Osnovna raven

ANGLEŠČINA

Izpitna pola A

A) Bralno razumevanje
B) Poznavanje in raba jezika

Sreda, 28. avgust 2019 / 60 minut (35 + 25)

Dovoljeno gradivo in pripomočki:
Kandidat prinese nalivno pero ali kemični svinčnik.

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).
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 48, od tega 20 v delu A in 28 v delu B. Vsaka pravilna rešitev je vredna 1 točko.
Rešitve pišite z nalivnim peresom ali s kemični svinčnikom v izpitno polo v za to predvideni prostor znotraj okvirja. 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 vse v svoje zmožnosti. Želimo vam veliko uspeha.

Ta pola ima 12 strani, od tega 3 prazne.
**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 does the author’s routine before going to bed include?

   *Watching TV.*

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Why is it easy for the author to locate her train at the station?</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>What makes the author feel relaxed when aboard?</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Apart from helping passengers fall asleep, what is another benefit of having a nightcap?</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>What indicates that the newly designed carriage compartments will be more spacious?</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>When does Peter Strachan become sentimental about the Caledonian Sleeper?</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>What has prompted European tourists to come to Scotland in great numbers?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Which of the given statistics is most appealing to an environmentally conscious traveller?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>What caused a minor crisis in the sleeper business in 1995?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>According to Mark Smith, what used to be a characteristic of a typical train traveller?</td>
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Caledonian Sleeper: Why catching the overnight train from London to Scotland is better than flying

Right about now I’d usually be in my pyjamas, watching a last episode of *Rick & Morty* before bed. But instead I’m heading down the Victoria line with a suitcase, emerging onto a quiet concourse at Euston peppered with the occasional drunk accountant who’s missed the last train back to St Albans.

After almost every other train has slid into the night, the Sleeper is waiting. Staff in immaculate uniforms wait with clipboards to usher crumpled passengers onboard. The routine, unchanged for years, is reassuring: here’s your bunk. Here’s your soup. Would you like tea or coffee in the morning?

For many people the Caledonian Sleeper, connecting London with a variety of destinations in Scotland via the Highland and Lowland routes, is a necessary bit of work travel in a packed calendar of meetings and deadlines. But for people like me, it’s a treasured novelty. Lucky, then, that Britain’s sleeper trains have survived where many services on the continent (Berlin to Budapest, Amsterdam to Zurich, Cologne to Warsaw and Prague) have folded.

Once you’re settled in, there’s an obligatory trip to the whisky car for a nightcap. Passengers rub shoulders, breaking the ice with small talk about the wedding they’re heading to, the first time they took the Sleeper, the last time they had a dram at midnight. Eventually I toddle off to bed, bunking up under starched white sheets and waking occasionally to feel jolts along the tracks.

Twenty years after it was privatised, the Caledonian Sleeper has just announced new-look refurbished carriages will be launched next year – including en-suite rooms and double beds – a first for a standard sleeper service. They won’t even have carpet running up the walls anymore. “People don’t really like flying,” Caledonian Sleeper’s chairperson, Peter Strachan, says. “I would say that, wouldn’t I?” he adds. “You’ve got to accept flying for what it is, but the convenience of rail wins people over.”

When I ask him about his favourite rail journey, he waxes lyrical about the Sleeper to the Highlands: “Leaving London at 9:15pm and arriving in the Highlands either on the Fort William route or the Inverness route. You wake up and you’re coming through the pass at Drumochter, into Dalwhinnie, just as sunrise is coming. There are deer scampering and you’re just having your breakfast. It’s magical.”

Since Strachan joined in 2015 the service has bucked five years of decline, growing by 26 per cent in the last two years alone. Since Brexit, European customers have flocked to Scotland to take advantage of a weak pound, but even British customers have been increasingly interested in staycations such as Scottish skiing holidays – the subject of a campaign Caledonian will repeat for a second season this winter.

And whether or not consumers are switching for environmental reasons, trains’ growing popularity benefits us all. Last month Transform Scotland revealed that rail journeys between central Scotland and London rose from a 20 per cent market share to 33 per cent between 2005 and 2015, a shift which saved more than 680,000 tonnes of emissions.

“The two UK sleeper routes have had a hard time since they were drastically reduced in 1995, around the time budget flights appeared,” explains Mark Smith, founder and editor of seat61.com, an independent site for train travel. “But they have been fighting back with better on board services and passenger numbers have grown. Better food and drink, softer mattresses, snug duvets replacing blankets and much easier booking systems have improved the Sleeper experience, with brand new trains due to come in on the Caledonian Sleeper in 2018 and a complete refurbishment of the Night Riviera almost complete now.”

