



Š i f r a k a n d i d a t a :

Državni izpitni center



JESENSKI IZPITNI ROK

**Osnovna raven
ANGLEŠČINA
Izpitna pola 1**

- A) Bralno razumevanje
- B) Poznavanje in raba jezika

Petek, 27. avgust 2021 / 60 minut (35 + 25)

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

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 vpisite 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 50, od tega 20 v delu A in 30 v delu B. Vsaka pravilna rešitev je vredna 1 točko.

Rešitve pišite z nalivnim peresom ali s kemičnim 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 vase in v svoje zmožnosti. Želimo vam veliko uspeha.

Ta pola ima 12 strani, od tega 3 prazne.



A) BRALNO RAZUMEVANJE

Task 1: Short answers

Example:

0. Why is the highway sign unusual? ***It is hand-painted.***

5. What is the only advantage of the political status of Gilgit-Baltistan?

6. What spoils the pleasure of staying at Fairy Meadows?

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7. How did the Maharajah of Kashmir compensate for his alleged crime?

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8. Why is it worth it for the nomadic tribes to stop and stay by the Hunza River?

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9. What was the historical role of the ancient capital of the Hunza Valley?

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10. Why has the course of Karakoram Highway been recently changed?



Pakistan: in search of Shangri-La

In Pakistan's far north, a hand-painted sign on the Karakoram Highway points gleefully to "the seventh most dangerous footbridge in the world": a flimsy wood and wire affair that stretches for a third of a mile 60ft above the psychotic Hunza River.

I hesitate as we approach. I'm wondering if the bouquets of plastic flowers on the rocks far below are what I think they are, and I'm trying to decide what to do if I fall. In an utterly unhelpful show of bravado, my guide, Atta, sprints across, leaping the gaps between the planks. I follow. It's terrifying. The spaces between the broken boards are vast, the swirling river is perturbing my sense of balance and violent gusts from the glittering wall of 26,000ft peaks to the east are trying to dump me over the side. Suddenly I know what I'll do if I fall: I'll scream, then I'll drown. Atta high-fives me in a rather patronising way when, pale and weak-kneed, I eventually reach the far side.

"Let's jog back together," he cries.

That this is the scariest thing that happened to me in Pakistan speaks volumes of the gap between perception and reality in this misunderstood land. Pakistan has a bad reputation. It's a place where justice submits to religious bigotry; a country that harboured the most wanted terrorist on earth and where violence against women is routine. Bloody disputes with India break out with tedious regularity. The Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO), at first glance, seems to have just two levels of advice: don't go, and don't go unless you absolutely have to.

Look again at that FCO advice, however, and you'll notice that there are no restrictions on travel in the northern region of Gilgit-Baltistan. Bound by Afghanistan, China and Jammu and Kashmir, these are the spy lands, where the Great Game was played in the 19th century at the point of a dagger and where rival kingdoms built palaces seemingly using Disney as a style guide. It's a land of hostile landscapes that's home to the most hospitable people I have ever encountered. That said, many of them enjoy their tea with a spoonful of Nescafé stirred in, which is unforgivable.

Pre-partition, Gilgit-Baltistan was part of Jammu and Kashmir. When the split came in 1947, the maharajah chose to go with neither Pakistan nor India. With help from the British government, Pakistan invaded, and since then it's been a bit awkward. Gilgit-Baltistan is a political orphan, ruled by Pakistan, but not part of it. Its people have no citizenship rights, no voting rights and virtually no tax burden.

The frozen bodies of the mountaineers Tom Ballard and Daniele Nardi still lie on Nanga Parbat's Mummery Spur – a route described by the author and adventurer Reinhold Messner as "impossible and suicidal". The 26,660ft mountain – the ninth highest on Earth – lies five miles south of Fairy Meadows, a flower-speckled summer pasture reached after a 90-minute detour along what many say is the most dangerous mountain road in the world. With its wooden chalets and teahouses, it's a gorgeous base for a couple of days' hiking, but the killer mountain – mile-long avalanches falling like tears down its face – casts a shadow of brooding malevolence.

In Gilgit, the heavily militarised provincial capital, the tiny British cemetery on Lower Khazana Road is home to some of those who played, and lost, the Great Game – notably Captain George Hayward, a soldier, explorer and spy who was murdered, allegedly, on the orders of the Maharajah of Kashmir. With the hospitality characteristic of the region, the maharajah paid for Hayward's headstone.

