



Šifra kandidata:

Državni izpitni center



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SPOMLADANSKI IZPITNI ROK

Višja raven
ANGLEŠČINA
Izpitna pola 2

Slušno razumevanje

Sobota, 1. junij 2024 / Do 20 minut

*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 to ni dovoljeno.

Prilepite kodo oziroma vpišite svojo šifro (v okvirček desno zgoraj na tej strani).

Število točk, ki jih lahko dosežete, je 17, od tega 9 v delu A in 8 v delu B. Vsaka pravilna rešitev je vredna 1 točko.

Naslednja navodila za reševanje izpitne pole boste slišali tudi na posnetku.

Izpitna pola je sestavljena iz dveh delov, dela A in dela B. Vsak del vsebuje govorno izhodiščno besedilo in nalogo, ki se nanj nanaša. Najprej boste nalogo prebrali in jo nato med poslušanjem besedila sproti reševali. Vsako besedilo boste poslušali po dvakrat. Začetek in konec besedila bo označeval takle zvočni znak */.

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.

Poslušajte pozornost. Odprite izpitno polo.

Ta pola ima 4 strani, od tega 1 prazno.

**SECTION A**

You will hear a recording featuring Bono, the lead vocalist of the rock band U2. You will hear it twice. Now read the task.

Bono

As you listen to the recording, complete the sentences. Use 1–5 words for each answer. All contracted forms with the exception of *can't* count as two words.

Bono got (0) his nickname when he was at school. He founded his band with

(1) _____ years ago. Today, U2 is one of the most successful bands of all time – they hold the record for the number of Grammys won.

Besides being a musician, Bono is an activist for social justice causes. Through his humanitarian work, he has met presidents and even the Pope, to whom he (2) _____.

The campaign he is a part of resulted in the (3) _____ owed by dozens of the poorest countries in the world. Bono is convinced that artists should actively participate in solving world problems.

Bono was born in Dublin to parents of (4) _____, which was a divisive issue in Ireland at the time. As a result, Bono's paternal relatives weren't present when his parents (5) _____.

Bono's father wanted (6) _____ to choose in which religion the children would be brought up. The family ended up going to (7) _____ religious services on Sundays although neither of his parents forced him to accept any religious faith.

Bono tells an anecdote about the time when the headmaster of St Patrick's Cathedral School (8) _____ their choir, but his mother, unaware of how overwhelmed he was, assumed he would not like that.

When Bono was only 14, his mother died unexpectedly. Bono remembers her with fondness, especially an occasion when she chased him with a cane as suggested by (9) _____. He was terrified, but when he turned around, he realised she was laughing.



SECTION B

You will hear a recording about Lindsey Fitzharris's book *The Facemaker*, in which she writes about Harold Gillies, the father of modern plastic surgery. You will hear it twice. Now read the task.

***The Facemaker* by Lindsey Fitzharris**

As you listen to the recording, answer in note form in the spaces below.

0. What was the main reason for Lindsey Fitzharris writing the book *The Facemaker*?

A good story.

1. What historical period does Lindsey's first book, *The Butchering Art*, cover?

2. What does Lindsey predict about her readers' reaction to her new book, *The Facemaker*?

3. Why did it take Lindsey so long to write *The Facemaker*?

4. Why did disfigured soldiers have to sit on benches painted blue?

5. What effect did syphilis have on the appearance of patients?

6. How do Hollywood films strengthen prejudice against disfigured people?

7. What made facial injuries so common during World War I?

8. Why was losing a limb better than "losing a face" in World War I?



Prazna stran