



Š i f r a k a n d i d a t a :

Državni izpitni center



M 0 9 2 2 4 2 2 1

JESENSKI IZPITNI ROK

Višja raven
ANGLEŠČINA
Izpitna pola 1

- A) Bralno razumevanje
B) Poznavanje in raba jezika

Sobota, 29. avgust 2009 / 80 minut (40 + 40)

Dovoljeno gradivo in pripomočki:

Kandidat prinese nalivno pero ali kemični svinčnik, svinčnik HB ali B, radirko in šilček.

Kandidat dobi list za odgovore.

SPLOŠNA MATURA

NAVODILA KANDIDATU

Pazljivo preberite ta navodila.

Ne odpirajte izpitne pole in ne začenjajte reševati nalog, dokler vam nadzorni učitelj tega ne dovoli.

Rešitev nalog v izpitni poli ni dovoljeno zapisovati z navadnim svinčnikom.

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. Priporočamo vam, da za reševanje vsakega dela porabite 40 minut.

Izpitna pola vsebuje 2 nalogi v delu A in 3 naloge v delu B. Število točk, ki jih lahko dosežete, je 67, od tega 20 v delu A in 47 v delu B. Vsak pravilen odgovor je vreden eno (1) točko.

Rešitve, ki jih pišete z nalivnim peresom ali s kemičnim svinčnikom, vpisujte **v izpitno polo** v za to predvideni prostor. Pri 2. nalogi dela A izpolnite še **list za odgovore**. Če boste pri tej nalogi pri posameznih postavkah izbrali več odgovorov, bodo ocenjeni z nič (0) točkami. Pišite čitljivo. Če se zmotite, napisano prečrtajte in rešitev zapišite na novo. Nečitljivi zapisi in nejasni popravki bodo ocenjeni z nič (0) točkami.

Zaupajte vase in v svoje zmožnosti. Želimo vam veliko uspeha.

Ta pola ima 12 strani, od tega 3 prazne.

A) BRALNO RAZUMEVANJE (Priporočeni čas reševanja: 40 minut)**TASK 1: SHORT ANSWERS**

Answer in note form in the spaces below.

Example:

0. How long have the Miskitos lived in the rain forest?

For centuries

Nicaragua's green lobby is leaving rainforest people 'utterly destitute'

1. What does the name Miskitos originate from?

2. Where were many Miskitos sent during the civil war?

3. How important is personal property to the Miskito people?

4. What does poor health care in the Miskito villages result in?

5. What is the basis of the Miskito economy?

6. Where did most of the villagers of Alamikamba work?

7. Who are likely most responsible for the destruction of the rain forest?

8. What made the authorities change the logging laws?

9. Who supports the Miskitos in their dispute with the government?

10. What is a possible alternative to the complete logging ban?

Nicaragua's green lobby is leaving rainforest people 'utterly destitute'

Adapted from an article in *The Observer*, 26 November 2006, by Rory Carroll

For centuries the Miskito people have defended their Central American rainforest kingdom. They rebuffed the invading Spanish settlers in the 18th and 19th centuries with the help of British muskets, from which they derived their name, and remained autonomous even when nominally absorbed into the newly formed state of Nicaragua in 1894.

During the 1980s civil war, the Sandinista government accused the Miskitos of siding with Contra rebels, using that as a pretext to herd tens of thousands of the indigenous people into camps and destroy their villages. Those who survived rebuilt their communities after the war.

The Miskito people, a mix of indigenous inhabitants and African slave descendants, live in close family units as subsistence farmers and fishermen in small villages of the lowland rain forest of Nicaragua and Honduras. Each village has a leader who serves to settle differences.

There is little sense of personal property, and land is not owned or sold except in the larger commercial towns. Families plant common field crops of rice, beans, and yucca and gather native grown bananas and plantains. There are government schools in larger villages and Spanish is taught after the third grade. Because of economic hardships many children do not attend school. Health care is limited or non-existent in most villages. Infant mortality is one of the highest in Central America and life expectancy one of the lowest.

Now this unique community, a mix of indigenous inhabitants and African slave descendants, are facing a new threat: environmentalism.

A logging ban introduced earlier this year is devastating the economy and fraying the social fabric of remote communities that relied almost exclusively on forestry to survive. Villages such as Alamikamba, a collection of wooden houses on stilts in the sparsely populated North Atlantic autonomous region, which seems light years from the capital, Managua, have seen the livelihoods of loggers and millers evaporate, leaving a cloud of depression and anxiety.

