



Š i f r a k a n d i d a t a :

**Državni izpitni center**



M 1 8 1 2 4 2 1 1

SPOMLADANSKI IZPITNI ROK

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

- A) Bralno razumevanje  
B) Poznavanje in raba jezika

**Sobota, 2. junij 2018 / 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 47, od tega 20 v delu A in 27 v delu B. Vsaka pravilna rešitev je vredna 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: Multiple choice questions

For items 1–9, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits according to the text. There is an example at the beginning (0).

#### The Listerdale Mystery

5	<p>Mrs. St. Vincent was adding up figures. Once or twice she sighed, and her hand stole to her aching forehead. She had always disliked arithmetic. It was unfortunate that nowadays her life should seem to be composed entirely of one particular kind of sum, the ceaseless adding together of small necessary items of expenditure making a total that never failed to surprise and alarm her.</p>
	<p>Surely it couldn't come to <i>that!</i> She went back over the figures. She had made a trifling error in the pence, but otherwise the figures were correct.</p>
10	<p>Mrs. St. Vincent sighed again. Her headache by now was very bad indeed. She looked up as the door opened and her daughter Barbara came into the room. Barbara St. Vincent was a very pretty girl, she had her mother's delicate features, and the same proud turn of the head, but her eyes were dark instead of blue, and she had a different mouth, a sulky red mouth not without attraction.</p>
	<p>"Oh, Mother!" she cried. "Still juggling with those horrid old accounts? Throw them all into the fire."</p>
15	<p>"We must know where we are," said Mrs. St. Vincent uncertainly. The girl shrugged her shoulders.</p>
	<p>"We're always in the same boat," she said dryly. "Damned hard up. Down to the last penny as usual."</p>
20	<p>Mrs. St. Vincent sighed. "I wish –" she began, and then stopped.</p>
	<p>"I must find something to do," said Barbara in hard tones. "And find it quickly. After all, I have taken that shorthand and typing course. So have about one million other girls from all I can see! 'What experience?' 'None, but –' 'Oh! Thank you, good morning. We'll let you know.' But they never do! I must find some other kind of a job – <i>any</i> job."</p>
25	<p>"Not yet, dear," pleaded her mother. "Wait a little longer."</p>
	<p>Barbara went to the window and stood looking out with unseeing eyes that took no note of the dingy line of houses opposite.</p>
30	<p>"Sometimes," she said slowly, "I'm sorry Cousin Amy took me with her to Egypt last winter. Oh! I know I had fun – about the only fun I've ever had or am likely to have in my life. I <i>did</i> enjoy myself – enjoyed myself thoroughly. But it was very unsettling. I mean – coming back to <i>this</i>."</p>
35	<p>She swept a hand round the room. Mrs. St. Vincent followed it with her eyes and winced. The room was typical of cheap furnished lodgings. A dusty aspidistra, showily ornamental furniture, a flashy wallpaper faded in patches. There were signs that the personality of the tenants had <u>struggled with</u> that of the landlady; one or two pieces of good china, much cracked and mended, so that their saleable value was <i>nil</i>, a piece of embroidery thrown over the back of the sofa, a water colour sketch of a young girl in the fashion of twenty years ago, near enough still to Mrs. St. Vincent not to be mistaken.</p>
40	<p>"It wouldn't matter," continued Barbara, "if we'd never known anything else. But to think of Anstays –" She broke off, not trusting herself to speak of that dearly loved estate which had belonged to the St. Vincent family for centuries and which was now in the hands of strangers.</p>
	<p>"If only Father – hadn't speculated – and borrowed –"</p>
45	<p>"My dear," said Mrs. St. Vincent. "Your father was never, in any sense of the word, a businessman."</p>
	<p>She said it with a graceful kind of finality, and Barbara came over and gave her an aimless sort of kiss as she murmured, "Poor old Mums. I won't say anything."</p>

(Adapted from: <http://esl-bits.net/ESL.English.Listening.Short.Stories/Listerdale.Mystery/01/default.html>)

