



Š i f r a k a n d i d a t a :

Državni izpitni center



SPOMLADANSKI ROK

Osnovna raven
ANGLEŠČINA
Izpitna pola 1

A: Bralno razumevanje
B: Poznavanje in raba jezika

Sobota, 26. maj 2007 / 80 minut (40 + 40)

Dovoljeno dodatno gradivo in pripomočki:

Kandidat prinese s seboj nalivno pero ali kemični svinčnik, svinčnik HB ali B, radirko in šilček.

Kandidat dobi list za odgovore.

SPLOŠNA MATURA

NAVODILA KANDIDATU

Pazljivo preberite ta navodila. Ne izpuščajte ničesar.

Ne obračajte strani in ne začenjajte reševati nalog, dokler Vam nadzorni učitelj tega ne dovoli.

Rešitev nalog v izpitni poli ni dovoljeno zapisovati z navadnim svinčnikom.

Prilepite kodo oziroma vpišite svojo šifro (v okvirček desno zgoraj na tej strani in na list za odgovore).

Izpitna pola je sestavljena iz dveh delov, dela A in dela B. Časa za reševanje je 80 minut: 40 minut za del A in 40 minut za del B. Nadzorni učitelj Vas bo opozoril, kdaj lahko začnete reševati del B. Vračanje k delu A ni priporočljivo. Izpitna pola vsebuje tri naloge v delu A in tri naloge v delu B. Vsak pravilen odgovor je vreden eno (1) točko.

Odgovore z nalivnim peresom ali s kemičnim svinčnikom vpisujte **v izpitno polo** v za to predvideni prostor, pri 2. in 3. nalogi dela A pa **na listu za odgovore** s svinčnikom še počrnite ustrezne krogece. Pišite čitljivo. Če se zmotite, odgovor prečrtajte in napišite na novo. Nečitljive rešitve in nejasni popravki se točkujejo z nič (0) točkami.

Zaupajte vase in v svoje sposobnosti.

Želimo Vam veliko uspeha.

Ta pola ima 12 strani, od tega 2 prazni.

A: BRALNO RAZUMEVANJE (Čas reševanja: 40 minut)

READING TASK 1: SHORT ANSWERS

Answer ***in note form*** in the spaces below.

Example:

0. How long has Lek known Hope?

Since he was a baby.

The elephant whisperer: A haven for mistreated animals

1. Where are the elephants fed?

2. What does Lek fight against?

3. What happens to many elephants that don't die during the weaning process?

4. What is Lek sceptical about?

5. How old are the youngest elephants Lek is helping?

6. What do the locals think of Lek?

7. What were the older elephants wounded by?

The elephant whisperer: A haven for mistreated animals

Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 9 December 2005, by Jan McGirk

Lek flings slices of sweet white bread into the maw of a frisky five-year-old male elephant she calls Hope, whom she has hand-reared from babyhood. Hope loudly kisses her cheeks and lips with his trunk. In the afternoon, she will romp with the whole herd as they take their river-baths and talcum off with dust. A while back, Lek had broken ribs after a training session with Hope as he got unruly and he stabbed her with his tusks. But all is forgiven now. A flimsy bamboo hut on stilts sways alarmingly as two dozen unfettered elephants, their hides scarred by years of abuse, logging in Thailand's jungles, jostle for a luncheon buffet of bananas stalks, turnips and pumpkins spread out on Lek's front porch.

Known to everyone as Lek, or "Tiny", Sangduen Chailert is a diminutive Hill Tribe woman with mammoth plans to look after her country's declining population of domesticated elephants. Her forthright challenges to elephant owners to behave responsibly have made her something of an endangered species herself: death threats are common when she is out on the road inspecting injured or orphaned animals.

