



Š i f r a k a n d i d a t a :

Državni izpitni center



M 1 7 2 2 4 1 2 1

JESENSKI IZPITNI ROK

Osnovna raven
ANGLEŠČINA
==== Izpitna pola 1 ====

- A) Bralno razumevanje
B) Poznavanje in raba jezika

Sreda, 30. avgust 2017 / 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 50, od tega 20 v delu A in 30 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: Sentence completion

Read the text and complete the sentences below. Use 1–5 words in each gap. Bear in mind that all contracted forms with the exception of *can't* count as two words. There is an example at the beginning: Sentence 0.

Example:

0. Roberto Rossellini might have never met Ingrid Bergman if her letter had burnt.

1. The Swedish film *Intermezzo* made it possible for Bergman
_____.

2. _____, Bergman would have been able to continue
her European career if the movie had proved unsuccessful.

3. Bergman's successful career with Selznick was crowned by
_____.

4. _____ helped create Bergman's saintlike image
among the Americans.

5. In her letter, Bergman offered to work for Rossellini despite the fact the neorealists usually
worked with _____.

6. The character Bergman played in Rossellini's film wanted to marry a fisherman only to
_____.

7. The word *it* from Bergman's diary entry refers to _____.

8. On the island of Stromboli, Bergman was taken to different film sets
_____.

9. The main focus of the neorealist style in the Italian cinema was to include
_____ in their films.

10. The film *Stromboli* _____ for American film viewers,
which also contributed to its low ratings.



The war of the volcanoes

It was the autumn of 1948 and Roberto Rossellini's secretary presented him with a signed letter that had miraculously survived the fires at the Minerva film studios. The letter had been sent from the United States two years before and was signed Ingrid Bergman. Rossellini had no idea who she was. *Casablanca* with Bogart? *Notorious* by Hitchcock? It meant nothing. *Intermezzo* with Leslie Howard? That one Rossellini did know, he had seen it in a cinema in Rome during the bombing. It was the American remake of the Swedish film of the same name that became Bergman's passport to Hollywood. It had been heavily promoted by Selznick, who saw the icy Nordic beauty as the new Garbo. Bergman filmed it in 1940, after having signed a contract with a special contractual clause that allowed her to terminate it and return home if the film turned out to be a flop. After all, she was a well-established Swedish actress, the mother of a little girl and her husband, dentist Peter Lindstrom, still had to finish his studies. In the end, the film turned out to be a huge hit. After that came the first Oscar nomination for her part in *For Whom The Bell Tolls*. But Bergman did not sit on her laurels: she was an educated, passionate and proactive woman. She ended the contract with Selznick and decided to set up her own production company and produced *Joan of Arc*, which encapsulated America's view of Ingrid in 1948 as a morally pure actress. It was in those years of success and recognition that her friend photographer Robert Capa introduced her to Italian neorealist cinema. Ingrid developed an enormous passion for those films shot in an Italy deeply wounded by the war, often with non-professional actors and always with a disruptive emotional strength. And so she wrote a letter to Roberto Rossellini, one of the leaders of the neorealist wave that was changing world cinema.

So what was written in that letter? This was the text that the secretary translated to Rossellini in that autumn of 1948: "Dear Mr. Rossellini, I saw your films *Rome Open City* and *Paisan*, and enjoyed them very much. If you need a Swedish actress who speaks English very well, who has not forgotten her German, who is not very understandable in French, and who in Italian knows only 'ti amo', I am ready to come and make a film with you."

Two years had passed since Bergman had written it but Rossellini could not resist. The director left Anna Magnani, his partner, whom he had made immortal in the masterpiece *Rome*

Open City, saying "I'm going to take the dogs for a walk." He left the Hotel Excelsior in Rome, and boarded a plane to New York.

This was where the first act of what was called the war of the volcanoes was staged: Rossellini offered Bergman the part of the Lithuanian refugee who marries a fisherman from Stromboli to stay in Italy. That part, however, had initially been written specifically for Anna Magnani. Legend has it that the fiery Magnani poured a bowl of spaghetti on the director's head when she next saw him.

"A semi-circle of reddish lava enveloped *it* like a bloody lip, the smoking cone, while a huge cascade of dark stones rolled down." This is what Bergman wrote into her diary in March 1949 while on board the *San Lorenzo*, the boat Rossellini had loaded with cameras, cables, boxes of tomatoes and bags of flour to travel to the island of Stromboli. There were no hotels and no telephones but there were bougainvillea, prickly pears, 370 inhabitants and an active volcano measuring 750 metres. Rossellini rented a small pink house, which he settled into with Bergman. There was no bathroom, and so a makeshift equivalent was set up outside by bringing a bathtub, a toilet and a bidet from Sicily. Showers were initially provided by a worker who threw buckets of seawater from above. To facilitate the star's movements, two donkeys were rented in the village.

