



Šifra kandidata:

Državni izpitni center



M 0 4 1 2 4 2 1 1

SPOMLADANSKI ROK

**Višja raven**  
**ANGLEŠČINA**  
Izpitna pola 1

A: Bralno razumevanje  
B: Poznavanje in raba jezika

**Sobota, 29. maj 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 počrtnite 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. *Where is the birthplace of hurricanes?*

**Africa.**

## **Riders on the storm**

1. Why is weather forecasting for Africa unreliable?
2. Who co-operated with Dr Thorncroft and Dr Parker?
3. Why is the jet changeable?
4. Who does Thorncroft compare the cyclone with?
5. What is crucial for a cyclone to grow into a hurricane?
6. Where does the cyclone weaken?
7. What makes regular weather observation across countries impossible?

# Riders on the storm

Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 14 September 2000, by Sanjida O'Connell

The fantasy is to be there when a hurricane is forming, says Doug Parker, from the University of Leeds. He and colleague Chris Thorncroft, from Reading University, have just returned from the birthplace of hurricanes. Their aim was to discover what turns a stiff breeze into a devastating cyclone.

Hurricanes are born over the plains and mountains of Central and West Africa from what is known as the African easterly jet, a jet of air moving east to west, which can sometimes end up in America with horrifying consequences. There is another equally important reason for investigating the African easterly jet: there is still no decent weather forecasting system that can predict when a drought or a monsoon will hit Africa, nor even how the jet affects daily weather patterns. "At the moment we don't have much of a clue because there's so few data going in to the models," says Thorncroft.

Dr Thorncroft and Dr Parker, along with an RAF crew and a team of scientists from the Met Office collected data on pressure, temperature, humidity and wind speed between Cape Verde and Niamey in Niger by dropping 110 data gathering instruments attached to mini parachutes from a Hercules aircraft called Snoopy. Each one radioed back the information; at nearly £500 a pop, it's not cheap, but they hope to generate crucial information about hurricane formation.

The jet is spawned west of the Ethiopian highlands and is inherently unstable because of the difference in temperature of the lands it is travelling over: it could be as hot as 40°C over the Sahara, through to 26°C around coastal regions. When the cool, moist air from the Atlantic meets hot desert air, there is an unequal distribution of pressure causing waves to form. These waves are swept along by the remainder of the jet: they can be up to 3,000km long.

There are a number of factors which change the wave from a benign weather system to something rather more sinister. One of the main factors is the temperature of the sea. If the wave

is very low down, about a kilometre from the ground, it can grow by extracting energy from the warm ocean. Heat travels from the ocean to the wave, warming it and causing the wave to break off and begin to spiral in a vortex pattern. As the centre warms and increases in energy, more air is sucked in.

"It's like ice skaters bringing their arms in so that they spin faster," explains Thorncroft.

The faster the cyclone spins, the more heat it draws from the ocean. The cyclone travels across the sea towards America picking up speed and energy and can grow large enough to become a hurricane. What can stop it is vertical shear – a strong difference in wind speed between upper and lower levels. The current theory is that the temperature of the sea can be used to predict the maximum intensity of a cyclone, and although Thorncroft thinks this is a factor, he believes that the degree of vertical shear is also crucial. Once the cyclone gets to the US, it loses energy when it hits the land; even a hurricane will eventually fizzle out. Some head north and interact with weather systems from Europe. A big hurricane may reach the UK and can have a significant impact on wind and rainfall.

Thorncroft and Parker hope that their data will not only help predict hurricane formation and drought patterns in Africa, but could also be used to update the current models. By making forecasts using European models with and without the data the team is gathering, it will be possible to see how accurate the models are, and if they can be improved.

"It's the responsibility of every country to make observations and share them globally," says Thorncroft. "But if our data had a major impact on hurricane prediction and on understanding tropical weather systems, would anyone want to pay to collect data routinely? It's in the interest of everyone," he adds. This may be, but obtaining global funding and co-operation could prove as difficult as getting an accurate weather forecast.

**READING TASK 2: GAPPED TEXT**

In the following extract 9 sentences have been removed.

Choose from sentences A–J the one which fits each gap 1–9. There is one EXTRA sentence which you do not need.

