



Codice del candidato:

Državni izpitni center



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PRIMA SESSIONE D'ESAME

Livello di base
INGLESE
≡ Prova d'esame 1 ≡

A: Comprensione di testi scritti
B: Conoscenza e uso della lingua

Sabato, 27 maggio 2006 / 80 minuti (40 + 40)

Al candidato è consentito l'uso della penna stilografica o della penna a sfera, della matita HB o B, della gomma e del temperamatite. Al candidato va consegnato un foglio per le risposte.

MATURITÀ GENERALE

ISTRUZIONI PER I CANDIDATI

Leggete attentamente le istruzioni. Non tralasciate nulla.

Non voltate le pagine e non iniziate a risolvere gli esercizi prima del via dell'insegnante preposto.

Le soluzioni degli esercizi della prova d'esame non vanno scritti a matita.

Incollate oppure scrivete il vostro codice (nella casella in alto a destra su questo foglio e sul foglio per le risposte).

La prova consiste di due parti, la parte A e la parte B. Il tempo a disposizione è di 80 minuti complessivi: 40 minuti per la parte A e 40 minuti per la parte B. L'insegnante responsabile Vi informerà quando potrete iniziare a risolvere la parte B. Non è consigliabile tornare alla parte A.

La prova contiene tre esercizi nella parte A e tre esercizi nella parte B. Ogni risposta esatta si valuta con un (1) punto.

Scrivete le risposte **nella prova d'esame** negli appositi spazi usando la penna stilografica o la penna a sfera, per gli esercizi 2 e 3 della parte A vanno pure annerite le rispettive caselle con la matita **sul foglio per le risposte**. Scrivete in modo leggibile. Se sbagliate, cancellate la risposta e riscrivetela. Le risposte illeggibili e le correzioni non chiare si valutano con zero (0) punti.

Abbiate fiducia in voi stessi e nelle vostre capacità.

Buon lavoro.

Questa prova d'esame ha 12 pagine, di cui 2 vuote.

A: COMPrensione DI TESTI SCRITTI (Durata: 40 minuti)**READING TASK 1: SHORT ANSWERS**

Answer *in note form* in the spaces below.

Example:

0. When will the telescope start operating?

Later this year

Under African skies

1. How many factors make Northern Cape province an ideal astronomical site?

2. What is the technological advantage of SALT over the Hobby-Eberly telescope?

3. How will the gathered information reach scientists across the globe?

4. What causes tension among SALT's employees?

5. Why do local workmen get only temporary jobs on the SALT building site?

6. What steps were taken to reduce unemployment among the young?

7. How do guest house owners attract tourists?

Under African skies

Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 29 January 2004, by Rory Carroll

When the dome yawns open and the giant telescope starts scanning the heavens over South Africa's Karoo desert later this year astronomers hope to discover new worlds – and save a town on Earth.

When SALT* was approved by the South African government in 1999, this hilltop in Northern Cape province, a four-hour drive from Cape Town, was the obvious site: 1,759 metres above sea level and free from the effects of light pollution, it has been host to the South African Astronomical Observatory since 1973.

SALT is based on the pioneering Hobby-Eberly Telescope at the McDonald Observatory in Texas but with a redesigned optical system. Scientists hope to begin using the telescope by the end of this year, running up to a dozen different projects each night. The telescope is designed to last for decades.

Most nights the control room will have only two people, an astronomer and an operator, gathering data which will be sent the following morning via the internet to researchers around the world. An adjacent kitchen is stocked with coffee to help keep them alert. Tucked beneath the telescope, the small, carpeted control centre is also known as the warm room because it is heated – unlike the dome where air currents are avoided because they can cause distortions. Stand downwind from the throbbing outdoor fans and it sounds like a small aircraft.

A dozen miles from the observatory, a 20-minute drive down a gravel road, twinkle the lights of Sutherland, founded in 1845 by Afrikaners. "It's still a one-horse town sort of place," says Henry Abdoll, the mayor, who paints a bleak picture: unemployment at 70%, poverty, alcoholism and illness rampant, young

people fleeing for the cities, leaving an ageing, dying town still scarred by tension between whites and "coloureds", those of mixed race.

The sprinkling of black faces among SALT's staff has caused a stir. For certain quarters that was a talking point but people will have to get used to it. Lack of skills and education means that locals have been employed only briefly for manual labour such as digging foundations for the telescope, puncturing some of the initial euphoria that here was a panacea for economic and social ills.