Stats show a clear shift towards rail travel and Smith says his typical user has changed from people who are afraid of flying or are unable to fly, to mainstream travellers who are fed up with the hassle of flying.

Smith nods to recent studies by EuroStar and Virgin Trains East Coast that showed taking trains from London to Paris and Edinburgh, respectively, could slash carbon emissions. Bear in mind that emissions at altitude create two or three times the damage of emissions at ground level; another reason choosing trains over planes makes such a difference.

In the morning, the whisky car transforms into a bustling breakfast room. The train seems smoother when you’re sat upright. Oaks and bracken in the Borders zip by in a milky-tea fog.

Or, in winter, you arrive to Waverley in the dark, and watch dawn turn the sky from slate to grape to grey behind the stubborn black lace of the Scott monument.

But if you’re a fan of the midnight lurch down the corridor to the loo, better get booking. Old Sleepers are due for a rude awakening next spring – and I can’t wait.

(Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 14 September 2017, by Ellie Broughton)
Task 2: Gapped sentences

In the following extract, eleven sentence parts have been removed. Choose from sentence parts A–M the one which fits each gap (1–11). There are TWO extra sentence parts which you do not need to use. Write your answers in the table below. There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0 (N).

The Wonder Women of Botswana Safari

By midmorning, the dirt tracks of Chobe National Park rumbled with vehicles. Uniformed guides cruised by slowly, the names of their safari companies emblazoned on their open-air, four-wheel drives. A friendly man in a Land Cruiser stopped [0]. He asked which route we had taken and which animals we had seen so far. His passengers, excited to be on safari, surveyed the tawny delta landscape punctuated by deep green trees and bushes through their binoculars, and talked excitedly among themselves. When their eyes fell on my guide, who accessorized with an elephant-print scarf and a green bucket hat, their faces registered surprise. My guide, [1], was a woman.

Throughout this day in May, early in the dry season a year ago, safari goers within the enormous park would notice other women behind the wheels of a fleet of tan vehicles bearing the Chobe Game Lodge logo in red and gold lettering.

At first sight, these female safari guides, ranging from their early 20s to mid-40s, always get a double take. It is rare to see women in this male-dominated profession anywhere in Africa. Even in forward-thinking Botswana, a stable southern African country known for its ecotourism initiatives, [2]. It’s a full-time commitment – guides live on-site and work long hours to meet high expectations. Plus, the wild animals can be dangerous.

This unassuming little piece of the country holds a special place in Botswana’s history: Chobe Game Lodge, [3], has the first and only all-female guiding team in Africa. The lodge is one of the most progressive safari destinations in Africa, thanks in part to the success of its female guide team with guests.

The guides at Chobe Game Lodge are breaking gender norms, according to Botswana experts. “As safari guides, [4] that limited women in the past,” said Deborah Durham, an anthropologist at Sweet Briar College who has conducted research on the country since 1986. “From soon after its independence from Great Britain, Botswana has recognized the talent and potential of women.”

The decision to employ exclusively women grew organically out of something very practical: the bottom line. Back when the guide team was coed, the managers quickly noticed a pattern: Vehicles driven by women used less gas, required fewer repairs and lasted longer over time. Simply put, the women were better drivers, [5].

It all started around 2004, when the Botswana Wildlife Training Institute, the government-regulated college that provides safari guide certification, asked Chobe Game Lodge [6]. Guiding in Botswana is a prestigious career. Applicants must complete a standardized course that includes a placement at a safari camp, plus tests to evaluate English skills and scholastic aptitude. When both women performed extremely well at Chobe, [7] to send over future female graduates. At that time, there were fewer than 10 women guides in Botswana. Today, there are around 50. With 17 guides, Chobe employs roughly one-third. The others are spread across the country at various safari camps.

Yazema Moremong, 37, whose eyes brighten with her warm yet often mischievous grin, became a guide in 2007, two years after she first spotted an elephant [8], a biologist. Ms. Moremong, who goes by Connie, began working at Chobe when it was coed. She credits her male colleagues for embracing all new recruits – male and female – equally.

