



Š i f r a k a n d i d a t a :

Državni izpitni center



JESENSKI IZPITNI ROK

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

- A) Bralno razumevanje  
B) Poznavanje in raba jezika

Petek, 31. avgust 2012 / 60 minut (35 + 25)

*Dovoljeno gradivo in pripomočki:  
Kandidat prinese nalivno pero ali kemični svinčnik.  
Kandidat dobi ocenjevalni obrazec.*

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 in na ocenjevalni obrazec).

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 45, od tega 20 v delu A in 25 v delu B. Vsak pravilen odgovor je vreden 1 točko.

Rešitve, ki jih pišite z nalivnim peresom ali s kemičnim svinčnikom, vpisujte **v izpitno polo** v za to predvideni prostor. 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 8 strani, od tega 1 prazno.*

## A) BRALNO RAZUMEVANJE

## Task 1: Short Answers

**Answer in note form in the spaces below. Use 1–5 words for each answer.**

**Example:**

0. What basic equipment does the provisional camp school lack?

***Blackboards and books.***

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1. What does the poverty of the classroom sharply contrast with?

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2. What is an indication of the poor sanitary conditions in the camp?

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3. What prevents the Rohingya from leaving the camp despite the awful conditions?

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4. Where have the Rohingya been domiciled for centuries?

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5. What religion do the Rohingya belong to?

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6. What are the Rohingya in Burma denied due to their faith?

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7. What has the Burmese government imposed on the Rohingya?

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8. What does *Makeshift* in line 31 mean?

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9. Why do the authorities demolish everything the unofficial refugees construct?

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10. What do the charities avoid in order to be allowed to help official refugees?

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## Independent Appeal: The children who hunger for food and knowledge

Rohingya children in the Kutupalong camp in Bangladesh desperately need help with their schooling and their nutrition.

From inside the hut comes the sound of children quietly chanting. "A, B, C, D, E," they go, cautiously working their way through the alphabet. It's not much of a classroom, this hut of  
5 branches and tattered black plastic sheeting. The children sitting on the floor don't have books or a blackboard for their teacher to write on. And yet these bright inquisitive pupils are keen to learn and enjoy their lessons. "I like studying English, Bengali and maths," says eight-year-old Forminata. "When I am not at school I help my mother."

10 These children are Rohingya, one of the world's most beleaguered minorities, and their classroom is in an unofficial refugee camp in southern Bangladesh, 30 miles from the border with Burma. It is a wretched, dispiriting place, criss-crossed with open sewers and makeshift huts. The people are unable to leave without fear of being arrested and have to scratch around simply to survive. It is the sort of place that ought not to exist in the 21st century, and yet here are more than 40,000 people.

15 The Rohingya are a people that no one appears to want. In Burma, where they have lived in the western state of Arakan for hundreds of years, they are feared and mistreated. Apparently concerned about the "advance" of Muslims into a Buddhist country, the Burmese junta refuses to grant them citizen status and has enacted strict rules that govern their lives. They are even required to pay if they wish to move to another village. Twice in recent years – in  
20 1979 and 1992 – large numbers have poured into Bangladesh.

But the authorities here do not want them either. Terrified of encouraging more poor, needy people to head across the border, they do what they can to deter the refugees.

As a result, while 28,000 refugees are registered with the government, a further 200,000  
25 migrants – some claim the figure is as high as 500,000 – are unofficial. While the official refugees live in shelters, receive food, medical care and educational support, the unofficial migrants are forced to fend for themselves.

The disparity between the small number of official refugees and the hundreds of  
30 thousands of unregistered Rohingya is no more starkly revealed than here at Kutupalong, south of Cox's Bazar – named after an officer in the British Raj – where the official migrants live in permanent huts and the unofficial migrants in flimsy shacks. Such is its temporary nature that everyone refers to it as Kutupalong *Makeshift*. And that is the way the officials see it; whenever residents try to build anything permanent, the authorities tear it down.

