



Š i f r a k a n d i d a t a :

Državni izpitni center



M 1 4 1 2 4 2 1 1

SPOMLADANSKI IZPITNI ROK

Višja raven
ANGLEŠČINA
==== Izpitna pola 1 ====

- A) Bralno razumevanje
B) Poznavanje in raba jezika

Sobota, 31. maj 2014 / 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 47, od tega 20 v delu A in 27 v delu B. Vsaka pravilna rešitev je vredna 1 točko.

Rešitve, ki jih pišete 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: Short answers**

Answer in note form in the spaces below. Use 1–5 words for each answer.

Example:

0. What preoccupied Cazenove's mind until his death?

The fate of his aircraft.

1. Which business activity brought the Cazenove family public respect?

2. Which of Cazenove's decisions shows his high moral values?

3. Why did the Spitfire fail to be a perfect aircraft for Cazenove?

4. What would Cazenove's survival have depended on had he landed on sea?

5. What did the Germans do when they discovered the Spitfire?

6. What brought the Spitfire back into sight?

7. Why were some parts of the equipment missing?

8. What gave the wreck the final blow?

9. Which change on the economic market contributed to Tom Kaplan's wealth?

10. What did Tom Kaplan's keenness result in?



Spitfire back in the air after 71 years

Seventy-one years ago, an RAF Spitfire, piloted by a raffish recently-bankrupted Old Etonian on his first combat mission, crash-landed on a beach near Calais. Fuming but unscathed, Flight Officer Peter Cazenove made a rapid exit from the scene, while his plane began a more leisurely disappearance into the wet sand. By the end of the war, there was little to see of it but a few inches of tail fin and a propeller tip.

Last week, Supermarine Spitfire P9374 was back in the air – restored to factory condition in one of the most intricate aircraft rescue projects ever attempted. As it wheeled and banked in the sunshine over Cambridgeshire, the thrill of watching a classic plane reborn was laced with a sense of poignancy that the accident-prone Cazenove, who died in 1981, was haunted to the end of his days by the fate of his aircraft.

Born into the illustrious City stockbroking dynasty, best known for managing the Royal family's money, young Cazenove cut exactly the kind of dashing figure that movie portrayals of wartime fighter pilots have tried to capture. Tall and powerfully built, he had been a star rugby player at Eton, and his good looks had secured him a steady supply of society belles.

After leaving school, he had joined his father in a new stockbroking venture and later joined the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve as a "weekend flier".

There have to be some doubts about his abilities as a financier. The father-son venture went bust, obliging Cazenove to declare bankruptcy and, as a matter of honour, resign from the Reserve. But, with the outbreak of war in 1939, came a second chance to get back into the air. He was 32, ancient by the standards of the RAF pilots of the time, but panting for action, and he quickly landed a posting with 92 Squadron, based at RAF Northolt.

The planes were Mark I Spitfires – the first production run of the Second World War's most celebrated aircraft. Later models were far more sophisticated, better armed and nearly twice as heavy, but to aviation purists the Mark I is the true Spitfire. Cazenove reportedly had difficulty squeezing his big frame into the cockpit, but when, on May 23, 1940, orders came through for a combat operation, he was raring to go.

Cazenove took off in P9374 at 8.05am. According to military historian Andy Saunders, author of a forthcoming book about the pilot and his plane, it is most likely that the Spitfire was shot up by the tail-gunner of a Dornier bomber. "It didn't take a lot to bring a Spitfire down," he says. "One bullet in the right place could have done it. Most likely, the engine was damaged and he lost power."

High above the coast, Cazenove considered his limited options. He could try to glide back to Britain, with the risk of going down in the Channel, look for

a friendly ship to ditch near to and hope to be rescued, or make a crash landing in British-held territory. At about 9am, he bellyflopped on to the beach. His career as a fighter ace had lasted just 55 minutes.

There, the Spitfire's story seemed to have ended. The shifting sands devour almost anything left in them, and, while the advancing German troops were happy to be pictured sitting on the wreck, their commanders showed no interest in recovering it.