Canah Moatshe, 32, known as Neo, started her career at a different camp in rural Botswana nine years ago. “I was the first and only lady among male guides. They never discriminated. That was the first time I drove a four by four, a Land Cruiser, the first time I changed a tire. Those guys helped me to work,” she recalled with a laugh.
It wasn’t always smooth sailing. The women faced some pushback. Male guides at other safari companies challenged their validity, though mostly in a teasing, joking way, the women said. Guests generally worried about safety and competence, questioning the women’s ability to do things like change heavy four-by-four tires if there was a flat; handle aggressive animals and escort guests to the best wildlife sightings. The guides brushed off these concerns, saying they were to be expected [9]. The women quickly became recognized in their field. “In many respects, they had to work harder to prove themselves, so you’re actually getting more out of them as guides,” said James Wilson, Chobe’s marketing manager.

According to John Aves, a Briton who manages the female guide team, “The ladies have developed quite a tough skin as far as that’s concerned. They stand up for themselves. They give as good as they get out there.”

There are more similarities than differences between the male and female guides in Botswana. They complete the same rigorous schooling [10]. Their days begin and end in darkness, starting about 4:30 a.m. until well after the sun sets. They cite the same reasons for choosing their career path (a love for wildlife and a desire to work in nature).

The Chobe guides require flexibility, however. Since all 17 are mothers, they receive maternity leave and go on longer family visits. Women tend to have children young in Botswana’s traditional culture, [11]. The guides have deviated from the norm in many ways by not staying at home. These trailblazers say their families are supportive of their career path, but admit that many of their parents and older relatives don’t realize the full effect of what they are doing.

(Adapted from The New York Times, 22 August 2017, by Hillary Richard)

A and they are paid equally
B while visiting her uncle
C located in Botswana’s first national park
D but there was a strange sense of glee in the air
E where generations of family typically live together in the same village
F unlike the other guides we passed
G whether it had room for two young women guides
H because of the novelty of the situation
I and is proud of Chobe’s women guides
J only a small percentage have chosen this difficult career
K so they were saving the company money
L the managers asked the institute
M they are pushing several boundaries
N to chat with our guide
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.

Bedtime story is key to literacy, says children’s writer Cottrell Boyce

The childhood tradition of a bedtime story is in serious peril, as experts warn _0_ parents are not making the time to read to their children at the end of the working day and stop reading to them at too young an age.

“Parents lead very, very busy lives,” said Diana Gerald, chief executive of the Book Trust, which encourages children and families to enjoy books and develop their reading skills. “We live in a world where _1_ parents are juggling work and home life. Lots of parents are working shifts and there’s a lot of pressure _2_ families. People are increasing their hours.”

A recent survey, by YouGov for the children’s publisher Scholastic, revealed last week that many parents stop reading to their children _3_ they become independent readers, even if the child isn’t ready to lose their bedtime story. The study found that 83% of children enjoyed being read aloud to, with 68% describing it as a special time with their parents.

One _4_ five of the parents surveyed stopped reading aloud to their children before the age of nine, and almost a third of children aged six to 11 _5_ parents had stopped reading aloud to them wanted them to carry on.

Frank Cottrell Boyce, who won the 2004 Carnegie medal for his first children’s book, _Millions_, was dismayed by the findings. “The joy of a bedtime story is the key _6_ developing a love of reading in children”, he said – more so than literacy classes in school, which can be ‘a very negative experience’, for the many children he meets during his visits to schools, whose first experience of books is in the classroom.

“They’re being taught to read before anyone has shared with them the pleasure of reading – so what motivation have they got to learn?” said Cottrell Boyce. “Even the ones that attain high levels of ‘literacy’ are in danger of achieving that _7_ ever experiencing the point of reading.”

A survey by Settle Stories, an arts and heritage charity, of more than 2,000 parents with children aged four to 10 claimed that only 4% read a bedtime story to their child every night, with 69% saying they did not have the time. In February a study by TomTom of 1,000 parents of children aged one to 10 found that 34% never read a bedtime story to their children, with 29% blaming late working and 26% the daily commute.

“Parents have definitely got the message they need to read to their children up to the age of five or six,” said Catherine Bell, managing director of Scholastic. “_8_ is really interesting is that as children acquire the skills to read themselves, parents back _9_. It comes across really clearly: when parents stopped, the children wanted them to continue. They thought it was a really special time with their parents and they felt really positive _10_ it.”

On Thursday the education secretary, Nicky Morgan, and the children’s author and comedian David Walliams launched the next stage of a joint literacy drive, announcing a target to make English pupils the most literate in Europe within five years. Currently, nine- and 10-year-olds in England are ranked sixth in Europe.

