



Šifra kandidata:

Državni izpitni center



P 0 7 2 A 2 2 1 1 1

JESENSKI ROK

# ANGLEŠČINA

Izpitna pola 1

A: Bralno razumevanje  
B: Poznavanje in raba jezika

**Četrtek, 30. avgust 2007 / 60 minut (30 + 30)**

*Dovoljeno dodatno gradivo in pripomočki: kandidat prinese s seboj nalivno pero ali kemični svinčnik.  
Izpitni poli sta priložena dva ocenjevalna obrazca.*

POKLICNA MATURA

## NAVODILA KANDIDATU

**Pazljivo preberite ta navodila. Ne obračajte strani in ne začenjajte reševati nalog, dokler vam nadzorni učitelj tega ne dovoli.**

Prilepite oziroma vpišite svojo šifro na označeno mesto zgoraj na tej strani in na ocenjevalna obrazca.

Izpitna pola vsebuje dve nalogi v delu A in dve nalogi v delu B.  
Izpitno polo rešujete 60 minut: del A 30 minut in del B 30 minut.

**Pišite z nalivnim peresom ali s kemičnim svinčnikom. Naloge, pisane z navadnim svinčnikom, se točkujejo z nič (0) točkami. Pišite razločno. Nečitljive rešitve ter nejasni popravki se točkujejo z nič (0) točkami. Če se zmotite, napačno rešitev prečrtajte in jo napišite na novo.**

Odgovore zapisujte **v izpitno polo**, kot je navedeno pri posamezni nalogi.

Število točk, ki jih lahko dobite za posamezne naloge, je navedeno v izpitni poli.

Zaupajte vase in v svoje sposobnosti.

Želimo vam veliko uspeha.

*Ta pola ima 12 strani, od tega 2 prazni.*



PRAZNA STRAN

Obrnite list.

**A: BRALNO RAZUMEVANJE** (Čas reševanja: 30 minut)**1. NALOGA: KRATKI ODGOVORI**

Preberite besedilo *Picturing pilsner* in odgovorite na spodnja vprašanja s kratkimi odgovori.  
Odgovore v angleškem jeziku napišite na črte pod vprašanji.

**Example:**

0. Where was Pilsen beer first brewed?

In the Czech Republic.

1. What was the typical taste of beer before the 1840s?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Apart from the name of a place, what is the meaning of the word *pilsen*?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Which malts are dried longer and at higher temperatures?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Does hard water contain a lot of carbonates?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Where were lager yeasts used before the introduction of pilsner beer?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Has the way of brewing changed much in the last century and a half?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Which countries did the brewers who took advantage of the dilution of the style come from?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Which food does the author prefer drinking beer with?

\_\_\_\_\_

## Picturing pilsner

by Eric Warner

Article from <http://www.allaboutbeer.com>, August 2004

First brewed in the 1840s in the town of Plzen (or Pilsen) in what is now known as the Czech Republic, the pilsner style - a delicately flavored golden lager - represented a dramatic shift in appearance and flavor away from the dark, sweet beers that were more common at the time.

Though the word plzen means mushroom or fungus, the most popular of all the world's beer styles gets its flavor from the combination of pale malts, soft water, Czech hops, and lager yeast. Pale, or pilsner, malt is low in protein and is dried for shorter periods of time and at lower temperatures than darker malts. This malt yields a beer that has a strawlike or golden color.

The soft waters of Bohemia played a major role in the flavor profile of the first pilsners, and to this day brewers around the world undertake extensive water treatment to duplicate the waters found near Pilsen. Just as soft water would totally change the character of some of the classic ale styles, hard water that is high in carbonates detracts from the soft, delicate flavors and mouthfeel typical of pilsners.

The trademark of any classic pilsner is the strong hop bitterness and floral, spicy hop notes associated with the Saaz group of hops. Although lager yeasts were being used in Bavaria and Bohemia prior to the advent of pilsner beer, it was the use of lager yeast to brew this particular style that set off the brewing revolution that has now reached every continent on the globe.