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

*There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.*

## The spa attraction

Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 14 July 2001, by Bob Maddams

The morning started with a "gross fango" and ended with a "mega brain". Well, don't they all? I was in Portorož, on Slovenia's Adriatic coast, a stone's throw from Trieste, over the Italian border. Slovenia is an up-and-coming centre for thermal tourism. \_\_0\_\_  K

The secret lies in the particular salt that is found in the mud, which, when combined with seawater, or the thermal water that bubbles up from the earth, creates a variety of treatments that produce healing effects on the body and boost well being. \_\_1\_\_ I was here to experience some serious pampering. This was a first for me, never having been to anything remotely resembling a health spa before, and it began with a half-day programme of treatments at the Palace Hotel.

Medical formalities completed I was given the green light and led off for my first session, the curiously named "gross fango". The Palace Hotel's brochure told me that "fango" is a form of salt mud. In particular, it is Istrian clay containing high concentrations of minerals. \_\_2\_\_ (They were the first to catch on to the healing effects of the salts in the waters in this area.) A stern looking assistant, who had as much starch in her manner as there was in her white coat, gave me a skimpy thong to change into. A large plastic bucket was filled with the "fango", which glopped from an industrial-size rubber hose. \_\_3\_\_ "Please sit," she said, pointing to the wobbly mound of sticky, dark brown goo, which looked like a giant cow pat. I settled my naked posterior gingerly into the mud and slithered down into a lying position on my back. \_\_4\_\_ It also oozed out from between her fingers in large dollops as she scooped up fistfuls of the "fango" and smeared it liberally all over me. Then she wrapped me in a sheet of plastic and rolled me in fluffy white towels, and left me to cook for 20 minutes. \_\_5\_\_

The next treatment was reflexology. I was stretched out on a massage table while a man prodded and pulled, stretched and squished, rubbed and rotated my feet for a good half an hour. I already knew that the point of reflexology is that all the parts of the body are connected to your feet, and that all-over health and well being can be promoted by having your feet massaged. \_\_6\_\_ By the end of it, my feet felt great.

In the Vichy massage, a woman in a white coat laid me face down on a table and trained a steel pipe over the length of my body. Thermomineral water spurted from half-a-dozen jets. The woman told me that it contained elements – in this case mainly sulphur and sodium chloride – which were very good for me. \_\_7\_\_ The overall effect was extremely relaxing.

The "mega brain" session, which sounded like something out of a James Bond film, took place in a small room. I was seated in a comfortable armchair and a footstool was positioned under my feet. **8** A pair of headphones was placed over my ears from which emanated a continuous series of buzzes that occasionally varied in pitch, and which lasted for half an hour. No one was able to tell me exactly what it was supposed to do, but my guess was that it was a relaxation aid – not that I am any kind of expert, you understand, but simply because I nodded off.

Gaining a few pounds, or lire to be exact, is the name of the game in the evenings. **9** As gaming in Slovenia is tax free the Italians flood in from across the border in large numbers. To encourage them further the Slovenes allow them to play in their own currency, which is quite a neat trick. It namely creates the notion that they'll be going home with some. £20 bought me a large stack of chips which kept me going for an hour on the roulette and blackjack tables, before I lost it all.

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- A** It took almost as long to wash the "fango" off in the shower.
- B** Then the hi-tech stuff began.
- C** While I was being caressed by the warm water, she also applied oils.
- D** There are casinos everywhere.
- E** All the casinos were very relaxed in terms of atmosphere, and I saw lots of T-shirts and not a single tuxedo.
- F** What I was not prepared for was how relaxing I found the experience.
- G** Like most 21st-century visitors, I had not come for the cure.
- H** She poured out half of the contents of the bucket in the middle of a massage table.
- I** My nose told me that it must have also contained elements of something that had died a long time ago, before even the Romans.
- J** The mud went everywhere.
- K** *It is popular with people from all over Europe for its Mediterranean climate and relaxed, unhurried charm.*

**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. *Manga can be compared to western comics.*

T	F	NG
	✓	

## Comic relief

1. Manga authors show how the Japanese really think.
2. Businessmen criticise the financial mangas.
3. The weekly *Young* sells more copies than *Shonen Jump*.
4. UK teen magazines are more censored than Japanese.
5. There are three manga superstores in Tokyo.
6. Mangas help Japanese readers to cope with everyday life.
7. Tezuka's manga characters have western body features.
8. The 70s favoured mangas inspired by Japanese culture.
9. Modern manga conventions have remained the same.
10. Male manga artists are gaining ground against female.