The government acknowledges that the role of parents is critical and has created new activities and resources to help get more children reading before they start school. “_11_ things can compete with the joy of getting stuck into a good book, and I believe that is something _12_ child should miss out on,” said Walliams.

The children’s author Michael Rosen enjoyed being read to by his parents _13_ decades. “My mum read to me from as early as I can remember. I have many of the books she read to me and I would plead with her to read some of them over and over again.”

(Adapted from an article in The Guardian, 20 September 2017, by Sally Weale)
Example:

0. **that**

1. __________________________
2. __________________________
3. __________________________
4. __________________________
5. __________________________
6. __________________________
7. __________________________
8. __________________________
9. __________________________
10. __________________________
11. __________________________
12. __________________________
13. __________________________
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.

Adult ADHD: The diagnosis that changed my life

My dad’s nickname for me as a child was ‘The Whirlwind’. I was skinny with knobbly knees and couldn’t finish anything I started, or I’d be so focused on whatever game I _0_ (PLAY) that everything else faded into the background.

As early as my first year at school, my teachers approached my parents saying they thought I _1_ (MAY / HAVE) attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, or ADHD, and suggested they consider _2_ (PUT) me on Ritalin, the drug that treats the condition in children. My parents were reluctant to put me on any kind of drug and took me to see a child behavioural psychologist instead. I remember him _3_ (GIVE) me fun games to play, and his assessment to my parents was that I was just a bright kid with a lot of energy and there _4_ (BE) nothing wrong with me.

My teachers, on the other hand, said I was disruptive in class, I constantly interrupted – and my marks weren’t great. As I was only six years old, I was oblivious to these conversations and my parents didn’t discuss it with me. I continued _5_ (KNOW) as hyperactive and disruptive all through school. I _6_ (BULLY) mercilessly because my reaction would be explosive – and therefore entertaining. As a result, I went to seven different schools but it was always the same: If I loved the subject, I did my best but I caused problems in the classes I hated.

As an adult in the working world, I got fired from every job I tried. There were endless regimented jobs that didn’t suit me, so I couldn’t apply myself to a satisfactory level. I was often rebellious and resented _7_ (CHAIN) to the specific hours and behaviour expectations of the workplace. Eventually I left the workforce altogether and explored various non 9-5 options. But gradually I realised that it would best suit me to work for myself from home. After studying to be an integrative nutrition coach for a year, I _8_ (SET UP) my own practice as I saw running a business as my chance to finally be a success at something. However, I just could not focus enough to prioritise and do the things needed to set everything up to run a successful business. By then I was in my 30s, with years of struggling behind me, so I became really down on myself, _9_ (ASSUME) that my problems were my fault.

I have always known I am intelligent and capable – but why couldn’t I get anything done and produce results? Consistently trying and failing to do the things I wanted to do was so demoralising that eventually I just retreated from the world. Those feelings soon developed into a deep depression – something I had experienced before – but this time it was more serious and really debilitating. But there was one upside to the depression: it finally _10_ (LEAD) to my diagnosis at the age of 36. My GP referred me to an assessor who talked through my symptoms and suggested I may have adult ADHD. I remembered my mother once told me that I had ADHD as a child. But, although this may seem surprising, it had never occurred to me as an adult that I could have ADHD, partly because, like most people, I didn’t know that it was possible to suffer from it after childhood.

In fact, it _11_ (RECENTLY / RECOGNISE) in the UK as a condition in adults. After doing some research I learned that ADHD in adults can appear alongside many related problems, one of the most common of which is depression; that any problems you had as a child are likely to persist into adulthood; and that adults with ADHD often have trouble finding and keeping employment, as well as maintaining relationships. _12_ (HAVE) a diagnosis meant that, suddenly, my whole life made sense. I _13_ (CAN SEE) why I had struggled so much to function like ‘normal people’. Finally, I was able to stop blaming myself. I was referred to a specialist psychiatrist and in September started taking a prescription drug called Concerta, which is a slow-release stimulant that _14_ (TREAT) ADHD.

Although it’s still early days, once we found the right dose, the effects were immediate: I get things done now. And these days I can plan, prioritise and take action, so my online business _15_ (GROW), all of which is life-changing. In just a few months, the right medication has turned my life around.

(Adapted from an article in The Telegraph, 28 November 2015, by Lisa Walton)
Example:

0. **was playing**

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2. _______________________________________________
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