'I can't support my family any more,' said Georo Morris Fox. The great-great-grandson of an English traveller lost his job classifying cedar trunks when the logging ban shut the local timber mill, the village's main employer. Mirna Morales, a mother of four, lost

her job as a secretary and her boatman husband no longer has logs to navigate, leaving the family penniless. 'We're surviving on rice and natural remedies,' she said.

The Miskitos' plight reveals the complex dilemmas facing those who want to save forests from destruction. The value of conserving one of the most biologically diverse regions in the Americas, home to 12,000 varieties of plant and 1,400 animal species, including monkeys, macaws and herons, is unquestioned. And no one doubts urgent action is needed, since in the past 50 years half of the 12,000-square mile forest has been lost to logging and agriculture.

The Miskitos played a part, but prominent businessmen, exploiting a weak state and rampant corruption, are thought to have been far more destructive. The issue is whether the logging ban will work and whether there is another way to protect the forests without hurting the Miskitos. Last May, dramatic and disturbing television images of rivers clogged with logs prompted the government to announce an emergency 10-year nationwide ban on cutting and exporting mahogany, cedar, pochote, pine, mangrove and ceiba.

Miskito leaders denounced the ban as an attack on their way of life and a violation of their autonomy. The only beneficiaries of the exception, on finished wood products, they said, were politically connected businessmen with furniture factories. Surprisingly, some environmental groups have also criticised the ban, arguing that villagers who can no longer legally chop and mill selected trees will turn to illicit, uncontrolled logging and farming.

'When a truck full of logs rolls into Managua everyone – media, politicians, the people – becomes upset and says they are cutting down the country's forests, but when a truck full of cattle rolls in, nobody says a word,' said Jaime Guillen of the Rainforest Alliance. 'They don't ask where the cattle came from, which is probably pasture land that is a clear-cut and burned forest.'

The alliance advocates training some Miskitos to select between 3 per cent and 5 per cent of the trees and process them 'to maximise the value to the community. Forest management in the hands of the communities in the region is much easier to implement than simply restricting all logging,' said Guillen.

TASK 2: GAPPED TEXT

In the following extract 10 sentences have been removed.

Choose from the sentences A–K the one which fits each gap (1–10). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

WRITE your answers in the spaces next to the numbers, then COMPLETE the answer sheet according to the instructions on it.

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0 (L).

Gap years in India: Discover a land of wondrous variety

Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 14 August 2006, by Tim Walker

The colour has drained from Jennifer's face. In fact, she looks positively terrified. She's 18, and this is the first time she's been away from home without her parents. She and two other volunteers with their A-levels close behind them, Carina and Georgie, arrived in Delhi two days ago. (0 L) But before that, they have to make their first walk through the slum – known politely as a resettlement community.

The Rathanjali School is behind a warren of earth and concrete alleys populated by some of Delhi's poorest inhabitants, their sacred cows, pigs, chickens, dogs and the rest. (1) It's the height of summer and the stench is almost overwhelming. But it's all part of the shock of poverty. Tomorrow will be easier, and the next day easier still.

The pupils at the school are the children of migrant workers. They speak local dialects that aren't necessarily Hindi, the official language of India. (2) In her first lesson to the eldest of the three groups aged six to 14, Carina tries to teach the children about gender: "Repeat after me: I am a girl. He is a boy." In a month's time, everyone here (including Jennifer, Carina and Georgie) will have learnt something, even if not much of it is English. And Jennifer, I expect, won't be quite so terrified.

The girls are in Delhi under the auspices of GapGuru, the India gap year specialists, who organise volunteer projects with NGOs like Rathanjali, conservation programmes, paid work placements and adventurous travel options. (3) GapGuru try to do their best to ensure the young Brits get a proper Indian welcome and a decent meal every night after they return from work, be it at the children's publishing house in Delhi, or the crocodile conservation centre in Chennai.

Education is the last thing on the minds of most slum dwellers. (4) Not only does the Rathanjali school have to go out and find its own pupils, but the staff also have to drum up their students each and every morning. The school is not only for the children, but for the whole community: it provides an early morning gym for local boys, training in tailoring and beauty treatment for women; night school for boys who work as coolies during the day; even self-defence classes. A doctor comes once a month to distribute medicines, vitamins, give checkups and advice on personal hygiene and cleanliness. Rathanjali, now in its fourth year, is one of many such institutions run by NGOs in urban India. (5) One of the most active promoters is the formidable Mrs Susma Tyagi, headmistress of Rathanjali. She is adamant that the school must also teach the community morality and values, sex education and a kind of citizenship.