Leaving the sawtooth skyline of the Hindu Kush behind, we head east into the Karakoram. The stories become more lurid, the scenery more improbable, the air thinner. Just past the point where the Indian and Eurasian plates collided and created a wrinkle called the Himalayas, Atta points across the Hunza River to where members of the nomadic Mohaan tribe are panning for gold. A thousand feet above them, there's a yard-wide horizontal scratch in the sheer cliffs. Rocks are dropping from its crumbling verge, freefalling into the river in silent splashes. As I'm appreciating the madness of this scene, a goatherd stops. "Looking for gold?" he asks, handing over a bag of dried apricots.

We're heading for Karimabad, ancient capital of the Hunza Valley and once a key stop on that perilous Silk Road. Crouched at the foot of the 24,200ft Ultar Peak, with its fairy-tale castle outlined against the distant icefield, this warren of spotless medieval streets and glacier-irrigated apricot orchards is thought by some to be the Shangri-La of James Hilton's 1933 novel *Lost Horizon*.

From here, the Karakoram Highway snakes 110 miles northeast before climbing to the Chinese border, 16,010ft up in the Khunjerab Pass. To get there, it skirts around the drowned corpse of its former self, now lying 300ft below the turquoise waters of Attabad Lake – formed nine years ago when a map-changing landslide dammed the valley. It swerves around the black tongues of glaciers, stops for chai and dhal at roadside restaurants, and dashes through valleys where herds of huge Himalayan ibex tightrope along sudden-death crags, one eye open for snow leopards.

(Adapted from *The Sunday Times*, 26 May 2019, by Chris Haslam.)



Task 2: Gapped sentences

In the following extract, ten sentence parts have been removed. Choose from sentence parts A–L the one which fits each gap (1–10). 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 (*M*).

I am really shy: introducing Phoenix, the world's first hijab-wearing champion wrestler

A Malaysian wrestler, Nor Diana, can remember vividly the first time she stepped out to make her wrestling debut. Outside the ropes she had always been a quiet and studious hijab-wearing Malaysian woman, but here in the ring, dressed in black leather embossed with flames and as the crowd roared, she suddenly felt like a fire burst from inside her. [01]

Nor Diana, who last month won Malaysia's biggest wrestling tournament, defeating four men for the title, [1]. A 19-year-old who is just 152cm (5ft) tall and weighs 43kg (94lbs) speaks softly as she sits in her training centre in the town of Puchong, close to Kuala Lumpur, dressed in her hijab, wide glasses and floral *baju kurung*, traditional Malaysian dress.

"In the real world I am really shy, I am very reserved, [2], I become a totally different person," she says. "Phoenix is more fun and more energetic and brave, she has this fire in her and she always wants to win. And that's why I love wrestling because I get to do things I could never do in real life."

Indeed, over the past four years Phoenix has steadily grown to be one of the biggest names in Malaysian pro wrestling, [3] and bringing in a whole new female crowd to the male-dominated sport. “The response has been amazing,” says Nor. “Last year, we had all-female wrestling tryouts and no one turned up. But this week we had tryouts and three hijabi girls came to the training.”

Nor's love of wrestling began when she was 14, playing WWE wrestling games on her PlayStation Portable, [4]. As she watched WWE icons such as The Rock, The Undertaker and John Cena be thrown around the ropes, something stirred in her. "I just loved the characters of the wrestlers and stories they told for each match," she recalls. "And even though it seemed inconceivable, I kept thinking: what if, one day, I could be one of them."

Her coach, Ayez Shaukat Fonseka Farid, recalls his first encounter with Nor, [5] asking how to join pro wrestling. "When I saw she was this small hijabi girl, I was a bit surprised; she was so shy and quite apprehensive about pro wrestling but for me, I've always believed that if a person is passionate about something, who are we to stop them," says Ayez.

"Since that first day, she has never missed training. The only issue was that she was very, very timid, it was very hard to break her out of her shell, [6]. But I saw potential in her from her first match because as soon as she came on, she just transformed into this whole different person."

Professional wrestling in Malaysia is still in its infancy, and while there are now 30 pro wrestlers who take part in matches five times a year, it is still a hobby for most. Before her first match, Nor, who works full time in a hospital, and her father had to scour a second-hand shop [7].

For the first three years, Nor chose to wear a *luchador* wrestling mask when she fought in public as Phoenix. "I was always afraid of what people in Malaysia, but especially the fans, would think when they saw a hijabi girl wrestling [8]," she says. However, in December 2018, a storyline was decided for her next match: if she lost, she would have to reveal her identity.