It was 40 years later that P9374 made an unexpected re-appearance. Unusually strong tides pushed the plane back above the surface. It was barnacled and corroded, but otherwise mostly intact. "One day," says Saunders, "I got a phone call from the manager of the hovercraft port at Calais. He was an aircraft enthusiast, and he said, 'You're not going to believe this, but there's a complete Spitfire lying in the sand outside my office.' He was right: I didn't believe it."

Saunders raced to the scene, but the word was already out. "A local newspaper had done a story, and the souvenir hunters had got there before me," he says. "The thing was being torn apart. People were taking away anything they could." To get at the plane's Browning 303 machine guns, the starboard wing had been smashed open and three of the four guns removed.

What happened next was even more destructive. A local salvage team decided to drag the plane ashore using cables and a bulldozer. Already fragile, and filled with wet sand, the airframe simply came apart. It now looked less like a Spitfire than a heap of mangled scrap. The sorry remnants were given a token clean up and transported to the Musée de l'Air in Paris.

They might still be there had the excited chatter of British enthusiasts not reached the ears of a billionaire American gold-trader, Tom Kaplan. The 48-year-old New York-based investor, who has ridden the current gold price boom more profitably than perhaps anyone else, is both a vintage aircraft buff and an Oxford-educated Anglophile. He and a partner, Simon Marsch, persuaded the museum to sell them the plane and in 2006 set in motion the long process of restoring it to complete airworthiness. The work has been done by the Aircraft Restoration Company, based at Duxford Airfield, Cambridgeshire. "It's been an incredible project," says chief engineer Martin "Mo" Overall.

On the airfield, P9374 is now ready for take-off. A hefty belch of smoke erupts from its Rolls-Royce Merlin engine as it skips across the grass and, with beguiling lightness, takes to the sky. As John Romain, ARC's boss and a seasoned Spitfire pilot, swoops low over the workshops where the plane was brought back to life, Saunders is visibly moved.

(Adapted from an article in *The Telegraph*, 17 September 2011, by William Langley)



Task 2: Gapped text

In the following extract, 10 sentences have been removed.

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

WRITE your answers in the spaces next to the numbers.

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

Zen and the art of saving the planet

As a vision of the future, the community of Plum Village in the French wine region of the Dordogne doesn't conform to stereotype. (0 L) It is austere, tranquil and basic, and it is inhabited by brown-robed monks.

Plum Village is the headquarters of The Order of Interbeing, a Buddhist movement that is tapping into the post-financial meltdown zeitgeist and drawing hundreds of new devotees each year. At the helm of this movement is revered 84-year-old Vietnamese zen master, Thich Nhat Hanh, among the world's most influential Buddhist leaders. His contemporary Western Buddhist doctrine incorporates a strong environmental strand that has made him an unlikely poster boy for the green movement.

(1) He was instrumental in mobilising the peace movement against the Vietnam War and has inspired environmentalists such as Joanna Macy and Alan Weisman. His teachings on the environment have influenced the Prince of Wales, and even the Dalai Lama and Oprah Winfrey are his admirers. His book on ecology, *The World We Have*, is a best-seller. Tomorrow he is making a rare visit to the UK to give a talk at London's Hammersmith Apollo.

The environmental principles of his doctrine teach respect and compassion for the environment through a code of practice called the five mindfulness trainings. This system of behaviour represents a vision of global spirituality and ethics. Devotees are encouraged to adopt and practise these in everyday life. The system encourages followers to take responsibility for their actions and to consider carefully the consequences of their consumption. But focusing on food and material goods is not enough. (2) Thich Nhat Hanh says the wrong type of media is toxic and promotes wrongful consumption, which in turn is bad for the individual and the planet. In *The World We Have* he writes: "The situation the Earth is in today has been created by unmindful production and unmindful consumption. (3) Tranquilising ourselves with over-consumption is not the way."

