



Šifra kandidata:

**Državni izpitni center**



M 2 4 1 2 4 1 1 1

SPOMLADANSKI IZPITNI ROK

**Osnovna raven**  
**ANGLEŠČINA**  
Izpitna pola 1

- A) Bralno razumevanje  
B) Poznavanje in raba jezika

**Sobota, 1. junij 2024 / 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.*



## A) BRALNO RAZUMEVANJE

### Task 1: Short answers

Read the text and answer the questions in note form in the spaces below. Use 1–5 words for each answer. All contracted forms with the exception of *can't* count as two words. There is an example at the beginning: Answer 0.

#### The Pre-Party

By Caroline Bond

Line 6 As soon as the date for the prom was confirmed, Dom, Harry's father, stepped up and offered to host the 'pre-party'. No one put in a counter-bid. The other parents were happy to leave him to it. Marcus did jokingly question *since when had a pre-prom party become a thing* – but he got shouted down by Jess and Fran. Fran informed him, semi-seriously, that the high school prom was an important rite of passage, a step over the threshold from childhood to adulthood; and, she confessed, coming closer to the truth, that she was looking forward to seeing them all **in their finery**. Marcus smiled and tuned out the subsequent discussion about the pros and cons of spray-tans and whether 'hair up' or 'hair down' was the way to go.

Five months later they were glad Dom had offered to host the party. The staging was idyllic. There were clusters of silver helium balloons, platters of posh canapés and trays of real champagne in crystal flutes. The weather was just what the girls' dresses demanded, balmy and still. And the sunlight was exactly right, soft and pink-tinged – perfect for the hundreds of selfies that were being taken. It was typical Dom, totally over the top and unnecessarily costly, but at the same time all very, very lovely. As the booze flowed and the kids laughed and shimmered around on the immaculate lawn, the mood was upbeat.

They all looked great. The lads suited and pointy-toe-shoed, the girls transformed by false lashes, fake tan and imitation designer dresses. It was like watching a group of children playing dress-up and pulling it off. Fran found herself surprisingly moved to see them all together, possibly for the last time. Most of them had been friends since primary school; Jess, Harry and Jake went even further back, to nursery and playgroup. They'd shared sleepovers, chicken pox, multiple birthday parties and a seemingly never-ending round of car journeys to out-of-the-way running tracks and football fields. She knew them all, had been part of their growing up. Indeed, it was down to the kids that the adults knew each other at all. The shared experiences and responsibilities of being parents of kids who were similar ages had bred friendships that would otherwise never have flourished.

Line 25 Take Anita and Sal. They were hardly bosom buddies – a world apart in attitude and **volume** – but there they were, standing side-by-side, both smiling, sharing the moment in Dom's sun-dappled back garden. Dom himself was 'circulating', chatting to everyone, orchestrating the mood, topping up drinks; rather too quickly for Fran's liking – they were only fifteen and sixteen, after all. Fran could hear him cracking jokes about prom-night traditions that strayed perilously close to being in very poor taste. This was a side of Dom that Fran was very familiar with, but could do without. The showman who – given an audience, and any audience would do – couldn't stop himself playing to it. It was the Dom that most people saw: brash, loud, confident. It was not the gentler, occasionally vulnerable Dom who had few real friends, but whose friendship, once earned, was fiercely loyal.

Dave, Jake's dad – who was downing champagne like it was beer – laughed raucously at one of Dom's jokes. Another man's man. Through the melee, Fran met Marcus's eye and smiled. It was a moment of marital understanding that made her feel simultaneously mean-spirited and understood. Jake was also laughing, horsing around as usual. He looked resplendent in a dark-red three-piece suit. Jake had always been a little sod, prone to being in the middle of any trouble, but there was such an energy, a lust for life, about him that it was hard not to warm to him. His flashy suit was the perfect choice. Harry also looked sharp, but in a much more understated way. Harry was the cool one in the group. Popular, without having to make an effort. As he drank his beer and lounged in a deckchair listening to one of Jake's stories, Fran tried to marry this version of Harry with the little boy who used to follow her around her house after Harry's mum, Adele, upped and left.

(Adapted from *One Split Second* by Caroline Bond. London: Corvus, 2020)









## B) POZNAVANJE IN RABA JEZIKA

### Task 1: Gap fill

Read the text below and write the missing words in the spaces provided. There is one word missing in each gap. All contracted forms with the exception of *can't* count as two words. There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

#### **Should we stop keeping pets?**

*Research into animals' emotional lives has cast doubt on the ethics of petkeeping.*

It was a Tupperware tub of live baby rats that made Dr Jessica Pierce start to question the idea **\_0\_** pet ownership. She was at her local branch of *PetSmart*, a pet store chain in the US, buying crickets for her daughter's gecko. The baby rats, squeaking in their plastic container, **\_1\_** brought in by a man she believed was offering to sell them to the store as pets or as food for the resident snakes. She didn't ask. But Pierce, a bioethicist, was troubled.

"Rats have a sense of empathy and there has been a lot of research on **\_2\_** happens when you take babies away from a mother rat: **\_3\_** surprisingly, they experience profound distress," she says. "It was a slap in the face – how can we do this to animals?"

