



Šifra kandidata:

Državni izpitni center



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SPOMLADANSKI IZPITNI ROK

Višja raven
ANGLEŠČINA
Izpitna pola 1

- A) Bralno razumevanje
B) Poznavanje in raba jezika

Sobota, 28. maj 2022 / 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 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 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.



“It was a bombshell,” Paul Tiony said. He had travelled to Nairobi that month, from his tea farm in Nandi Hills, in western Kenya, to take part in a half-day workshop run by Fairtrade Africa. **_8_** The company called a meeting at the end of the workshop, and Tiony grew excited. Sainsbury’s must have some kind of good news, he thought. But after gathering almost 50 workshop participants in a conference room of the hotel, Sainsbury’s revealed that its in-house tea brands were abandoning Fairtrade. **_9_** Later, Fairtrade estimated that these changes would affect nearly 250,000 farmers and workers.

The announcement kicked off an immediate storm. In an open letter, Fairtrade’s tea producers in Africa accused Sainsbury’s of seeking “power and control” over farmers in a manner “reminiscent of colonial rule”. **_10_** Buy a pack of “Fairly Traded” tea and then give it back, they suggested: “Let the sales assistant know you are returning it because it’s not Fairtrade.”

(Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 23 July 2019, by Samantha Subramanian)

- A** Farmers can hire adult workers, rather than employing children; they can send their kids to school, they can improve the yields of their farms by using better fertilisers.
- B** Television, newspapers and even the labels of the packages you bought all revealed their stories.
- C** Companies are under pressure – from customers, governments, banks and investors – to prove their sustainability credentials.
- D** And you certainly weren’t invited to worry about the farmers who grew them.
- E** The final corner is the customer, who can be galvanised to shop consciously, and to buy Fairtrade-certified products even if they cost a few pence more.
- F** The farmers from Asia, Africa and South America were forced to raise the crops that the empire’s companies wanted.
- G** But its two real triumphs are in the realm of ideas, not numbers.
- H** Instead, the world’s giant food multinationals are taking matters into their own hands – setting up their own in-house certification programmes.
- I** Instead, an executive said, it was piloting its own ethical label – and calling it “Fairly Traded”.
- J** The crown jewel of this movement was Fairtrade International, an umbrella body formed in 1997 out of various national chapters.
- K** Fairtrade will still operate its certification programme; the yin-yang logo will still be seen on products.
- L** In Britain, a coalition of non-profit organisations urged consumers into a weekend of action under the rubric: “Don’t Ditch Fairtrade”.
- M** Other tea farmers, from Malawi, Uganda, Kenya and Rwanda, were there as well, so was a team from Sainsbury’s.

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