In full neorealist style, Rossellini filmed without a script, instead using a notebook and taking advantage of real-life scenes from the island, from fishing to a massive eruption that became inspiration for the scenes in which the population was evacuated. No professional actors were used apart from Bergman, and it is said that the male protagonist Mario Vitale – a labourer from Salerno hired as a handyman and then promoted to husband of the actress in the movie – had a crush on her and asked the director, "When can I kiss her?" Rossellini – who had chosen him instead of a much more handsome counterpart – responded "Never, you're paid \$75 a week not to kiss anyone."

Stromboli was a flop in the US, partly because of the bad press, partly because of Edwin C. Johnson, a senator from Colorado who had labelled the actress as a concubine during a speech, and partly because RKO, which distributed the film in America, re-edited the film, reducing it by 37 minutes.

(Adapted from <http://www.notey.com>, 15 May 2015)



Task 2: Gapped sentences

In the following extract, ten sentence parts have been removed. Choose from 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. There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0 (L).

Urban Exploring – Urbexing in short – Hits China

Like a Conquistador making his way through the rainforest in search of an ancient metropolis, **0 L** , foliage crackling underfoot.

“It’s just like the Mary Celeste mystery,” he marvelled, as he arrived at a clearing where the first metallic towers of a hidden kingdom came into view. “People just packed up one day and left.” Around him spread decaying vine-covered structures, towers and trees. Giant cranes reached heavenwards, **1** _____. Below, a rusty sign extended visitors an ominous welcome “Your families are waiting for your safe return”. The lost city in question is not in the jungles of South America, **2** _____ where Brendan Connal was on his latest quest in search of a hidden China.

Connal, a 35-year-old from Norfolk, is a member of a small network of urban explorers who are fanning out across the industrial wastelands of mainland China, uncovering the dramas and mysteries of its astonishing economic rise as they go. Connal, who was raised in North Walsham, **3** _____, is one of the most active members of China’s approximately 200-strong urbex community. Worldwide, the pursuit which some describe as “recreational trespass” is estimated to have about 20,000 followers, **4** _____.

Now based in Beijing, he has been chronicling his adventures on a blog called *Burbex* since late 2013. “My instinct **5** _____ is: ‘what’s on the other side?’” says Connal, whose day job is as an English-language examiner. In China the answers to that question are rarely dull.

Everything has an entry point. You might not be able to find it – but somebody knows the way in. Connal’s urbexing has taken him into derelict science museums, “haunted” pre-Revolution hotels, ghostly amusement parks, **6** _____ that he calls the Great Mall of China. Connal, whose website receives thousands of visits each month, says a growing number of western tourists are choosing to spend their holidays hiking not up the Great Wall but through the concrete carcasses of white elephant construction projects.

Urban explorers travel light as they roam China’s hidden periphery. As well as a first aid kit, Connal carries water, cheap Zhongnanhai cigarettes to bribe security guards, a selection of torches, and a smartphone to record his discoveries. To help him blend into the shadows **7** _____: black fingerless gloves for scaling walls and a black hoody and trousers. “Like a cat burglar,” he says, grinning. He uses a mix of online research and detective work **8** _____ and then find ways to sneak in. In each abandoned building he chanced upon “artefacts” offering tiny windows into the past: faded family photographs, notepads filled with the anonymous calligraphy of strangers. “You could call it urban archaeology,” he says.

On a recent morning, the urbexer climbed over crumbling walls, fences and an overgrown railway track to reach the heart of Shougang, an industrial complex on Beijing’s western outskirts **9** _____. The area’s steel mills began production in 1919 – three decades before Chairman Mao’s communists took power – and Shougang went on to become one of China’s top iron and steel producers. But production was stopped in the lead-up to the 2008 Olympics **10** _____. Weeds have since consumed the ruins of this once bustling steel city. “Everything is disintegrating here,” Connal says, hauling himself over a mouldering conveyor belt past a sign that reads: “Beware of the machines. No climbing.” Inside a dilapidated changing room for workers, he finds dust-coated underpants, shoes, bras and metal lockers scattered across a cracked tile floor. “These are all little relics,” he says. “It’s weird how it all just rots like this.” Demolition appears to be the likely fate of the Shougang steel complex. As Connal snuck across the vast industrial wasteland, he saw teams of excavators preparing to reduce one section to rubble.

(Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 29 October 2015, by Tom Phillips)



- A every time I see a wall
- B to pinpoint new locations
- C as authorities fought to clean up the city's notoriously toxic air
- D their steel claws reaching for the clouds
- E and a half-finished shopping centre
- F that was once home to 200,000 workers
- G but in the smog-choked outskirts of Beijing
- H more than they can chew
- I his uniform rarely changes
- J a small English market town
- K the majority of whom come from Europe and the United States
- ✎ the explorer in black crept through the undergrowth



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. There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

My Tanzanian family: A childhood dream come true

On their first date, Amy Hathaway told her future husband, Ben, that she wanted to adopt five children and move to Africa. And it did 0 scare him off. Amy always knew she 1 adopt. It wasn't a question of necessity – she could have children naturally – but one of choice, one she made 2 an early age.