Just as television has changed our lives forever, the pilsner style altered the course of brewing history more

than any other beer. It was copied first in Europe, then in the United States, and today some derivation of the style is the most popular beer in nearly every country in the world.



Most of the classic pilsners brewed in the Czech Republic still follow many of the same techniques used by the People's Brewery 150 years ago. Brew masters today still look for the finest, straw-colored malt and Czech Saaz hops to brew their interpretation of the style. These same brew masters will totally alter the character of their brewing water in an attempt to match the water composition found in Bohemia.

Pilsner continues to be the dominant style in the European continent. Most of the beer being produced in the emerging markets of Asia and South America is also some interpretation of the style. Unfortunately, the large industrial brewers of the world put the bottom line above the style by diluting its classic character with adjuncts and lower hopping rates. But, ironically, this dilution of the style toward tasteless mono-swill has allowed American and Canadian craft brewers to steal market share that the industry giants desire so much.

Perhaps the pilsner style is universal because it goes well with so many foods. I personally prefer it as an aperitif or with seafood, but it also complements many meat dishes.

As you can imagine, the freshest examples of the style are best enjoyed in Europe. Although many microbreweries produce fine examples, if you truly want to experience a piece of brewing history, a trip to Pilsen is a must.

## 2. NALOGA: POVEZOVANJE

Pozorno preberite besedilo *Season's eatings* in povežite spodnje naslove z vsebino posameznih odstavkov tako, da vpišete črko, ki zaznamuje najprimernejši odgovor, v ustrezno oštevilčeno vrstico v tabeli.

Eden od odstavkov v besedilu je odveč. Vsako črko, ki označuje odstavek, uporabite samo enkrat.

Morebitni popravki naj bodo jasni, sicer bo odgovor neveljaven.

### **Example:**

0. No other dish can beat traditional British food.

0.	I
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1. This sweet taste reminds the author of her youth.

1.	
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2. Milk products are the essence of British cuisine.

2.	
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3. The taste of meat depends on the season.

3.	
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4. Freshly picked vegetables have a wonderful smell.

4.	
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5. The weather can change the quality of berries.

5.	
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6. The wet weather adds variety to food.

6.	
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7. The colder climate should be looked upon as a plus.

7.	
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(7)

## Season's eatings

by Annie Bell

Adapted from [http://enjoyment.independent.co.uk/food\\_and\\_drink/](http://enjoyment.independent.co.uk/food_and_drink/), 01 August 2004

- A** We may like to curse the rain, but without it we'd have a lot less variety on our farms. So make the most of our best local products with a hearty summer menu.
- B** It goes without saying that the weather in this country is unpredictable. Because of this, we can get away with heartier food in the summer than you might in Mediterranean countries. I think we should use this climate to our advantage; rather than wishing for more warmth and therefore different food.
- C** We do have an amazing array of fruit, vegetables and herbs in Britain and it's during summer that they are at their best. As a child my mother used to take me to the local market garden, it was an oasis bang in the middle of suburbia and full of wonderful smells of soil and vegetables. We would go home laden with hand-picked runner beans, courgettes and tomatoes. The smell was lovely, there was a fantastic freshness about it.
- D** Aside from vegetables, butter, is for me, the medium of British cooking. There are no olive groves in the UK so it's absolutely central to how our food tastes and its texture. You can use butter in combination with olive oil, but the minute you abandon dairy, you move away from the very heart of British cooking. A big bowl of boiled new potatoes smothered with butter is definitely a quintessential part of summer.
- E** I have always rated raspberries over and above strawberries. British strawberries are at a very sad stage where the elsanta variety has taken over from all the others, for all the wrong commercial reasons. It is such a bland mouthful, I do not bother to eat them any more. But with raspberries we get some wonderful varieties. They grow very well in the north of England where the weather is very suited to them and they tend not to grow them on such a big scale. I think it's the richest, most aromatic berry we have.
- F** I always avoid the baby lamb that's around at Easter. The time to really be getting into this is the height of the summer where they will have been reared outdoors and grass-fed, as opposed to inside where they do not get to see a blade of grass in their lives. I often pot-roast lamb with olives with red wine, or else I cook it the French way with flagelot beans roasted on top of garlic and thyme.
- G** May and June is the height of the pea season. It's a very aromatic vegetable which gives you a fantastic sweetness that's got a lovely clean flavour; a soup is the best way of showing them off. Pea and ham is a winning combination whatever you do with it.
- H** Plaice is another vital part of my summer. It's one of my favourite fish and very underrated. When I was a child we had a house in Salcombe in Devon where we'd go fishing for crabs, mackerel and plaice. It just has a beautiful, milky sweetness and a really lovely texture. I call it a good, poor man's Dover sole and eat it by the bucketful.
- I** Traditional British dishes have been facing competition from other dishes over the years. Despite this, if you visit Great Britain, you will still be served up the traditional foods we have been eating for years.