## Comic relief

Adapted from an article in *The Observer*, 1 April 2001, by Andrew Smith

As you detach yourself from the tide of bodies flowing down pretty much any Tokyo pavement, you'll see the mangas sitting in neat piles outside newsagents and general stores. They look like comics, and visiting Westerners often mistakenly refer to them as such. But these are not comics: to millions of Japanese readers, they are portals to a parallel universe. The literal translation of manga is 'irresponsible writing'. If you want to know what's really going on in the minds of Japanese people, this is the place to look.

At home, manga artists are treated like rock stars. They are wealthy and celebrated and teenagers dream of emulating them, because they've beaten the system, made a mockery of the endless hours of homework and graft that shape most people's weeks. It is estimated that 10 per cent of all books and magazines published in Japan are mangas. On the subway during rush hour you will see pinstriped businessmen reading financial manga, in which chisel-jawed players storm into boardrooms and avert corporate meltdown at the 11<sup>th</sup> hour. On the stands, sports, cookery and kids' editions sit next to piles of the voluminous teen weeklies such as *Young* and *Shonen Jump*. The latter can be 3 inches thick and are claimed to sell up to 5m copies per issue. Inside, there will be lengthy stories centred around anything from dealers in fake antiques to rival gangs of cheerleaders. There are also plenty of hyperreal adult tales of hardware-encrusted space travellers and, in the ones aimed at teenage boys, lots of warped, adolescent sex of a sort that wouldn't be acceptable in UK teen mags. 'It's tolerated on the page because it's escapism,' says the editor of one such title.

It's not until you enter one of the manga superstores, however, that you come to appreciate the extraordinary breadth of manga culture. Comic Station Shibuya is arranged on three floors and claims to house 120,000 different mangas.

Ask why comics and the animated ('anime') films they spawn are so popular, and you'll get a

variety of responses. Some artists will point out that the Japanese 'alphabet' is pictorial rather than phonetic, meaning that the population is brought up to think in terms of pictures rather than syntax.

Mamoru Oshii, who directed the film adaptation of the *Ghost in the Shell* series, has a more sombre take on the whole thing. 'I don't think Japanese people could get through life without distractions such as manga,' he suggests. 'Their houses are tiny, the country is small, but with so many people. Japan is a tough place to live, so people can live in the world of manga for a while and it makes their daily life a bit more tolerable. It's like a Walkman – you cut the world out, it's a means of escape.'

The conventions of modern manga were laid down in the 20 years after the Second World War by a man named Osamu Tezuka, who was besotted with Disney. This is said to explain why most of its heroes are Caucasian in appearance, with saucer-like eyes and extravagantly long legs. In the 70s, as political radicalism swept across Japan's campuses, there was a call for less reliance on American traditions. What appears now in manga is a mix of the two cultures, although there is still a bias towards idealised Western-looking women, just as there is a clear taste for Western models in advertising.

It's hardly surprising, then, that the only place where manga conventions are regularly broken is in the women's sector. On an average visit to Comic Station Shibuya, 70 per cent of the customers might be female. Some carry armfuls of shojo manga, the beautifully drawn, romantically inclined stuff which is aimed at girls, but others browse the work of female artists such as Rumiko Takahashi – one of the most revered of all the manga artists, a multi-millionaire with an estimated 80m books in print. Junco Ito suggests that manga is one of the few areas of Japanese life where women can compete with men on an equal footing.

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

Read through the article to the end *carefully*, then write the missing words in the spaces provided on the answer sheet.

Contractions such as *can't*, *isn't*, *it's* etc count as one word.

There is ONE word missing in each gap.

*There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.*

## Visiting the great uncle Baba

Adapted from the article in *The Observer*, 15 September 2002, by Sophie Radice

My 11-year-old son's obsession with going to Dominica, a densely forested, mountainous island in the Windward Islands of the eastern Caribbean, started about five years ago.   0   **Although** he is as much English, Scottish or French as he is Dominican, he is understandably more interested in   1   tropical roots. His nagging about wanting to go 'to the place that is basically my home'   2   a peak last winter. His obsession began to infect all the family, and I thought   3   timing – before his big move to secondary school – would be just right.

