



Šifra kandidata:

Državni izpitni center



M 2 5 2 2 4 2 1 1

JESENSKI IZPITNI ROK

Višja raven
ANGLEŠČINA

==== Izpitna pola 1 ====

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

Sobota, 23. avgust 2025 / 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 2 prazni.

**Example:**

0. The narrator's grandfather was a
- A hotelier.
 - B jeweller.
 - C silk trader.
 - D wine merchant.

1. When thinking about his mother, the narrator
- A remembers the bottom of a hill in the summer dusk.
 - B gets a frail feeling of brightness and cosiness.
 - C becomes sentimental and depressed.
 - D has no recollections whatsoever.
2. Which of the statements about Sybil below is FALSE?
- A Sybil and the narrator were related.
 - B Sybil and the narrator's father had a brief fling.
 - C Sybil strictly adhered to the principles she had set.
 - D Sybil came to live with the narrator's family after her divorce.
3. The narrator labels his aunt as superstitious, because she
- A foretold her own future.
 - B followed the same rituals.
 - C had unexplainable poetic gifts.
 - D knew the narrator would become a widower.
4. The word *one* in line 26 refers to
- A childhood.
 - B universe.
 - C hotel.
 - D vista.
5. By using the word *everybody* in "everybody liked me" (lines 27 and 28), the narrator means
- A elderly American ladies and Russian princesses.
 - B all the guests staying at the hotel.
 - C virtually everybody at the hotel.
 - D rich female hotel guests.



6. The narrator compares American ladies at the hotel to towers of Pisa, because they
- A were ruined.
 - B looked tall and lean.
 - C would bend when trying to caress him.
 - D appeared old and could not stand still straight.
7. The many father's lady-friends directed great attention to
- A their beauty.
 - B the hotel's servants.
 - C his son's emotional state.
 - D his current financial status.
8. The narrator first explored the themes of sexuality
- A through conversations with his schoolmate.
 - B on his thirteenth birthday.
 - C with an American actress.
 - D together with Annabel.
9. The narrator's American school-friend
- A rarely met his mother in person.
 - B showed much interest in nude photographs.
 - C was very popular because of his famous mother.
 - D stole some graphic material from the hotel library.
10. The main message of the extract is that the narrator
- A suffered emotionally because he was motherless.
 - B was the heart and soul of the Hotel Mirana.
 - C came from a wealthy but troubled family.
 - D had a happy and a protected childhood.



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.

Life on one of Britain's most remote inhabited islands

Silence doesn't exist. Even in the quietest corners of our planet, **_0_** are always sounds. At the summits of the calmest mountains, you'll invariably still hear a faint whistle of wind. In the centres of the grandest, most motionless forests, there will always be **_1_** distant crack of a branch. In Britain – home to 67 million noisy people – silence **_2_** become one of our most precious commodities.

You'd suspect it would be near impossible to find on these busy shores, but within just minutes of touching down on Foula – one of our most remote inhabited islands, some 20 miles west of mainland Shetland – I could hear just a few, barely audible waves, grumbling over a soundscape of nothingness. Silence, to a British extreme, **_3_** I'd seldom found before.

"Compared to Foula, cities are very stressful places," said Robert – one of the island's 30 or so human inhabitants living on this 4.88 square mile outcrop, as our feet squelched over spongy sphagnum moss.

"In the city you're living life by the clock," he told me, as we neared a family of five Shetland ponies, their matted manes flapping in the brisk North Atlantic breeze, like badly fitted toupees. "Here you can be your **_4_** master and do as you please. People wonder if I get cabin fever on Foula, but in reality, it's the outside **_5_** that gives me that."

Looking out across the eddying North Atlantic seascape, uninterrupted **_6_** the way up to the North Pole, we tuned our ears into the warbles, trills and cheeps of the migratory razorbills, shags and guillemots buzzing above us. Free of mobile phone reception and with only the occasional sliver of Wi-Fi, it was easy to feel like I'd been marooned on an unknown, mythological island; a legendry ultima Thule, on the very northern fringes of home, **_7_** sheep outnumber humans by 35-1.

Tourists can visit Foula year-round, via a two-and-a-quarter-hour ferry ride or a 15-minute flight from the Shetland mainland, but most locals agree that the island is at its most resplendent right now, during high summer, when the sun barely sets.

Known affectionately to Shetlanders as the "simmer dim", the northernmost corner of the UK basks in about 20 hours of midsummer sunlight every day. And when the sun **_8_** finally dip below the horizon, a dusky, mauve twilight washes over Foula's north coast for just a few, eerie hours.

It's never really dark – and was bright enough, in fact, for me to still read, **_9_** a lamp, at gone midnight. Looking up from my book, I watched black rabbit kittens lope beside the windows of my single storey croft as great skuas soared in the stiff breeze above their clutches of precious eggs.

Even at 60 degrees north, summer remains a time of rebirth and rejuvenation. And for the islanders, there's peat to cut (to burn), grass to bale and fish to **_10_**, ahead of the long and dark winter that can see them stranded due to bad weather for many days or sometimes weeks. In stark contrast to June and July, the midwinter solstice delivers barely five hours of precious daylight. But for now, at least, there's to be **_11_** mention of those dark days – especially while there's work to be done.

"You have to be careful that you're not still out working at gone 11pm," Robert's mother, Penny, told me. "Your tummy starts rumbling and you realise it's almost midnight. We love this time of year, but it's busy. The way we see it, though, is that **_12_** it's still light outside, then there's always something to do.

It's a sentiment shared by Foula's keenest gardener, Amy Ratter – who, **_13_** the island's harsh weather, is managing to grow carrots, potatoes, leeks and kale by the bucket-load in her south-facing raised beds. "I always grow **_14_** than I need," she told me, as we chomped on peppery nasturtiums. "I love giving my food away and seeing people's faces light **_15_** when they eat fresh Shetland veg. It's a gardener's dream to have 20 hours of daylight."

(Adapted from an article in *The Telegraph*, 28 June 2019, by Simon Parker)

