



Šifra kandidata:

Državni izpitni center



SPOMLADANSKI ROK

Osnovna raven
ANGLEŠČINA
Izpitna pola 1

A: Bralno razumevanje
B: Poznavanje in raba jezika

Sobota, 5. junij 2004 / 80 minut (40 + 40)

*Dovoljeno dodatno gradivo in pripomočki: kandidat prinese s seboj nalivno pero ali kemični svinčnik, HB ali B svinčnik, plastično radirko in šilček.
Kandidat dobi list za odgovore.*

SPLOŠNA MATURA

NAVODILA KANDIDATU

Pazljivo preberite ta navodila. Ne izpuščajte ničesar!

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

Naloge, pisane z navadnim svinčnikom, se točkujejo z nič (0) točkami.

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

Izpitna pola je sestavljena iz dveh delov, dela A in dela B. Časa za reševanje je 80 minut: 40 minut za del A in 40 minut za del B. Nadzorni učitelj Vas bo opozoril, kdaj lahko začnete reševati del B. Vračanje k delu A ni priporočljivo. Izpitna pola vsebuje tri naloge v delu A in tri naloge v delu B. Vsak pravilen odgovor je vreden eno (1) točko.

Odgovore z nalivnim peresom ali s kemičnim svinčnikom vpisujte **na list za odgovore** v za to predvideni prostor, s svinčnikom pa počrnite polja pri nalogah, ki to zahtevajo. Pišite čitljivo. Če se zmotite, odgovor prečrtajte in napišite na novo. Nečitljive rešitve in nejasni popravki se točkujejo z nič (0) točkami.

Zaupajte vase in v svoje sposobnosti.

Želimo Vam veliko uspeha.

Ta pola ima 12 strani, od tega 2 prazni.

A: BRALNO RAZUMEVANJE (Čas reševanja: 40 minut)

READING TASK 1: SHORT ANSWERS

Answer in note form in the spaces provided on the answer sheet.

Example:

0. *How long will it take Nasa to send astronauts to Mars?*

Ten to twenty years.

With no space of your own

1. How long will astronauts to Mars stay in space?
2. What does Kanas compare astronauts' life in space with?
3. What did Kanas focus on in his study of space missions?
4. How many astronauts were there in the crew Kanas studied?
5. What should an astronaut-to-be be resistant to?
6. When do the problems for astronauts arise during the flight?
7. What is the aim of "surprise presents" for astronauts?

With no space of your own

Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 23 November 2000, by Sanjida O'Connell

Imagine living in a very small cramped room with two or three people, constantly monitored like an inmate from Big Brother for months, maybe even years, at a time. It takes a certain sort of person to live like this. They are called astronauts.

Not only do they have to live with people for extended periods, almost without privacy, they must also cope with incredible isolation and loneliness, unable to see family and friends. Despite the glamour of space travel, in reality it is composed of tedium interspersed with crises.

The next shuttle launch on November 30 will be a 10 day trip, practically a vacation. But within the next 10 to 20 years, Nasa plans to fly to Mars, and this could take a minimum of two to three years.

Most of us know about the physiological problems of being in space: bone wasting, muscle loss, motion sickness and stomach aches. But psychological problems can be almost as bad. Apart from feeling bored, astronauts also experience insomnia, anxiety, depression, irritability and emotional hypersensitivity.

The psychiatrist Professor Nick Kanas says: "The average person can't do it. Astronauts are living in an isolated and confined environment. It's like living in the Arctic, or in a submarine, and they have to adapt. They have to tolerate seeing the same person day after day, and still deal with them on a professional basis."

The sort of person who can cope in this situation doesn't feel the need to please others, or crave their own space. Kanas, who has just published a paper on how the astronauts interacted during the shuttle and Mir space missions, believes such people are born, not made, but it is possible to enhance what is already there.

For instance, during a routine operation practised on the ground, the astronauts could be observed and afterwards told how well they dealt with the rest of the crew. If they were not open enough, or didn't listen to another member of the team, they would be asked to repeat the procedure, correcting their social faux pas. Most people would have difficulties with this kind of personal criticism, but Kanas believes astronauts would cope if they're told they are healthy people training for an unusual situation.

In his research, Kanas found the Americans seemed to have more emotional problems than the Russians. He thinks this was because two of the three crew were Russians, and the controls were in their hands, so the Americans may have felt they had less authority.

