



Š i f r a k a n d i d a t a :

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Državni izpitni center



JESENSKI IZPITNI ROK

**Višja raven
ANGLEŠČINA
Izpitsna 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 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).

Izpitsna 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.

Izpitsna pola vsebuje 2 nalogi v delu A in 3 naloge v delu B. Število točk, ki jih lahko dosežete, je 67, od tega 20 v delu A in 47 v delu B. Vsak pravilen odgovor je vreden eno (1) točko.

Rešitve, ki jih pišete z nalivnim peresom ali s kemičnim svinčnikom, vpisujte 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 3 prazne.

A) BRALNO RAZUMEVANJE (Priporočeni čas reševanja: 40 minut)**TASK 1: SHORT ANSWERS****Answer in note form in the spaces below.****Example:**

0. Who seems to be the attraction in Sal Lou's house?

The "jungle woman"

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

1. Why does Sal Lou keep the jungle woman in his house?

2. What made the policeman believe he was related to the jungle woman?

3. What did the woman tell the villagers about her life?

4. Why have some Vietnamese escaped to Cambodia?

5. What doubts did her short hair arouse among the villagers?

6. Which disease could the woman have suffered from in the jungle?

7. How does she communicate?

8. Why did the woman come near the village?

9. What could provide reliable evidence of the family tie?

10. Who injured Sal's daughter before she disappeared?

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 TEXT

In the following extract 10 sentences have been removed.

Choose from the sentences A–K the one which fits each gap (1–10). There is one extra sentence 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).

In search of wolves in north-east Poland

Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 24 February 2007, by Matt Carroll

"There it is, can you see it?" says my guide, Artur. (0 L) Suddenly the innocuous-looking brown splodge that I'd initially mistaken for a log lifts up its head and sniffs the damp air. After nearly a week of scouring the Polish countryside, finally, here I am, face to face with the big bad wolf. It is hard to believe that this is the creature that has struck fear into the hearts of small children the world over. Up close and personal it is a truly magnificent sight. He sits there looking resplendent in his heavy fur coat, his coal-black nose constantly quivering from a barrage of scents that waft his way. (1) At any moment I expect to see his owner come strolling into the clearing with a stick for him to fetch. Until now I had only imagined a wolf in the context of the Great American Outdoors; perched on a rocky outcrop, lifting its head to howl up at a full moon. It never occurred to me that I would find one in north-east Poland – just a few hours' flight from London.

My wolf-tracking quest had begun almost a week ago, in Bialowieza National Park, about three hours' drive from Warsaw. (2) Pulling up at our rendezvous point, I spotted him immediately – dressed from head to toe in camouflage green, topped off by a fabulous furry hunter's hat. While human expansion has banished many creatures to the fringes of our planet, Bialowieza is one of the few places in Europe where you can still find wild wolves. (3) Western Europeans are only just discovering this naturalistic treasure trove, but the Russians knew about Bialowieza centuries ago. It was a favourite hunting destination for the Tsars at the beginning of the 19th century – and the Polish kings way before that. Back then this area was teeming with wolves, but gradually the hunters gained the upper hand; a decade or so ago, they had all but disappeared. (4)

In the whole of Bialowieza forest, which comprises an area of 160,000 hectares, there are maybe two or three packs with 12 wolves each. (5) The man has four degrees to his name (in forestry and environmental science, among other subjects) and knows Bialowieza intimately. This is where he began guiding 10 years ago, before moving to Biebrza, an area of forest and wetland about three hours further north-west. It was here that we would eventually find the fabled wolves, on the second half of the trip.