Lek averages just four hours sleep a night, in a hammock, surrounded by 35 neutered feral dogs who warn of any strangers' approach. She insists elephants should no longer be subjected to *phajaan*, a week of elephant abuse and torture, despite its centuries long rural Asian tradition. Heated irons and sharpened metal spikes are jabbed continuously into roped juveniles during their first separation from their mothers. The process is designed to wean them and break their spirit so they can become beasts of burden. Lek has documented scores

of these brutal sessions, during which half of the animals die. "Of the survivors, about half will go mad," she says. "These brutal teaching methods can make them aggressive and dangerous also to those who never cause them any harm. I do not believe elephants need to taste pain to learn how to listen." About 100 elephant trainers are killed every year by their charges. Lek's dream is to release working elephants back to the forest, and she has assembled 25 abused or neglected creatures, ranging in age from six months to 85 years, to test her theories of rehabilitation in two wooded refuges north of Chiang Mai.

The granddaughter of a Khamu shaman and healer, Lek has been more vilified than lauded during almost a decade of conservation work that has disclosed widespread mistreatment of elephants, the animal Thais hold most sacred.

She took the brunt of the local backlash after the radical animal rights group Peta (*People for Ethical Treatment of Animals*) used some of her footage of savage training sessions and called for international sanctions against Thailand until *phajaan* was eliminated. Lek was branded a traitor and had to go into hiding. Even her family disowned her. Night raiders injected her favourite baby elephant with arsenic and killed it almost instantly. "I won't tell people to boycott elephant safaris, as long as the animals are well treated," she says. Lek points at infected pressure sores along the spines of two elderly elephants who used to have to wear metal chairs to give tourists rides in comfort. The massive neck muscles are better suited to bearing weight than their curved spines.

READING TASK 2: MATCHING (Paragraphs and Statements)

Match all statements 1–9 with paragraphs from A–F.

MORE THAN ONE STATEMENT may refer to **THE SAME PARAGRAPH**.

Write your answers in the spaces on the right and shade in the appropriate circles on your answer sheet.

Example:

0.	The experiment lasted a limited period of time.	B
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One day, we'll live like this

1.	The designers are unable to make all their ideas come true.	
2.	The Parnell family were spared the cleaning.	
3.	Nick Parnell took a greater advantage of a device than his wife.	
4.	The Parnell family were reluctant to leave the place.	
5.	The Parnells' activities were documented.	
6.	Trying out life of future is an exceptional experience for the Parnells.	
7.	The Parnell family were deprived of their privacy.	
8.	Unpleasant guests can be avoided easily.	
9.	The Parnells and their guests had to follow certain rules of the experiment.	

One day, we'll live like this

Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 7 January 2006, by Hester Lacey

A

If you haven't quite got round to clearing the debris of the festive season yet, spare a thought for the Parnell family. The Parnells – Nick and Sue, both 42, and their daughters Lucy and Hazel have been taking part in a unique experiment. In June last year, they moved into a prototype home, the *Project:LIFE* house, which is not only crammed with the latest technology but is also extremely environmentally friendly. The experiment aims to find out how the families of the future will behave.

B

The Parnells were so enthusiastic about their temporary billet that their original six-month stay was extended over Christmas and New Year, and they finally left last Tuesday. The family hosted Christmas lunch for 14 guests, who admired the eight-foot tree glittering underneath the glass ceiling in the hall, which is also the floor of the landing above. This glass ceiling not only looks spectacular, it contributes to the house's feel of a split-level Tardis. From the outside at the front, it doesn't look unusual. But inside, it's a revelation, with expanses of glass that allow sunshine to cascade in on every floor. And despite all the gadgets that pack the house, there is a feeling of light and space that the Parnells say they will miss.

C

Although the *Project:LIFE* house contains so much that is environmentally friendly and technologically advanced, the prime aim of the project is to investigate the changing households of the future, according to James Wilson, the development director of David Wilson Homes. "As house builders we often have to be more conservative than we would like," he says. "In this project, we have pulled together a big collection of ideas. We're trying to consider demographics and changing lifestyles, different expectations and requirements and combine all the latest ideas and thoughts."

D

One of the most curious aspects of the experiment was the way the family's movements were tracked using portable monitors. Even visitors were asked to put one on. The family soon got used to the tags. They were tracked using radio frequency identification technology, controlled by a computer system installed in the spare bedroom. "You just forget the tag is there," says Sue. Still, it was a little odd to see the computer program with the icons that show who's in which room in the house, when they leave it and where they go, alongside the ever-scrolling list of data that records everyone's movements and even notes how long they spend in each place.

