



Šifra kandidata:

Državni izpitni center



M 1 3 2 2 4 1 1 1

JESENSKI IZPITNI ROK

Osnovna raven
ANGLEŠČINA
Izpitna pola 1

- A) Bralno razumevanje
B) Poznavanje in raba jezika

Torek, 27. avgust 2013 / 60 minut (35 + 25)

*Dovoljeno gradivo in pripomočki:
Kandidat prinese nalivno pero ali kemični svinčnik.
Kandidat dobi ocenjevalni obrazec.*

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 in na ocenjevalni obrazec).

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 45, od tega 20 v delu A in 25 v delu B. Vsaka pravilna rešitev je vredna 1 točko.

Rešitve, ki jih pišite z nalivnim peresom ali s kemičnim svinčnikom, vpisujte **v izpitno polo** v za to predvideni prostor. 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.

Ta pola ima 8 strani, od tega 1 prazno.

A) BRALNO RAZUMEVANJE**Task 1: Sentence completion**

Read the text and complete the sentences below in your own words. Use 1–5 words in each gap.

Example:

0. The runners are clearly visible due to **bright clothes.**

1. Gideon's family financially support his efforts despite _____.

2. Gideon's running aspirations have been inspired by his _____.

3. Gideon's results may not be exceptional in Kenya, but he could _____
_____.

4. The village's pride in their runners is manifested to visitors even before they _____
_____.

5. The spirit present in Iten is _____ to religion.

6. According to the author, the majority of runners believe good running times are related to
_____.

7. Pieter is convinced that the success of Kenyan runners is due to _____
_____.

8. Lornah Kiplagat established _____ to make up for
accepting a foreign citizenship.

9. According to Richard Goodman and Edna Kiplagat, _____
has a great stimulative effect on runners in Iten.

10. The government _____ invest into the town.

Iten: At the highland home of the fastest people in the world

Kenya's winning streak has turned a farming village into a mecca for athletes eager to tap into its success.

An orange line draws itself along the eastern escarpment of the Great Rift Valley to signal the coming of dawn. The half-light catches the green fields, turns the trails red and reveals hundreds of brightly clad runners bounding in all directions. Some move in pairs, others in packs of more than 50 that choke the rutted tracks.

Among them is Gideon Cheriot on an "easy run". I struggle along next to him, gasping at the harshness with which the law of gravity is enforced in Kenya's highlands. Gideon's mother has gambled everything on sending her eldest son to seek his fortune in Iten, a small town perched on the edge of the northern rift. "If I win races, I can pay for my brothers and sisters to go to school," the teenager says. His family is among the majority of Kenyans who survive on about \$2 (£1.30) a day and have sacrificed a lot to support his running dream. But Cheriot knows he can do it, because his neighbour while growing up – the former marathon world champion Abel Kirui – did it. "If he can do it, so can I," Cheriot says.

His times in the half-marathon would earn him a place on any European national team, but in Iten they are nothing special. This success is part of an unprecedented dominance of distance running that has seen Kenyans breaking records from 800 metres to the marathon 26.2 miles. Kenyans have won 28 of the last 30 big marathons worldwide. For them, Iten is a dream factory where lives of drudgery can be transformed overnight and prize money of a few thousand dollars can change lives. An arch over the road leading into Iten tells you it is the "home of champions" and it's not an idle boast. A dozen medal winners from the recent World Athletics Championships in South Korea train and live in Iten – five more than the UK team's total.

Kenya's wave of winning is turning what was a sleepy farming village into a mecca for running enthusiasts who arrive like pilgrims in search of the secret of success. It creates a quasi-religious atmosphere in which myths abound and everyone has an opinion. Some credit the maize porridge ugali, the staple food; others claim unique talents for the Kalenjin tribe from which many, but not all, the champions are drawn; as far as I see it, most agree that the altitude at 7,875ft helps.

At the High Altitude Training Centre that hosts international athletes and local talents, Pieter Desmet, Belgium's best steeplechaser,

points to physiology to solve the riddle. By European standards he is gaunt to the point of being skeletal, but he insists that Kenyans' skinnier legs offer a competitive advantage. To recover form after a long injury lay-off, Pieter is staying at the training centre set up by the Kenyan champion runner Lornah Kiplagat, who switched nationalities to race for the Netherlands and was determined to give something back.

Others, like Britain's young hope, the cross-country champion Richard Goodman, believe the answer is more psychological than physical. He has put off going to university and left his friends in northwest London to come and live in Iten for as long as money allows. The 18-year-old believes the success flows from the community of talent that has gathered among the trails and small farms of the northern Rift. The loneliness of the long-distance runner that was apt to describe training at home is unknown in Kenya. And the focus, he says, is total. "You sleep and eat and train three times a day, there are no distractions," he says. "There's no place like Iten, I almost feel like I don't want to go home."