When she was defeated by her opponent, Luna, she felt this deep fear in the pit of her stomach. "Before I took off the mask I was really afraid," says Nor. "But as soon as I took it off [9], they started cheering and shouting all these supportive things and I cried in the ring. And my friends told me later that backstage, when I unmasked, some of the wrestlers, the guys I train with, cried too. For them it showed how much pride I had as a wrestler."



The support she has had from the wrestling community has made it easier to cope with the backlash aimed at her online, mainly on Facebook, from more conservative quarters, [10]. Nor sighs deeply as she discusses the “horrible, really bad personal attacks” she has to endure. “There has been quite a big backlash, people telling me that hijab girls should not be doing extreme sports and I should not train with guys because it was shameful,” says Nor. “It is hard for me because I am with my phone 24/7 and you can’t help but scroll through all the comments.”

"But actually they fuel my fire," she adds. "If I had listened to those voices when I started, I wouldn't be where I am now. So I use their words as motivation to train more, to prove to these people that being a hijab girl should not stop me, that I have something here I know I can do well – no matter what they say."

(Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 7 August 2019, by Hannah Ellis-Petersen.)

- A with comments on morality or calling her a slut and a whore
 - B and then watching matches on TV with her father and four brothers
 - C and so wearing a disguise made it a bit easier
 - D yet she never takes that for granted
 - E and people could see that I was wearing a hijab
 - F Nor Diana has garnered over 37,700 followers on Instagram
 - G and in order to be a good pro wrestler you need to be very confident and charismatic
 - H but something happens to me when I go into the ring as Phoenix
 - I to pull together her Phoenix costume
 - J cuts an unlikely figure for a pro wrestler
 - K defying stigmas and the expectations often placed on Muslim women in Malaysian society
 - L when she sent him a message on Instagram
 - M here she was Phoenix

0.
M



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.

Bored with white? Use paint with personality in your home

The feature wall – that seemingly bold decorative decision to paint _0_ wall in the room a stand-out colour – is dead. Colour is now spreading through our homes, up staircases, across woodwork and ceilings, filling in neutral spaces with rhubarb, verdigris green, aubergine and orange. Is it a terrifying trend we'll all pay for in gallons of undercoat, or does this colour craving signify something _1_?

"There's been a seismic shift in how we're thinking about colour," says Farrow & Ball's long-standing colour curator, Joa Studholme. "I am convinced the rise of bold colour comes down to the fact that the world is in such a mess. We want to go home and have colours _2_ nourish us and give us a hug. Pure white walls simply don't do that. They don't look after you."

For Nicola Harding, an interior designer, one half of the design studio Harding & Read, colour correlates to feeling. "Certain combinations can key into something _3_ a deeper level, they can transport you to a moment in time. That's the alchemy of colour." More than a mere surface decision, it seems we are searching for something altogether more enriching _4_ we pop the lid on a tester pot.

How to begin

If you are tempted to try colour on some of your neutral walls, the advice is refreshingly simple: choose a colour you actually like. "It sounds stupidly obvious," says interior designer Francesca Rowan Plowden, "but don't go for a colour because it's on trend, or you've seen it in a magazine. You _5_ got to live with it."

Rowan Plowden, _6_ colourful interiors can be experienced in the heritage rental properties at Goodnestone Park, suggests that you seek inspiration from your natural surroundings, a treasured accessory, favourite fabric or painting.

"Paintings are quite often a starting point for me," she says. "If there's a painting you love, look at the palette and choose your colours based on _7_ is in it. A recent palette of yellow woodwork and rust-coloured chairs _8_ based on the colours in a painting I found at Ardingly Antiques Fair."

Studholme agrees with this approach: "You must do what resonates with you." If you're wary of full colour, she suggests testing your tolerance with smaller spaces, such as the inside of a cupboard, or a bright window reveal. "_9_ every time you open the cupboard it gives you joy, you can start to take it further," she says.

Make an entrance

For Studholme, the hallway is the best place to use bold colour because "It gives you drama when you first enter your home." Studholme, who offers customers personalised colour consultations, _10_ seen a proliferation of "sexy" deep green, charcoal and inky blue hallways ("Although I think blue is slightly on the wane now," she confides).

Artist and designer Luke Edward Hall, who has painted the entrance to his Camden flat a glossy, yolk yellow, agrees: "When I come home and it's grey and grim outside, it instantly puts a smile _11_ my face. Colour for me is linked _12_ optimism. It's about bringing joy and cheer into the home." Hall and his partner, designer Duncan Campbell, are currently decorating their cottage in Gloucestershire. It's still a work-in-progress, but so _13_ every room in the house has been painted a different colour.

