



Šifra kandidata:

Državni izpitni center



JESENSKI IZPITNI ROK

Osnovna raven
ANGLEŠČINA
Izpitna pola 1

- A) Bralno razumevanje
B) Poznavanje in raba jezika

Torek, 30. avgust 2016 / 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, vpišujte 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. Bear in mind that all contracted forms with the exception of *can't* count as two words. There is an example at the beginning: Answer 0.

Example:

0. What attracts most of the tourists to Herzogenaurach?

A quarrel.

1. Why is the legendary long-lasting conflict between the two brothers so well-known?

2. What helps Filip Trulsson stay neutral in the town's quarrel?

3. How is the conflict in Herzogenaurach manifested in its sports life?

4. What proves that the two brothers never made up during their lifetime?

5. Why were the 1936 Olympics important for the Dassler family business?

6. Where did Rudi find the employees to start his own business?

7. Who did Adi hire to annoy his brother after the court case?

8. What was the hidden motive behind Puma's decision to sponsor Boris Becker?

9. What makes the latest sport gear so available for most locals?

10. How can you become a rebel in Herzogenaurach?



Puma vs Adidas: Return of the battle of the boots

"What, exactly, are you looking for?" asks the nervy middle-aged woman at Herzogenaurach's tourist information office. She is really very nervy. Probably because she knows that what most who come to this north Bavarian town are looking for is a fight. But not any old fight.

There is only one quarrel in Herzogenaurach worthy of mention and it's between Adidas and Puma. Founded in the town by two warring brothers, the international sportswear giants have been based here since the 1940s, and their age-old rivalry is legendary.

"Some of the stories you hear are just mind-blowing," says Filip Trulsson, marketing manager of team sports at Puma. The Swedish-born 33-year-old has a Scandinavian calmness about him, and a detachment from local politics that has probably prevented him from going mad during the eight years he has spent working in this conservative countryside town. "Puma people not marrying Adidas people, Adidas and Puma gangs in the schools, pubs loyal to one firm refusing to serve workers from the other," he said, shaking his head. "But there are a lot more international people here nowadays. I think the locals take it all far more seriously than the foreigners do."

Herzogenaurach has been described as "the town of bent necks," as no local would start a conversation with another without first looking down to check which firm's shoes they were wearing. The town managed to establish two local rival football teams with pitches not more than 100 metres from each other – RSV is sponsored by Adidas, FC Herzogenaurach by Puma.

Then Mr Trulsson remembers something else. "Wait until you see the graves," he says. "Man, those brothers must have really hated each other." On the edge of town, in Herzogenaurach's small sunny cemetery, the graves of Adolf and Rudolf Dassler could not be further apart from one another. Even in death, it seems, they couldn't bear to be together.

Born into a family of cobblers, Adolf and Rudolf Dassler were not always at odds. In the 1920s, Adi and Rudi, as they were more commonly known, worked happily side by side at the Dassler Brothers Shoe Factory. Adolf developed some studs, business boomed under the Nazis, and by the 1936 Olympics, Jesse Owens, a four-time gold medallist, was running in Dassler spikes. But by the fall of the Third Reich the fraternal relationship was in tatters. "We will probably never know the real reason why Adi and Rudi fell out," sighs Ernst Dittrich, the head of Herzogenaurach's town archive. "It was like a marriage that goes terribly, terribly sour."

The most likely snapping point came from a thoughtless comment made one night in 1943 as the two brothers and their wives slept in the family air raid shelter. "There come those pig dogs again!" raved Adi as his brother clambered down the steps. From that moment, no one could convince Rudi that Adi had been talking about the RAF bombers, not about him.

Rudi's bitterness increased as he was shipped off to an American prisoner of war camp and Adi carried on running the family business without him. In 1948, Rudi returned and set up his own factory on the other side of the river, now Puma, taking loyal staff with him.

