



Š i f r a k a n d i d a t a :

Državni izpitni center



JESENSKI IZPITNI ROK

**Višja raven
ANGLEŠČINA
Izpitna pola 1**

- A) Bralno razumevanje
B) Poznavanje in raba jezika

Četrtek, 26. 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 točke.

Rešitve pišete z nalivnim peresom ali s kemičnim svinčnikom v izpitno polo v za to predvideni prostor **znotraj okvirja**. Pišete 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 2 prazni.



Rain

It was nearly bed-time and when they awoke next morning land would be in sight. Dr Macphail lit his pipe and, leaning over the rail, searched the heavens for the Southern Cross. After two years at the front and a wound that had taken longer to heal than it should, he was glad to settle down quietly at Apia for twelve months at least, and he felt already better for the journey. Since some of the passengers were leaving the ship next day at Pago-Pago they had had a little dance that evening and in his ears hammered still the harsh notes of the mechanical piano. But the deck was quiet at last. A little way off he saw his wife in a long chair talking with the Davidsons, and he strolled over to her.

Between the Macphails and the Davidsons, who were missionaries, there had arisen the intimacy of shipboard. Their chief tie was the disapproval they shared of the men who spent their days and nights in the smoking-room playing poker or bridge and drinking. Mrs Macphail was not a little flattered to think that she and her husband were the only people on board with whom the Davidsons were willing to associate, and even the doctor, shy but no fool, half unconsciously acknowledged the compliment. It was only because he was of an argumentative mind that in their cabin at night he permitted himself to criticize.

"Mrs Davidson was saying she didn't know how they'd have got through the journey if it hadn't been for us," said Mrs Macphail, as she neatly brushed out her transformation. "She said we were really the only people on the ship they cared to know."

"I shouldn't have thought a missionary was such a big bug that he could afford to put on airs."

"It's not that. I quite understand what she means. It wouldn't have been very nice for the Davidsons to have to mix with all that rough lot in the smoking-room."

"The founder of their religion wasn't so exclusive," said Dr Macphail with a chuckle.

"I've asked you over and over again not to joke about religion," answered his wife. "I shouldn't like to have a nature like yours, Alec. You never look for the best in people."

He gave her a sidelong glance with his pale, blue eyes, but did not reply. After many years of married life he had learned that it was more conducive to peace to leave his wife with the last word. He was undressed before she was, and climbing into the upper bunk he settled down to read himself to sleep.

When he came on deck next morning they were close to land. He looked at it with greedy eyes. There was a thin strip of silver beach rising quickly to hills. The coconut trees, thick and green, came nearly to the water's edge, and among them you saw the grass houses of the Samoans; and here and there, gleaming white, a little church. Mrs Davidson came and stood beside him. She was dressed in black and wore round her neck a gold chain, from which dangled a small cross.

"This must seem like home to you," said Dr Macphail, with his thin, difficult smile.

"Ours are low islands, you know, not like these. Coral. These are volcanic. We've got another ten days' journey to reach them. I'm glad we're not stationed here. They say this is a terribly difficult place to work in. The steamers' touching makes the people unsettled; and then there's the naval station; that's bad for the natives. In our district we don't have difficulties like that to contend with. There are one or two traders, of course, but we take care to make them behave, and if they don't we make the place so hot for them they're glad to go. It's almost a hopeless task for the missionaries here. I can never be sufficiently thankful to God that we are at least spared that."

She continued speaking of the depravity of the natives in a voice which nothing could hush, but with a vehemently unctuous horror. "Can you wonder that when we first went there our hearts sank? You'll hardly believe me when I tell you it was impossible to find a single good girl in any of the villages."

"Mr Davidson and I talked it over, and we made up our minds the first thing to do was to put down the dancing. The natives were crazy about dancing. The native dancing is not only immoral in itself, but it distinctly leads to immorality. However, I'm thankful to God that we stamped it out, and I don't think I'm wrong in saying that no one has danced in our district for eight years."

But now they came to the mouth of the harbour and Mrs Macphail joined them. The ship turned sharply and steamed slowly in. Near the entrance stood the governor's house in a garden. The Stars and Stripes dangled languidly from a flagstaff. They passed two or three trim bungalows, and a tennis



court, and then they came to the quay with its warehouses. Mrs Davidson pointed out the schooner, moored two or three hundred yards from the side, which was to take them to Apia. There was a crowd of eager, noisy, and good-humoured natives come from all parts of the island, some from curiosity, others to barter with the travellers on their way to Sydney; and they brought pineapples and huge bunches of bananas, tapa cloths, necklaces of shells or sharks' teeth, kava-bowls, and models of war canoes. American sailors, neat and trim, clean-shaven and frank of face, sauntered among them, and there was a little group of officials.