**B: POZNAVANJE IN RABA JEZIKA** (Čas reševanja: 30 minut)**1. NALOGA: IZBERI ODGOVOR**

Pozorno preberite besedilo *Shout about it* in ga dopolnite z manjkajočimi izrazi. V spodnji tabeli imate za vsako vprašanje štiri možne odgovore (A, B, C in D). Obkrožite črko pred odgovorom, ki ste ga izbrali.

Morebitni popravki naj bodo jasni, sicer bo odgovor neveljaven.

**Example:**

0.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A the	B a	C an	D -
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1.	A passers-by	B passer-bys	C passer-by	D pasers-bys
2.	A good	B fine	C the best	D well
3.	A any	B many	C fewest	D much
4.	A at	B on	C in	D by
5.	A anywhere	B everywhere	C nowhere	D somewhere
6.	A Both	B None	C All	D Any
7.	A Still	B Just	C Almost	D But
8.	A those	B ones	C these	D one

(8)





## Shout about it

by Tess Howard

Adapted from [www.telegraph.co.uk](http://www.telegraph.co.uk), 6 September 2005

The plaintive summer call for the river from the holy mountain to flow through \_\_0\_\_ house of Jovano, the unfaithful lover, echoed through the dusk-dark pines of Zlatibor.

Everyone who heard it, and there were many, was touched. This was no ordinary call. While Chilean pan-pipers played for \_\_1\_\_ on the banks of the lake by day, come mid-evening the annual Zlatibor folk festival was in full swing.

There were few foreign visitors in Zlatibor this summer, yet the hotels, squares and cafés of this mountain spa in Serbia were buzzing. The nights were warm, the stalls \_\_2\_\_ stocked, the local plum brandy, beer and Montenegrin wine flowing. Families, couples and teenagers congregated and relaxed with enviable ease.

Zlatibor keeps it simple: excellent climate, fine food, friendly hosts and a beautiful environment. \_\_3\_\_ visitors have built charming holiday homes in the forest clearings. Others stay in apartments or hotels, from the large, central, modern Palisad to the family-run Crown (Kruna) in a nearby glade.

Our choice was the latter, run with considerate informality by Mishka Ilic. Breakfast was at any time of morning, lunch until early evening and dinner until nine or thereabouts. The food was homemade, most of it west Serbian specialities - my favourite, kachamak with kajmak, a kind of porridge with a kind of cream.

Some come to Zlatibor for sport or their health. There is a "thyroid gland and metabolism" sanatorium and the climate is said to help asthma sufferers. There are basketball and football summer schools, tennis, swimming and quadbiking (skiing \_\_4\_\_ winter). For the less active there's also paddle-boating, a funfair, and an internet café with PlayStation2s.

We came without itinerary, maps or language. Our AA Europe Road Atlas hid the resort \_\_5\_\_ in the corner of the unlikely combination of pages 47, 56 and 92. Fortunately we had a unique cultural navigator, Tamara Ognjevic, a journalist for Politika, Serbia's most reputable broadsheet.

Tamara arranged a visit to Sirogojno, an open-air museum about 20 miles from Zlatibor. \_\_6\_\_ the roads are twisting and turning in this mountainous region, with the wooded Dinaric hills and meadowy valleys providing a beautiful backdrop for a wonderful ride.