The pair threw ludicrous amounts of money at absurd court battles. In 1958, Rudi Dassler and Puma appealed to the court to prevent Adi marketing Adidas stock as "the best sports shoes in the world". The court ruled in Rudi's favour but gave Adi a week to remove all advertising. In the seven days he had left, Adi paid an Adidas-loyal fishmonger to paste the slogan on his fish van and park it outside Rudi's office window.

The tit-for-tat ethic continued through the generations. In the early 1980s, a young Boris Becker knocked on the door of Adidas with a Romanian manager, hoping for a sponsorship deal. When Adidas boss, Horst Dassler, refused, his manager drove straight over the river to Puma and demanded a meeting. "Go on," he taunted Rudi's son, Armin, who was the Puma chief. "Take on Boris. That'll really make your cousin mad." It was all Armin needed to hear to sign the then unknown Becker under a £100,000 advertising contract.

In the Cafe Rommelt, a group hunched over their beers are all wearing Adidas; workers at both firms enjoy large discounts on the newest sport outfit and equipment, and most of Herzogenaurach's 25,000 inhabitants walk among the ancient wood-beamed houses and cobbled streets in tracksuits.

But the younger generation hanging around the pedestrian precinct don't appear to choose their friends according to the shoes they wear any more. One teenager, licking an ice-cream, wears Puma. His friend, who is kicking a bench, has got a pair of Adidas on, and the third, clearly a town rebel, wears Nike. Secrets are no longer swapped at the bus stop by the unfaithful, but designers who move between Puma and Adidas are all forced to take extended leave before starting their new jobs, to prevent them taking corporate secrets with them.

(Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 26 April 2006, by Ruth Elkins)

**Task 2: Matching**

Match statements 1–10 with paragraphs A–G. MORE THAN ONE STATEMENT may refer to THE SAME PARAGRAPH. There is an example at the beginning: Statement 0.

Example:

0. The European wolf was on the brink of extinction. D

1. For years, the number of wolf attacks on livestock has been on the increase across Spain. _____
2. By hunting wolves, hunters were able to earn enough income to support themselves. _____
3. Wolves typically prosper when mankind is in crisis. _____
4. In the Pyrenees, there are still no wolf families. _____
5. The local population will have to learn how to co-exist with wolves. _____
6. There have been many sightings of wolves all across Europe. _____
7. Some see the comeback of the wolf as a business opportunity. _____
8. The Guadarrama mountains are home to various wild animals. _____
9. Wolves cannot be scared off by man-made barriers. _____
10. The government used to control the wolf population. _____



From the steppe to central Spain, Europe echoes to the howl of the wolf

The shepherds' ancient enemy is back in numbers – and now packs are breeding a mere 40 miles from Madrid.

A A twig snaps, a crow calls, but nothing moves in the dense pine forests of Spain's Guadarrama mountains. Vultures and eagles soar over the snowcapped peaks and wild boars roam the valleys below, as they have for centuries. But for the farmers who work this land, a threatening and worrying comeback is taking place in this timeless landscape, home to Spain's newest national park. After an absence of 70 years, the wolf is back in the Guadarrama hills and breeding just 40 miles from Madrid. There have been sightings for several years of lone males, but camera traps recently picked up a family of three cubs, two adults and a juvenile.

B To the distress of the local farmers who believed that this ancient enemy had left the hills for ever, breeding packs are expected to follow. The bloody results are plain to see. In the past two months around 100 sheep and cattle have been killed near Buitrago, in the northern foothills of the Guadarrama mountains, says Juan Carlos Blanco, a wolf specialist. "Guadarrama can support two, even three, packs. We think there are now six packs within 100 km of Madrid. When they arrive in a new area the shepherds do not know what to do. Then they find ways to protect their flocks with dogs or fences. It's a natural event and the wolf will not go away now," he says. "Maybe hunters will exterminate one pack, but others will take its place. Wolves are very flexible and resilient."

C Spain is now a wolf stronghold. While the population had diminished to just a few packs in isolated regions in the 1960s, there are now thought to be more than 250 breeding groups and more than 2,000 individuals. As wolf numbers grow so does the number of attacks on animals. From 2005 there were about 1,500 attacks a year. Then in 2008 it jumped to over 2,000. In the past seven years 13,000 sheep, 200 goats and several hundred cows have been attacked across Spain.

