



Š i f r a k a n d i d a t a :

Državni izpitni center



M 1 9 2 2 4 2 1 1

JESENSKI IZPITNI ROK

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

- A) Bralno razumevanje
B) Poznavanje in raba jezika

Torek, 27. avgust 2019 / 60 minut (35 + 25)

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

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).

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 50, od tega 20 v delu A in 30 v delu B. Vsaka pravilna rešitev je vredna 1 točko.

Rešitve pišite z nalivnim peresom ali s kemičnim svinčnikom v izpitno polo v za to predvideni prostor **znotraj okvirja**. 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 12 strani, od tega 2 prazni.

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Vse pravice pridržane.



6. The 20th century brought to Finch Landing
- A impotent fury.
 - B a break from tradition.
 - C soldiers from the North.
 - D more prosperity and wealth.
7. Atticus's first legal case
- A ultimately resulted in the escape of the accused.
 - B left indelible marks on his views on practicing law.
 - C brought him fame and fortune in Maycomb County.
 - D began in a Maycomb bar where he had his practice.
8. By referring to Maycomb as "tired", the narrator wants to point out that
- A the heat made the townspeople feel sleepy.
 - B the townspeople were dirty and shabby.
 - C the town was too old for young people.
 - D the town was rather dull and drab.



Task 2: Matching

Match statements 1–12 with paragraphs A–E. More than one statement may refer to the same paragraph. Write your answers in the table next to each statement. There is an example at the beginning: Statement 0 (A).

Example:

Statement

Hz is a unit of frequency.

Paragraph

0. A

Statement	Paragraph
A member of the government is claimed to have changed the tuning practice.	1. _____
The present standard for tuning was slightly adjusted for technical reasons.	2. _____
The introduction of a special tuning tool did not guarantee uniform tuning.	3. _____
The author of the article ridicules the conspiracy theory.	4. _____
Despite the established standards, different tunings are still used.	5. _____
Some numbers are believed to have striking characteristics.	6. _____
Higher reaching sounds were taken as signs of quality.	7. _____
In the past, different principles were used to measure time.	8. _____
Musical instruments have different mechanisms for tuning.	9. _____
The weather can change the sound of a musical instrument.	10. _____
The world's first tuning standard resulted from singers' complaints.	11. _____
The current definition of 'a second' includes a process that cannot be observed with the naked eye.	12. _____



The '432 Hz vs. 440 Hz' conspiracy theory

A Some people believe that there is a conspiracy theory about the way we tune musical instruments, involving the Nazis, chakras, and golf. To understand this theory, we need a little bit of historical background. As you probably know, musical instruments need to be tuned. When you turn a tuning peg on a string instrument or adjust the length of the tube of a wind instrument, it makes it sound a little bit higher or lower. For different instruments to sound good together, they all have to produce the same tone when they play the same musical note, for example, the note A. The usual way to specify a tuning is to give the frequency of the note A4. The modern standard is $A = 440$ Hz, where Hz is a unit meaning 'per second', so '440 Hz' refers to 440 vibrations per second. To tune to this frequency, a musician would either listen to a tone played by some tuning device and tune by ear or use an electronic tuner.

B If you Google '432 Hz', you will find a tremendous number of articles about the tuning $A = 432$ Hz and its presumed healing and soothing properties. If you dig a little bit deeper, you will also find an explanation of this phenomenon. Presumably, the 432 Hz tuning is, in some way, tuned to the vibrations of nature itself, whereas the 440 Hz tuning was introduced by Joseph Goebbels, the Nazi minister of propaganda. There are millions of people in the world who believe that Goebbels dictated the tuning to make people feel more anxious and warlike. Now, why should 432 Hz be so great? According to proponents of the theory, the number 432 has special properties. And, indeed, it is an interesting number. It is a sum of four consecutive primes: $103 + 107 + 109 + 113$. It is exactly three gross, where gross = 144 is a traditional unit of a dozen dozens. Then you will find many mystical arguments, such that there are 432 Buddha statues on Mount Meru, or that it is somehow related to the location of chakras. There is even a claim that scientists in Nike found out that the best golf balls have 432 dimples.

C I can say with certainty that the arguments about numerical or mystical properties of the number 432 are utter nonsense. It is important to understand that 432 Hz refers to the number of vibrations per second, and 'one second' is a rather arbitrarily chosen unit. It was historically defined in many imprecise ways, such as a certain fraction of the time that passes between two new moons. Later, it was defined as a certain fraction of the mean solar day, which is the average time (over one year) the Earth needs to rotate around its axis relative to the Sun, and when it was discovered that even the average is not constant due to various tidal effects, the second was eventually redefined as 'the duration of 9,192,631,770 periods of the radiation corresponding to the transition between the two hyperfine levels of the ground state of the caesium-133 atom'. So, the 432 Hz tuning, the divine tuning of nature itself, is ultimately defined as one vibration per 21,279,240.2083 periods of radiation of an uncommon chemical element. Very spiritual, indeed.

D In Bach's era, there was no standardised way to tune instruments. The same piece could sound much higher or lower depending on where and when it was performed, and even organs in two different churches in the same city could be tuned in completely incompatible ways. The pitches musical instruments produce change over time due to heat and mechanical wear and tear, so until the tuning fork was invented in 1711, there was no simple way to make tunings consistent among different regions and even performances in one region. However, even after the invention of the tuning fork, there was no single standardised tuning. Orchestras in different regions used tuning forks resonating at different frequencies. And then, in the 19th century, the era of pitch inflation started. Orchestras, competing with one another over better sound, started to tune their instruments higher and higher. This eventually led to problems for singers, who complained about having to perform pieces in higher registers than they were originally meant to be performed in.