In the long term this may change because the telescope's backers have funded two positions at the local school to teach previously neglected maths and science to Sutherland's children, the idea being that some will grow up to find jobs at the observatory.

Everybody, it seems, expects a sweet SALT. Sutherland, a town of despair, is nurturing one hope: astro-tourism. It has not seen many visitors since the British soldiers who turned the church into a barracks during the Boer war. "We expect the telescope to have a tremendous impact on the economy," says the mayor. Sutherland, population 2,800, has styled itself, and guest houses with names like Jupiter and Galaxy have opened in expectation of a tourist rush. "Business is starting to boom. I'm getting visitors from overseas as well as all over South Africa," says Richard Wagner, owner of the Jupiter Guest House.

And for the first time in living memory the exodus from Sutherland has reversed: artists and other outsiders who sense a business opportunity have started trickling in, looking to buy property.

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*SALT = Southern African Large Telescope

READING 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.	After the unbearable abuse, Wanagoda got the courage to break free.	A
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Freedom fighter

1.	Timidria was the first organisation in the region that helps slaves.	
2.	Timidria was founded as a result of Weila's experience with prejudice.	
3.	Slavery was introduced in Niger about two centuries ago.	
4.	Slavery has recently been declared a criminal activity in Niger.	
5.	Weila is known and appreciated outside Niger as well.	
6.	Financial constraints influence Timidria's activities.	
7.	Some slave owners are afraid to be sentenced to jail.	
8.	Weila's formal education started by pure chance.	
9.	Wanagoda found shelter within the Timidria organisation.	

Freedom fighter

An article adapted from *The Independent*, 18 November 2004, by Clare Rudebeck

- A** For 50 years of her life, Assibit Wanagoda was a slave. She was regularly beaten and abused by her masters but even so, the night of 28 June was particularly difficult. As a storm swept across southern Niger, her owner forced her to act as a pole for his tent. While his family slept, she stood outside, lashed by violent wind and rain for nine hours. At dawn, having reached the breaking point, Assibit decided to take her chance and escape.
- B** She had heard rumours from other slaves of someone who could help her: Iguilas Weila. She walked 30km to the nearest village from where she was taken to the office of Weila's organisation, Timidria. Once there, Assibit was clothed, fed and washed. Weila then organised for her to be set up as an independent woman for the first time in her life. Iguilas Weila is the best hope not only for Assibit but for all of the estimated 870,000 slaves living in Niger today.
- C** Iguilas Weila's work has now been recognised internationally. Today, he is in London to receive an award from the British human-rights charity, Anti-Slavery International. Sitting in an anonymous hotel room, Weila, middle-aged 21st-century abolitionist, does not look a likely saviour. He founded Timidria in 1991 with 11 other young Nigerians. Before then, slaves had nowhere to run to – to date, the organisation has secured the freedom of 210 slaves.
- D** This trickle of emancipated people is about to become a flood: last year, Timidria secured a change in the law that criminalised slavery in Niger. Since 5 May 2003 anyone owning a slave has risked a prison term of up to 30 years. In Niger, one of the world's poorest nations where two-thirds of the land is desert, it takes time for the letter of the law to imprint itself. However, already one nomadic chief in the Tillaberi region of central Niger has heard about the new law and, eager to avoid arrest, contacted Timidria to arrange to hand over the 7,000 slaves within his encampment.
- E** "Although my family are not from the slave class, when I was growing up we were treated as such," says Weila who was born in the Tahoua region of northern Niger. "We could only receive an education or marry with the consent of the village chief." Through a quirk of fate though, Weila was handed the chance to escape. "My village chief was hostile to education. He saw it as a Western imposition and a threat to our way of life. So when he was forced by law to send his son to school, he wanted a way out and ordered that a boy from his encampment should go instead. I was the boy chosen to go."
- F** It might have been his passport to another way of life, but it wasn't an easy time and the prejudice he faced then was one of the reasons he later started Timidria. "On one occasion, I was walking home from school with children from the slave-owning class. I could hear people saying, 'Who is that boy?' 'Who does he belong to?'" he remembers. "These people had assumed that I was a slave. And the idea that I was nothing – that I was identified by who I was owned by – marked me."
- G** Timidria estimates that the number of Nigerians living in slavery is at least 870,000 of the population of 12 million. Some slaves eat, sleep, work, marry and have children only as and when their master decides. Timidria's ability to help escaped slaves is limited by lack of funds. It relies heavily on volunteers to carry out its work. When an escaped slave arrives at one of Timidria's 636 local offices, Timidria must provide them with a way of surviving independently, otherwise they will have no choice but to go back to their master.
- H** Slavery has been part of the fabric of Niger society since the 19th century, when people were openly traded or kidnapped in raids. During French rule from 1890 to 1960 slave-trading was suppressed, but the practice of owning slaves didn't end, and after independence the new ruling elite included many from the slave-owning class who were happy to turn a blind eye to maintain the status quo. "People were born and died slaves. Many Nigerians consider slavery normal. They think that slaves are a different type of human being, that it is their God-given place."