The Russians, in contrast, had financial problems. Their salary wasn't paid for months at a time. They also suffered asthemia, a kind of agitated depression, where they became irritable, couldn't sleep and started to withdraw from their colleagues. Kanas believes this is a normal response to a confined environment.

In general there was very little in-fighting between the crew, be they Americans or Russians. What tended to happen was that mission control was blamed instead. Kanas calls this displacement. "It's as if you or I had a bad day at work. We can't tell our boss he's a jerk, so we go home and kick the cat."

The astronauts have to deal with very stressful situations: if anything goes wrong with the shuttle, they have to repair it. On longer flights, even mission control may not be able to advise them. Kanas found both the astronauts and mission control took in their stride most situations that would be considered stressful by a normal person.

Overall, they perceived significantly less job pressure and stress than most other work groups. Again, a potential astronaut is likely to be someone who doesn't easily become stressed. But this quality can be enhanced.

Research shows problems occur during the middle to the end of a space trip, normally because the novelty has worn off and boredom has set in. There are a number of ways of getting around the kind of psychological problems that astronauts may face. Apart from pre-flight training, it's a good idea to give them a varied diet so they're not eating monotonous fare every day.

In addition, they should be allowed to exercise, speak to their families and listen to music. Kanas is pioneering the idea of surprise presents to relieve the monotony. For long term flights, he suggests having a counsellor on board: if anyone on a two year trip has a nervous breakdown they would not be able to pop back to see the therapist.

READING TASK 2: MATCHING (Paragraphs and Statements)

Match all statements 1–10 with paragraphs from A–H.

MORE THAN ONE STATEMENT may refer to **THE SAME PARAGRAPH**.

Write your answers on the answer sheet and shade in the appropriate circle.

Example:

0. *Too many animals are killed for the benefit of human beings.*

0.	A
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Even veterinary science has benefited from testing

1. Politicians have acted to provide protection for laboratory workers and their close relatives.
2. The number of animal experiments has decreased over recent decades.
3. The methods used for animal experiments are brutal.
4. One British laboratory was the reason for a more serious confrontation of the problem.
5. Different species of animals are used for the research of different diseases or organs.
6. Some believe that medicine would not have developed so far without animal testing.
7. Protesters have been persistent in their activities against the company.
8. A new field of scientific research demands more animal testing again.
9. The protesters' aim is to stop animal experiments altogether.
10. As a result of protest, the company faces financial consequences.

Even veterinary science has benefited from testing

Adapted from an article in *The Independent on Sunday*, 21 January 2001, by Geoffrey Lean

A

Every year more than two and a half million animals suffer and die in British laboratories in the cause of human health. At least 50 million do so worldwide. And millions more – bred for experiments but judged unsuitable or surplus to requirements – are killed without being used.

B

For years the toll has been posing a moral dilemma, fuelling deep passions. But it has rarely risen to political consciousness. Last week it did so with a vengeance, focusing on the controversial Cambridgeshire laboratory of Huntingdon Life Sciences.

C

Peaceful, hitherto largely unpublicised, protest – and downright intimidation – has brought the company to its knees, making it a test case for the future of animal experiments in Britain. As it struggled to find funds last week, its share price reached a single penny, down from more than £3.50 at its peak.

D

Protesters, who have been camped outside the laboratory's gates for more than a year, called its work "immoral". The Prime Minister's spokesman, in turn, accused the more militant campaigners – who have firebombed cars and threatened staff – of "intimidation, thuggery and violence". And ministers have scrambled to provide extra policing and to change the law to protect employees and their families.

E

Animal testing has long polarised views. The British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection says that the experiments "involve animals being poisoned, starved, blinded, deprived of water, subjected to electric shocks, subjected to invasive surgery and infected with dangerous diseases". It calls the tests "cruel and unscientific". And the protesters at the laboratory, where cruelty was exposed four years ago, say that when they have closed it they will "move on somewhere else, until all animal testing is banned in this country".

F

Polls of doctors and scientists, on the other hand, record a near-unanimous conviction that animal experiments have made an important contribution to medical progress and will be equally vital in future. The Research Defence Society says: "We would be very unlikely to achieve many significant advances in scientific understanding or the prevention and treatment of diseases without animal research."