E At the urging of singers, the French government made the tuning $A = 435$ Hz officially standard in France in 1859, and many orchestras and Opera houses in Europe adopted this standard. In Britain, however, the French standard was interpreted in a wrong way, due to which British orchestras commonly tuned to $A = 439$ Hz. In 1939, there was an international conference held in London that resulted in a recommendation to use $A = 440$ Hz, as a compromise between the various tuning systems used at the time, some of which reached beyond 450 Hz. This recommendation was further supported by the fact that the BBC required their orchestras to tune to 440 Hz instead of 439 Hz because 439 is a prime number, and the corresponding frequency is hard to generate electronically with standard electronic clocks. Eventually, in 1955, the standard $A = 440$ Hz was adopted by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). Nevertheless, most symphony orchestras ignore the standard and tune to 441, 442 or 443 Hz instead, while orchestras specialising in older music may sometimes tune in a tuning close to the one for which the piece was originally written, which may range from 415 Hz to 470 Hz.

(Adapted from <https://jakubmarian.com>)

**Task 2: Gap fill (verbs)**

For gaps 1–16, write the correct form of each verb given in brackets in the spaces on the right. There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

Fifty years after the assassination of John F. Kennedy, the 'city of hate' confronts its painful past

"From that window. Three shots. Straight line." This, in the considered opinion of college principal Dick Jewell, 0_ (SIT) on the stone wall of Dealey Plaza, was all it took for an insignificant drifter named Lee Harvey Oswald 1_ (ASSASSINATE) President John F. Kennedy from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository with a \$12 rifle.

As the anniversary of Kennedy's assassination is approaching, Dealey Plaza 2_ (CATCH) in a time delay. It was designed as a gateway to the city. Now, freight trains crawl across the overpass that also Kennedy's limousine 3_ (SPEED) under on that day to reach Parkland Memorial hospital in the bid to save him.

This year, for the first time, Dallas is preparing to commemorate the anniversary with an official event on the morning of 22 November. The grass of the infamous grassy knoll 4_ (LAY) again. The concrete pedestal where local fabric merchant Abraham Zapruder stood at the time of the incident to make the most horrific home movie in American history is freshly painted. A handful of tourists mill around and a small stand 5_ (SELL) conspiracy literature.

After years of collective denial over the assassination, Dallas-Fort Worth is now the fourth largest city in the US and wants 6_ (PRESENT) as a cosmopolitan, modern metropolis, ready to acknowledge and to get past its trauma.

"We want to recognise this important date in history and turn it into a respectful commemoration of the life and legacy of President Kennedy," Dallas's Democratic mayor, Mike Rawlings, said. "We want to honour him, showing that Dallas really did love him at that time and, more importantly, 7_ (GROW) to respect his leadership since then." It's a significant gesture, say local historians. At that time, Kennedy 8_ (HARDLY / ADMIRE) in Texas or by southern Democrats and was only visiting it to shore up support for a re-election bid in 1964.

Since the crime seemed too vast 9_ (ATTRIBUTE) to a single criminal, historian William Manchester wrote that Dallas itself became the city where 'they' killed Kennedy. A month before Kennedy's visit, the US ambassador to the UN, Adlai Stevenson, 10_ (ASSAULT) and spat on. Dallas became known as a hotbed of extremists. Before the visit, Kennedy told his wife that they 11_ (HEAD) into nut country.

The assassination served to cement the city's reputation. "Dallas was victimised," says Stephen Fagin, associate curator of the depository's Sixth Floor Museum. "It gained a reputation as an unwelcoming and hostile environment – the city of hate."

The initial event, the assassination, shaped as it was by the shock of instant media reports, was followed by Oswald's murder by nightclub owner Jack Ruby – the first murder on live TV. Now, according to the librarians at the Sixth Floor Museum at Dealey Plaza, 190 Kennedy-related books will be published by the end of the year.

The belief that there was a conspiracy behind the assassination is slowly declining. While the official Warren Commission report said that Oswald 12_ (ACT) alone, a subsequent report by the House Select Committee on Assassinations used audio evidence to conclude that a second gunman had fired from the grassy knoll. Conspiracy theories flourished. In the mid-1970s, 89% of Americans believed that others were involved in the assassination, but by the 1990s, the figure 13_ (DROP) to 59%.



M 1 9 2 2 4 2 1 1 1 1

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“It was unsatisfactory to accept that this scrawny little ex-marine, communist sympathiser _14_ (CAN / TAKE DOWN) a man of that stature,” says Fagin. “It’s much more satisfying to believe there were darker forces at work and that it was a massive conspiracy involving even the government or international forces.”

The museum, which occupies the floor that Oswald used to shoot from, takes no position on the enduring conspiracy theories beyond acknowledging them. Its mission is to chronicle Kennedy’s “life and legacy, his assassination, as well as the chaos and fear that ensued, and place it in a relevant context”, says its executive director, Nicola Longford. She says that means _15_ (RECORD) eyewitness experiences as well as vivid memories before they _16_ (LOSE). “The anniversary has provided an opportunity for many local people to speak for the first time. All of it is riveting, fascinating, and confusing.”

(Adapted from an article in *The Observer*, 12 October 2013, by Edward Helmore)

Example:

0. sitting _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

16. _____