Children on the Edge, a British-based charity is hoping to establish a nutrition and  
35 education programme for these youngsters who have so little. "Their future at the moment is very bleak – they are struggling to get enough food to survive," said the charity's director, Rachel Bentley. "Those that go out from the camp to earn money are in danger of being rounded up and sent back to Burma. Healthcare and sanitation is very poor."

The attitude of the Bangladeshi authorities makes it very difficult for aid organisations to  
40 work in the unofficial camps. Yet, their wish to continue to be permitted to work with the registered refugees means such organisations rarely offer public criticism of the authorities in Dhaka. It also means that reliable data about the conditions and requirements of the unofficial refugees is lacking.

What makes their situation perhaps even more helpless is that their plight receives little  
45 international attention and no diplomatic support. Why a Muslim minority should receive discrimination and persecution rather than help from Muslim countries is unclear.

One of the results of this is that every year hundreds of Rohingya seek to escape their  
50 "open prisons" by sea, paying human smugglers to take them first to Thailand and then moving on overland to Malaysia and Indonesia, both of which are Muslim nations. Few countries in the region treat the refugees with much dignity. Two years ago it was revealed that the Thai military had seized hundreds of refugees and towed them out to sea where they were "left to die". They were eventually rescued by the Indian coastguard.

(Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 8 December 2010, by Andrew Buncombe)

## 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.

WRITE your answers in the spaces next to the numbers.

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

## Malawi: My date with a glamour puss

The brochure called this the "Leopard Safari", which was encouraging because I had never seen a wild leopard. In more than two decades of African safaris, the elusive big cat had consistently eluded my best efforts with a pair of binoculars. (0 L)

In part, my desire for a sighting was impelled by the leopard's fearsome reputation. One field guide warns: "Never, under any circumstances, test a leopard." An encounter would inevitably set the adrenaline pumping. But my motivation was also aesthetic, for this is one of the most beautiful of all animals. It is so perfectly camouflaged that I have been within view of leopards many times in the past, but without deciphering their cryptic outline amid the dappled shadows. (1 \_\_\_)

"You're cursed," said one of my travelling companions, as we stood staring into the campfire after another unsuccessful night drive. This observation made me uneasy; primarily because I suspected that it was true. (2 \_\_\_) If our two-week leopard safari was leopardless, I knew who would get the blame.

We had come first to Nkwali Camp, on the banks of the Luangwa River in eastern Zambia. Across the river lay South Luangwa National Park. It is known as one of Africa's premier wildlife preserves. Among its tangled mopane woodland, there were elephant, giraffe, lion, hyena and – giving me cause for a little optimism – reputedly the highest concentration of leopards on the continent.

The first night was restless. (3 \_\_\_) I lay rigid, aware that only a flimsy bamboo curtain separated me from the terrors of the African bush. "It will be just my luck," I thought, "to be eaten in bed by the first leopard I encounter."

At 3am, I was rudely woken by a hippo, one of Africa's most feared animals. An old male, the lonely resident of a lagoon behind the camp, shook my chalet as he plunged thunderously into the river. (4 \_\_\_) I kept on saying to myself: "Nothing can touch me beneath my mosquito net." I slept soundly until 5.30am, when a nearby lion let out a guttural roar.

Dawn was a relief. In the steely light before sunrise, we congregated around the embers of last night's fire. (5 \_\_\_) Below us, three silhouettes waded shoulder-deep through the silver waters of the Luangwa. Elephants. There could be no better start to the day.

The national-park entrance was a half-hour drive from Nkwali, a journey that took us through the Lupande Game Management Area, an extensive territory east of the park in which wildlife is utilised for the benefit of local people. Our vehicle was a hefty 4 x 4 Chevrolet belonging to Wilderness Safaris, which operates out of Malawi. There were only seven of us travelling in it. The party comprised Mark, our guide; Alfred, the cook; an Israeli couple; a German tour operator; an American; and me. On game drives, Alfred preferred to remain at Nkwali. The rest of us, dangling cameras and

binoculars, spent wonderful, dusty days rattling around the park, seeing few other people, but plenty of animals.