**Example:**

0. Mrs. Vincent's attitude to calculating
- A had never changed.
  - B used to be less negative.
  - C used to be somewhat less positive.
  - D had always been that of indifference.
1. For Mrs. St. Vincent, home bookkeeping was a source of
- A unease and fear.
  - B misfortune and expenses.
  - C extra earnings and frustration.
  - D excitement and additional income.
2. Barbara's mother, Mrs. St. Vincent, was
- A blue-eyed and graceful.
  - B delicate and dark-eyed.
  - C very pretty and red-mouthed.
  - D sulky-mouthed and not unattractive.
3. Which expression best describes Barbara's reaction to her mother's home bookkeeping?
- A Admiration.
  - B Annoyance.
  - C Anxiety.
  - D Astonishment.
4. Regarding her pursuit of a job, Barbara
- A can, unlike other girls, type and do shorthand.
  - B has formal education, but does not want a job.
  - C is completely inexperienced in looking for work.
  - D is willing to look for a job despite her mother's wish.
5. When thinking about her trip to Egypt, Barbara
- A regretted going there.
  - B started missing Cousin Amy.
  - C remembered dingy houses.
  - D forgot about her present situation.
6. The expression 'struggled with' in Line 35 means
- A resembled.
  - B suited.
  - C differed from.
  - D dominated over.
7. The word 'Ansteys' refers to
- A the St. Vincents' previous residence.
  - B the St. Vincents' much liked current residence.
  - C the new owners of the St. Vincents' previous residence.
  - D an imaginary residence the St. Vincents found comfort in.
8. According to Lines 39–46, it is NOT true that
- A Mr. St. Vincent is responsible for the loss of their home.
  - B the St. Vincents' home was lost due to financial speculations.
  - C Mrs. St. Vincent blames her husband for the loss of their home.
  - D the two St. Vincent women have different views on Mr. St. Vincent.
9. In the passage Barbara St. Vincent is portrayed as
- A passive and resentful.
  - B active and down-to-earth.
  - C determined and insensitive.
  - D indifferent and embittered.



## Task 2: Matching

Match statements 1–11 with paragraphs A–D. More than one statement may refer to the same paragraph. There is an example at the beginning: Statement 0.

### Four women scientists who were snubbed due to sexism

#### Example:

#### Statement

0. She particularly excelled at experimental work.

#### Paragraph

B

#### Statement

1. Her position was misunderstood by her fellow researcher. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Her investigation included a thorough analysis of the recorded material. \_\_\_\_\_
3. She provides a logical explanation as to why she did not win the Nobel Prize. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Her scientific contribution was crucial for disproving an established theory. \_\_\_\_\_
5. She held a PhD degree from Cambridge University at the time of her discovery. \_\_\_\_\_
6. She allegedly understood why her contribution was not acknowledged in a scientific journal. \_\_\_\_\_
7. A fellow scientist openly agitated against her nomination. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Had the Nobel Prize regulations been different, she might have been awarded it. \_\_\_\_\_
9. She took part in the setting up of her instrument. \_\_\_\_\_
10. She and her collaborator managed to provide theoretical explanation for new experiment results. \_\_\_\_\_
11. She did not know that her discovery would be made public. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Paragraph

*Despite enormous progress in recent decades, women still have to deal with biases against them in the sciences. Here are four researchers who did groundbreaking work but whose names are likely unfamiliar, just because they are women.*

- A** Jocelyn Bell Burnell discovered pulsars in 1967 while still a graduate student in radio astronomy at Cambridge University. Pulsars are the remnants of massive stars that went supernova. Their very existence demonstrates that these giants didn't blow themselves into oblivion – instead, they left behind small, incredibly dense, rotating stars. Bell Burnell discovered the recurring signals given off by their rotation while analyzing data printed out on three miles of paper from a radio telescope she helped assemble. The finding resulted in a Nobel Prize, but the 1974 award in physics went to Anthony Hewish – Bell Burnell's supervisor – and Martin Ryle. The snub generated a wave of sympathy for Bell Burnell. But in an interview with *National Geographic News*, the astronomer was fairly matter-of-fact: "The picture people had at the time of the way that science was done was that there was a senior man – and it was always a man – who had under him a whole load of minions, junior staff, who weren't expected to think, who were only expected to do as he said."