In 2015, Pierce went on to write *Run, Spot, Run*, which outlines the case against pet ownership. From the animals that become dog and cat food and the puppy farms churning out increasingly unhealthy purebred canines, **\_4\_** the goldfish sold by the bag and the crickets by the box, pet ownership is problematic because it denies animals **\_5\_** right of self-determination. Ultimately, we bring them into our lives because we want them, then we dictate what they eat, where they live, how they behave, how they look, even **\_6\_** they get to keep their sex organs.

Treating animals as commodities isn't new or shocking; humans have **\_7\_** meat-eaters and animal-skin-wearers for millennia. However, this is at odds with how we say we feel about our pets. "It is morally problematic, because more and more people are thinking of pets as people. They consider them part of their family, they think of them as their best friends, they wouldn't sell them for a million dollars," says Dr Hal Herzog, a professor of psychology at Western Carolina University and **\_8\_** of the founders of the budding field of anthrozoology, the branch of science **\_9\_** examines human-animal relations. At the same time, research is revealing that the emotional lives of animals, even relatively "simple" animals **\_10\_** as goldfish, are far more complex and rich **\_11\_** we once thought. "The logical consequence is that the more we attribute them with these characteristics, the **\_12\_** right we have to control every single aspect of their lives," says Herzog.

Crucially, our animals can't tell us whether they are happy **\_13\_** pets. "There is an illusion that pets have acquired **\_14\_** voice ... but it is maybe us putting words into their mouth," Pierce says, pointing to the abundance of pets on social media plastered with witty projections written by their 'parents'. "Maybe we are humanising them in a way that actually makes them invisible."

**\_15\_** Pierce thinks that pet ownership is wrong, she has pets: two dogs and a cat. For now, the argument over whether we should own animals is largely theoretical: we do have pets and giving them up might cause even more harm.

(Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 1 August 2017, by Linda Rodriguez McRobbie)



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

**Example:**

0. *of* \_\_\_\_\_

1. _____
2. _____
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## Task 2: Gap fill (word formation)

Read the text below and change the words in brackets so that they fit in the gaps. Write your answers in the spaces provided. There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

### A brief history of Boxing Day

*It's a day we now associate with sales shopping and the 0 (ENJOY) of Christmas dinner leftovers. But what is Boxing Day, and how was it historically celebrated? We asked Mark Connelly, a professor of modern British history at the University of Kent.*

#### What is Boxing Day?

Boxing Day is also known as St Stephen's Day. Stephen was the first Christian martyr, stoned to death in 34 AD. Being a saint's day, it has 1 (CHARITY) associations. Boxes, collections of money, would have been given out at the church door to the needy.

While the wider 2 (SIGNIFICANT) of St Stephen's Day collapsed in Europe, it held on in Protestant England. "It is an Anglo-Saxon thing," says Connelly. "As England made more and more of Christmas, it began to concentrate its rituals onto just a few days." The English came to believe that they owned Christmas. This was a bit of an exaggeration as, of course, there are plenty of 3 (SOUTH) European Christmas traditions.

By the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, Boxing Day became a day of outdoor 4 (ACTIVE), such as hiking. While Christmas Day was about being at home with your family, Boxing Day was a time to get outside, to get away from the home. At the beginning, it was a day for 5 (ARISTOCRACY) sports – hunting, horseracing, and shooting. But by the 19<sup>th</sup> century, as a result of urbanisation, it was mostly about professional football. As British society, particularly English society, became marked by large industrial cities, distinctive working-class leisure pursuits would 6 (EVOLUTION).

#### When did the humanitarian side of Boxing Day end?

By the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, humanitarian aims became more focused around Christmas Eve and Christmas Day, "but it was a very slow petering out," says Connelly. "There was a debate about whether inmates should get beer and beef on Christmas Day, for example. Whether they got this depended upon the attitude of local guardians. And by this point, there were enough poor people to be thought of as an entity. Provision for the poor turned into a local government issue, as opposed to something 7 (INDIVIDUAL) organised."

#### When did Boxing Day 8 (ORIGIN)?

"Boxing Day emerged quite quickly after the 9 (ESTABLISH) of Christmas," says Connelly. "The number of Christmas feast days was getting smaller, largely because of Protestantism and the development of the British 10 (ECONOMIC). A more urbanised, factory-oriented world meant that the machines and methods of production just had to be kept going. This was completely 11 (LIKE) the rhythms of the rural world which, until then, had dominated, and so you ended up having to peg festivities on fewer days."

#### Historically, has Boxing Day been celebrated 12 (DIFFER) in other parts of the world?

"England, Wales, Australia and New Zealand are 13 (DISTINCT) in making quite a thing of Boxing Day, with similar kinds of outdoor events such as picnics, horse shows, rides and walks," says Connelly.

#### How did Boxing Day become a bank holiday?

"The 26<sup>th</sup> December became an 14 (ADD) bank holiday in 1974, but in fact it had been a *de facto* day off for many years," Connelly explains. "This is partly because football made such a big thing of Boxing Day that many people took time off anyway, and gradually during the course of the 20<sup>th</sup> century more and more 15 (EMPLOY) realised that business would generally slow during this period and so, in effect, turned a blind eye to people taking the time off. Taking the 26<sup>th</sup> off then became a custom in its own right."

(Adapted from [www.historyextra.com/period/victorian/brief-history-boxing-day-christmas-traditions](http://www.historyextra.com/period/victorian/brief-history-boxing-day-christmas-traditions), 26 December 2022)