D In the 19th century the European wolf was almost driven to extinction as hunters made a living from the rewards paid by villagers. But conservationists are surprised at how fast wolves have returned during recent years, populating areas where they were last seen more than 100 years ago. Wolf populations in Europe quadrupled between 1970 and 2005 and there may now be 25,000 animals, says Juan Carlos Blanco. They have been seen within a few miles of major cities including Berlin, Rome and Athens. Last month one was found near the Dutch hamlet of Luttelgeest, just 30 miles from Holland's densely populated North Sea coast. They are also reportedly expanding their range in France, Germany, Poland, Scandinavia, Italy, Belgium and Denmark. They have also been observed in the Alps and the Pyrenees.

E In the past 10 years, says Blanco, individual wolves have arrived in the Pyrenees from Italy and the Alps. "They have crossed 450 km and a lot of roads to get there. So far they are not breeding there, but it's only a matter of time," he says. "The wolf has been able to reclaim territory in the Alps by crossing over from Italy and it has now spread as far as the Lozère region in central France. In 2012, individuals from the Alpine population formed the first pack in 150 years in the Calanda mountains of Switzerland and four cubs were confirmed to have been born this year," adds Blanco.

F Wolves traditionally flourish in times of political and economic problems. Their return to Europe in the past 20 years is thought to be linked to widespread rural depopulation and the collapse of the Soviet Union. The collapse of the Soviet Union saw a near 50% increase in the number of wolves in the 1990s, as animals that had been kept under control by state-sponsored national parks were left to roam unchecked and many packs crossed into sparsely populated areas of Poland, Germany and Scandinavia. Some conservationists say the economic recession in Spain, Portugal, Greece and elsewhere has also helped them spread into new areas.

G "Wolves have always been hated by country people, but they do not threaten people," says Blanco, who expects to see numbers continue to grow in the next decade. "We must help farmers tolerate them," he says. But the image of the wolf as a danger to be exterminated is strong in countries to which it has recently returned. Its re-emergence has started a fierce battle between conservationists and farmers that are furious about wolves. On the other hand, the animals' presence just a few miles from city centres and other wild areas in Europe where wolves have moved in is proving popular with tourists, so governments are mostly happy to invest in modest protection measures in return for being praised as friends of the environment.

(Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 4 January 2014, by John Vidal)



B) POZNAVANJE IN RABA JEZIKA

Task 1: Gap fill

There is ONE word missing in each gap. Write the missing words in the spaces on the right. Bear in mind that all contracted forms with the exception of *can't* count as two words. There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

Fabrice Muamba: Adopted son who thrived in the face of adversity

One freezing day in 1999, an 11-year-old boy arrived 0 Heathrow Airport, UK, from Zaire (now the Democratic Republic of Congo) speaking 1 English but very grateful to know he was about to be reunited with his father after five years. His father, Marcel, was a political refugee 2 had fallen foul of the regime but had been granted asylum to remain permanently, and also have his family join him. Fabrice Muamba's story became 3 remarkable testament to dedication and determination. At school in Walthamstow, east London, he got an excellent education to A level standard. But his passion was football and he was sufficiently talented to join Arsenal's academy at Hale End. Qualified enough to represent any of the home nations, he chose England, for 4 he played under Stuart Pearce, the famous coach. He settled to become a defensive midfielder that was good at breaking up play 5 skilful enough to pick a pass. Although he was unable to get a first-team place at Arsenal, he managed to join Birmingham City football club and then moved to other clubs in the Midlands. In an interview in Denmark last summer, he revealed 6 much he feared kidnapping or even death if he went back to the DR Congo but had, nevertheless, considered trying to enter the country secretly. "Because of my family situation back home, it is quite difficult 7 me to go back," he said. "They would probably see me 8 an easy target, to get rid of me. I have to do it secretly, go back via another country. I have got family there, who have had to change 9 identity. All of them did it in order to be safe. Dad was involved 10 the political situation so he had to move away to be safe." At his London school Muamba could 11 been a target of a different sort but he earned respect for his football abilities in attempting to emulate his hero, Patrick Vieira. Because of the warm reception in London, he decided to represent England 12 a number of invitations from the DR Congo. "This is my adopted country. People have helped me, welcomed me with open arms and given me this opportunity," he said. "I'm earning a more 13 decent living and leading a comfortable life. I'm very appreciative of that. I just think about how far I have come. English people have helped me and I feel part of it." After A levels in maths and French, he is studying accountancy. "What I have experienced keeps me going and gets me out of 14 difficulty I might face. When I look back on the journey, I can see how lucky I am. I'm not 15 most talented footballer but I know what I can do and what I need to do to stay where I am." Not surprisingly those qualities have made him popular with team-mates and fans.