Edna Kiplagat, who won world gold in the women's marathon last month and is favourite to win the New York City Marathon next month, grew up a short jog away from Iten and believes there's no riddle to the pedigree of its runners. "There's no secret," she says shyly. "The good runners just train as a community, you learn what the others are doing and you get moral support and confidence."

The success has changed her home town beyond recognition, bringing cash and renown, she says. The spectacular escarpment is dotted with new homes and the few new cars you see invariably belong to runners.

Locals who can't run that fast are training as amateur physiotherapists and even cow-herders wear running shoes. Despite the prestige, the government has largely ignored Kenya's running success – training camps nearby were built with private money – and the local school doesn't even have a PE teacher. The only track in the area is a dirt one next to a local school with no lights and no all-weather surface. Olympic medallists, world champions and world record-holders fly around a rutted surface that looks unfit for a school sports day. Injuries are frequent.

While athletics competes with a noisy world of alternatives in richer countries, Kenyans see running as the fastest route out of poverty and have "instinct and aggression" that's needed.

Task 2: Matching

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

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

Write your answers in the spaces on the right.

Example:

0.	Card players differ from chess players.	A
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1.	Nowadays you cannot find people playing cards in inns.	
2.	Bridge is typically played in pairs.	
3.	Different board games were popular for some time.	
4.	The author acquired the knowledge of bridge in his teens.	
5.	The chess players can predict what the opposite player will do.	
6.	The author played bridge whenever possible.	
7.	When necessary, card players bluff to win.	
8.	Given good cards at bridge does not mean you are going to win the game.	
9.	The author thought about social games due to the weather conditions.	
10.	The author learnt several card games before learning bridge.	

Confessions of a bridge addict

- A** My father used to say that men were split into two categories: those who were card players and those who were chess players. The chess players – a group of people who always take themselves extremely seriously and who seem to be of a profoundly sober disposition – are good at strategic thinking, and cannot just see ahead for several moves of their own, but can see ahead for several moves of their opponents.
- B** The card players – who are slightly more modest and unconventional, perhaps because of the amount of drinking associated with their activities – learn nothing about future plays, but come to rely on using trickery and ruthlessness to compensate for those moments when a bad hand is, literally, dealt out to them. Life is a battle between members of these two forces. I, like my father before me, am a card player.
- C** It was the snow this week, and the now customary imprisonment indoors because of the failure of the authorities to keep the roads of East Anglia open, that once more turned my mind to indoor games. As a child, in these circumstances, we had the odd outing into chess, though somewhat half-heartedly, it having been decided that we lacked whatever genetic strain it was to play the game with any proficiency, or even to take much pleasure in it.
- D** Scrabble was in vogue for a time, until one or two of us were accused by the defeated of being bad winners. Monopoly enjoyed some favour, until one or two of us cracked that it was not a game of chance at all – so much for the luck of the roll of the dice – but, like contract bridge, a game that one could do exceptionally well at with a certain amount of skill, irrespective of how the dice landed. And, talking of dice, there was the late-teenage craze of poker dice, a thoroughly sordid and wildly enjoyable occupation that must rate as one of the most corrupting pastimes ever invented.
- E** A game of cards, though, was the king of indoor activities. The first to be mastered were cribbage and whist, the former one of the most enjoyable games imaginable. There was a time, even just 30 years ago, when it was hard to go into a rural pub and not see a couple of old boys in a corner, sipping their pints of mild and dealing cards. I fear those days have gone. When I was a little older, card games such as pontoon and the insanity of Black Maria took over. But all these were just a preparation for the great excitement and love of my card-playing life, bridge.
- F** I recall being taught it when I was about 13, by a somewhat decadent classmate on a filthy afternoon, when the option of going out-of-doors would not have been invoked in even the most Spartan of schools. It became an immediate obsession.
- G** As I have hinted, bridge has one arresting characteristic, which is that the hand you are dealt does not automatically decree how successfully you and your partner will emerge from the round. I have seen people with hands packed with high cards be flattened by opponents who seemed not to have a prayer – either because they played their cards so dreadfully, if they ended up in the right partnership, or bid so daringly that they ended up in the wrong one. For the good player, or for the player who is determined to be good, a superb hand is always a challenge – the challenge to play it to its full potential.
- H** I dread to think how much of the rest of my school life I devoted to its pursuit. How I passed any examinations or got into a decent university remains a mystery to this day. Every spare moment was assigned to it. Four of us had packs of cards stuffed into our blazer pockets. No break between lessons was too short to find the opportunity for a hand. The obsession continued through university, but other diversions inevitably started to compete and eat into the time available.