- B** Chien-Shiung Wu participated in the development of the atom bomb. Wu was recruited to Columbia University in the 1940s as part of the Manhattan Project, and conducted research on nuclear radiation detection and uranium enrichment. She stayed in the United States after the war and became known as one of the best experimental physicists of her time. In the mid-1950s, two theoretical physicists, Tsung-Dao Lee and Chen Ning Yang, approached Wu to help refute the law of parity. The law holds that in quantum mechanics, two physical systems – like atoms – that were mirror images would behave in identical ways. Wu's experiments using cobalt-60, a radioactive form of the cobalt metal, upended this law, which had been accepted for 30 years. This milestone in physics led to a 1957 Nobel Prize for Yang and Lee – but not for Wu, who was left out despite her critical role. People found the Nobel decision outrageous.
- C** Rosalind Franklin used X-rays to take a picture of DNA that would change biology. Franklin graduated with a doctorate in physical chemistry from Cambridge University in 1945, then spent three years at an institute in Paris where she learned X-ray diffraction techniques. She returned to England in 1951 as a research associate in John Randall's laboratory at King's College and soon encountered Maurice Wilkins, who was leading his own research group studying the structure of DNA. Franklin and Wilkins worked on separate DNA projects, but by some accounts, Wilkins mistook Franklin's role in Randall's lab as that of an assistant rather than head of her own project. Meanwhile, James Watson and Francis Crick, both at Cambridge University, were also trying to determine the structure of DNA. They communicated with Wilkins, who at some point showed them Franklin's image of DNA – known as Photo 51 – without her knowledge. Photo 51 enabled Watson, Crick, and Wilkins to deduce the correct structure for DNA, which they published in a series of articles in the journal *Nature* in April 1953. Franklin also published in the same issue, providing further details on DNA's structure. Franklin's image of the DNA molecule was key to deciphering its structure, but only Watson, Crick, and Wilkins received the 1962 Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine for their work. Franklin died of ovarian cancer in 1958 in London, four years before Watson, Crick, and Wilkins received the Nobel. Since Nobel prizes cannot be awarded posthumously, we'll never know whether Franklin would have received a share in the prize for her work.
- D** Lise Meitner's work in nuclear physics led to the discovery of nuclear fission – the fact that atomic nuclei can split in two. After finishing her doctoral degree in physics at the University of Vienna, Meitner moved to Berlin in 1907 and started cooperating with chemist Otto Hahn. They maintained their working relationship for more than 30 years. After the Nazis annexed Austria in 1938, Meitner, who was Jewish, made her way to Stockholm. She continued to work with Hahn, corresponding and meeting secretly in Copenhagen in November 1938. Although Hahn performed the experiments that produced the evidence supporting the idea of nuclear fission, he was unable to come up with an explanation. Meitner and her nephew, Otto Frisch, came up with the theory. Hahn published their findings without including Meitner as a co-author, although several accounts say Meitner understood this omission, given the situation in Nazi Germany. "That's the start of how Meitner got separated from the credit of discovering nuclear fission," said Lewin Sime, who wrote a biography of Meitner. The other contributing factor to the neglect of Meitner's work was her gender. Meitner once wrote to a friend that it was almost a crime to be a woman in Sweden. A researcher on the Nobel physics committee actively tried to shut her out. So Hahn alone won the 1944 Nobel Prize in chemistry for his contributions to splitting the atom.

(Adapted from: <http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2013/13/130519-women-scientists-overlooked-dna-history-science/>)



## B) POZNAVANJE IN RABA JEZIKA

### Task 1: Gap fill

There is one word missing in each gap. Write the missing words in the spaces on the right. Bear in mind that all contracted forms with the exception of *can't* count as two words. There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

#### Laos trek

The steps of the gold-tipped temple at the summit **\_0\_** Mount Phousi are thronged with tourists taking selfies. Beyond their grins, the sun is blazing out over the Mekong River. If this 150m pinnacle seems busy, it's nothing compared to the Unesco-protected centre of Luang Prabang below, **\_1\_** the popular night market is unfolding next to the Royal Palace. And yet, from up here, Laos's second city seems little more **\_2\_** a patchwork of red-brown rooftops struggling against rampant trees, almost indistinguishable from jungle. **\_3\_** abandoned, I suppose, Luang Prabang would be swallowed whole in less than a century.

"Laos needs everything," says Alex Robb-Millar, who runs the Luang Prabang-based tour company, White Elephant Adventures. "Roads, healthcare, education – there's a long way to go." Of course, the **\_4\_** pace of life is part of the charm of Lao PDR, People's Democratic Republic, or 'Please Don't Rush', as some put **\_5\_**. Yet some economic reforms have begun to quicken the pulse of the communist relic, South-East Asia's poorest nation. Aside from building roads, the government signed a deal in March for a high-speed railway to cut through the country. Laos also joined the World Trade Organisation in 2013 and is **\_6\_** join the Asian Economic Community later this year.

And then there's the tourism boom, with visitors expected to almost triple **\_7\_** 10 million in the next five years. **\_8\_** is little sign of it, however, in the remote mountain villages that I visit during a challenging three-day trek some 60km from Luang Prabang.

Led by a White Elephant Adventures guide, Suo Kao, we reach the first village after hiking for five hours through jungle, rice paddies and over verdant hilltops. This village is relatively large, **\_9\_** more than 300 inhabitants plus some 300 children from more isolated communities who attend the local school. Many sleep in simple huts they build themselves and are at the mercy of heavy rain and dangerous insects. The Community Learning International, of which Alex is founder and CEO, is hoping to build safer concrete dormitories soon.

When we arrive, school's out, and the children are engrossed in *kataw* (similar to football tennis) and a vast football match. After **\_10\_** round of penalties, several children approach to practise their English. Like Suo Kao, villagers are ethnic Hmong, and speak a different language to the Lao people. Unlike the Buddhist Lao, Hmong are animists. Their life is one of subsistence; growing rice and raising animals. In my homestay, there is **\_11\_** electricity nor running water, but I sleep soundly and wake at dawn to a cacophony of roosters and pigs.