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



Task 2: Gap fill (verbs)

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

I'm a child of Argentina's 'disappeared'

Hundreds of babies of parents killed by Argentina's military dictatorship **__0__ (GIVE)** new families and identities, their true origins kept a secret.

It took 26 years for Jorgelina Molina Planas **__1__ (RECLAIM)** her lost identity. She had grown up in Argentina as Carolina María Sala, named by her adoptive parents, who had adopted her after her father was murdered and her mother disappeared in 1977. Jorgelina is one of an estimated 500 children of 30,000 'disappeared' people to have been kidnapped by the government or born in detention during the military dictatorship that ran the country from 1976 to 1983. Most of the children were given to military families. These 'appropriations' were partly to solve a practical problem: if the real identities of the children were known, there **__2__ (HAVE TO)** be an explanation for what had happened to their parents.

Since 1977, an organisation called *Grandmothers of Plaza de Mayo* **__3__ (SEARCH)** for the children stolen and illegally adopted during Argentina's so-called dirty war, so they can be reunited with their surviving biological families. This year Estela de Carlotto, the president of *Grandmothers of Plaza de Mayo*, announced that she **__4__ (FIND)** her own long-lost grandson, Guido.

On 12 August, Jorgelina visited the church in Catamarca where her father and 15 others **__5__ (SHOOT)** dead. Although Jorgelina was one of the first grandchildren to be identified, in 1984, she didn't feel ready for her true identity until 2010. "I **__6__ (DRAW)** a picture of myself with my mother when suddenly I could hear my mother's voice saying: 'Jorgelina...' I heard it so clearly that, at that moment, I decided to take back my name and signed a picture as Jorgelina."

Jorgelina was born to architectural students Cristina and José in Rosario, in 1973. After José disappeared in 1974 and his brother Jorge a year later, their mother, Jorgelina's paternal grandmother, Ana Molina, **__7__ (SEEK)** political asylum in Sweden with her only remaining son. When Jorgelina and her mother disappeared in 1977, she dedicated her life to **__8__ (FIND)** them. Ana sent photographs to human rights organisations and petitioned the Swedish government. In 1980, a fellow parishioner of Jorgelina's adoptive parents recognised her from the pictures. He contacted the *Grandmothers*. Ana visited Buenos Aires several times, **__9__ (HOPE)** to meet Jorgelina. In one letter to her, she wrote: "Today is your ninth birthday, and even though I am in Argentina, your adoptive parents won't let me **__10__ (VISIT)** you."

Jorgelina had a bad relationship with her adoptive mother and was closer to her adoptive father. But when she finally faced her true identity, he disowned her. "He wouldn't accept that I am Jorgelina," she says. "I **__11__ (NOT / SEE)** him or the rest of my adoptive family since. It's been hard because I felt he was a good man."

It was this sort of conflict that resulted in so many families **__12__ (DESTROY)** by the systematic kidnapping of children during the dictatorship. Recently, Jorgelina had her identity confirmed through DNA testing. She has been reunited with her extended biological family.

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



Prazna stran