



Codice del candidato:

Državni izpitni center



P 1 0 3 A 2 2 1 1 1 1

SESSIONE INVERNALE

INGLESE

Prova d'esame 1

- A) Comprensione di testi scritti
- B) Conoscenza e uso della lingua

Giovedì, 10 febbraio 2011 / 60 minuti (30 + 30)

*Al candidato sono consentiti l'uso della penna stilografica o della penna a sfera
e la consultazione dei dizionari monolingue e bilingue.
Al candidato vengono consegnate due schede di valutazione.*

MATURITÀ PROFESSIONALE

INDICAZIONI PER IL CANDIDATO

Leggete con attenzione le seguenti indicazioni.

Non aprite la prova d'esame e non iniziate a svolgerla prima del via dell'insegnante preposto.

Incollate o scrivete il vostro numero di codice negli spazi appositi su questa pagina in alto a destra e sulle schede di valutazione.

La prova d'esame si compone di due parti, denominate A e B. Il tempo a disposizione per l'esecuzione dell'intera prova è di 60 minuti: vi consigliamo di dedicare 30 minuti alla risoluzione di ciascuna parte della prova.

La prova d'esame contiene due esercizi per la parte A e due esercizi per la parte B. Potete conseguire fino a un massimo di 15 punti nella parte A e 15 punti nella parte B, per un totale di 30 punti. È prevista l'assegnazione di 1 punto per ciascuna risposta esatta.

Scrivete le vostre risposte negli spazi appositamente previsti all'interno della prova utilizzando la penna stilografica o la penna a sfera. Scrivete in modo leggibile: in caso di errore, tracciate un segno sulla risposta scorretta e scrivete accanto ad essa quella corretta. Alle risposte e alle correzioni scritte in modo illeggibile verrà assegnato il punteggio di zero (0).

Abbiate fiducia in voi stessi e nelle vostre capacità. Vi auguriamo buon lavoro.

La prova si compone di 12 pagine, di cui 2 bianche.

Pagina bianca

VOLTATE IL FOGLIO.

A) COMPrensione di Testi Scritti (Tempo a disposizione: 30 minuti)**ESERCIZIO 1: VERO / FALSO**

Leggete attentamente il brano *Starting work: what you should expect* e indicate se le affermazioni sottostanti sono vere (T) o false (F) facendo un segno di spunta (✓) nelle apposite caselle della tabella.

Le correzioni illeggibili non saranno prese in considerazione.

Example:

		T	F
0.	Your employer should provide you with information about safety at work.	✓	

		T	F
1.	You shouldn't start working without a written and signed contract.		
2.	Being an apprentice gives you the right to having a written signed contract.		
3.	Your pay slip only tells you how much you have earned.		
4.	Having a pay slip is important when you demand your overpaid tax money.		
5.	Health and safety at work is entirely up to you.		
6.	Do not use the tools you are not familiar with.		
7.	If your co-workers victimize you, ignore them.		

(7 punti)

Starting work: what you should expect

Adapted from:

http://www.direct.gov.uk/en/YoungPeople/Workandcareers/Yourrightsandresponsibilitiesatwork/DG_066174;

If you're starting your first job, there are a few things your employer should provide you with. They will help you perform your job safely and answer all your questions about your new workplace.

Contracts of employment

When you start working for someone, there is always a contract between you and your employer. Although it doesn't always have to be in writing or signed, this contract covers your basic rights at work, like the right to be paid. However, you should receive a written statement of employment within two months of your start date if you are an employee. If you don't get one, ask your employer about it. You may find that this information is given out in the staff handbook. If you're doing an Apprenticeship, you must have a written contract that is signed by your employer.