G

Animal testing has in fact declined sharply in the past quarter of a century. One half as many experiments are now carried out in Britain as in the Seventies, and there are fewer now than since the mid-Fifties. Nevertheless, most of the fall was in the Eighties, and the trend has levelled off in the past five years. The slack has been taken up by a rapid rise in tests on genetically engineered animals, which have increased more than tenfold over the past decade; many are modified to be susceptible to particular diseases to try to help scientists to find cures. And campaigners predict that cloning and using animals to grow organs for human transplant will add new dimensions.

H

Rats, mice and other rodents make up 86 per cent of the animals used. Dogs (used for studying the heart, lungs and brain vessels) and cats (hearing and the workings of the brain) make up only 0.4 per cent; they are specially bred for the research. Monkeys and apes (used in the study of such conditions as Aids and Alzheimer's disease) comprise just 0.2 per cent.

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READING TASK 3: TRUE / FALSE / NOT GIVEN

Decide whether the following statements are TRUE / FALSE or NOT GIVEN.

Tick (✓) the appropriate column on your answer sheet and shade in the appropriate circle.

Example:

0. *The first major wind farm will be located on the coast.*

T	F	NG
	✓	

Nuclear reaction

1. The wind farm cannot be heard or seen easily.
2. It will be easy to get rid of nuclear industry.
3. The nuclear industry wants to prevent the development of wind power.
4. Locals support the land wind farms in Wales.
5. Country Guardian believes in global warming.
6. Sir Bernard Ingham is a consultant to British Nuclear Fuels.
7. The effects of the wind farm on Porthcawl have been exaggerated.
8. Tourist agencies financially supported the anti-wind farm campaign.
9. Friends of the Earth approves of wind power.
10. Local and national interests are working hand in hand.

Nuclear reaction

Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 22 August 2003, by Polly Toynbee

With good timing, as sweltering Europe ponders an overheating world, the first of 30 turbines was this week erected at Britain's first major offshore wind farm. North Hoyle is four miles out to sea off the north Wales coast, inaudible and virtually invisible. Britain has the best wind potential in Europe and the government's new energy policy at last promises no more nuclear power and a lot more wind and other renewables.

But don't imagine the nuclear industry just rolled over and died. The fight is on. Despite the staggering cost of bailing out British Energy with £610m now and £3bn to come in taxpayer liabilities, the nuclear industry is doing all it can to halt the progress of wind power.

When Patricia Hewitt announced the end of the nuclear era and the beginning of a better energy policy, there was a clear caveat. Her promise is for 10% renewable energy by 2010 and an aim to reach 20% by 2020. But the caveat is that wind power has to prove itself sufficiently cost-effective and reliable within the first five years when the nuclear option will be reviewed in the light of wind's success or failure.

Three major offshore wind regions were announced, producing the same electricity as six new nuclear power stations. Can they be got up and running quickly and easily, to prove that wind is indeed the answer?

The one great obstacle that could cause fatal delay and disruption is local objections. The history of wind farms has been that 16 out of 18 planning applications for land wind farms in Wales failed between 1993 and 1998, due to local objections.

A harmless-sounding group called Country Guardian has been backing many of the small, but effective, local action groups opposing planning requests for wind farms. It describes itself as the national campaign to oppose wind turbines. Its cleverly casuistic website casts scathing doubt on global warming and rubbishes every aspect of wind power's viability.

Country Guardian's vice-president is Sir Bernard Ingham, former Thatcher press spokesman, former consultant to British Nuclear Fuels and current secretary of Supporters of Nuclear Energy (Sone). He has boasted that he personally is responsible for stopping 66% of wind farm planning applications. Now the battle is on at the next proposed wind farm location – Porthcawl in Swansea Bay, where Country Guardian backs the local opposition, SOS Porthcawl.

The proposed wind farm, three miles out to sea, would produce enough energy to power Swansea. The group has produced grossly distorted pictures of how the wind farm might look, alarming the town and generating 3,000 letters of objection. It claims tourism will be damaged, that the waves for surfers will be affected, the noise deafening and the sight an eyesore – none of which is true. (Only distant masts on the horizon will be visible: as for noise, the blaring of Britney Spears from the fairground is rather more damaging than far-away silent windmills). SOS Porthcawl supports wind in principle, but just not on its coast.

The Nimbys will be challenged over this bank holiday weekend when Greenpeace and Friends of the Earth turn out in force in Porthcawl to mobilise local people to speak up for wind power and to persuade local businesses that offshore wind farms have proved a tourist attraction, not a deterrent, elsewhere.