"We knew we wanted an olive-green living space and a mustard-coloured dining room. From there, we've chosen lilac, bright blue and arsenic rooms – it's completely mad," he admits. _14_ room has been approached individually, but there is an overall sense of balance. "You see glimpses of the rooms throughout the house, so you do have to think about which colours will work together."



Harding often uses painted woodwork to pull connecting rooms together. "We frequently paint the woodwork a darker colour to the walls – it feels so 15 more comfortable. This includes skirting, doors, window frames and bars. This has the added benefit of bringing the outside into the home, 16 your eye passes through the frame to the view beyond."

(Adapted from the article in *The Observer*, 16 November 2019, by Nell Card.)

Example:

0. one

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

16. _____



Task 2: Gap fill (word formation)

For gaps 1–14, write the correct form of the words in brackets in the spaces on the right. There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

The Vandals sacked Rome, but do they deserve their reputation?

Over the centuries, their name became so _0_ (CHANGE) with destruction that it became its synonym. But it turns out the Vandals, a Germanic tribe that managed to take over Rome in 455, may not deserve that connotation.

The first known written _1_ (REFER) to the tribe was in 77 A.D., when Pliny the Elder mentioned “Vandilii.” However, the Vandals’ roots are _2_ (CERTAIN), and their early history is contested. They are thought to have migrated into what is now Germany from Scandinavia. They may also have included members of the Przeworsk culture, an Iron Age culture that lived in what is now Poland. It is believed they were farmers and cattle _3_ (HERD).

During the 2nd century A.D., the Vandals began clashing with the Roman Empire. They participated in multiple wars along the Roman frontier, including the Marcomannic Wars along the Danube River, which raged from the 160s A.D. through 180.

A people on the move

A more significant _4_ (MIGRATE) toward Rome occurred when the Huns pushed “barbarian” tribes, including the Vandals, south and west into the Roman Empire beginning in the 370s A.D. During this time, the Vandals adopted _5_ (CHRISTIAN), embracing Arianism. This _6_ (BELIEVE) that Christ was not equal to God put them in conflict with the Church.

As they traveled, the Vandals would _7_ (TERROR) the locals, capturing territory as they went. In 406 A.D., they crossed the Rhine River, pouring into first Gaul, then what is now Spain, then northern Africa. They captured Carthage (in what is now Tunisia) in 439 A.D.

Gaiseric (also known as Genseric), the Vandals’ king, made Carthage the Vandals’ capital, and conquered more and more Roman territory as the years went on. Carthage’s strategic location on the Mediterranean gave the Vandals an advantage, and they became a formidable naval power. “If the Romans ever attempted an assault on Gaiseric’s realm in North Africa from the sea,” writes _8_ (HISTORY) Thomas J. Craughwell, “the Vandal fleet in the Mediterranean could intercept the Roman ships before they came anywhere near Carthage.”

Desperate, the Roman Empire recognized the Vandals and made a treaty to _9_ (SURE) they would leave Rome itself alone. The Vandals adopted many facets of Roman culture, including its dress and arts.

Double cross

But the Vandal king was a shrewd observer of Rome’s disintegrating empire. In 455, he saw his opening when Petronius Maximus murdered the current Roman _10_ (EMPIRE), Valentinian III. Gaiseric declared the Vandals’ treaty with Rome invalid and marched on Rome.

The sack of the Roman capital made history books, but was not the _11_ (VIOLENCE) event many assume. Though the Vandals were considered heretics by the early Church, they negotiated with Pope Leo I, who prevented their demolition of Rome. They raided the city’s wealth, but left the buildings _12_ (HARM) and went home.

Years of clashes followed. Between 460 and 475 A.D., the Vandals victoriously repelled a Rome now intent on taking back what it had lost. But Gaiseric’s death sounded the death knell for the Vandals. In 533, the Romans took back North Africa, expelling the Vandals for good.

Their _13_ (KING) had ended, but their legacy never did. To this day, “vandal” is associated – perhaps _14_ (FAIR) – with the group’s successful sack of Rome.

(Adapted from *The National Geographic*, 26 August 2019, by Erin Blakemore.)



Example:

0. interchangeable

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

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9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____



Prazna stran

V sivo polje ne pišite. V sivo polje ne pišite.



11/12

Prazna stran



Prazna stran

V sivo polje ne pišite. V sivo polje ne pišite.