Pay slips

Payslip		Name: Joe Smith		
Joe Smith, 685 Hatfield Road, Hatfield AL8 8K				
Employee No	Tax Code	N.I. Code	Week/ Month	National Insurance No
062	568LR	A	3	KT 66 99 88 D
Gross Pay:		£830 per month (or 10,000 per year)		
Annual Income Tax:		£80 per month		
National Insurance Contribution:		£45 per month		
Pension Contribution:		£45 per month		
Net Pay:		£660 per month (or £7,920 per year)		

No matter how much or how often you get paid, you must receive a written pay statement every time you receive your weekly or monthly wages. Along with information about how much you've been paid, your pay slip will tell you how much tax and National Insurance has been deducted, your tax code and your employee number.

You should keep every pay slip in a safe place. If you've worked for part of the year, or if you've just started a new job, you may have paid too much tax, so you will need these details to claim it back. If you don't get a pay slip, tell your manager or supervisor.

Health and safety information



An employer has a responsibility to look after your health and safety at work, so you should be told about any risks that you may come across in your place of work and where all the safety equipment is. Things you should know about include:

- where the fire exits are
- where you can find the first aid kit
- whether you need any special clothing or protection to do certain parts of your job

Before letting you use any pieces of equipment, your employer should make sure that you're fully trained on how to use it safely. Do not try to use any piece of equipment before you have been given this training.

Harassment, bullying and discrimination

All employees are entitled to work in a place that is free from discrimination and bullying, no matter how long you have been working there. There are laws that are there to protect you, regardless of your age, gender, race, religion and sexuality. During your first few days, you should be told how a company deals with bullying and intimidating behaviour in the workplace and how they deal with a complaint. If you are being discriminated against at work, tell your manager as soon as possible.

ESERCIZIO 2: COLLEGAMENTO

Leggete attentamente il brano *Ex-patter: Canada Highs* e collegate le domande sottostanti con i rispettivi paragrafi scrivendo le lettere a essi corrispondenti nelle apposite caselle della tabella. Tenete presente che a uno dei paragrafi non corrisponde alcuna domanda.

Le correzioni illeggibili non saranno prese in considerazione.

Example:

0.	Why Canada?	D
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1.	What's your background?	
2.	What are the schools like?	
3.	What about the paperwork?	
4.	Where do you live?	
5.	What do you miss?	
6.	What did you get for your money?	
7.	Was it easy?	
8.	So what's it like in Canada, really?	

(8 punti)

Ex-patter: Canada Highs

One family explain why they left Britain behind to set up home in Vancouver

by Peter Townsend, adapted from <<http://www.timesonline.co.uk>>, 7 December, 2008



Peter Townsend, 49, and family – Susan, 36, China-May, 10, and Louis, 5 – left London for a new life in Canada in 2002.

- A** In West Vancouver, just across the Lion's Gate Bridge from the city centre. It's 15 minutes by car to the beach or mountains, where we can ski.
- B** A detached five-bedroom house with a swimming pool on half an acre, overlooking the Burrard Sound. We paid C\$1.3m for it in December 2005 – about £620,000 at the time.
- C** I was born and raised in London, and had been living in Paris for 14 years, where I was working in marketing, when I met Susan, a Danish-born model. Within a year, we had moved back to London, got married, bought a flat in Fulham and started a new business. That was in 1995.
- D** We were fed up with the UK, and we wanted more time, more space and better value. We considered France and Australia, but settled on Canada, then Vancouver.
- E** It sure wasn't. Househunting from halfway across the world (brief holidays aside), selling our business and our home, then shipping all of our possessions at the same time as the extended and complicated immigration process, was a mammoth task. Thankfully, one of Susan's talents is the ability to manage a project with military skill.
- F** The visa-application system for Canada can be long and drawn-out. We employed an immigration lawyer, which saved us a year's wait and helped to keep us calm.
- G** China-May was in private school back in Britain, but settled almost immediately into her new state school here. She and her brother now have Canadian accents and sound just like all their friends.
- H** People seem more energetic and optimistic here, with a slightly naive but refreshing can-do attitude. With two kids in school, we have built up a large circle of friends very quickly.
- I** Moving here has peeled away the ageing layers of European cynicism – I have even retrained as an estate agent.
- J** The ease of visiting other countries with different cultures. We also miss the old buildings and architecture you walk past every day in Europe – anything more than 60 years old here is considered historical or pulled down. And, of course, friends and family. We certainly don't miss the M25 or the London congestion charge. It rains as much as in the UK, if not a little more, but somehow we don't notice it. We are all looking forward to the ski season.

