



Š i f r a k a n d i d a t a :

Državni izpitni center



M 0 8 2 2 4 1 1 1

JESENSKI IZPITNI ROK

Osnovna raven
ANGLEŠČINA
≡ Izpitna pola 1 ≡

- A) Bralno razumevanje
B) Poznavanje in raba jezika

Sreda, 27. avgust 2008 / 80 minut (40 + 40)

*Dovoljeno gradivo in pripomočki:
Kandidat prinese 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 odpirajte izpitne pole 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. Priporočamo vam, da za reševanje vsakega dela porabite 40 minut.

Izpitna pola vsebuje 3 naloge v delu A in 3 naloge v delu B. Število točk, ki jih lahko dosežete, je 62, od tega 25 v delu A in 37 v delu B. Vsak pravilen odgovor je vreden eno (1) točko.

Rešitve, ki jih pišete z nalivnim peresom ali s kemičnim svinčnikom, vpišujte **v izpitno polo** v za to predvideni prostor. Pri 2. in 3. nalogi dela A s svinčnikom še počrnite ustrezne krogece **na listu za odgovore**. Če boste pri teh dveh nalogah pri posameznih postavkah izbrali več odgovorov, bodo ocenjeni z nič (0) točkami. Pišite čitljivo. Če se zmotite, napisano prečrtajte in rešitev zapišite na novo. Nečitljivi zapisi in nejasni popravki bodo ocenjeni z nič (0) točkami.

Zaupajte vase in v svoje zmožnosti. Želimo vam veliko uspeha.

Ta pola ima 12 strani, od tega 2 prazni.

Matt Damon: A true Hollywood player

Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 4 October 2006, by Gill Pringle

Matt Damon sweats beneath his bullet-proof vest. He's part of a team of heavily armed detectives about to raid a Boston crack house. "What the hell am I doing here?" the actor asks himself as the cops give the signal to kick down the door. Just another day on the set for one of Hollywood's most successful young actors? Actually, no. The raid was all too real – a drug bust Damon took part in as preparation for his role in Scorsese's thriller *The Departed*.

"I was a lot closer to the action than I was comfortable with," says Damon, talking in the relative safety of a New York hotel room. "I'm not so sure I would do something like that again." The actor, now the proud and very much involved father of three-month-old Isabella and adopted eight-year-old Alexia, didn't enjoy putting his new found domesticity in jeopardy. "That said, I'm sure I was in no real danger. They went in with twice as many people as they would normally, so..." he says, not looking entirely convinced.

"I also did a couple of other things with the police. I listened in on a wire and went on these things called "buy walks", where they send somebody in to buy drugs and then they walk away. They slowly build a case and then they do a "buy bust" when the guy goes up, makes the sale, and then they come running from all directions and then the state police come and go, "You're under arrest!"

"Coming from Boston, I didn't need to learn the accent although, prior to this, all I knew of state police was limited to the times I'd been pulled over on the pike for speeding! So to get in there and really see what these guys do was great. Once you get on a film set

the clock is ticking; every minute costs a lot of money. But when you're researching you can go at your own pace and so I spent a lot of time with these guys; just soaking it in, and you just start to pick stuff up," says Damon, whose crack house raid is echoed in a similar scene in *The Departed*, using some of the actual Boston cops from the real-life bust.

But the drug raid wasn't the first time the actor has taken risks with his life, having shed 18kg for his role as a Gulf War veteran in *Courage Under Fire*. After the film finished, he piled on the pounds even faster. "I got an anorexia-like digestive condition that took me a long time to recover from," he said at that time. "I'll never do that again. No career or dream is worth paying for with your health."

While *The Departed* is in true Scorsese tradition – a gritty urban drama filled with violence and bad language – Damon himself espouses non-violence, something he inherited from his mother Nancy Carlsson-Paige, a professor of early childhood education. "My mother is a very radical lady and gave me an excellent education. She specialises in non-violent conflict resolutions. So I hear from her about a portrayal of violence in cinema all the time. The violence in *The Departed*, none of it is gratuitous and it doesn't pay off. And that's a good message to send out to people," he says.

Next on Damon's to-do list is directing: "I can't wait. I have a couple of things that I'm looking at but it will probably be something ultimately that I write. Just do it small. My friend Ben [Affleck] just did it this year and he loved it. It's like having kids, you know. In five years, you'll wanna do it, man!"

TASK 2: MATCHING (Paragraphs and Statements)

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

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.	Official protection failed to work.	A
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Humans and bears: not so different after all

1.	Cannibalism occurs among bears.	
2.	Russell wanted to disprove the theories about bears' behaviour.	
3.	At least one bear mum trusted Russell.	
4.	Illegal hunting interfered with Russell's project.	
5.	Russell's perception of bears changed completely.	
6.	He got no support for his experiments in his country.	
7.	The bears eventually learnt that people are fragile.	
8.	The cubs picked out plants by instinct.	
9.	His experiments were carried out far away from civilisation.	

