the place
- H because in the lagoon you are surrounded by it
- I I would come across his writing in pencil along the margins
- J who were silk merchants from Bergamo
- K by chance they discovered the Cape Verde Islands
- L *and studied architecture at the university here*

**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.*

### Black and white and bred all over: why there is good news about giant pandas

Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 20 June 2006, by Michael McCarthy

The giant panda, the icon of endangered animal species the world over, may **\_\_0\_\_** doing much better than previously thought.

A study has provided new evidence **\_\_1\_\_** there may be nearly twice as many of the black-and-white bears munching their way through the remote bamboo forests of China as scientists have previously calculated.

DNA fingerprinting, using panda droppings, has made **\_\_2\_\_** possible for the first time to conduct a much more accurate census of panda numbers, indicating **\_\_3\_\_** may be as many as 3,000 animals in the wild. The last census, in 1998, put the population at less **\_\_4\_\_** 1,600.

Even with the figure of 3,000, the charismatic and elusive animal, entirely dependent **\_\_5\_\_** bamboo, is still extremely rare and highly endangered – characteristics that led the World Wildlife Fund **\_\_6\_\_** choose it as the WWF symbol when the international conservation organisation was formed in 1961.

But the new population estimate is immensely cheering for zoologists and conservationists. It is revealed in a paper in the journal *Current Biology*, detailing research by **\_\_7\_\_** joint team from the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the School of Biosciences at the University of Cardiff.

The team, led by Professor Michael Bruford from Cardiff and Professor Fuwen Wei of the Chinese Academy of Sciences' Institute of Zoology, worked in the Wangland Nature Reserve in western China, **\_\_8\_\_** in the previous panda survey eight years ago was thought to harbour a population of 27 animals.

The new survey analysed the panda DNA in the droppings directly, **\_\_9\_\_** found there were at least 66 individuals in the reserve. Normal population expansion could not explain the difference **\_\_10\_\_** the two surveys, the paper says – so the earlier **\_\_11\_\_** must have been a severe underestimate.

Professor Bruford said yesterday: "The old census method was good **\_\_12\_\_** clearly inaccurate. These new findings indicate that the species has a much better chance of long-term viability although we must **\_\_13\_\_** be too happy about it, since the population size is still dangerously low. We still may be only talking about a **\_\_14\_\_** thousand individuals... These guys are not common. If there **\_\_15\_\_** only 3,000 humans in the world, we would be pretty alarmed."

For a long time the precise taxonomic classification of the panda was uncertain, as both the giant panda and the distantly related red panda share characteristics of both bears and racoons. However, genetic testing has revealed giant pandas are true bears and part of the Ursidae family.

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0. **be**
1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
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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.

## Head-banging Chinese snakes can predict earthquakes days in advance, say scientists

Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 29 December 2006, by Clifford Coonan

As Asia's telecom systems slowly recovered from the   0   earthquakes that hit Taiwan this week, Chinese scientists said they had developed a new way of forecasting tremors – by observing the   1   of snakes to launch themselves headlong into walls.

"Of all the creatures on the Earth, snakes are perhaps the most   2   to earthquakes," Jiang Weisong, director of the earthquake bureau in Nanning, told *The China Daily*. Serpents can sense a coming earthquake from 120km away, up to five days before it happens. They   3   by behaving extremely erratically.

The earthquake bureau in Nanning, a city particularly prone to earthquakes, has developed a system that monitors snakes'   4   behaviour using hi-tech equipment. Experts at the bureau observe snakes at local snake farms using video cameras linked to a broadband internet. China is frequently struck by earthquakes, with most hitting remote rural areas, but big cities have also been hit. In 1976, the city of Tangshan was devastated by an earthquake and some 250,000 people died.

Nanning is one of 12 Chinese cities monitored by hi-tech equipment. It also has 143 animal monitoring units. "By installing cameras over the snake nests, we have improved our ability to forecast earthquakes. The system could be extended to other parts of the country to make our earthquake forecasts more precise," said Mr Jiang.

It's not just snakes – dogs and chickens also behave   5   when an earthquake is about to happen.

Two people were killed and 42 injured on Tuesday when three buildings collapsed in earthquakes that shook   6   Taiwan. Even if some animals had caught the earthquakes in time, there was little they could do about the damage done to miles of fibre-optic cable laid in areas of seismic   7   around the region. The tremors exposed the frailties of the whole system of cables laid deep under water in Asia, which has formed the lifeblood for the region's   8   boom.

Mr Jiang has written a letter to the central government seeking funds to build more snake-monitoring stations. "Local farmers have welcomed the cameras and broadband," said Mr Jiang. "They can access   9   on the internet, such as techniques for raising snakes and demand for snakes in the market."

As well as their ability to predict earthquakes, snakes are also valued in China for their uses in   10   medicine. They are also popular in soup.

0. DESTROY

*destructive*

1. TEND

2. SENSE

3. RESPONSE

4. NATURE

5. ABNORMAL

6. SOUTH

7. ACT

8. ECONOMY

9. INFORM

10. TRADITION

**Prazna stran**

**Prazna stran**

**Prazna stran**

**Prazna stran**