Artur's knowledge of the natural world was astounding. Where I saw only "trees", he saw pines and spruces. One of the things you learn quickly here is to open your eyes. Signs of life are all around. You can see quite a lot of wildlife from the "comfort" of the train, but to find the wolves you need to be on foot. "You can't just come here and expect to see one," said Artur, in the fluent American-English he learnt while studying at the University of Minnesota. (6)

Having dispensed with the train, we headed into the forest on foot to look for signs of the wolves. As we crunched and crackled our way through the leaf-litter, it reminded me of scenes from *The Blair Witch Project*. To the untrained eye, Bialowieza is a seemingly endless mass of ancient oak trees and birches that poke and prod you as you walk past, snagging your clothes. Even more unnerving was the perpetual mist that draped itself over the trees like a giant cobweb, shrouding everything in an eerie half-light.

(7 __) "Keep your eye on soft patches of ground – that's where you will see paw prints. Another thing to watch for are droppings; if they're fresh, you know that the wolf is nearby." After a few hours spent rummaging about on the forest floor, Artur gestured me over to a patch of mud that lay at an intersection of two trails. "There are a couple of tracks here, but they're pretty old; I don't think we'll find anything here today."

With the light fading fast, we called it a day. Night is theoretically the best time to catch these nocturnal creatures in action, but I didn't fancy wandering around the woods in the pitch black. (8 __)

After spending a few more days vainly scouring Bialowieza for signs of the elusive wolves, we decided to head up to Biebrza – where our luck finally changed. The terrain here is much more conducive to tracking; it has open, sandy areas and marshland, as well as the deep, lowland forest that the wolves love so much. (9 __) "There are more heading off over there," he whispered. "This could be it. Stay silent."

Tiptoeing along, trying to avoid treading on any twigs, Artur became like a man possessed. Then he stumbled across the skeleton of some unfortunate creature that had ended up as lunch for a pack of hungry canines. It looked like some sinister pagan offering to the forest god. (10 __) "They must be close," he declared, nudging a pile of wolf poo with a stick. Then it happened: my first sighting of a real, wild wolf. Squatting on my haunches, I stared in awe at the magnificent male. Suddenly a large female emerged into the clearing to join her partner, both of them surveying their territory nonchalantly. "They must be the alpha pair," said Artur.

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- A Indeed, it's home to many other species that are all but extinct elsewhere in this continent including beavers, bison, elk and even lynx.
- B The sound of branches creaking in the wind was making me nervous enough already.
- C Without warning the alpha male was up on his feet.
- D After less than an hour Artur struck gold, in the form of a paw print.
- E I had arranged to meet Artur in the town of Hajnowka, which lies on the edge of Bialowieza forest.
- F Thankfully, however, wolf-hunting is now banned in Poland and the numbers are climbing again.
- G Spotting one can be a bit of a needle and haystack job, unless you're accompanied by someone with Artur's know-how.
- H I'm struck by the similarity to a domestic dog.
- I While I tried (breathlessly) to keep up, Artur told me some signs to look out for.
- J Further on, the trail became even warmer.
- K "You need to spend time, work hard and have a bit of luck."
- L *I strain my eyes through the murky grey light of the forest, in order to get a better glimpse.*

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.

Animal behaviour: Rogue elephants

Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 12 October 2006, by Justin Huggler

Almost everyone who has been 0 holiday to India or Sri Lanka has a story about their encounter with an elephant: getting stuck in a 1 jam behind one in Delhi perhaps, riding on an elephant in Rajasthan, or being blessed by the temple elephants of Tamil Nadu. But my own encounters with the elephants of the subcontinent have been rather more unsettling.

The first 2 I saw a wild elephant was on a remote jungle road in West Bengal in the dead of night. It was a bad stretch of road, known to be frequented by bandits and separatist militants. We shouldn't have been out there so late at night, and we were going too fast in our hurry to get back to civilisation.

Suddenly we noticed 3 blocking the road ahead. There was another car coming in the opposite direction, and all we 4 see was the silhouette picked out between the lights. It was about the 5 of a cow, but the shape was all wrong.

The driver blew the horn, but the shape didn't 6. Nervously, he began to slow. As we drew closer, we saw 7 it was: a baby elephant trying to cross the road, trapped between the headlights of cars coming from 8 directions. If we hadn't slowed down, we would have killed 9. And then, as our eyes adjusted to the darkness, we saw 10 all around us, some of their eyes glinting where they caught the lights from the cars: an entire herd of wild elephants on either side of the road, 11 patiently to cross.