Later, we hike to two Khmu villages. While the Hmong stick to the ground, Khmu houses are raised on stilts. They speak yet another language, are generally darker, and have a taste **\_12\_** Lao whisky, a potent rice wine. They are Laos' original settlers – the Hmong and Lao were historically migrants from South China.

As one of the last preserves of pre-modern Asian life, Laos is home **\_13\_** more than 150 distinct ethnic groups, but overdependence on tourism could spell disaster. White Elephant Adventures claims to be the **\_14\_** company visiting far-flung communities, as most companies opt for the more accessible villages between the city and the waterfalls of Kuang Si. One well-known Hmong village has been largely re-oriented to cater for visitors. "They **\_15\_** on traditional clothes every morning and wait for the tourists," says Alex.

0. of
1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_

(Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 7 July 2015, by Darren Loucaides)

**Task 2: Gap fill (word formation)**

For gaps 1–12, write the correct form of the words in brackets in the spaces on the right. There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

**Great dynasties of the world: The Borgias**

The most notorious family in Italian history was Spanish. Rodrigo Borgia – who went on to become one of the baddest of the bad popes – was born in Valencia, Spain, in 1431. In his **\_0\_ (CLASS)** book, *The Bad Popes*, E. R. Chamberlin calls Rodrigo the ‘Spanish Bull’. Giovanni di Lorenzo de Medici, Pope Leo X, and no shrinking violet himself, famously compared Rodrigo to a wolf. ‘Now we are in the power of a wolf, the most **\_1\_ (PREDATOR)** perhaps that this world has ever seen. And if we do not flee, he will **\_2\_ (AVOIDABLE)** devour us all.’

Mario Puzo, author of *The Godfather*, spent 20 years working on a novel about the Borgias, *The Family*, and describes Rodrigo in fine purple prose as ‘a **\_3\_ (MOUNTAIN)** man, tall enough to carry his weight’. He is, to all intents and purposes, Don Corleone, the Godfather.

Rodrigo Borgia’s uncle, Alfonso de Borja, was Pope Callixtus III. Through family preferment, Rodrigo became first a bishop, then a cardinal, then vice-chancellor of the Holy See. His position in the church allowed him to become **\_4\_ (EXCEPT)** wealthy and to take numerous mistresses, with whom he fathered a number of children. With his favourite, Vannozza dei Cattanei, he fathered a son, Cesare, and a daughter, Lucrezia. These two became their father’s conspirators. Lucrezia was just 12 when her father bribed his way to becoming pope – reputedly with four mules carrying sacks of silver – and by the time she was 13, he’d married her off to Giovanni Sforza, a member of a powerful family who Rodrigo regarded as useful allies. When the Sforzas proved not to be useful allies, Rodrigo simply announced that Giovanni suffered from **\_5\_ (IMPOTENT)** and had the marriage annulled. **\_6\_ (HISTORY)** agree that it was the disgraced Giovanni who then began to spread rumours of the Borgias’ incest and orgies, for which they became renowned.

Lucrezia’s second husband, Alfonso of Aragon, Duke of Bisceglie, fared even worse than the **\_7\_ (FORTUNE)** Giovanni. When Alfonso was found to be dispensable, Cesare had him strangled by a henchman. Lucrezia, apparently, was heartbroken.

Unsentimental and determined, her father and brother then managed to get Lucrezia married off to Alfonso d’Este, eldest son of the Duke of Ferrara – again, a marriage of political and papal **\_8\_ (CONVENIENT)**. The writer Kathryn Hughes has described Lucrezia as ‘handed round like a parcel to suit her father’s political game’. The *Encyclopaedia Britannica* puts it rather more nicely: ‘Though legend has associated her with her father and her brother Cesare in extremes of iniquity, she can in fact **\_9\_ (HARD)** be accused of more than **\_10\_ (RESIGN)** to their will.’

Sarah Bradford, in *Lucrezia Borgia: Life, Love and Death in Renaissance Italy*, debunks many of the myths surrounding Lucrezia. There probably was no poison ring, though it does seem likely that her brother Cesare did indeed stage the infamous chestnut banquet in 1501. During this event, organised for the lustful prelates to **\_11\_ (JOY)**, naked courtesans danced and scrambled around for chestnuts. The scene was vividly brought to life in the 2006 Spanish film, *Los Borgia*.

The Borgias have become a byword for badness: they are the great dynasty of the debauched and the depraved. Lucrezia in particular remains an icon of **\_12\_ (WOMAN)**. Lord Byron was obsessed with her – he stole a lock of her hair. In 2008, researchers at the National Gallery of Victoria, in Australia, discovered that an overlooked painting by Dosso Dossi, *Portrait of a Youth*, is, in fact, a portrait of Lucrezia. She is holding a knife.

0. *classic* \_\_\_\_\_
1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
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**Prazna stran**