Šifra kandidata:

Državni izpitni center

004

Višja raven

ANGLEŠČINA

Izpitna pola 1

Bralno razumevanje / 40 minut

Delež pri oceni: 20 %

Dovoljeno dodatno gradivo in pripomočki: kandidat prinese s seboj nalivno pero ali kemični svinčnik. Kandidat dobi ocenjevalni obrazec.

IZPITI IZ TUJIH JEZIKOV ZA ODRASLE

NAVODILA KANDIDATU

Ne obračajte strani in ne začenjajte reševati nalog, dokler Vam nadzorni učitelj tega ne dovoli.

Prilepite kodo oziroma vpišite svojo šifro (v okvirček na tej strani in na ocenjevalni obrazec).

Odgovore zapisujte v izpitno polo, v prostor, ki je za to namenjen. Uporabljate lahko nalivno pero ali kemični svinčnik. Nečitljive rešitve in nejasni popravki se točkujejo z nič točkami.

Želimo Vam veliko uspeha.

READING TASK 1: MATCHING (Paragraphs and their summaries)

Match statements from 1–8 with paragraphs from A–I.

There is <u>one more paragraph</u> than there are statements.

Write your answer in the space provided at the top of each paragraph.

To Infinity and Beyond

Adapted from an article in *BBC on Air*, April 2001 by Deborah Cohen

1 Scientists are using a special technique, which gives a picture of the universe at an important moment of development.

2 Our planet will have disappeared long before the cosmos itself.

3 The universe shifts and alters all the time.

4 The scientists who work on the project think that the space will never come to an end.

5 Balloons are used for purposes other than tourism and recreation.

6 Scientists still do not know why the universe is structured as it is.

7 Scientists use a variety of instruments, which are placed on the earth and above it.

8 Some scientists think that there might be more than one universe.

A _____

Martin White is an astronomer who spends his time flying balloons. No, not the type with pretty colours and a basket in which people can stand and view the countryside below. “They are football stadium-sized structures that fly at 37 km above the earth. They are absolutely enormous.” A few years ago he and his colleagues sent a balloon to hover over the Atlantic for ten days. Instead of a basket, it carried an extremely sensitive telescope, which took readings in an attempt to provide answers to some of the most fundamental questions of all: what is the shape of the universe and how much matter is there in it? Martin White is one member of a community of cosmologists who are using highly sophisticated equipment to make sense of the world around us. The questions they are asking are: how old is the universe, how did it get to be like it is today and how long will it last?

B _____

Dr White and his team are taking the temperature of the remainder of the “big bang”, the explosion that started the universe. He is doing it by collecting light that – incredibly – has been travelling through space since shortly after the explosion. It is known as microwave background radiation and it appeared when matter first became structured. Encoded in light is an image of the universe, as it was a third million years after the big bang. This was the crucial point in the history of the universe when the first structures – the seeds of galaxies like our own Milky Way – were formed.

C _____

What cosmologists do is hard for the rest of us to understand. They contemplate the inconceivable. They visualise the unimaginable. They look back in time more than ten billion years to the very start of things. They weigh the entire universe. And they think that nine-tenths of it is missing, and cannot be seen with any existing telescopes.

D _____

Some cosmologists collect the data, like Martin White. Others work out what measurements mean and make models of the universe. The experimentalists have a big range of telescopes to call upon, around the world and the space. There are the great radio receivers in Arecibo in Puerto Rico and at Jodrell Bank in Cheshire. There is the acclaimed Hubble telescope, which orbits our planet and collects the visible light before it gets absorbed in the atmosphere.

E _____

Contemporary cosmology tells us that the universe is constantly moving and changing. We know this from the observations of the man after whom the Hubble telescope was named. In the 1930’s, Edwin Hubble noticed that galaxies were moving away from each other. Now we know that they are retreating from the original massive explosion. Wherever astronomers have pointed their telescope they have found fleeing galaxies. And the stars that make up the galaxies change as they age. They end their lives expanding and turning into dark, dense neutron stars, white dwarves, or black holes.

F _____

It may seem that cosmologists have all the answers, but that is not the case. The big question is why there are any galaxies at all. Why aren’t the atoms just equally distributed around the cosmos? Why are they clumped together into stars and planets, which then hang with other solar systems to make up galaxies?

G _____

But perhaps the most difficult question to answer is the following: are there other universes out there beyond our own? The eminent theoretician and current Astronomer Royal, Professor Sir Martin Rees of Cambridge University, is one of the scientists who is prepared to consider that our universe is just one of many. Ours happens to have the right physical laws that have allowed the life to evolve. There could have been an infinite number of big bangs that produced universes with different laws. Inside every black hole that collapses may lie the seeds of a new expanding universe.