Humans and bears: not so different after all

Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 25 May 2006, by Sanjida O'Connel

A

In 1913 the conservationist William T Hornaday wrote: "A Rocky Mountain without a grizzly upon it, or at least a bear of some kind, is only half a mountain – commonplace and tame." America has indeed become commonplace and tame. Two hundred years ago 50,000 grizzly bears roamed across the United States. In 1975 their numbers had been reduced to 1,000 and, in spite of being placed on the Endangered Species List that year, there are hardly any more bears 30 years on. Charlie Russell is hoping to change this.

B

A 64-year-old ex-rancher, Russell first became fascinated by bears when he made a film about them with his brother and father 45 years ago. He says: "I grew up listening to the stories around the campfire, about how ferocious bears were and how brave everyone was – yet what I saw when I was filming was something quite different – an animal that looked peaceful and playful."

C

"I wanted to check the possibilities for a better coexistence with bears," Russell says. Unfortunately, no one in the States was going to be happy about Russell trying to mix up bears and people in one place. Finally he found one of the world's last great wildernesses – Kambalnoe Lake at the southern tip of the Kamchatka Peninsula in the Russian Far East. Here Russell hoped that any bears he might meet would have had no previous experience of people. He says: "I built a cabin in a place where there was a very high population of bears in a very remote area. I just wanted to live there with all these bears and figure out a way to live without conflict."

D

For the first seven years Russell and his partner, Maureen Enns, were undisturbed, but now that Russell has clocked up 12 years in Russia, poachers have sometimes targeted the bears. The main perceptions about bears that he wanted to show to be false were firstly that bears, once they lose their fear, are inherently dangerous, and that, secondly, they are unpredictable and will be ferocious for no reason. "Being their mother certainly sped up my understanding of how to be friends with these animals," says Russell.

E

Bear cubs are normally born in January and are not usually weaned until they're two years old. Russell had to push his cubs on to a fast development programme so that they could be self-sufficient by the autumn in time for hibernation. By the time they were six months old, Russell wanted them to know how to fish for themselves. To begin with he'd catch fish himself and put them in a shallow pool in a small stream, then show them to the cubs. Later, when they had started finding their own food, he would call them if he spotted a weak salmon and toss a rock in the water near the dying fish. "I thought that initially I'd be the big hero and teach them all these plants that they could eat," says Russell, but the cubs quickly learnt which leaves, grasses and berries were suitable on their own. Russell simply took them out for long walks twice a day.

F

"I never felt threatened by any of the cubs," he says. "When they were small I did get hurt occasionally because they're so playful and strong, they'd grab you by the hand and not understand how delicate we humans are. They could have taken off my hand with one bite but they never did and became more gentle as they got older."

G

Most adult bears quickly learnt not to be afraid of Russell. His most memorable moment was when a female bear brought him her cubs to babysit while she went hunting. He says: "At first the cubs hated it, they wanted their mom and were very fussy but, later on, because I played with them and did my duty as a good babysitter, they enjoyed their variety of mothers."

H

The problem was the adult males. Although they did not threaten Russell, he always took the precaution of carrying pepper spray and ringing his cabin and his plane with electric fencing. Males will kill and eat cubs, so the youngsters were kept in an enclosure surrounded by an electric fence. As they grew older and wanted to explore on their own, Russell left the gate open so that they could come back into the protected area as and when they wished. After his first three cubs had grown up and left the nest, Russell took on another five.

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. Cortez conquered the Aztec empire with a big army.		✓	

Montezuma's revenge: Cannibalism in the age of The Conquistadors

	TRUE	FALSE	NOT GIVEN
1. Traditional Aztec hospitality contributed to their defeat.			
2. Today the Mexicans still feel uneasy about these historic events.			
3. The Aztecs were partly responsible for the loss of their own freedom.			
4. Cortez showed gratitude for Montezuma's hospitality.			
5. Foreigners might still have problems consuming Mexican food.			
6. Aztec warriors learnt how to ride horses from the Spaniards.			
7. The Aztecs were misled by the invaders' complexion.			
8. The king's loss of freedom encouraged the Aztecs' uprising.			
9. The Aztecs drove the Spaniards out of their capital for good.			

Montezuma's revenge: Cannibalism in the age of The Conquistadors

Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 25 August 2006, by David Usborne

As every Mexican schoolchild knows, theirs is a nation forged nearly 500 years ago by the conquests of a Spanish adventurer named Hernando Cortez who subdued the once-proud Aztec Empire with just a few hundred men. They also know that Cortez was helped by European disease – which eventually wiped out much of the indigenous population – and, most importantly, by misplaced Aztec kindness.

The story is told every day still, lingering like an arrow in Mexico's national pride. As Cortez marched towards the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan, on the same site as today's Mexico City, defeating other tribes and forging alliances along his way, the then Aztec King, Montezuma II, failed to put up a fight, instead welcoming Cortez into the city as his guest. By way of thanks, Cortez put the king in prison and the colonisation of the greatest culture in Mesoamerica by Spain and the Catholic Church had begun. The only revenge taken by Montezuma that anyone will tell you about is, of course, of the gastrointestinal variety suffered by foreign tourists unaccustomed to Mexico's cuisine. Until now, that is.