By late morning, we would return to Nkwali for brunch. (6 \_\_\_) One night he surprised us with prawn cocktail. Without prawns, he had to improvise and only careful examination revealed that the prawn substitute had been a packet of cheese puffs.

After a siesta, we would return to the park for an afternoon drive in one of Nkwali's open Land Cruisers, stopping for sundowners at a suitably scenic spot and continuing after dark with a powerful spotlight. Night drives offered the best chance to see leopards. We glimpsed genet, civets, porcupines, elephant shrews and even a rarely seen honey badger. But the big one evaded us. (7 \_\_\_) "It's the curse," they would say, glaring in my direction.

The routine at Nkwali grew seductive. The nights, lit by paraffin lamps, became something to look forward to. Even the noises were strangely comforting, contributing to the "wilderness experience". (8 \_\_\_) I went to bed thinking wistfully: "Here I am, where I ought to be."

We left Luangwa, and Zambia, leopardless. Our safari continued to neighbouring Malawi. After an overnight stop at the sprawling Viphya pine plantation, we headed north to the Nyika plateau, renowned for its vast, rolling vistas. It is also noted for its large leopard population. I doubted; however, if this fact would be of any significance.

Nyika is stunningly beautiful and far removed from the dusty bush of Luangwa. Here, wearing thick sweaters, sitting around log fires in the evening, treading on frost in the morning, we could have been in Scotland. (9 \_\_\_) Forbidden to drive the Chevrolet, we were confined to Chelinda Camp and its environs while he sweated in bed with fever. A couple of unaccompanied long walks around Chelinda's pine forest rewarded us with significant sightings – a bush pig, a fleeing duiker and an olive grass snake. (10 \_\_\_) I became unconscious of my surroundings, hypnotised by the stealthy creature ahead. Even the vicious posse of ants that chose this moment to invade my trouser legs were unable to divert my attention. After no more than a couple of minutes – an age after two decades of waiting – the leopard padded away, dissolving into the dappled forest. The curse dissolved there, too.

(Adapted from an article in *The Telegraph*, 8 July 2000, by Richard Newton)

- A Alfred had developed the versatility required of cooks deep in the bush.
- B This ability to see without being seen adds to the mystique.
- C We drank coffee, ate toast and talked quietly through jaws.
- D By the sixth night, I no longer missed any of the trappings of civilisation.
- E I was trying to convince myself I was safe.
- F Even so, there was always a buzz of excitement.
- G There were also fresh leopard footprints.
- H By now, all my companions had started blaming me.
- I This illusion was shattered when Mark succumbed to a return of malaria.
- J In my wooden chalet, the slightest noise outside roused me.
- K In addition, it also placed a burden on my shoulders.
- L It was a state of affairs that bothered me.

## B) POZNAVANJE IN RABA JEZIKA

## Task 1: Gap Fill

For gaps 1–15, write one missing word in the spaces on the right.

There is ONE word missing in each gap.

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

## Would you swap your home for a holiday?

Thanks to Debbie Woskew, founder of Luxe Home Swap, owners of mid to high-end properties can now exchange their homes in style. But 0 are the rules of engagement?

House swapping has been around almost as 1 as the internet, and has become a popular 2 to save money, to minimise hassle and to holiday like a local in a way that would not have been possible in a hotel.

But giving up your home to a stranger while you spend a week 3 two in someone else's property can be quite a worrying prospect. What if their home is dirty? Or that sea view is in fact a building site?

"Home exchanging 4 to be with the right person to be the right experience," says serial entrepreneur Debbie Woskew, who launched Luxe Home Swap in January this year, after 5 spotted that the home swap market was ripe for innovation. "Some of the home exchange sites out 6 looked pretty nasty with no brand. There was 7 to appeal to the consumer like me who would definitely do a home exchange, but 8 in the right circumstances."

Prompted by the movie *The Holiday*, in 9 two women with man-troubles swap homes in each other's countries, meet a local guy and fall in love, Woskew set about creating a branded, professional-looking home exchange site that would target mid to high-end homes.