H _____

There is one question that cosmologists continue to argue over and that is the end of the universe. Will there be one? Or will the universe go on forever or collapse back on itself in a “big crunch”? Whatever the outcome, the Earth will not be here to witness the demise – it will have been swallowed by the sun as it ages. “Some say the world will end in fire, others say in ice”, was how the American poet, Robert Frost, posed the question.

I _____

Whether the universe ends in a burst of energy or in cold darkness depends on the amount of matter it contains and the gravitational pull of that matter. The Boomerang project, which Martin White is part of, firmly stated last year that there will not be a big crunch. The cosmos will go on forever, and it will be a cold, dark and miserable place. But that is some 100 billion years away at least, time enough for us to find another universe.

READING TASK 2: MULTIPLE CHOICE

Read the text and encircle the correct answer (a,b,c or d)

How we recognize faces from birth

Paragraph	
1	Experts have known for some time that there is something special about faces that draws us to look at them, even after the first few hours of birth. A brain region called the fusiform face area (FFA) has been pinpointed as key. Now a team at Massachusetts Institute of Technology say in the journal Neuron that they have figured out how the FFA processes this visual information.
2	To find out what was going on in the brain, the researchers asked volunteers to take part in an experiment. The volunteers were asked to look at pictures of different faces and also pictures of an inanimate object - a house. At the same time, the volunteers' brains were scanned using functional magnetic resonance imaging (FMRI) which shows which areas of the brain are active at any given time. Some of the faces that the volunteers looked at were completely normal, while others had features that were spaced differently or had features that were replaced by those of different faces, such as a different nose or mouth.
3	Similarly, the pictures of the houses were manipulated in the same way - differently spaced windows or different doors. From these experiments, Galit Yovel and Nancy Kanwisher were able to confirm that it was the FFA that processed the visual information. The FFA was not activated when the volunteers looked at the pictures of houses, suggesting that it is indeed specific for faces. They also worked out that it was the face as a whole that was recognised, rather than the individual features or the relative spacing of these features.
4	This is contrary to what some researchers have believed in the past. Dr. Gunter Loffler, from the Glasgow Caledonian University, has conducted similar research and said: "It's a very nice study. There has been quite a bit of controversy over the FFA in the past. Some have suggested it is not face specific but related to expertise - when something is familiar because you have seen it over and over again. This study suggests it is just faces that activate this area. And it does not matter whether the position of the features differs or the features are swapped or substituted." He recommended more studies to confirm this.
5	But Dr. Roberto Caldara, a visiting post-doctoral fellow at the University of Glasgow says, ”I’m not surprised that humans have developed a face specific area in the brain. Even babies a few hours after birth will look at their mother’s face over other things. It's a very important skill for social interactions." He also said it was unlikely that one area of the brain would be involved in this process alone. "Things are more complicated than that. It's more complex than just a single area. For example,” he said, “one patient who had lost the ability to distinguish between different people by their faces, but could still tell when they were looking at a face as opposed to an inanimate object, had an intact FFA. So it's not clear cut.”

Adapted from BBC NEWS

ENCIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER (a, b, c or d).

1 Which of the following statements best expresses the overall idea of the article?

a) Scientists now agree that a special area in the brain (FFA) helps people to recognize faces.

b) Some scientists agree that a special area in the brain (FFA) helps people to recognize faces and houses.

c) Some scientists think that a special area in the brain (FFA) helps people to recognize faces; some disagree.

d) Some scientists agree that a special area in the brain (FFA) helps people to recognize faces and houses; some disagree.

2 The article suggests that

a) Newborn babies recognize their mothers' faces a few hours after birth.

b) Newborn babies are drawn to look at faces a few hours after birth.

c) Newborn babies do not recognize inanimate objects a few hours after birth.

d) Newborn babies do not recognize their mothers' faces a few hours after birth.

a) Dr. Gunter Loffler conducted the research which proved that FFA helps people to recognize faces.

b) Dr. Gunter Loffler conducted the research into FFA and hopes for further studies of this area.

c) Dr. Gunter Loffler agrees with Dr Roberto Caldara that FFA is the area in the brain that helps people recognize faces.

d) Dr. Roberto Caldara points out that without FFA people would be unable to distinguish faces from inanimate objects.

3 The word "draws" in the first sentence of paragraph 1 means:

a) portrays

b) sketches

c) attracts

d) depicts

READING TASK 3: TRUE / FALSE / NOT GIVEN

Read the article carefully and then tick (✓) the appropriate column TRUE (T) or FALSE (F) or NOT GIVEN (NG).

The third-agers

Adapted from an article in *The Observer*, October 30 2005 by Geraldine Bedell

The oldies are coming. By 2020, more than half of all British adults will be over 50. In a society that celebrates smooth skin, taut muscles and children's-television-presenter levels of energy, and whose main hope of future economic success is said to lie in creativity and innovation, we will be getting greyer, wrinklier and slower. For the first time in history, most of us can expect to get old.