It is crucial for the future of offshore wind farms that planning permission passes quickly and smoothly here. It goes first to a public inquiry and then to the Welsh assembly environment and planning committee but the local politician (a Lib Dem AM), is backing SOS Porthcawl despite party policy that strongly supports wind power. That's always the bind – localism against the national interest. If the Welsh assembly turns it down and this pattern is repeated elsewhere, it will dampen government enthusiasm for wind power.

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B: POZNAVANJE IN RABA JEZIKA (Čas reševanja: 40 minut)**TASK 1: GAP FILL**

Write the missing words in the spaces provided on the answer sheet.

There is ONE word missing in each gap.

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

Going Solo

Unwed motherhood in industrial nations rises

Adapted from an article in *Scientific American*, January 2002, by Rodger Doyle

Forty years ago unmarried mothers accounted for only 5 percent of births in western Europe and English-speaking countries; today that proportion is about 30 percent. The increase has been accompanied __0__ **by** the spread of cohabitation, more so in Europe than in the U.S., and indeed in some regions, such as Scandinavia, the distinction __1__ legal marriage and cohabitation has been fading.

__2__ causes of this historic development are even now not fully understood, at least in __3__ American manifestation, but increased sexual permissiveness beginning after World War II is surely involved. Also among the developments that may have contributed __4__ the rise in unwed motherhood in the U.S. is the loss, beginning in the 1960s, of relatively unskilled __5__ well-paying manufacturing jobs. In working-class neighbourhoods, young men capable of supporting a family became even more scarce. Black men, __6__ were just starting to participate in the industrial economy in the 1940s and 1950s, found __7__ particularly difficult to get good jobs. Yet according to one estimate, the lack of decent jobs cannot explain more than a fifth of the nonmarital births among black Americans.

A second development may have magnified nonmarital births – the growing number of women who are financially independent and thus able to have children __8__ their own. But the evidence suggests that single mothers by choice are, __9__ best, a minor contributor to the out-of-wedlock trend. Other explanations, such as the growth of welfare, are not well supported by research.

Some unmarried women who became mothers did not use contraceptives, and many who did found __10__ ineffective. The Pill and condoms have failure rates of 9 and 15 percent, respectively, and among younger women, the unmarried and minorities, the rates are higher still. It is __11__ surprising that 55 percent of all births among unmarried teenagers, as noted in a 1994 U.S. survey, were unintended.

Compared with Canada and western Europe, the U.S. is in the middle range in births to unmarried women, but among adolescents U.S. rates are much higher. Teenage motherhood is particularly problematic because most girls lack parenting skills and don't have the resources to bring __12__ children properly. In most western countries, but not the U.S., __13__ is a strong consensus that adolescents should not bear children. American adolescents are less apt than those in other countries to use contraceptives and may not use them as effectively. Western Europeans and Canadians generally provide better access to family-planning programs __14__ teenagers. In France, for example, nurses in public and parochial high schools dispense the "morning-after pill", a practice unheard __15__ in the U.S.

TASK 2: GAP FILL

Write the correct form of the verb given in brackets in the spaces provided on your answer sheet.

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

Pole star is on the rise

Adapted from an article in *The Observer*, 3 March 2002, by Duncan Mackey

Sergei Bubka was accused of __0__ **being** a male chauvinist pig when he said women should not be allowed to pole vault in major championships until they __1__ **(CLEAR)** five metres. It is an argument Svetlana Feofanova will soon make redundant if she __2__ **(CONTINUE)** at her present rate.

The Russian, 21 and the overwhelming favourite for victory at the European indoor championships here today, is doing for women's pole vaulting what Bubka once __3__ **(DO)** for the men's. On four occasions this winter she has broken the world indoor record, __4__ **(ADD)** a centimetre on each occasion – just as the Ukrainian used to do – to maximise her earning potential.

She has taken the mark from 4.70 metres to 4.74m and few doubt she would already be closer to five metres if it __5__ **(BE)** not for the lure of the dollar. The woman __6__ **(BRING UP)** in a tiny flat in Moscow with her mother, father, sister, aunt and uncle has received \$50,000 on each occasion. 'In Stuttgart, a little more,' she says, 'but in Germany they take out 30.6 per cent tax.'