Buddhists believe the Earth is a living organism of which we are all a part and are all interdependent. (4) The message is simple but effective – consume with compassion. To do this, devotees are encouraged to practice regular silent contemplation and to punctuate their day with meditation, during which they bring themselves to the present moment to contemplate life and focus on the implications of their actions. (5) Diners are encouraged to consider each mouthful carefully, reflecting on the amount of food they eat, the provenance of it and the ethical implications of consuming it. The effect of this exercise, when done in the belief that every organism is part of a singular whole, is profound and is the reason why Plum Village monks eat a vegan diet.

In a rare interview, Thich Nhat Hanh says: "Unesco reports that every day 40,000 children die because they do not have enough food. (6) In order to make a piece of meat you have to use a



lot of cereal and grain and that grain could be used to feed dying children. So eating that meat is akin to eating the flesh of your own son. We should eat in such a way that conserves our compassion."

While his vegan dietary advice may not resound with everyone, his clarion call for a return to a more simplistic way of life has struck a chord with many. In the last few years the Plum Village community has grown from 100 monastic disciples in France and America to more than 600 across the world. Increasingly the message of simple living is being accessed by the young. (7 ____)

The order's outreach programme for young people runs programmes around the globe and its theme tune has been downloaded from the internet by more than 40,000 fans.

Thich Nhat Hanh acknowledges the increasingly important role young people play in the green movement. He believes that the future belongs to the young. If they wake up early, for the sake of everyone on the planet, that is a good thing. Young people are more free. (8 ____)

While some may argue that living according to his trainings is difficult in modern society and that his doctrine presents an unattainable idealism, the message of appreciating simple pleasures and freedom from attachment to material goods has become increasingly relevant during the credit crunch.

Thich Nhat Hanh says: "Yes, we have to earn a living, but it is possible to earn a living according to the five trainings and to be content. If you have a salary that is not as high as others, if you have to live in a smaller house and have a more humble car, you can live according to the noble path and you can laugh, you can love. If you live with compassion then your life is a happy life. (9 ____)

I know of many rich businessmen who live simply, they eat simply and their joy comes from knowing they are allowing many people to have jobs and that they are not damaging the planet by conducting their business. On the other hand, there are businessmen who have been doing destructive things to the planet and they want to feel less guilty so they donate money for compensation, but that is not enough. (10 ____)"

At 84, Thich Nhat Hanh maintains a sharpness of mind that allows him to deliver many hours of insightful theological musing without notes. He takes a keen interest in the contemporary and has continued to engage with world leaders despite sometimes failing physical health.

(Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 10 August 2010, by Nick Harding)

- A We consume to forget our worries and our anxieties.
- B Meanwhile many of us eat a lot of meat and drink a lot of alcohol.
- C He has a CV many world leaders would be envious of.
- D They have to reconsider and examine their actions.
- E Pursuing a modest life is possible.
- F They are not bound by many things.
- G 500 people will be able to experience his blend of environmental spiritualism.
- H They teach that if we harm the environment, we harm ourselves.
- I Culture and sensory stimuli should be considered as well.
- J The average age of new recruits is 22.
- K All meals at Plum Village are eaten in silence.
- L It doesn't bristle with technology, scientific endeavour and cutting-edge innovation.



B) POZNAVANJE IN RABA JEZIKA

Task 1: Gap fill

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.

Neets: the forgotten underclass

As youth unemployment reaches its highest level in 16 years, the future looks bleak for today's young people not in education, employment or training (Neets).

"Any luck?" I ask my daughter, 0 she returns from her latest foray into town. Her gloomy face gives 1 answer. She is leaving school today and, in October, will be going to university – Oxford, if she gets the grades she needs. In a perfect world, she 2 get a summer job, earn some money, then go travelling for a few weeks. But not much about the world is perfect these days. That low-paid summer job is proving 3 more elusive than a place at university.

In the recession-hit Cotswolds, where she lives, the temporary jobs in shops and pubs and cafés are just 4 there, or have already been taken, probably by someone from Warsaw or Tallinn. She touts around her neatly typed CV, littered with As and A+s, but 5 wants to know. "Sorry, luv. Perhaps at Christmas..."