So what can we look forward to, apart from lots of cheap motor insurance? Despite the hordes heading for old age, we prefer to maintain a state of collective denial. Public survival and private self-esteem depend on an Anne Robinson facelifted-type refusal to acknowledge our age. And this is not so surprising when media coverage of ageing invariably focuses on problems of one sort or another: Alzheimer's, or the economic threat posed by an ageing population, with the clear implication that such a population is no use to anyone.

The multitude of third-agers may be new, but, as Pat Thane points out in a new book, The Long History of Old Age, (Thames and Hudson), longevity itself is not. Before the 20th century, life expectancy was only 40-45, but the figures were skewed by high rates of infant and maternal mortality. In the 18th century, at least 10 per cent of the European population was over 60.

Health, clearly, is the single most important ingredient of a good old age. The US National Centre for Chronic Disease Prevention claims that research now unequivocally proves that lifestyle is more influential than genes in avoiding age-related health collapse. If this seems alarming, it may be comforting to know that experts have always prescribed diets for a healthy future, and they have been many and various. In the 17th century, for instance, older people were supposed to drink red wine and milk and eat the flesh of young animals, presumably on the grounds that these foods had something vaguely virile about them.

Affluence is important if you want to spend winters in the sun or climb Kilimanjaro, but above a certain level of comfort, it matters less than one might expect. Hugh Scurlock, 64, of Matlock in Derbyshire, is living on part of a teacher's pension, following the break-up of his 31-year marriage when he was 53. Despite having had a hip replacement, he is a triathlete and in training for an iron man competition next year (a two-and-a-half mile swim, followed by a 112-mile cycle ride, followed by a marathon) and recently went backpacking up the Amazon. He has remarried and is writing his memoirs. “What you really need is goals,” he says.

Intense loneliness in old age is less common than it used to be. Lower infant mortality rates mean that people are now commonly in touch with at least one child. Moving around for work or marriage is nothing new, but the telephone and internet make keeping in touch much simpler. Communities are no longer constrained by geography but may be interest-based, including those of ethnicity and religion. Family and community clearly sustain many third-agers, but they are not what really seems to single out the happiest and most vigorous.

Cicero said: “Old age will only be respected if it fights for itself, maintains its rights, avoids dependence on anyone and asserts control over its own to its last breath.” This remains as true for the 21st-century third-agers as it was for the Romans. What you notice about the most vital third-agers is the depth of their passions, the scope of their projects.

Almost every week, someone issues a dire warning about the demographic time bomb. This month, the OECD predicted a 30 per cent decline in global economic growth as a result of too few babies and an army of oldsters on the march towards their centenaries. Such predictions usually ignore the effects

of immigration and the cost 'benefits' of having to educate fewer children. Every bit as importantly, they fail to acknowledge the possibility that not everyone will want to retire at 65.

Union lobbying recently blocked the government's plans to raise the normal retirement age of public servants from 60 to 65. For many people, this will have been cause for celebration: retirement is the first time in their lives they can devote themselves to things that really interest them. But it's not axiomatic that everyone wants to stop working as soon as possible.

Sohan Singh qualified to work in the probation service at the age of 50 and finished his master's in criminology with the Open University last year. A former representative of Kenya in the Mr Universe competition, and a karate black belt third dan, he works out every day. Last year, when he reached 65, he was told he had to retire.

“I loved the job and didn't really understand how you can be fit to do it one day and not the next. If you've got a contribution to make to society, why would you want to sit back and say, OK, now I am 65, I will stop?” He is currently running a successful project to introduce schoolchildren to a range of faiths in an area of Sunderland where there are high levels of BNP activity.

Older workers are commonly thought to be less adaptable, less capable of learning, less creative and less adept at mastering technology. Yet whenever these assumptions have been tested, they have been found to be wrong. Age, as Terry Wogan once said, only matters if you're a cheese.

A 92-year old woman told me she had the most satisfying love affair of her life when she was in her 60s. She's probably not the only one. Perhaps we need to go back to something more like the Middle Ages, when a person's precise age wasn't always known, when society was less bureaucratised and age wasn't a basic organising principle. There will come a time for each of us when we can no longer do what we want. Until then, it makes sense to get on and do as much as you can.

		T	F	NG
1	The British society is not well prepared to accommodate the growing numbers of old people.			
2	In the 18th century life expectancy was over 60.			
3	What you have to eat in order to live long has been a matter of changing fashion.			
4	To be able to live well in old age one has to be wealthy.			
5	Warnings about economic decline because of the growing number of old population are justified.			
6	Everybody wants to retire early.			
7	It is scientifically proven that old people tend to lose their flexibility and thirst for knowledge.			
8	Old people should join their forces and fight for social recognition.			

PRAZNA STRAN