A couple of days later I visited a village near by 12 had been demolished by a herd of elephants. It looked like an earthquake had hit it. It wasn't just the traditional flimsy bamboo huts that had suffered. Twenty-foot palm trees had been uprooted from the ground. The villagers 13 us the elephant herd had stood patiently by while a single male wreaked all this destruction on 14 own. And they were in no doubt about why he did it. The road had cut 15 the elephants' traditional migration route. They were making a new route, and were 16 happy at finding the village in the way.

Then there was the night in Sri Lanka, another nerve-racking drive, 17 the way back from interviewing Tamil Tiger

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rebels. Military convoys 18 coming under regular attack on the road, and it wasn't a good place to be, 19 we weren't expecting the huge bull elephant who suddenly came out of the foliage and blocked our path. After a tense standoff, the big male eyeing us suspiciously, he finally moved on and 20 us pass.

But as we drove on, we saw what had 21 the elephant nervous. The Sri Lankan military was setting light to the jungle, to clear away possible hiding places for Tamil Tiger ambushes. A herd of elephants was watching from a distance as the soldiers 22 fire to their habitat, to the leaves that were their food. The elephant was not the aggressor here: 23 was.

Now new research has begun to emerge, suggesting that the incidence of elephant attacks 24 humans is growing because elephants are suffering severe trauma 25 a result of seeing so many of their kin killed by humans, according to a report in the *New York Times Magazine*.

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TASK 2: GAP FILL (Verbs)

Write the correct form of the verbs given in brackets in the spaces on the right.

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

Family shocked by return of the long-lost canoeist

Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 4 December 2007, by Matthew Weaver

The family of the man who 0 (TURN) up more than five years after he was believed to 1 (DROWN) in a canoeing accident have spoken for the first time today since his mysterious reappearance.

John Darwin, 57, walked into a London police station on Saturday, sporting a suntan, 2 (CLAIM) to be a missing person who had no idea where he had been since March 2002.

He was last seen paddling a red canoe into the North Sea. His disappearance prompted a 16-hour search and his canoe 3 (LATER / FIND) washed up on the shore, broken in three pieces.

His sons, Mark and Anthony, who picked him up from the police station, said today that their father could not remember anything since June 2000. In a statement 4 (ISSUE) on their behalf by Cleveland police, they said: "The news of John's appearance came as a huge shock to the whole family. We are extremely happy that he's alive and we are looking forward to 5 (SPEND) time with him."

The sons said Darwin's wife, Anne, had been in contact. She moved to Panama six weeks ago after selling the couple's seafront home in Seaton Carew. "Anne 6 (INFORM) of the good news and is delighted to hear it," the statement said. "We 7 (APPRECIATE) that there is huge media interest in this story. However, due to John's memory loss there is little more we can add." They said the family 8 (EXPERIENCE) a "traumatic and emotional" time and appealed for privacy.

Cleveland police are planning to interview Darwin on his whereabouts for the last five years. Detectives are understood to be trying to make contact with his wife in Panama.

The force said: "Enquiries in relation to this matter are ongoing and have been since the initial disappearance in March 2002. It will be appropriate to speak to Mr Darwin at some stage, but we are yet to determine when that 9 (BE). In light of this, it would be inappropriate to make any further comment at this stage." The statement appealed to anyone with information about Darwin's whereabouts since 2002 10 (COME) forward.

Councillor David Young, who runs a fish and chip shop in Seaton Carew, said: "People have been coming in and making all sorts of comments. To be honest, I'm not sure if anyone really 11 (KNOW) anything. It's very strange."

Young was surprised at the location of the smashed canoe debris – downstream from the mouth of the Tees. "Not only is it too muddy there, but the tide is too strong for things 12 (LEAVE) there," he said. "The police will be aware of all these sorts of things."

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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