Friends with children 6 a similar position have the same story to tell. The son of a friend in Wimbledon is typical. After weeks of rejection, he thought he 7 finally got lucky when he spotted a vacancy in a Vietnamese restaurant. "I'm sorry, we only recruit Vietnamese." "But I thought that was illegal," he stammered, drawing on his A-level politics and economics. "It's 8 we do things here," came the reply.

Even at the All England Club, where skilled labour is needed to pour beer into a glass 9 spilling it, 20 per cent fewer catering staff were recruited this year. Not 10 the Andy Murray magic can generate jobs in the depths of a recession. If the Scot couldn't play tennis, he would probably be out of work 11 .

Youth unemployment is at 12 highest in 16 years, rising to 726,000 in the three months to the end of May, according to figures released yesterday. Earlier this month it was reported that, among sixteen to twenty-four-year olds the number of the young unemployed people in the UK is 13 to pass a million for the first time. Neets – and it is a term we are going to hear a 14 more, is government jargon for young people "not in education, employment or training". The forgotten underclass.

A MILLION? It is a terrifying statistic, when you think about it. That is an awful lot of wasted, stunted, frustration-filled lives. It is hard not to link it to another statistic unveiled this week – that the UK has the worst record of violent crime of 15 country in the EU. Perhaps David Cameron's talk of a broken society is not so exaggerated after all.

(Adapted from an article in The Telegraph, 17 July 2009, by Max Davidson)

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1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
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15. _____



M 1 4 1 2 4 2 1 1 0 7

Task 2: Gap fill (verbs)

For gaps 1–12, write the correct form of the verb in brackets in the spaces on the right. There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

How can you celebrate great literature while preventing the freedom of expression?

The spectre of the most scandalous and depressing episode in recent literary history __0__ (**RAISE**) its head this week. Salman Rushdie once again had his safety and his life threatened over his book *The Satanic Verses*, and was unable to show his face.

It was all horribly reminiscent of the appalling death threat to Rushdie in 1989 and his __1__ (**TAKE**) into hiding by the government, a story I was involved in reporting at the time.

This week, he __2__ (**MEAN**) to be a speaker at the Jaipur literary festival in India, and had to withdraw after the festival organisers admitted they couldn't guarantee his security. As the week progressed, the picture became murkier, with claims that the death threats __3__ (**MAY / NOT BE**) real.

But the festival management itself continued __4__ (**EMERGE**), in my view, as cowardly as it stopped some of Rushdie's fellow Indian authors midstream as they tried to read from the book, *The Satanic Verses*, which __5__ (**STILL / BAN**) in India, in support of the novelist.

Where does this leave the eminent British speakers at the festival? For eminent they certainly were. The playwrights Sir Tom Stoppard and Sir David Hare both gave addresses, as did the writer and notable atheist Richard Dawkins.

International literary festivals are believed __6__ (**BE**) very exotic. Next week, Britain's most famous literary gathering, the Hay festival, decamps to Cartagena in Colombia, with speakers __7__ (**FLY**) first class to the beach resort.

Stoppard, Hare and Dawkins must have been keenly aware of the new Rushdie affair, and presumably they must have wondered how they could show their support. I was not at the festival, so I don't know if they __8__ (**MENTION**) him in their speeches, though, apparently, reports in the Indian press make no mention of this happening.

But even if they __9__ (**DO**) so, would a few remarks to a festival audience have been a sufficient expression of disgust? A literary festival that manages to deny free speech – in this case to Rushdie and to supporters __10__ (**TRY**) to read from his book – has to raise uncomfortable questions.

This festival __11__ (**PLAY**) host to three of the greatest minds, three of the most liberal minds, three of the most provocative, challenging and enlightening minds in British culture, either today or at any time. They had every right to be at the festival. But I personally wish that they __12__ (**PULL**) out at the last minute. This may well have caused contractual difficulties, and they should not be underestimated. But their non-appearance would have been a gesture that would have resounded across the world.

(Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 28 January 2012, by David Lister)

- 0. raised
- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____
- 11. _____
- 12. _____



Prazna stran