While their luggage was being landed the Macphails and Mrs Davidson watched the crowd. Dr Macphail looked at the yaws from which most of the children and the young boys seemed to suffer, and his professional eyes glistened when he saw for the first time in his experience cases of elephantiasis, men going about with a huge, heavy arm or dragging along a grossly disfigured leg.

(Adapted from the short story *Rain* by W. Somerset Maugham.)



Prazna stran

OBRNITE LIST.



Task 2: Gapped text

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

How to farm fish in the Egyptian desert

Driving up to his eight-acre farm, 45-year-old Faris Farrag waves disparagingly at the construction work that surrounds him. "This is all new," he says, pointing at what looks to be a residential villa under construction. "It just used to be olive trees here." [0] "And it's happening all over the country," he says.

The loss of its farmland is just one of the ecological problems Egypt faces these days, with the United Nations now officially calling it a “water scarce” country, and a population that continues to grow by around two million a year. [1] An ex-City banker with an American education, he cuts an odd figure walking between the olive trees that for most of their lives were tended by rural farmers. And just like Farrag, there also is nothing traditional about his operation. [2] His major income comes from artisanal lettuce, organic herbs, and vast kilos of freshly filleted fish.

His business, Bustan, which means “orchard” in Arabic, is the first major aquaponics farm in Egypt, where fish reared in tanks exchange water with plants grown nearby. [3] “You feed the fish and the fish feed the plants,” says Farrag, explaining why unlike most Egyptian farms, his farm uses minimal added nutrients.

It's also a much more sustainable system than traditional farming. As nearly all the water is recycled, the entire farm only loses around 1500 m³ of water a year, which is less than that used by one UK citizen annually. Considering this, all Farrag has to do now is to top up the negligible amount he loses from leakage and evaporation since he has been drawing up the groundwater from the large Nubian Sandstone Aquifer beneath him. With this water, Bustan's able to harvest 30 tonnes of fish, and around 80 tonnes of green-leaf vegetables a year, all in the midst of the scorching Sahara desert. [4] Farrag set up Bustan shortly after returning to Egypt in 2011. Following the ouster of president Mubarak, as part of what the media then dubbed The Arab Spring, he became caught up in the wave of altruism that swept through the country that year. [5] "We're trying to address, in our own little way, the inefficiencies of agricultural water use in Egypt," he says.

The Egyptian water issue is complicated, and tied up with a host of other problems, such as that of arable land getting snapped up by developers or illegal construction workers. With the population growing at breakneck speed, and particularly since the turbulent period following 2011, Egypt's limited agricultural land has started to shrink as more and more homes have been built on what used to be fertile soil. In 2015, the Agricultural Ministry reported 1.3 million cases of illegal land grabs, encompassing 60,000 acres. [6]

Such efforts have had little impact, though, and every year the amount of land suitable for growing food shrinks as farmers continue to give into high land prices and sell up. As Farrag points out: “The flow is going both ways.” While metropolitan city dwellers like him are starting to turn their attention to food cultivation, “a lot of the traditional farmers are getting out of farming,” he says. “Urbanisation is devastating farmlands. [7] We should be doing the opposite.”

Given this trend, it's another way in which aquaponics might be able to help. The method used at Bustan produces around 1,000 percent more crops per square-meter than traditional farming methods. [8] "We would never put our agricultural systems on good farming land," says Farrag. "I say to farmers: 'Give me your worst five acres. Give me the rockiest five acres and I'll give you three or five times the production you would get off that land.'"

But aquaponics isn't without its drawbacks. According to Dr. Richard Tuthwiler from Research Institute for a Sustainable Environment, the big issue is the market share. [9]

Bustan has managed to stay profitable, carving out a niche brand among the organic-eating elites of Cairo. It supplies directly to the city's top restaurants, but you won't find any of their products down at



the local market. [10] His biggest customers include the likes of Gourmet Egypt where the well-heeled clientele wouldn't think twice about paying 15-times the market price for a sustainably grown head of organic lettuce. With a large discerning upper-class in Egypt, there are enough customers to balance the books at Bustan. [11]

An issue that another group of young Egyptian entrepreneurs are trying to tackle is agrimatic farming, which designs different systems that also aim to grow crops sustainably. Founded a few years ago by a group of recent graduates, one of its main aims is “to combat many of the root causes of food scarcity.”

(Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 6 December 2017, by Edmund Bower.)

- A Slowly, the idea is taking off, with both the public and private sector taking note of what aquaponics has to offer the country.
 - B After paying to build a sophisticated system of aquaponics, Farrag has to price his products high to see a return.
 - C This led the government to impose strict fines and jail sentences on offenders as well as launching the “Don’t sell your land” campaign.
 - D But as the country approaches what some are calling a “water crisis,” Farrag is one of a generation of entrepreneurs stepping into the fray.
 - E And because it reuses water, the system can operate almost anywhere in the country.
 - F We’re leaving our farmlands and trying to farm the desert.
 - G On this dusty plot of scorched sand, sandwiched between the highway into Cairo and the Hyper One shopping mall, he doesn’t just produce dates and olives.
 - H So the farm is the largest producer of baby leaf in Egypt.
 - I It costs a lot to set these systems up, so therefore what you produce must be sold at a fairly high price.
 - J But for the majority of the country, aquaponically grown baby leaf remains a luxury too far.
 - K The idea is that the plants clean the water of fish waste and in return, the fish fertilize the plants.
 - L So far they’ve been working with more or less the standard technology with minor tweaks.
 - M He was one of thousands of Egyptian expats who flew home to lend his efforts to the cause.
 - N The land around his little plot, once the site of desert farms, is being slowly swallowed by the growing satellite city of Sheikh Zayed.

0.
N



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.

The Neanderthal murder mystery

The mystery of 0 killed off the Neanderthals about 30,000 years ago comes a step closer to 1 solved with a study suggesting that they formed a tiny population that had been teetering on the brink of extinction.

Neanderthals first appeared in Europe at least 300,000 years ago but they disappeared after the arrival of anatomically modern humans, *Homo sapiens*, who first arrived in Europe 50,000 years ago. This has led to speculation about whether the Neanderthals interbred with the new arrivals 2 form a hybrid population that became submerged in the human gene pool, or were instead wiped out by them, either through competition for resources or by violence.

The latest evidence, an analysis of DNA recovered from a 38,000-year-old fossilised thigh bone, suggests the Neanderthals did 3 interbreed with modern humans but were eradicated by them. DNA extracted from an adult Neanderthal man who lived near caves in what is now Croatia also revealed that the Neanderthals in Europe probably 4 numbered more than 10,000 individuals at any one time – a precariously small population size.

The new evidence about the demise of the Neanderthals comes from the complete sequence of DNA within tiny cellular structures known as mitochondria. This mitochondrial DNA is maternally inherited and is easier to isolate from ancient bones than the conventional DNA found 5 the cell nucleus.

The scientists repeatedly decoded the mitochondrial DNA from the 38,000-year-old Neanderthal bone 35 times to make 6 that they had the correct genetic sequence, so that they could use it as an accurate comparison against the mitochondrial DNA of modern humans and chimpanzees – man's closest living relative.

"For the first time, we've built a sequence from ancient DNA that is essentially without error," said Richard Green, who led the investigation at the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig, Germany.

"It is still an open question for the future 7 this small group of Neanderthals was a general feature, or was this caused by some bottleneck in their population size that happened late in the game," said Dr Green.

Archaeological evidence shows that Neanderthals and anatomically modern humans, known as Cro-Magnon man, occupied the same habitats and sites at overlapping periods of time but there is no hard evidence that there was any direct contact 8 the two last species of humans to share living space.

"There's no proof that they saw each other, only that they inhabited the same place at about the same time but I think it's likely that they came 9 one another," said Adrian Briggs, a researcher at the Max Planck Institute, 10 was part of the study.

"What we've done is confirm that the mitochondrial DNA of Neanderthals and modern humans was so different that it forms powerful evidence that there was very little if 11 interbreeding between the two species," said Dr Briggs.

"We have also got tantalising evidence that the Neanderthals formed a small population and we can only speculate 12 to what happened to them. Small population sizes are always more prone 13 extinction. That is why they have a greater chance of something going 14."



Speculation about who the Neanderthals were, and what happened to them, has raged ever since the first Neanderthal skull was excavated from the Neander Valley, near Düsseldorf, in 1856.