(Adapted from an article in *The Telegraph*, 4 December 2010, by Simon Heffer)

B) POZNAVANJE IN RABA JEZIKA

Task 1: Gap Fill

For gaps 1–15, write one missing word in the spaces on the right.

There is ONE word missing in each gap.

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

Is my dog barking?

What do you do with a pet 0 eats other dogs' poo and barks like clockwork in the middle of the night? See an animal shrink.

Until last year, I'd never been 1 doggie person. Family pets as a child were always cats, and as an adult I'd never had 2 kind of animal at all. Until the summer before last, 3 I went on a day-trip to a dog rescue centre in Sussex and came back with nine-month-old Reggie, a Jack Russell cross who'd 4 found in Ireland wandering the streets with mange and a fractured pelvis. Not that you'd have guessed – he was tearing around the garden with the other dogs and, literally, threw 5 at me when I appeared. Hard to resist.

Back home, with so little dog experience, I was flummoxed by Reggie. He had so many alien habits: why did he stalk me around the house – abandonment issues, maybe? And the strange growls 6 4 pm each day? (He's so quiet and unaggressive otherwise, I first thought he might be mute.) Reggie also loves everyone. With sometimes astonishingly wild behaviour: he is 7 the stereotypical Italian mama towards visitors; strangers' laps are a home-from-home and at the pub he rolled wantonly on his back, glancing between punters to gauge the attention he was garnering. A need for approval, rooted in his puppyhood neglect, perhaps?

So when the opportunity came for a consultation 8 Dr Roger Mugford, the country's top animal psychologist, to solve some of these puzzles, I was in. Along with canine clothes, dog aromatherapy and pooch-friendly sushi, therapy for the four-legged does sound like something for those with too much cash and not 9 life skills.

"Ha ha, yes I agree," says a reassuringly down-to-earth Dr Mugford when he arrives for our session. "I'm not like a New Yorker analyst 10 deals with the super-ego ruining your dog's life. That's all nonsense." Reggie is 11 a typical Mugford case: this morning, for example, the doctor has been in court helping to defend a dog whose teenage owner cares very well for the dog but sadly has a long criminal record.

"When your dog is threatening your marriage or attacking people – that's 12 owners need me," he says. Which arguably justifies the £200 he charges 13 a consultation. "I know I make massive differences and usually very quickly."

Mugford pioneered the science of pet behaviour in 14 late 1970s and has a zoology and psychology BSc and a client list including the Queen to back him up. Her Majesty turned 15 him to troubleshoot pack problems in her corgis. "She's astonishingly good with animals," he says, "so it wasn't a sign of weakness."

0. *who*
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.

Task 2: Gap Fill (Word formation)

For gaps 1–10, write the correct form of the word in brackets in the spaces on the right.

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

Who sends their sick child to school?

Half of Britain's parents admit they send their children to school when they are **__0__ (WELL)**, according to a new study. How ill do they have to be before you let them stay at home?

A **__1__ (FIVE)** do so when they have a contagious illness. In fact, not even full-blown fever, diarrhoea and vomiting will stop some mums and dads packing their little darlings off to lessons, according to a report from the private medical insurer Bupa.

As the new school year begins, Bupa's research shows parents are **__2__ (SURE)** which illnesses are unacceptable at school. Six out of 10 would keep their children home if they had conjunctivitis – not strictly necessary – but, worryingly, one in seven would send them in with diarrhoea.

Bupa's *How Are You Britain?* report reveals that 13% of parents believe vomiting is no reason to keep a child at home.

Many of us, as **__3__ (WORK)** parents, have been there. We've felt the stab of **__4__ (IRRITATE)** at the prospect of having to stay at home and juggle working with caring for a sick child, only to witness a Lazarus-like **__5__ (RECOVER)** once the call to the school is made and the TV is switched on. It makes you think twice the next time a temperature is slightly raised and you hear the **__6__ (TEAR)** cry: "But Mummy, I'm too ill to go to school!"

The pressure from schools to keep pupil **__7__ (ABSENT)** levels as low as possible and the drag of having to catch up missed work may also be factors driving parents to insist their sick children turn up at the school gate.

Not **__8__ (SURPRISE)**, the number one reason cited by two-thirds of parents for sending poorly kids to school was the belief they would start to perk up once there, followed by one in five not having other childcare options, and then work **__9__ (COMMIT)**.

Bupa health and wellbeing director, Dr Annabel Bentley, said: "Parents should keep children with vomiting and diarrhoea off school or **__10__ (NURSE)** for 48 hours to protect other children's health. For conjunctivitis, which is usually viral, medical guidance is that a child can go to school."

(Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 8 September 2010, by Rebecca Smithers)

0. **unwell**
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Prazna stran