B) CONOSCENZA E USO DELLA LINGUA (Tempo a disposizione: 30 minuti)**ESERCIZIO 1: SCELTA MULTIPLA**

Leggete attentamente il brano *Atheist bus poster campaign moves to Genoa* e inseritevi le parole mancanti. Per ciascuna di esse, nella tabella sottostante avete a disposizione quattro possibili risposte (A, B, C e D). Cerchiate la lettera corrispondente alla risposta da voi scelta.

Le correzioni illeggibili non saranno prese in considerazione.

Example:

0.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A on	<input type="radio"/> B at	<input type="radio"/> C with	<input type="radio"/> D by
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1.	<input type="radio"/> A a	<input type="radio"/> B an	<input type="radio"/> C the	<input type="radio"/> D –
2.	<input type="radio"/> A any	<input type="radio"/> B some	<input type="radio"/> C one	<input type="radio"/> D no
3.	<input type="radio"/> A which	<input type="radio"/> B what	<input type="radio"/> C that	<input type="radio"/> D who
4.	<input type="radio"/> A but	<input type="radio"/> B and	<input type="radio"/> C however	<input type="radio"/> D nevertheless
5.	<input type="radio"/> A that	<input type="radio"/> B than	<input type="radio"/> C then	<input type="radio"/> D this
6.	<input type="radio"/> A its	<input type="radio"/> B them	<input type="radio"/> C there	<input type="radio"/> D their
7.	<input type="radio"/> A did	<input type="radio"/> B have	<input type="radio"/> C do	<input type="radio"/> D does
8.	<input type="radio"/> A that	<input type="radio"/> B since	<input type="radio"/> C in spite of	<input type="radio"/> D so that

(8 punti)

Atheist bus poster campaign moves to Genoa

By Richard Owen, adapted from <<http://www.timesonline.co.uk>>, 14 January, 2009

The British-inspired atheist bus poster campaign proclaiming that God does not exist is set to appear 0 buses in Genoa next month

The British-inspired atheist bus poster campaign today (Tuesday) moved closer to the Vatican after the Italian Union of Rationalist Atheists and Agnostics (UAAR) said slogans proclaiming that God does not exist would appear from next month (February) on buses in Genoa.



Atheist bus poster campaign

Father Gianfranco Calabrese, a spokesman for Cardinal Angelo Bagnasco, the Archbishop of Genoa and head of the Italian Bishops Conference, attacked 1 atheist campaign, saying it amounted to "intolerance". Vatican officials were said to be alarmed at reports that the atheist campaign would target Rome next.

Father Calabrese said: "There are 2 methods which promote dialogue and others which feed intolerance. Head-on opposition always demonstrates intolerance." The Genoa bus campaign will use the slogan: "The bad news is that God does not exist. The good news is that we do not need him", rather than the claim by campaigners in Britain and Spain that God "probably" does not exist.

The UAAR said it had chosen Genoa deliberately in order to challenge Roman Catholic beliefs "on Bagnasco's own turf." Cardinal Bagnasco, 3 is close to Pope Benedict XVI, is an outspoken opponent of artificial insemination and gay marriage, and last June

opposed a Gay Pride march in Genoa staged on the same day as the feast of Corpus Domini.

Raffaele Carcano, head of UAAR, said the Genoa campaign was "not a provocation" 4 an attempt to link the concept of "living without faith" to Italy's secular rather than Catholic traditions. It was partly aimed at "the positions taken by the Church on civil rights, reproduction and scientific research".