An archaeological dig in Calpulalpan in the state of Tlaxcala, about 100 miles east of modern Mexico City, has surrendered evidence suggesting that at least at this place the Aztecs got their chance for a shocking pay-back. Experts say that in 1520, Aztec warriors captured a caravan of Spanish conquistadors as they travelled towards Tenochtitlan and did not treat them mercifully. Instead they caged them, sacrificed them individually over a period of months and then – most grisly of all – they ate them.

It is a discovery revealed by the study of hundreds of skeletons and bones unearthed at the site since excavations began in 1990, which will demand revisions in Mexico's history books and a readjustment of our perception of

Aztec culture and how foolishly compliant it really was.

"This is the first place that has so much evidence that there was resistance to the conquest," said the archaeologist Enrique Martinez, director of the dig at Calpulalpan. "It shows it wasn't all submission. There was a fight."

There is little mystery, meanwhile, over how such a proud and cultivated people succumbed so quickly to the Spanish marauders. Two factors seemingly informed the decision of Montezuma to open the gates of his capital city to Cortez and his men. On the one hand, the Aztecs were reportedly dazzled and also intimidated by the Spanish soldiers, their firearms and in particular the horses they rode. More importantly, however, they were distracted by the teachings of their gods.

Legend had taught them that one day a "white god" would descend among them and that they should be ready at all times to welcome him. The quandary for Montezuma was this: perhaps Cortez, with his pale European skin, was the returning white god and his arrival therefore a celestial gift.

The fall of Tenochtitlan did not happen all at once. Angry at the imprisonment of Montezuma, the Aztecs did finally lose their illusions about their visitors and mounted a rebellion in June 1520. The Spanish fled the city. Cortez rounded up more allies from rivals of the Aztecs and the following year laid siege to the capital for three months until it eventually fell. But it was hunger and primarily disease that finally sealed the fate of the capital, of the empire and of Aztec society, beginning with a plague of smallpox in 1520 which was followed up later in the century by two huge outbreaks of typhus. Scholars believe that smallpox alone killed off as much as half of the Aztec population.

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.

Key to ancestry: The true father of Ireland

Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 19 January 2006, by David McKittrick

Research by __0__ at Trinity College Dublin reveals that one in 12 Irishmen are descended from a fifth-century warlord. As reported, science has for once revealed the man to be more impressive than the myth. He was already a splendid quasi-mythical __1__ who trailed clouds of ancient glory, bestriding Irish pre-history as one of the greatest of all the high kings of Ireland. But now Niall of the Nine Hostages has emerged as an even mightier man than previously supposed.

It looks as though he was literally one of the fathers of his nation – a man who, 1,500 years after his __2__, has up to three million living descendants in Ireland and elsewhere.

Scientific research has revealed that around one in 12 men in Ireland are descended from Niall, while in the north-west of the island that figure rises to a __3__ twenty per cent of the male population. More descendants of Niall are to be found in Scotland and in New York, reflecting Irish emigration patterns.

Niall of the Nine Hostages was a fifth-century warlord who took on the English, the Scots, the French and even the __4__, at the same time establishing a series of dynasties that lasted for centuries. Known for his marauding raids, it turns out that his appendage was even mightier than his sword.

He will now be viewed as a smaller-scale Irish version of Genghis Khan, who has been shown by similar research to be the ancestor of millions in Asia and Europe. Genghis's many millions mean he will remain number one in the progeny stakes but Niall's __5__ is already being hailed as formidable.

His family dominated the High Kingship of Ireland, __6__ describing themselves as the successors of Niall – the Ui Neill – down through the centuries. Their extensive power lasted right up until the Elizabethan conquest in 1558–1603. Saint Columba is said to be his great-great grandson.

His legend was so potent that to this day many prominent Irish families boast of their lineage from him. Now the new research indicates that this is no empty claim. The science of genetics has now made a firm connection between a particular chromosome and the genes of families with a __7__ link to Niall.

For once modern science has not debunked an ancient myth – rather, its __8__ of Niall's prodigious offspring has confirmed and enhanced what was once thought to be a dubious legend. In this case at least, the man has proved more impressive than the myth.

The research was conducted at the Genetics Department of Trinity College Dublin by PhD student Loise Moore and others in a team supervised by Dr Dan Bradley. Niall's lineage was exposed by a study of the Y-chromosome, an element of DNA, which __9__ is passed down from father to son through the generations, and which can provide a __10__ genetic fingerprint.

0. GENE

geneticists

1. WAR

2. DIE

3. STAGGER

4. ROME

5. PERFORM

6. PRIDE

7. TRADITION

8. DISCOVER

9. UNIQUE

10. SPECIFY

Prazna stran

Prazna stran