E

Project:LIFE's technology begins with the supremely practical, such as the self-cleaning windows, which use nanotechnology and rainwater to keep the glass shining. "They really do work," according to Sue. Then there is the fabulously indulgent, state-of-the-art home entertainment distribution system, or the waterproof TV screen fitted into the tiles at the foot of the sunken bath in the master bathroom. "It also has CCTV, so if the doorbell rings when you're in the bath and it's not someone you want to see, you don't have to get out to answer it," adds Sue. This is one of the gizmos she will miss the most.

F

And then there is the seemingly utterly insane. "We didn't expect to be using this much," says Sue of the automatic shirt ironer robot that lives in the substantial basement. The shirt ironer is an inflatable silk torso that fills with hot air; as it spookily expands, it presses the shirt into shape. "Nick got into the routine of putting his shirt onto it every morning while he had breakfast," she says.

READING TASK 3: TRUE / FALSE / NOT GIVEN

Decide whether the following statements are **TRUE**, **FALSE**, or **NOT GIVEN**.

Tick (✓) the appropriate column below and shade in the appropriate circles on your answer sheet.

Example:

	TRUE	FALSE	NOT GIVEN
0. Treadwell studied at university.			✓

A bear-faced liar

	TRUE	FALSE	NOT GIVEN
1. Treadwell got famous by appearing in TV shows.			
2. Treadwell often fed the bears in his camp.			
3. Some people believe bears to be less endangered than Treadwell claimed.			
4. Treadwell was mainly a performance artist.			
5. Bears seem to have had a therapeutic role in Treadwell's life.			
6. Treadwell's focus was the interaction between the bears and the landscape.			
7. Treadwell wanted to create a grizzly research centre in Alaska.			
8. Treadwell first encountered wilderness in the Australian bush.			
9. Treadwell's early life was difficult.			

A bear-faced liar

Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 7 January 2006, by John Hiscock

In environmental circles, Tim Treadwell was something of a legend. A self-proclaimed eco-warrior, he devoted the past 13 years of his life to documenting the world of grizzly bears in Alaska and attempting to protect them from hunters and poachers. He gloried in his nickname of "the bear whisperer" and attracted widespread attention when he told the TV talk-show host David Letterman that ferocious grizzlies were really nothing more than big "party animals". Friends compared him to Jane Goodall and Dian Fossey, and celebrities, such as Leonardo DiCaprio and Pierce Brosnan, offered their support to Grizzly People, a non-profit group he formed devoted to educating people about bears.

But when Treadwell, 46, and his girlfriend Amie Huguenard, 37, were killed by a grizzly outside their tent in Katmai National Park, Alaska, in October 2003, the legend began to unravel. Critics said he broke park rules and wrongly believed he had a kinship with bears. They said that the hunters he claimed to be protecting the bears from, did not exist, and he had got the sort of death for which he had asked.

The flamboyant Treadwell had found redemption with the bears, but, while his fearlessness earned him fame, his recklessness proved his undoing. Part-activist, part-conman, part-educator and part-performance artist, Treadwell was charming and vulnerable, but also tough enough to spend much of his time living in a tent in the wilderness. A man with a troubled past and no naturalist training, he reinvented himself as a wildlife photographer and documentarian, spending his summers perilously close to wild grizzlies in Alaska.

His life of half-truths, outright lies and passionate environmental activism have now been documented by Werner Herzog in *Grizzly Man*. The award-winning film-maker – whose documentaries have tracked tribes in the Sahara and the oil fires of the 1991 Gulf war – paints a chilling portrait of Treadwell, shining a light into the soul of a man constantly treading the fine

line between ambition and madness. With an innovative mixture of Treadwell's Alaska footage, interviews with friends, family and investigators and his own narration, Herzog has come up with a nature film about human nature. Like some of the characters in Herzog's other films, Treadwell was driven by a grand obsession.

"There's a family of men out there and Timothy fits seamlessly into it," says Herzog. "I think being near the bears and believing in his role – which was largely fictitious, that he was needed to protect the bears – redeemed him from his demons. Probably he needed the presence of bears more than they needed him. In his 100 hours of footage and in my film, over and over he tells the bears how much he loves them. He repeats and repeats it. I think you should not love the bear, you should respect the bear and stay away."