Returning to the place of your ancestors can be a risky business, though. My Ghanaian brother-in-law tells of bewildered black Americans visiting his country   4   wandering around in confusion and culture shock. I worried on the plane that the build-up might have been   5   much. How could it possibly live up to five years of expectations? Landing at Melville Hall   6   in the west of the island was a good start. The plane had to swerve and lean into a forest of the lushest greens any of us had seen. Massive birds that my son recognised as frigates swooped into the sky. He gasped, 'It's Jurassic, Mum,' and I knew what he   7  . Here Carib Indians and escaped slaves hid from the French and British and survived in the thickly vegetated valleys and volcanic peaks. Consequently it is the only place in the Caribbean   8   a 3,000-strong Carib community still exists. It is called a 'botanist's heaven' because much of it is too wild and too rocky, with swelling rivers and unpredictable weather, to have been tamed   9   man. For Louis, a real natural history buff, his 'home' island was a dream come true.

At the tiny airport we were greeted by a phone call   10   Louis's great uncle, who asked us to stay with him in the country for the weekend. We set   11   in a Jeep driven by Lambert Charles,   12   knowledge of the natural and political history of the place is second to none. Our first impressions took in brightly-coloured fishing boats bringing in the evening catch with people weighing up and haggling; men sitting on the steps of houses of wood and corrugated iron right next to four-bedroom mansions and old-fashioned wood houses painted orange or pink or sky blue with yellow windows; farmers with machetes and schoolchildren in smart uniforms with home-  13   cricket bats walked along the S-bend roads that climbed   14   and down into the Central Forest Reserve. Everyone waved, shouted hello or beeped their horn in a place where tourists are not   15   commonplace.

Trees were weighed down   16   mangoes, breadfruit, bananas, plantain, passion fruit, limes and coconuts. Strange-shaped and brightly-coloured flowers with heavy phallic protrusions attracted dozens of hummingbirds. Plants   17   ferns and bay trees were on a giant scale. And the looming volcanic mountains seemed to be on all sides. The children's eyes were wide and my husband and I were grinning. We reached Stowe in the south as the night drew in. At the elegant Zandoli Inn our windows were flung open and the birds and frogs and crickets competed loudly with the sounds of the Atlantic crashing on the rocks below. Fireflies danced when we   18   off the lights. 'What do you think, then?' I asked Louis before he fell asleep under the mosquito   19   with his sister. 'It's better than I thought,' he said. 'Much better.'

The next day set the adventurous pace of the rest of the holiday. We hired a Jeep so we could really explore, my husband revelling in the daring though courteous driving. Snorkelling in the morning washed   20   the long journey. We saw more colours than any of us have seen under the sea before. Louis told us there were yellow trumpet fish, spotted rock hind, blue and yellow-striped small-mouth grunt, orange soldier fish... We understood   21   Dominica with its corals and underwater volcanic formations is one of the top diving sites of the world. When it rained heavily in the sea, a relief from the hot   22  , we laughed, amazed that just yesterday we were in grimy, grey old London. In the afternoon we went with local guide Justin John up to Victoria Falls. Like everyone we met during our two-week stay in Dominica, he didn't   23   the luxurious plant, bird and marine life for granted. He crushed leaves and flowers in his hands and got us to sniff and taste. He told us the local and Latin names and   24   uses the Dominicans had for each plant, many of   25   medicinal.



**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.

## A fine balance

Adapted from an article in *The Observer*, 3 March 2002, by Juliet Shedden

One of the first beneficiaries of Whitbread's work-life balance scheme, Wendy Johnson 0 **was invited** to come back to work part-time after the birth of her first child. She says that if she 1 **(NOT / OFFER)** that chance, things would have been very different.

'I 2 **(NOT / PLAN)** to come back,' she says, 'but one day I 3 **(CALL)** by one of my colleagues and asked if I would be interested in some part-time work for two days a week back in my old department.' She jumped at her chance. Since her return, Johnson says she 4 **(NOTICE)** that many of her colleagues are also on part-time contracts and that there has been a noticeable growth in the number of people working as part of job-sharing schemes. 'When I initially 5 **(COME)** back to work, it was just part-time, two days a week. I now do a job share, three days a week.'

