



Šifra kandidata:

Državni izpitni center



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JESENSKI IZPITNI ROK

Osnovna raven
ANGLEŠČINA
Izpitna pola 1

- A) Bralno razumevanje
B) Poznavanje in raba jezika

Sobota, 30. avgust 2014 / 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. Vsaka pravilna rešitev je vredna 1 točko.

Rešitve, ki jih pišete 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. Besides tourists, who benefits from the two new destinations in North Thailand?

The hill tribes.

1. What was unusual about the lyrics of Happy Birthday sung at the birthday party?

2. What did the author compare dancing with the locals to?

3. How does the author refer to events for tourists where local people show their customs?

4. Who is, in fact, most exploited by the tourist agency Asian Oasis?

5. What do the village children do with the used material?

6. How can tourists who dislike Thai cuisine still enjoy their meals at Lanjia?

7. Which modern device is unnecessary at Lanjia?

8. Why was it surprising that the young guide moved with such ease?

9. How do young local women get the attention of the men they like?

10. For what purpose was the original Lisu Lodge rebuilt and improved?



Jolly lodgers: community tourism in Thailand

Community tourism often just means staring at impoverished locals, but in northern Thailand, our writer visits two new retreats that make a real difference to the lives of the hill tribes, and takes a river cruise from Bangkok on a beautiful old rice barge.

We could hear the children's excited voices as they approached through the darkened grounds of the lodge. Then they burst onto the terrace in a riot of bright colours and flashing silver, carrying a birthday cake. The candles were lit and everyone – men and women from local Lisu and Akha tribes, the enthusiastic children, thirty four Americans and me – sang Happy Birthday in a variety of languages. The shiny-eyed birthday girl, Monica from Chicago, was dragged into a circle of costumed Lisu as they began a complicated traditional dance to music from bamboo wind instruments called fulu jewlews. Gradually the rest of us joined in until there were more than 20 people holding hands in a ring, the westerners grinning with exhilaration as we attempted to copy the steps. This didn't feel intrusive or exploitative; it felt a bit like the best kind of family wedding, where by the end even grumpy uncles have been coaxed to their feet and everyone is on the dancefloor. Afterwards, Monica cut her cake and handed it round. A profound silence fell, broken only by spoons scraping on plates.

Wanting to avoid the human safaris offered in some parts of the world, where tribespeople are seemingly bullied into performing for staring tourists, I had been attracted by two lodges in northern Thailand run by a company called Asian Oasis. Far from "using" tribespeople to attract tourists, it "uses" tourists to bring income to remote hilly areas. At Lanjia Lodge and Lisu Lodge, local people are directly involved in the lodges. My tour operator said this was the best example of community tourism it has ever seen in south-east Asia, and there is a lot of it around.

The first lodge I went to, Lanjia, is the most remote. Six four-roomed bungalows are scattered down the hillside, each with a generous terrace perfectly placed for enjoying those views. Village life was going on around it when I arrived: women of the Hmong and Lahu tribes plaiting bamboo for various uses, children playing something that looked like rounders, with a ball made of screwed-up paper and old flip-flops for bases. I loved my room, with its walls of plaited bamboo, sliding shutters, and wide bed on a wooden platform with a stunning hand-embroidered bedspread and a mosquito net. The menu offers bacon and eggs for breakfast if

you want it, and delicious fresh Thai soups and curries for lunch and dinner.

Eco-friendly, fair-minded tourists will also be pleased to learn that the lodges, built on land leased from local people, are made out of wood and bamboo purchased from villagers. Environmental damage is lessened with solar panels for the plentiful hot water, and drinking water in reusable glass bottles. And there's no aircon – not a problem as these hills are cool and airy compared with the stifling plains of Thailand.

To maximise local involvement and income, visits to the lodges come with a package of activities. I opted for a half-day trek, plus a village tour with a stop at a batik workshop. The trek took us by some very narrow and slippery footpaths to a waterfall in hills to the west, passing wild banana trees so raggedy they looked like they were hung with old clothes. I was wearing sturdy trainers and thought I was managing the steep terrain pretty well, until I saw that Su Chin, our 17-year-old-guide (in tribal dress) was nimbly leaping up the rocky track in flip-flops. If he made me feel old, the smiley women at the batik workshop in the village made me feel five again. They sat me down with a square of white cotton and tried to guide my ham-fisted attempts to draw patterns in hot wax using a sort of stylus. "Bless, she's doing her best," their looks said, then they improved my handiwork to make it worthy of being dipped three times in indigo, then in boiling water to remove the wax. It was easy to see how one detailed two-foot-square piece could take a Hmong woman a whole day. A young girl might spend a year making herself a festive outfit to catch the eye of a boy she fancies at the New Year courtship ceremony.

Lisu Lodge is in lower, more undulating country, overlooking lush fields of rice and tobacco, and was Asian Oasis's first eco-lodge. In 1992 it opened a single village house offering visitors an authentic tribal experience, right down to very basic shared facilities, noise and stink from a pigsty next door, and single-layer bamboo lattice walls that afforded barely any privacy (sometimes a problem when with enthusiastic honeymooning couples were in residence). But tourist-kind cannot bear too much authenticity, so Lisu Lodge now comprises four six-bedroom guesthouses built in traditional style, but with windows and en suite bathrooms. A huge veranda is the setting for meals, drinks – and impromptu birthday parties.