While his whole focus was upon interacting with the bears, Treadwell also captured some wonderful shots of the Alaskan wilderness, something Herzog believes he was oblivious to. "He captured landscapes of great magnificence, probably unbeknown to him," he says. "He left us footage that you could not get for millions and millions of dollars. He was not an amateur; he was very, very professional."

It is probable that nobody knows or will ever learn the entire truth about Treadwell's background because he reinvented himself so many times. He occasionally adopted an English accent, explaining he had been brought up in an English orphanage. At other times he spoke like an Australian, saying he had lived down under. After his death a family spokesman said he had no Australian connections and had never been there. In fact, Treadwell's story is a variation on a classic American tale: battered by an aimless life in California and ravaged by drugs, he saw the Alaskan wilderness as his salvation.

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B: POZNAVANJE IN RABA JEZIKA (Čas reševanja: 40 minut)**TASK 1: GAP FILL**

Write the missing words in the spaces on the right.

There is **ONE** word missing in each gap.

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

Olive oil

Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 26 July 2005, by Ayesha Christie

The drought in Spain **__0__** predicted to reduce the olive harvest there by as much as 30%, prompting dealers of extra virgin oil to raise their prices. Spain is one of the world's largest producers of olive oil, supplying a third of the world's supply to more than 100 countries.

The olive tree has a revered place in Ancient Greek mythology – **__1__** goddess Athena was believed to have created the first tree during her battle with Poseidon, god of the sea, for the city of Attica. Up on the Acropolis, it was decided that the one **__2__** gave the city the finest gift should become its patron. Poseidon struck the ground **__3__** his trident to create a spring, and Athena planted an olive tree. While the water in Poseidon's spring was salty, and therefore of little value, Athena's olive tree provided the people with food, oil and wood. The city **__4__** renamed Athens.

Olive oils are graded **__5__** judged according to their level of acidity. Extra virgin olive oil is the result **__6__** cold pressing, a chemical-free process. This oil contains no more than 1% acid, and is considered the finest and fruitiest of all.

Some olive trees **__7__** known to live for thousands of years. The philosopher Plato founded his academy in an olive grove, and legend has it **__8__** an original tree from the grove was alive (though no longer producing olives) **__9__** the 1980s – making it more than 2,300 years old.

Olive oil was originally burned **__10__** the "eternal flame" of the Olympic torch, but over the years **__11__** was replaced by various substances that often proved to be inefficient and dangerous. After the 1956 Olympics, in which burning chunks of magnesium and aluminium scorched a runner in the final relay, the flame was replaced with much safer lightweight liquid fuels.

The health benefits of olive oil can be traced back **__12__** the creation. When Adam complained of being in pain, God is said to **__13__** sent down Gabriel with an olive tree, telling Adam to press the oil **__14__** the olives and drink it to cure any illness. Scientific research has since shown that he knew **__15__** he was talking about: olive oil is high in antioxidants and monounsaturated fats, which help to ward off cancer and heart disease.

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

TASK 2: GAP FILL (Verbs)

Write the correct form of the verbs given in brackets in the spaces on the right.

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

Diving in at the shark end

Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 26 October 2005, by Michael Park

Perhaps it should come as no surprise that the inventor of a submarine that looks and moves like a great white shark **__0__** (CALL) Cousteau. For 60 years, this family name **__1__** (BE) synonymous with undersea adventure and award-winning documentaries. The family patriarch and pioneer, Jacques Cousteau, died in 1997, but now his grandson is carrying on the family tradition.

Fabien Cousteau **__2__** (INVOLVE) in his family's business since he was a boy, sailing regularly with his father and grandfather to remote archipelagos to film the silent, undersea world. Now an oceanographer and film-maker in his own right, he has just completed work on a project that would have made his grandfather proud.

__3__ (INSPIRE) by no less than the fictional comic character Tintin, Cousteau has devised and co-designed a submarine the size and shape of a great white shark. Encased within the shark, Cousteau has for the first time been able to swim with great whites and film them without **__4__** (CONFINE) within a submerged steel cage.