The seeds were planted when she was six and saw the 1984 Ethiopian famine on television. "I was horrified at the emaciated babies. I told my mother then I would like to help such children when I grew up," she says.

So, when Amy held her son Barnabas for the first time in Tanzania, it was the fulfilment of a childhood dream. "3 giving up dolls I had wanted to become a mother," she recalls. "Staring down at him, I knew I loved him more than anything in 4 whole life."

Amy's journey to motherhood is no ordinary story. Barnabas, now 12, was adopted when he was two. Amy and her husband Ben have four other adopted Tanzanian children. They have no plans to add 5 their family biologically. "I'm often asked 6 I'd like 'a child of my own' but that makes me laugh. Biology means 7," she says.

"People assume adoption is the last resort – just in case you are infertile. I had always wanted to be a mother, and yet saw hundreds of babies without one. It was simple maths. A child with no family and a family with no child can make 8 happy unit. It was never a last resort but my life plan."

By 2002, the couple had married and were living in Mwanza in Tanzania. Amy worked as a teacher at the Isamilo International School and Ben in IT. Each night the couple travelled across town 9 visit an orphanage. "There were over 100 helpless babies lying in cots, all of 10 wanted their turn to play and have cuddles."

Amy had contacted Tanzania's social welfare department about adoption 11 they hesitated to give a clear answer. "They said they had 12 white children for us. They were sure that we only wanted a black child until we got a white one 13 then we would discard it. We insisted that adopting a black child was our family choice."

Undeterred, Amy and Ben visited social welfare every day for three months 14 the authorities gave in. A nine-month administrative process followed that included interviewing their families in the UK. "Finally we were told to choose a child from the orphanage 15 we volunteered. It was an impossible decision."

In the end, the orphanage directors chose Barnabas and, in September 2003, the couple took him home.

0. not _____
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____

(Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 18 January 2014, by Rachel Mostyn)



Task 2: Gap fill (verbs)

For gaps 1–15, write the correct form of each verb given in brackets in the spaces on the right. There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

More than 2,000 refugees stranded at Croatian border town

Marcus Tanner **_0_ (REPORT)** on the new refugee crisis. Huge numbers of people have been heading for weeks now, along an ancient road that **_1_ (RUN)** from Turkey and Greece towards Germany via Macedonia, Serbia and Hungary. This human river now risks **_2_ (BREAK UP)** into small streams, after Hungary closed its borders and Croatia did likewise.

This was not supposed to happen. Historic rivalry with neighbouring Serbia – aside from any other humanitarian impulse – dictated that Croatia would not wish to behave any less hospitably to incomers than Belgrade has done; the columns of people **_3_ (MOVE)** through Serbia without much problem for two months.

Nor did Croatia’s authorities passively observe the Hungarian border fence **_4_ (GO UP)**. They knew that, if Hungary **_5_ (CLOSE)** the route running north from Serbia, a new channel would open up to the west through Croatia, Slovenia and Austria. That is why prime minister Zoran Milanović rushed **_6_ (MEET)** Austrian chancellor Werner Faymann to plot a joint strategy on Wednesday.

Milanović also announced that in the coming weeks, Croatia **_7_ (PLACE)** no obstacle in the path of people wishing to cross the country on their way to Germany. Plans were in place to receive 5,000 people at a time. The idea was for these people

8 (TRANSPORT) from the border to reception centres in New Zagreb, at Ježevo just east of Zagreb, to Kutina, further east, to Sisak in the south and to a fourth centre in Eastern Slavonia, near the Serbian frontier.

Those carefully **_9_ (LAY)** plans now lie in ruins. Overwhelmed by the crowds pushing up against police lines, the police lost control, thousands poured past them, and on Thursday night Croatia removed the welcome mat. Seven of the eight border crossings **_10_ (ALREADY / CLOSE)** now.

Surely, the attempt to dam this river of people **_11_ (NOT / RESULT)** in the formation of a human reservoir for long. Several thousand people **_12_ (TRAP)** in northern Serbia, on the other side of the Croatian border, have already walked across into the fields of eastern Croatia, apparently determined to get to Slovenia on foot.

Smaller channels are also in the process of forming. Bosnia-Herzegovina’s authorities say they expect traffickers to open up new routes through the country, possibly via Zvornik. If they **_13_ (SUCCEED)**, migrants will attempt to cross Bosnia towards western Croatia, from where Slovenia is only a short distance away.

As Croatia, and potentially Bosnia, grapple with the new phenomenon of large numbers of people moving unaccompanied and unregistered through their countries, time **_14_ (RUN)** short. Macedonia, which lies at the other end of the human chain, has warned that it expects another major surge of arrivals from Greece any day. Crossing Macedonia takes hours, and crossing Serbia takes no more than two days. Things will get much worse than they are already if the newcomers who have just reached Croatia have not moved on by the time the next wave **_15_ (BREAK)**.

But move where? There is no established route to Germany from Croatia, just an assumption that they will all head out from the west across the Bregana border crossing with Slovenia and proceed from there.

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



Prazna stran