The Katha organisation has its own schools, more welcome oases in the Delhi slums, reaching out to 7,000 underprivileged children across the sprawling capital. The pupils at the main Katha school are given opportunities that many British schoolchildren would envy. (6 ___) What is more they were even given filmmaking equipment. Katha ("story" in English) bases its educational approach on storytelling and also runs a publishing house, research and resource centre for children's books and local writers – translating stories into English and Hindi from 21 regional Indian languages. Here, gappers can take up an internship to become proofreaders, copywriters and researchers. (7 ___)

The Prayatn Charity, based in the slums of East Delhi, has a school, a medical centre and daycare centres for the elderly. The charity provides rape and domestic violence counselling for women, working with the police and the local university to apprise the victims of their legal rights. They can call Prayatn or the police if such violence occurs, and have it sorted out. A brave second-year medical student from the UK is set to arrive this month through GapGuru to work with Prayatn's mobile medical unit. (8 ___)

GapGuru has links with more specialist institutions, too, like Action For Autism (AFA), an organisation responsible for various autism-related activities, including a school for students aged from two to 27. Autism is still a little understood condition in India. (9 ___) It remains extremely difficult to quantify the extent of an autistic child's illness. It's a challenging prospect for a green gapper, but one game girl named Anjali recently spent a month helping with an AFA summer camp. Another gapper, David, found his niche in the workshop where the older, more responsive children work on skills such as painting and the loom. (10 ___)

GapGuru's projects generally last one month, though some gappers end up staying for six. Others find India's wondrous variety too tempting and end up joining more than one project. Imma Ramos won GapGuru's new annual essay competition earlier this year, which allowed her to pick six months' worth of projects and adventure.

© *The Independent*

- A** Apparently, it is run by upper middle class women of a certain age.
- B** They also organise home-stays with local families.
- C** She will treat those who have little or no access to hospital care.
- D** They have a school newspaper, an impressively-equipped music room and a recording studio.
- E** The gappers have the odd inevitable quibble.
- F** The open sewers are the worst part.
- G** They can even do some creative writing of their own.
- H** They have produced bags, purses, prints and greeting cards.
- I** It has only recently become an officially recognised disability.
- J** They often need their children to be breadwinners, too.
- K** They certainly don't speak anything but the most rudimentary English.
- L** *They are about to meet the children whom they'll be teaching for the next month.*

WWF said in a 2005 report. The glaciers now cover about 105,000 square kilometres, it said.

It is 18 just the glaciers of Tibet that are melting – 95 per cent of Alaska's glaciers are thinning, too. Global temperatures rose about 0.6C during the 20th century, and the consensus among scientists is that warming will continue as 19 as greenhouse gases, primarily carbon dioxide from the burning of fossil 20, accumulate in the atmosphere.

China is the world's fastest-growing major economy, but it has only a quarter of the world's average water 21 person, and rampant economic growth has sharpened competition for water resources. The Qinghai-Tibet plateau covers 2.5 million square kilometres (about a quarter of China's land surface) at an average altitude of four kilometres 22 sea level. The world's highest ice fields 23 a natural biological museum for the array of geological phenomena they contain.

The temperature has risen by 0.2C every 10 years, according to the Cold and Dry Zone Environment and Engineering Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The institute's scientists selected 5,000 glaciers in the region for study, 24 remote sensors and other methods for gathering geographical information, to monitor changes over the past 50 years, Liu Shiyin, one of the scientists taking 25 in the programme, told the Xinhua news agency.

18. _____

19. _____

20. _____

21. _____

22. _____

23. _____

24. _____

25. _____

TASK 2: GAP FILL (Verbs)

Write the correct form of the verbs given in brackets in the spaces on the right.

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

Wildlife at risk from beached ship's oil

Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 26 January 2007, by Steven Morris

Serious damage to bird and marine life 0 (**CAUSE**) if thousands of tonnes of oil are not removed from the stricken cargo ship Napoli before the calm weather 1 (**BREAK**), experts warned yesterday.

As many as 10,000 birds 2 (**MAY / ALREADY / AFFECT**) by two slicks of oil which have seeped from the vessel beached off the Devon coast.

The coastguard thinks that it 3 (**TAKE**) at least a week to pump 3,500 tonnes of oil from the ship. But Greenpeace is among the groups which yesterday 4 (**RAISE**) fears that more damage could be done if the weather, which has been kind to the salvage operation so far, was 5 (**CHANGE**).