Mr Carcano said the Genoa campaign cost of 7000 Euros was 5 paid for by donations. "Who knows, at this rate we will be able next to put the slogans on buses in Rome which pass close to the Vatican" he said.

Father Calabrese said Cardinal Bagnasco, who is leading a group of seminarians from Genoa on a pilgrimage to the Marian shrine at Fatima in Portugal, would make a statement when he returned. However Father Marco Granara, Rector of the Sanctuary of Madonna della Guardia near Genoa, Liguria's most important Marian shrine, said the atheist campaign could "act as a stimulus for Christians to offer 6 own witness to faith in an intelligent way".

Marta Vincenzi, the mayor of Genoa, said the city authorities could not "act as censors". The campaign might in any case rebound on the atheists, she said, "since they are saying after all that the idea that God does not exist is bad news". She hoped the campaign would be seen as an invitation to debate, and would "not offend anyone. If passengers 7 not want to travel on one of the atheist buses, they can always wait for the next one" Ms Vincenzi said.

Bruno Sessarego, head of the Genoa public transport company AMT, said it had seen no reason not to sign the contract for the bus advertisements, 8 the law allowed any advertisement which was not "obscene or offensive".

ESERCIZIO 2: COMPLETAMENTO

Leggete attentamente il brano *Rock'n'roll Grandads* e coniugate nella forma corretta i verbi indicati tra parentesi.

Scrivete poi in modo leggibile, nella tabella sottostante, le forme verbali coniugate.

Le correzioni illeggibili non saranno prese in considerazione.

Example:

0.	<i>chose</i>
----	--------------

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	

(7 punti)

Rock'n'roll Grandads

Article from <<http://www.britishcouncil.org/learnenglish-central-magazine-rock-n-roll-grandads.htm>>, 2008

by Chris Rose

In 2005 The Rolling Stones released an album called "A Bigger Bang". Many critics, as usual, 0 (CHOOSE) it as their favourite of the year. This isn't very surprising, but if you think that "A Bigger Bang" was their 25th album now the Rolling Stones 1 (BE) around for more than 40 years, and that singer Mick Jagger, guitarist Keith Richards and the other musicians are all well into their 60's, it starts to look a bit strange. The idea of my grandfather 2 (STAND) on a stage in front of thousands of people singing "I Can't Get No Satisfaction" is just embarrassing. Can you imagine your grandfather doing it?

But the Rolling Stones are not an exception. Last year, ex-Beatle Paul McCartney also released a new record. He worked with the producer of the band Radiohead to give himself a more modern sound. His record only had limited success, but again thousands of people came out 3 (SEE) the man when he played live concerts. Many young people still listen to Madonna, as well. She is regarded as being an exciting contemporary artist, even though she 4 (MAKE) records for more than 20 years and is now in her early 50's.

It used to be said that pop music was an art form created by and for young people. Many groups or singers make one or two good records when they are in their early 20's, then disappear, or carry on making less interesting records. It was difficult to find artists who could continue making great records for a long time. In some ways, this is still the case. The Rolling Stones, for example, are still much more famous for the songs they 5 (RECORD) in the

1960's and 70's than for their more recent recordings, and even though many people go and see Paul McCartney in concert, they are really hoping he will sing some old Beatles songs, rather than his new ones. Many of these rock'n'roll grandads are really still living off the past.



Pop only used to be for young people, now it has grown up. Now pop and rock music have been around for 50 years, people who 6 (START) listening to it when they were young are now old. Why should their tastes change?

Of course, boy bands – groups of dancing young people who are often not much older than the people who buy or download their songs – still continue to be hugely popular all over the world. However, it is very difficult to imagine a group like Blue still going in forty years time. And while older readers might remember the Backstreet Boys, or even Take That – how significant has their contribution to popular music really been? And can anyone already even remember McFly? Will anybody still be listening to Britney Spears when they 7 (GET) older?

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