Task 2: Gapped sentences

In the following extract, 10 sentence parts have been removed.

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

Write your answers in the spaces next to the numbers.

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

Croc monsieur: Meet the man who loves crocodiles so much he's built a zoo for them

At the edge of a field outside Witney in Oxfordshire, there is an old mill. Since its closure in the 1970s, the buildings here have served as a small, rather pretty, industrial park: there's an old car workshop next to a ceramics shop and the offices of a polythene company. Nothing remarkable there.

Carry on along the track, and at the very end of the lane, (0 L). *Crocodiles of the World* is home to just that – some 60 scaled creatures who live in a series of enclosures kept at just the right temperature with the help of a lot of fancy equipment, and the constant attentions of Shaun Follett, a former carpenter, who turned into a croc expert.

In 2010, following a near-death experience, Shaun Follett sold his house, moved his wife, Lisa, and their three children into his brother's place up the road, (1 ____). It was an unusual career change, and one that caught the imagination of the Discovery Channel, which made a documentary series about the venture.

Since then, Follett has continued to make headlines, most recently for successfully hatching Britain's first home-bred African Dwarf crocs. Today, visitors to the zoo are met by 14 of the little fellows, now nine weeks old, who are about the size of a gecko and strangely cute. There are "oohs" and "aahs" from visitors who are occasionally allowed to hold them (2 ____). Aged 18, their mum, Jolie, is the oldest croc in residence here, though at six foot she rarely elicits quite the same response as her babies. The same applies to the 11 other species of crocodiles, alligators and caiman that Follett has collected in this unassuming corner of rural England – not least 34 Nile crocodiles, which he acquired from a zoo in the South of France, (3 ____).

These, Follett says, are the great unloved, the creatures whose public image as ruthless killers means they don't get the same care as cuddlier-looking wild animals: "Because they have this terrible reputation, it's hard to get people see them in the same way as other threatened species". But it is deeply important, Follett insists, that we do.

Although in recent years a number of crocs and alligators have made it off the endangered animals list, these are still critical times. For example, the American crocodile, which lives largely in Florida, was re-categorised as "vulnerable" in 2007. And there is the Morelet's crocodile, (4 ____), and was first classified as endangered more than 40 years ago. Now it is considered a less alarming "conservation dependent".

The first creatures who meet visitors at Crocodile World are Hugo and Rebecca, (5 ____). The biggest threat to Siamese crocodiles was the skin-trade: "Skin-farming wasn't regulated and people started cross-breeding the Siamese, which has the good skin, with the salt water crocodile, which is



much bigger," Follett says. They created a hybrid (6 ____), but which has since escaped on many occasions, not least during a big flood in Thailand last year. As a result, the genetic purity of the now extremely rare Siamese has been destroyed. But today, the greatest threat to crocodiles in general is the destruction of their natural habitat.

Which is where conservation comes in. Before opening this zoo, less than two years ago, Follett kept a fair number of these animals in cages in the garden of his Oxfordshire house. They are, Follett says, extremely intelligent creatures; certain breeds have specific character traits (7 ____). Rebecca the Siamese, for instance, is "a complete psychopath". Rebecca originally came here from Normandy, and is named after the surgeon who stitched together Shaun's hand and leg after "a little training mishap. You have to be so careful, (8 ____); my mind was on other things." While he admits that "you can never completely trust a crocodile," Follett has managed to train many of them according to the Pavlovian method.

At one point, we stand in front of a seemingly empty murky pool, behind reinforced glass, and Follett calls "Hugo... Hugo," much like one might beckon a Labrador. A moment later, a pair of eyes emerge on the surface in the far corner and then here is Hugo, waiting for a snack, perhaps a chicken or a rabbit. Generally he only eats once every 10 days and when he does he consumes 10 per cent of his own body weight. "It's just like training a dog," Follett explains. "Except, well, it's a bit harder."

Until 10 years ago, training crocodiles wasn't really a concept people thought much about. "The purpose of training is to give the animals enrichment for their brain (9 ____), and it's also for our own safety," Follett explains. Trained crocs are generally much less aggressive, which means making it easier for Follett to clean their cages, (10 ____) – though that is not often. Only 1 per cent of baby crocodiles survive in the wild, but those who do can live up to between 60 and 80 years and sometimes to 100. Because they have such brilliant immune systems, they don't suffer from infections the way we do: "In the wild they have limbs pulled off and the wound just heals".

(Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 20 October 2012, by Charlotte Philby)

- A and to help keep their body active and engaged
- B because their teeth are so tiny right now they wouldn't break skin
- C which is found in Belize, Guatemala and Mexico
- D he came across another man in the area who kept crocs
- E and brought across the Channel in boxes in the back of his Ford S-Max
- F and each animal has its unique personality
- G which should never have been released into the wild
- H and ploughed every penny into building his very own giant reptile zoo
- I as well as for the vets to take blood tests when they're ill
- J two of just 500 Siamese crocodiles left in the world
- K and you have to be 100 per cent focused on what you're doing
- L you will find yourself at the door of "Britain's First and Only Crocodile Zoo"



B) POZNAVANJE IN RABA JEZIKA

Task 1: Gap fill

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.