Paul Johnston, of the Greenpeace research laboratories at Exeter University, said: "Speed is of the essence here. We 6 (**BE**) incredibly lucky with the weather since the ship ran aground. But it is due 7 (**START**) changing for the worse, and if the oil 8 (**NOT / BE**) off the boat there is a chance of a far more serious spill."

Fifty tonnes of oil 9 (**RELEASE**) after the Napoli was beached off Branscombe, Devon, on Saturday. On Tuesday another five tonnes of oil, which created a slick several kilometres long and 30 metres wide, escaped from an air pipe. By yesterday about 670 oiled birds, mostly guillemots, were being treated by the RSPCA. A spokesman said two colonies of guillemots at Portland and near Torquay may have been badly hit. He added: "Everyone's attention was grabbed by the scavenging which went on at Branscombe beach. Now they 10 (**REALISE**) a really nasty environmental problem has been caused."

The RSPB estimates that as many as 10,000 birds may have been affected. It has received reports of around 1,000 birds 11 (**FIND**) covered in oil on beaches, but for every one that makes it back to shore as many as 10 might be affected out at sea.

RSPB spokeswoman Sophie Atherton said it was feared that gannets and great skuas, which spend winters out in the Channel in "internationally important" numbers, could be at risk. Ms Atherton also raised concerns for Balearic shearwaters, an endangered bird. Additionally, possible long-term damage to marine life in Lyme Bay 12 (**CURRENTLY / CAUSE**) concern.

Sian Rees, of the Devon Wildlife Trust, said the area was habitat for endangered species such as the pink sea fan and sunset cup coral. "This incident highlights the fact that areas like Lyme Bay need more protection." The coastline has so far escaped damage because the wind has been blowing the oil slicks offshore.

0. *will be caused*
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.

TASK 3: WORD FORMATION

Write the correct form of the words in the spaces on the right.

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

Return of the vulture

Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 10 July 2003, by Paul Brown

In late Victorian times, the Christian church denounced vultures and other carrion-eating birds as "unclean", and over the next 20 years or so they were 0 hunted down across Europe. In the Alps, they were entirely wiped out.

Against all the odds, a few vultures clung to survival in remote mountainous areas of the continent. Although vultures are thought of as African and Asian birds, some species historically thrived in Europe, and four of these species somehow managed to escape 1 in countries such as Spain and the Balkans.

Today scientists see vultures as integral to the European ecosystem, as well as a spectacular sight, and are intent on bringing them back to the continent in force. Their efforts are already proving successful. Breeding successes in the wild now mean this bird can be seen in the most 2 places. Berlin and Holland are two recent examples. But matters could be about to get stranger still: experts predict that vultures will soon drift across the Channel in their wide-ranging search for food and breeding sites. Some are surprised they haven't already been seen here.

"Crossing the Channel is no barrier to an exploring vulture," says Wolfgang Fremuth, vulture expert at the Frankfurt Zoological Society. "It is only a matter of time before one is seen in England."

British twitchers are on red alert. "Vultures fly very high and are 3 to spot southern England so it seems just a matter of time before one tackles the comparatively narrow sea crossing," says Steve Gantlett, a leading 4 . "This is much anticipated and when it happens there is bound to be considerable 5 , with birders dashing from every corner of the UK to see it. A first for Britain in a 6 place is guaranteed to attract really big numbers of people, especially in the first 48 hours."

Vultures can also be seen in the mountainous areas of southern Europe, 7 Spain and the Balkans but also in the four Alpine countries where 150 have been released and five pairs are regularly breeding successfully. Thanks to their 8 , and habit of roaming vast distances, no one is quite sure how many vultures live in Europe as a whole. They are known to migrate up to 1,000 miles in a season.

The latest count this year in the Balkans is 100 to 150 Griffon vultures, 48 Egyptian, 40 Black vultures and just one bearded vulture. This is the first 9 count ever made there.

The zoological society's aim is for the vulture population to thrive in Europe without the need for permanent restaurants, which are becoming rather 10 tourist attractions. Instead Fremuth hopes to reintroduce ancient farming practices to provide a steady source of food when older, weaker animals die or fall off mountain ledges.

0. **SYSTEM**
systematically

1. **EXTINCT**

2. **EXPECT**

3. **LIKE**

4. **ENTHUSIASM**

5. **EXCITE**

6. **REACH**

7. **PARTICULAR**

8. **SHY**

9. **RELY**

10. **DISTASTE**

Prazna stran

Prazna stran

Prazna stran