Sirogojno was set up in the early 1960s by Dobrila Smiljanic. \_\_7\_\_ active, she greeted us at the gate, then left us to tour with her manager and co-creator, Zorica Ivkovic.

The rain lashing Sirogojno and its surroundings reminded us of where we were in the world, and not least its recent history. But the turbulence was quickly replaced by sunshine and calm. The bridges, like the bombed \_\_8\_\_ we passed on the way from Belgrade to Zlatibor, are being rebuilt. But the outside world still hesitates. Driving home we saw just two cars with foreign plates heading for the spa.

**2. NALOGA: DOPOLNJEVANJE**

Pozorno preberite besedilo *Youthful nicotine addiction may be growing* in nedoločnike v oklepaju postavite v ustrezno glagolsko obliko.

V spodnjo tabelo z jasnimi in čitljivimi črkami zapišite izbrano obliko glagola.

Morebitni popravki naj bodo jasni, sicer bo odgovor neveljaven.

*Example:*

0.	has declined
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	

(7)

## Youthful nicotine addiction may be growing

by Bruce Bower

Article from <http://www.sciencenews.org/articles/20010922/fob8.asp>, 22 September 2001

The proportion of teenagers and young adults who smoke cigarettes daily **\_\_0\_\_ (DECLINE)** in the United States over the past 20 years, thanks in no small part to a public health campaign to discourage tobacco use. At the same time, however, nicotine addiction has widened its grip among those young people who do smoke, a new study finds.

Daily cigarette smokers **\_\_1\_\_ (NOT HOOK)** on nicotine. But for people ages 24 and younger, the rate of addiction among regular cigarette smokers has increased even as the overall popularity of smoking has dropped, reports a team led by psychologist Naomi Breslau of Henry Ford Health System in Detroit.

"There is reason to worry about these findings," Breslau says. "Nicotine dependence **\_\_2\_\_ (MAKE)** it much harder for a person to quit smoking cigarettes."

Her investigation, published in the September *Archives of General Psychiatry* and **\_\_3\_\_ (BASE)** on data collected in 1992, provides the first national data on nicotine-dependence rates. Other studies, such as the annual Monitoring the Future survey of drug use among U.S. teens and young adults, examine daily cigarette use but not nicotine dependence.

Since 1987, the American Psychiatric Association's manual of mental disorders **\_\_4\_\_ (LIST)** nicotine dependence as a form of drug dependence. Cardinal signs include an inability to control cigarette use, distress at not being able to quit, and harsh withdrawal symptoms in the absence of nicotine use.

Critics argue that this diagnosis wrongly treats a behavioral problem as a medical illness. But if the new findings hold up, they'll highlight the overlooked need for physicians to treat teenage nicotine dependence, remarks psychiatrist John R. Hughes of the University of Vermont in Burlington.

Breslau's group analyzed data on tobacco use and nicotine dependence for a national sample of 4,414 people, ages 15 to 54. This survey was part of a government-funded study of mental disorders.



Half the volunteers reported having smoked cigarettes every day for a month or more sometime in their lives. One in four smokers had become addicted at some point. Symptoms of this dependence usually didn't emerge until at least a year after daily cigarette use **\_\_5\_\_ (BEGIN)**, the researchers say.

Nicotine-dependence rates for daily smokers didn't vary between males and females or between those with little and lots of education. However, black cigarette smokers reported less nicotine dependence than their white counterparts.

The lowest incidence of daily cigarette use, reaching about 36 %, occurred among 15- to 24-year-olds. This figure rose in successive age groups to a peak of 60 % among 45- to 54-year-olds.

In contrast, daily smokers in the youngest age group exhibited a stronger tendency **\_\_6\_\_ (BECOME)** addicted than their older counterparts. For those young smokers whose daily cigarette use had lasted 6 years, for example, nicotine dependence rates hit 60 %. Only 10 % of the corresponding group of 45- to 54-year-olds had ever been addicted.

Breslau's team will now examine data for young people who have completed the same surveys since 1992. If the same results emerge, she says, scientists **\_\_7\_\_ (NEED)** to expand efforts to identify biological and social factors that boost susceptibility to nicotine dependence.

PRAZNA STRAN