She works in the strategic development division, 6 **(SHARE)** the responsibility for the acquisition of new hotels, and finds the role fulfilling. Thanks to the work-life balance scheme, Johnson is now able to enjoy what she calls 'the best of both worlds'. She feels that three days in the office is a long enough period to get properly involved in projects and keep in tune with what is happening in the department.

'It's great. You keep your hand in, you learn new technology and update your skills,' she says. It's also good for Whitbread because if people 7 **(NOT / COME)** back part-time the company can lose the skills and information that people carry with them through years of service.'

Johnson thinks Whitbread has been flexible and taken care to work within her individual needs and requirements. 'They 8 **(ADAPT)** to my needs as far as they can. They make compromises. Should you ever need 9 **(LEAVE)** early, say your child is poorly, there is never a problem. They don't give you a hard time about it. They are very good.'

In her days off work, Johnson 10 **(USE)** her spare time for her own leisure. And working part-time gives her a lot more quality time with her daughter. She can pick her up from school on the days she is at home and take her swimming on Mondays after school. Johnson feels loyal to the company because it has given her valuable flexibility in her working hours. She is motivated by the lengths the company goes to keeping her informed about what 11 **(GO ON)**.

Johnson believes the company has worked hard at 12 **(MOTIVATE)** her. 'I 13 **(ENCOURAGE)** to use my initiative and to go on training courses for Power Point and Excel: the basic products the company use.'

She can't see herself going back to work full-time because she feels she 14 **(FIND)** the ideal working conditions. For the immediate future, she says, she would like to stay as a part-timer. She is confident that when her daughter 15 **(BE)** older, should she change her mind, she has an employer to whom she can go and ask to work full-time again.

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### TASK 3: WORD FORMATION

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

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

## Black arts flourishing among the black-eyed beans

Adapted from an article in *The Observer*, 3 March 2002, by Neasa MacErlean

- 0) **IMPULSE** If you are an \_\_0\_\_ **impulsive** buyer who spends more than £100 a week in supermarkets, you are exactly the sort of person they want to keep coming back. The layout, pricing and even the smell of the store is designed with you in mind. But if you are frugal, live alone and buy only what's on your list,
- 1) **PROFITABLE** you're an \_\_1\_\_ shopper who leaves them cold.  
This is the time of year when the supermarkets launch major offensives to increase their market share. They know that many shoppers tightened their belts after overspending at Christmas so the big names each try to demonstrate their attractiveness.  
Although the proportion of our incomes spent on food has fallen from a third to a sixth over the last 50 years, according to \_\_2\_\_ statistics, we still
- 2) **OFFICE** \_\_3\_\_ spend between £25 and £32 a week each on it. Even single pensioners earmark 19% of their total weekly spending – £26.40 – for groceries, says the 2002 Social Trends survey, though other single adults spend as little as £32, or 12%.
- 3) **TYPICAL**
- 4) **RETAIL** Tesco, hailed 'the best \_\_4\_\_ in Britain in food and anything else' by retail research group Verdict, announced price cuts totalling £70m on 1,500 products last month. 'This will be followed by many more \_\_5\_\_ from all the other supermarkets, and they will be \_\_6\_\_', says Richard Hyman, chairman of Verdict.
- 5) **ANNOUNCE**
- 6) **SIGNIFY** It is not quite as simple as that, however. Tesco admitted on its website that it had increased 1,750 prices since Christmas. It defended these rises – including 200 on \_\_7\_\_ drinks alone – by saying many resulted from special offers coming to an end.
- 7) **ALCOHOL** Supermarket pricing is a spectacular black art. With hundreds of stores, thousands of products and suppliers, and millions of customers, there is a vast range of \_\_8\_\_ for the sales teams. And the extraordinary thing is that the supermarkets seem to keep their customers happy. In its consumer research, the magazine *Which?* has always found the same result: 'Our surveys have consistently shown that customers have few \_\_9\_\_ about supermarket service and quality.'
- 8) **POSSIBLE**
- 9) **COMPLAIN** Even so, there are variations in the images of the major stores. In its latest survey *Which?* found that shoppers rated Asda head and shoulders above the others in terms of 'low prices' and 'value for money'. The more upmarket Waitrose was second for value but unbeatable for quality and \_\_10\_\_, the researchers found.
- 10) **CHOOSE**

PRAZNA STRAN

PRAZNA STRAN