It is now generally agreed that they were not the direct ancestors of modern humans 15 a side-branch on man's extensive family tree. However, some anthropologists have clung to the belief that they 16 have interbred with humans at some stage in their history, which means that there is a little bit of Neanderthal in us all.

(Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 8 August 2008, by Steve Connor.)

Example:

0. what _____

1. _____

2. _____

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7. _____

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11. _____

12. _____

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14. _____

15. _____

16. _____



Task 2: Gap fill (verbs)

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

Amelia Earhart search crew shares personal theories on her disappearance

Members of the ongoing expedition to find the famed aviator _0_ (**ASK**) themselves what she did 82 years ago, and why she did it.

Summer Farrell, a pilot and remote control vehicle (ROV) operator, looked out on the island of Nikumaroro from the back deck of the *E/V Nautilus*. She was wondering where Amelia Earhart _1_ (**CAN/POSSIBLY/LAND**) her Lockheed Electra 10e.

Nautilus arrived at the island on the previous day as part of a National Geographic-sponsored expedition. To get fully prepared for the task, Farrell, a member of the *Nautilus* crew, had been given a crash course on the theory the expedition was exploring. They tried to figure out whether Earhart landed her plane on Nikumaroro in 1937 when she _2_ (**CAN/NOT/FIND**) the next stop on her world flight.

Now Farrell was considering the evidence. The sun _3_ (**SET**) on the uninhabited coral atoll, a strip of dense green vegetation banded by a narrow beach with a reef stretching before it. Where the beach _4_ (**FALL AWAY**) and the reef widened, it was possible to catch a glimpse of the turquoise lagoon at the center of the island.

Farrell assessed the reef and the lagoon. The reef, though relatively level, was pockmarked and hard as stone while the cloudy lagoon's depth would be indiscernible from the air. "Earhart had retractable landing gear so a water landing would have been safer with a smooth fuselage," said Farrell.

The wreck of the *S.S. Norwich City*, a freighter which ran aground in 1929, divides the reef between the northern tip of the island and the opening to the lagoon. "You only need 1,500 to 2,000 feet to land," said Farrell, _5_ (**GESTURE**) at the reef. "That's a significant stretch."

Speculation about Amelia Earhart's disappearance is nearly irresistible, especially for those _6_ (**INVOLVE**) in an expedition to find out what happened to her. Over on the southeastern end of Nikumaroro Island, John Clauss and Andrew McKenna considered the question of Earhart's landing site as they perched ankle-deep in coral rubble at the base of the ren tree where forensic dogs signaled two years ago that someone _7_ (**DIE**). They are both pilots themselves and longtime members of the International Group for Historic Aircraft Recovery (TIGHAR), which has promoted the hypothesis that Earhart landed on Nikumaroro and died there as a castaway.

TIGHAR _8_ (**COLLECT**) evidence over the years that suggests Earhart landed on the reef north of the *Norwich City* wreckage. A British officer scouting the island for colonial settlement a few months after the aviator disappeared snapped a picture that shows a blurry image that some analysts have said is landing gear. And people who lived in the Nikumaroro settlement as children later reported _9_ (**FIND**) plane parts.

But Clauss and McKenna have other reasons for believing Earhart did not land in the lagoon. McKenna points out that at that stage in aviation history pilots regularly landed in irregular places. "There weren't airports everywhere," he says. "That's why she had huge tires." And a plane of similar size had successfully landed on a reef just nine months previously. "She _10_ (**MUST/KNOW**) about that."

"I don't think it's fair to second guess what she did," adds Clauss. "I wish more people _11_ (**REMEMBER**) what aviation was like before World War II. Everything we deal with now—rules, conventions—all came out of World War II. _12_ (**FLY**) before then was the wild, wild west." In that context, landing on a rocky reef at low tide would be a reasonable thing to do.

While sitting in the shade of a coconut palm on the lee side of the island, Tom King, the senior member of the land crew and an archaeologist formerly with TIGHAR, cites a reason that has nothing to do with aviation for a likely reef landing. "Earhart did not intend for this _13_ (**BE**) the end," says



King. "She intended to take off and finish her world flight." But if the TIGHAR theory is true, landing on the rough coral damaged the plane, possibly 14 (**CRIPPLE**) the landing gear, and she couldn't take off again.

(Adapted from an article in *The National Geographic*, 23 August 2019, by Rachel Hartigan Shea.)

Example:

0. are asking

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Prazna stran