Cliffhanger: Mountains of adventure in Bhutan

Is it the journey or the destination __0__ brings contentment? Exploring Bhutan – home of Gross National Happiness – by mountain bike might well provide the answer.

There are, of course, many ways __1__ achieve enlightenment. For Yarab, my Bhutanese guide, the two-hour hike up to Tiger's Nest was one of __2__. "The more I go," he called down to me as I sweated up a series of steep steps, "the more I get benefit for my karma. The present is __3__ you are doing; the future is a gift." Practising Buddhists have a habit of saying things like that while smiling serenely at you. Frankly, the only gifts I wanted at that particular point were a more capacious pair of lungs and a set of reupholstered kneecaps. Yarab paused, waiting for me to catch __4__ with him. This was the 708th time he __5__ made this journey, he said. There was __6__ rush. I should take my time.

"BST: Bhutanese Stretchable Time", Yarab called it. And time certainly seems to __7__ stretched and slowed in this peculiar, landlocked country. Bhutan is small – just twice __8__ size of Wales – and spectacularly isolated, tucked away in the eastern Himalayas between the vast subcontinent of India and the even mightier swathe of China.

Getting there is hard enough. __9__ is limited land access from northern India, and a maximum of three international flights arrive each day, most being connections from Bangkok and Delhi. Even landing the plane is difficult. Only eight pilots in the world are licensed __10__ touch down an Airbus A319 in the high-sided Paro valley, home to the country's single international airport.

The few tourists __11__ make the journey are presented with a country that has decided to apply the brakes to much of what the West would regard as progress. Crops are still harvested __12__ hand. Terraces of rice step the hillsides and what heavy industry there is has __13__ confined to the southern border with India.

Getting around isn't easy either. Journeys are still along single-lane roads which twist round valleys. Thin metal suspension bridges are spun across rivers as pedestrian crossings.

Yarab would no doubt have claimed that such inconveniences are merely physical obstacles on a more spiritual journey. However, physical obstacles do matter. From ground level, access to the Tiger's Nest monastery, __14__ dates back to the 15th century and is __15__ of Bhutan's key tourist attractions, seems impossible. On closer inspection, though, our route to the top was revealed as a narrow path within a forest of pine, cleverly hidden from view below.

(Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 17 December 2011, by Ben Ross)

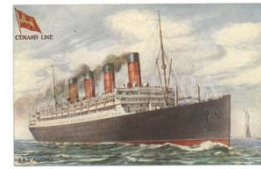
0. that
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____

**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 (0).

The Great Edwardian Cunard ocean liners: The Lusitania, the Mauretania and the Aquitania



In this website, we honour three fine express Cunard ocean liners from the Edwardian era and 0 tribute to their wonderful history of loyal and dedicated service 1 in war and peace. In their heyday, they represented Edwardian empire at its finest.

This world famous trio of Cunard ocean liners have gone down in history as some of the most legendary ocean liners 2, with their Edwardian four funnels they cut a most imposing and stately profile.

They were intended to operate the prestigious transatlantic service for Cunard Line from Liverpool to New York in the 3 to mid 20th century. When introduced in 1907, the Lusitania and Mauretania were the first express transatlantic liners with steam turbines and were the ultimate in Edwardian elegance and luxury afloat. From their introduction into regular transatlantic service 4 the start of the First World War in 1914 these two ocean liners 5 supreme on the North Atlantic.

Unfortunately events conspired 6 this as during the First World War the Lusitania was torpedoed by the enemy in 1915 and sunk off the Irish coast. As a result the 7 German ocean liner, Imperator, was acquired and renamed the Berengaria to replace her and to operate as part of a three ship transatlantic service with the Mauretania and Aquitania.

The Aquitania was launched in 1913, and was immediately pressed into war duties as a troopship in the midst of the First World War. The Aquitania was 8 in design to the Lusitania and Mauretania but much larger. Eventually, the ocean liner Aquitania became Cunard's 9 serving express ocean liner and gave sterling service during two world wars. In fact, the Aquitania's service record was 10 surpassed by the legendary Queen Elizabeth 2 very recently in 2004.

(Adapted from <http://www.thecunarders.co.uk>. Pridobljeno: 14. 5. 2013.)

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|--------------------|--|-------------------|
| 0. | A have | B get | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C pay | D set |
| 1. | A also | B and | C as well | D both |
| 2. | A been ever built | B ever built | C having ever built | D have ever built |
| 3. | A early | B late | C previous | D preceding |
| 4. | A through | B during | C until | D up |
| 5. | A ruled | B ran | C rained | D crossed |
| 6. | A to be prevented | B to be preventing | C to prevent | D preventing |
| 7. | A initial | B former | C late | D past |
| 8. | A alike | B different | C same | D similar |
| 9. | A the longest | B most long | C longest | D a longest |
| 10. | A hardly | B just | C never | D only |



Prazna stran