Cousteau **__5__** (ALREADY MAKE) two shark documentaries when he was asked to produce a third. He was reluctant to commit to it unless he could film the sharks in a way that **__6__** (PRODUCE) genuinely revelatory footage. It was then that he remembered Tintin. "When I was a kid, I received a copy of the Tintin story *Red Rackham's Treasure*," he says. The journey from the picture in his Tintin book to a working submarine was a huge endeavour. Cousteau knew that getting great whites **__7__** (BELIEVE) that his creation was one of them would require it to do much more than just look like a shark. Cousteau contacted the Hollywood designer Eddie Paul, a family friend. "It was a really difficult challenge," says Paul, who has built hi-tech vehicles for films, including *Terminator 2*, but never a submarine. "There were so many factors to take into consideration, and all had to **__8__** (INCORPORATE) into one machine." At a cost close to £150,000, Paul built the shark around a set of stainless-steel ribs with a flexible spine. Cousteau would use a joystick to control left to right movement.

The skin, **__9__** (MAKE) from a material called Skinflex, was painted to look like a great white. The Skinflex was stitched together along the top but sealed underneath with Velcro, thus **__10__** (ALLOW) water to seep in and out. In case anything went wrong, Paul designed the head to be removable, but hinged it. Finally, two monitors **__11__** (PLACE) inside the head so Cousteau could see where he **__12__** (GO).

Where to position and how to disguise the monitor's cameras proved more of a challenge. "Initially we had cameras looking out of the eye sockets," Cousteau says, "but it was so disconcerting to try to make sense of those images that it just didn't work."

0. *is called*

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

TASK 3: WORD FORMATION

Write the correct form of the words in the spaces on the right.

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

Is it OK ... to drink bottled water?

Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 20 December 2005, by Leo Hickman

Here's a tricky little __0__. Can you tell the difference between these terms used to sell bottled water: "spring water", "purified water", "natural mineral water", "artesian water", "well water", "artesian well water", "drinking water"?

The answer is probably no, as not even the EU can currently determine precisely what the labels on bottled water mean, and has raised concerns about the labelling with the industry.

But what an industry. Not many other sectors in the food and drinks business can boast such __1__ growth. According to Mintel, sales of bottled water in the UK increased by 46% between 2000 and 2004 to stand at just under 2bn litres. With per capita consumption of bottled water in the UK now at 35.7 litres a year, and a further 9% growth anticipated for 2005, the industry's worth is fast approaching the £2bn-a-year mark. Worldwide it's a similar story, with the __2__ industry now valued at \$46bn.

But as sales rise, so does the chorus of __3__. Not only are there grave __4__ concerns about the practice of bottling water and shipping it around the world, other critics are outraged at the sheer __5__ of consumers in western countries paying up to 10,000 times the price of tap water to drink water from a chilled bottle when fresh water is in such dangerously short supply in so many countries. Two-thirds of the world's population live in areas receiving only one-quarter of the world's annual rainfall and some countries, such as Israel, Jordan and Yemen, now withdraw more ground water each year than is __6__ replenished.

Then there are the objections that water is being sold to us as a "lifestyle product", billed as the right __7__ for the health-minded, always-on-the-go individual. Bottled water is now even being marketed at children for __8__ in their lunch boxes. Anything to get them to stop drinking fizzy drinks is welcome, but that's absurd, especially considering that the vast __9__ of people wouldn't be able to tell the difference between bottled water and tap water in a blind taste test.

But are these objections really justified? Yes. The WWF says that 22m tonnes of bottled water are transported each year between countries, resulting in many thousands of tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions. One trendy brand called Fiji – which, __10__, was first established to counter the trend of Fijian holiday resorts importing water from abroad – is now shipped thousands of miles from the south Pacific. The WWF argues that bottling all water from local sources would make far more sense.

0. TEASE

teaser

1. IMPRESS

2. GLOBE

3. DISAPPROVE

4. ENVIRONMENT

5. DECADENT

6. NATURE

7. CHOOSE

8. INCLUDE

9. MAJOR

10. IRONIC

PRAZNA STRAN

PRAZNA STRAN