"Since the site launched, it has been a huge consumer hit that has grown massively," says Woskew, who runs Luxe Home Swap on a subscription business model that, she says, is 10 to online dating. "You can look around as much as you like to see what's on there, 11 you have to pay to play – in other words, you have to list your home in order to swap and you have to pay £99 for a year's listing."

It all sounds very easy and efficient, and, browsing the site, 12 is clear that the standard of property is very high. But what happens if you pay to play, upload to your home and get ready for a swap, but your property is not good 13? "We don't screen, but we do cull," says Woskew. "We can ask someone to remove themselves from the site and we refund the money, but that's never 14. Actually, because of the brand and look and feel of the site, we have the opposite problem with a lot of communication around 'is my apartment really suitable for house swapping?'"

So what is the secret to a successful home swap? And how can you be sure that the person you're swapping with is honest and reliable? "The key to it all is communication," says Woskew. "What happens is that people generally exchange around 20 emails 15 they commit to a swap and the conversations are taken offline, too. You build up an opinion of what they are like."

- |     |                             |             |
|-----|-----------------------------|-------------|
| 0.  | <u>                    </u> | <i>what</i> |
| 1.  | <u>                    </u> |             |
| 2.  | <u>                    </u> |             |
| 3.  | <u>                    </u> |             |
| 4.  | <u>                    </u> |             |
| 5.  | <u>                    </u> |             |
| 6.  | <u>                    </u> |             |
| 7.  | <u>                    </u> |             |
| 8.  | <u>                    </u> |             |
| 9.  | <u>                    </u> |             |
| 10. | <u>                    </u> |             |
| 11. | <u>                    </u> |             |
| 12. | <u>                    </u> |             |
| 13. | <u>                    </u> |             |
| 14. | <u>                    </u> |             |
| 15. | <u>                    </u> |             |

## Task 2: Multiple Choice

For gaps 1–10, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits according to the text.

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

## Water, water everywhere

Parts of Australia are enduring the worst floods for decades in a country that 0 recently was afflicted by a prolonged 1. In Northern Ireland, a corner of the United Kingdom blessed with an abundance of rainfall, thousands of homes have been without water over Christmas time after main pipes 2 when severe frost was followed by a rapid thaw. The Australians have 3 of a deluge of "biblical proportions"; the people of Ulster discuss the "Third World conditions" they are facing. 4 when we have too much water or not enough of it does its importance become apparent. Yet for people in many parts of the world, living without a ready supply of clean, fresh water is a miserable, all-consuming, everyday experience. In 1998, 28 countries experienced water stress or scarcity. This number is expected to 5 to 56 by 2025.

However, some of the driest places on Earth are able to do something about their situation because they have access to another valuable liquid. A scientist employed by the oil-rich emirate of Abu Dhabi claims to 6 generated a series of downpours using giant ionisers to start cloud 7. It is reported that this secret project 8 storms in the middle of the normally cloudless Arabian summer. While cloud seeding has previously been successful in causing it to rain, it is thought that this is the first rainfall to be produced from clear skies. Although the results must be treated with caution, this is a dramatic development indeed, if this technology is the 9 that scientists believe. Lack of access to clean water is both impoverishing and destabilising. After all, the wars of the future are more 10 to be fought over water than oil.

(Adapted from an article in *The Telegraph*, 2 January 2011)

- |                    |                |                |                |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 0. A after         | B before       | <b>C until</b> | D when         |
| 1. A draft         | B draught      | C drying       | D drought      |
| 2. A burst         | B jammed       | C licked       | D froze        |
| 3. A discussed     | B described    | C spoken       | D told         |
| 4. A Eventually    | B Actually     | C Only         | D Evidently    |
| 5. A arise         | B arouse       | C raise        | D rise         |
| 6. A had           | B has          | C having       | D have         |
| 7. A appearance    | B form         | C structure    | D formation    |
| 8. A triggered off | B put out      | C blew up      | D got on       |
| 9. A brakethrough  | B breakthrough | C brakethought | D breakthrough |
| 10. A probably     | B surely       | C likely       | D definitely   |

Prazna stran