Along the way, she has not only taken Stacy Dragila's world indoor record, but also her status as the event's biggest star. The pole vault __7__ **(EVOLVE)** so swiftly that the best days of the Olympic gold medallist already appear to be behind her and the future lies with Feofanova, second to Dragila at the world championships in Edmonton last year.

Feofanova took up the event less than five years ago, __8__ **(PREVIOUSLY / COMPETE)** in gymnastics. She is certainly more athletic on the pole than Dragila, which Bubka has always claimed is vital for success. She is an all-round athlete, having run 60m in 6.82sec and recorded 6.33 in the long jump. It is her gymnastics ability, though, that she claims has allowed her to be successful. 'Speed is no guarantee of height,' Feofanova says. 'I __9__ **(NOT / YET / MANAGE)** to convert it into an advantage going over the bar.'

After __10__ **(SET)** her world record in Lievin, France, last Sunday, Feofanova has switched to using a stronger pole for these championships in the hope of clearing 4.82m. 'You could jump 4.90m with this pole,' she says. The only drawback is that the pole __11__ **(CONSTRUCT)** for a body weight of 68kg, and the 1.63m Russian __12__ **(WEIGH)** only 49kg. She __13__ **(TRY)** – and failed – a 5m vault last December in training. 'Five metres is possible and I have the prerequisites to do it,' she says.

It would be a surprise if she __14__ **(ATTEMPT)** a world record here unless she had to. Unlike the world championships and other meetings, the European Athletic Association refuse to award prize-money and bonuses – only medals. 'The win is central,' says Feofanova. 'Whether it is a world record or not is a question of form, but it would certainly be welcome if the EAA were __15__ **(PAY)** a premium for a record at their events.' Sergei Bubka would be proud.

TASK 3: WORD FORMATION

Write the correct form of the words on the left in the spaces provided on the answer sheet.

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

The Himba and the Dam

Adapted from an article in *Scientific American*, June 2001, by Carol Ezzel

- Not until we stand on a ridge overlooking the Kunene River does
- 0) **TRIBE** ___0___ **tribal** leader Jakatunga Tjiuma comprehend the immensity of the proposed dam. "Look there," I tell him with the help of an interpreter, pointing to a ___1___ notch in the river gorge that a feasibility study says would be the most ___2___ site of the wall of concrete. "That's where the dam would be."
- 1) **DISTANCE**
- 2) **LIKE** Turning, I point to hills in the east. "And the water would back up behind the dam to make a lake that would stretch to there." I can see the shock and incredulity in his eyes as he begins to understand how high the water would rise up the faraway hillsides, flooding more than 140 square miles of Himba ___3___, grazing land and grave sites.
- 3) **SETTLE** Tjiuma is a counselor to one of the headmen for the Himba tribe, an essentially self-sufficient band of 16,000 people who eke out an existence from the barren, rocky terrain of northwest Namibia, living off the milk and meat of their cattle and goats, along with the occasional pumpkin or melon.
- 4) **TRADITION**
- 5) **MIX** The Himba are sometimes called the Red People because they ___4___ cover their bodies, hair and the animal skins they wear with a ___5___ of butterfat and a powder ground from the iron ore ocher.
- 6) **ISOLATE** For decades, the Himba have lived in relative ___6___. No other tribes wanted their hardscrabble land, and the Germans who colonized the area in the late 19th century rarely interacted with them. More recently, the Himba's main contact with outsiders has been with soldiers during the fight for Namibia's ___7___ from South Africa. But if the Namibian government has its way, by 2008 more than 1,000 foreign workers will have settled in a temporary village just downstream from Epupa Falls, the site the government favors for the dam. With them will come cash economy, alcohol, prostitution and AIDS – as well as improved roads, better access to ___8___ care, schools and perhaps even electricity.
- 7) **INDEPENDENT**
- 8) **MEDICINE** The situation surrounding the proposed dam on the Kunene River can be viewed as a microcosm of dam projects around the world that are affecting indigenous peoples. The dams will change local peoples' livelihoods and cultures. How should global society weigh the right of such peoples to be left alone against, in some cases, the very real ___9___ for developing countries to take advantage of their resources? Should such countries have the ___10___ to decide what is in the best interests of all their citizens, even if some of them don't want to change? Perhaps most important, how can traditional peoples decide such issues for themselves when they have only a shaky idea of how more developed societies live and what they might be getting themselves into?
- 9) **NECESSARY**
- 10) **AUTONOMOUS**

PRAZNA STRAN

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