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.	The woman cyclist stopped riding.		✓	

BIKE NATION

		TRUE	FALSE	NOT GIVEN
1.	Exodus offers cycling tours only to experienced cyclists.			
2.	Most villages in China are inaccessible.			
3.	The Great Wall is in good condition everywhere.			
4.	The best part of the cycling was on the Great Wall.			
5.	Cyclists are encouraged to keep up with the fastest of the group.			
6.	The guides are very reliable and protective.			
7.	The natives have started considering helmets obligatory.			
8.	The car industry is owned exclusively by the state.			
9.	The old Chinese bikes are a better option to use in Beijing.			

BIKE NATION

Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 12 June 2004, by Merope Mills

Early in the morning, on the road climbing out of the town of Jixian, a woman in high heels overtook me on her bike. Given that my bicycle and I had about 20 years apiece on her and hers, it should have been no contest. But as I panted and puffed and pedalled that bit harder, she swanned ahead, seemingly unaffected by her inappropriate footwear, the creaking rust bucket she was riding or the bags of shopping weighing down her handlebars.

The adventure company Exodus has devised a twice-yearly cycling trip that snakes around the countryside north-east of Beijing, taking in the Great Wall along the way. It is a relatively easy trip designed for anyone with a basic level of fitness who knows how to ride a bike. The average ride is about 45km a day through mountain valleys and small towns and villages.

The trip carries off-the-beaten-track appeal – though thankfully for all us amateur cyclists, none of the tracks we went on were so "unbeaten" as to be difficult to ride. Give or take the odd pothole, 95% of the paths we used were in good condition – one of communism's legacies being that even the remotest village is well-serviced by roads.

Likewise, the Great Wall outlined the tops of the mountains along much of our trip so that, rather than being deposited at a particularly touristy drop-off point for a few quick snaps, we saw it in many of its guises – from the newly renovated stretches, to the collapsing, barely-there remnants, where bricks are often illegally removed by locals to build new houses. Unfortunately, we weren't allowed to cycle on the Wall itself – we had to settle for a 10km walk from Jinshangling to Simatai. It was quite tough on the more crumbly spots, especially since the day we tackled it we'd already cycled 34km.

The trick, for any inexperienced cyclist like me, is not to be intimidated by the speed of the other

group members. Beware of those who zoom ahead and then sigh loudly, "We've been here for hours," when you catch-up. The only sensible way to treat these speed fanatics is to politely remind them "It's a holiday, not a competition," and make sure you are not cajoled into missing the views and exhausting yourself by trying to keep up. There's no chance of getting lost because having two guides (one Chinese, one English) means that there's always someone riding out in front and behind.

One of the pleasures is enjoying the villagers' often bemused faces as 10 westerners suddenly appear on bikes in their village in their funny sports clothing and weird safety regalia (no one in China would even contemplate wearing a helmet when riding a bike). Often, with all the pointing, we frequently felt like we were the tourist attraction, and on more than one occasion the locals ran to get their cameras to take a picture of us.

While the country roads can be mercifully quiet, the towns and city roads are becoming more and more car-orientated. Cars are the fastest growing industry in China and private car ownership is becoming more common. In cities like Beijing, this can mean frustrating traffic jams, especially during rush hour.

Cycling in Beijing is an option, but it is not advisable to use the modern bikes that we rode for most of our journey in a big city. They are too much of a temptation for local thieves and will go walkabout faster than you can say "Mao's Mausoleum". The less tempting old and rusty sort can be rented from as little as 20 yuan a day from most hotels or bike rental shops.

By the time we arrived in Beijing, we'd completed nine days of continuous cycling – 450km in total, about the equivalent of London to the Lake District – a distance I couldn't imagine covering before this trip.

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B: CONOSCENZA E USO DELLA LINGUA (Durata: 40 minuti)**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.

Are you a lark or an owl?

Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 4 December 2003, by Michael Gross

In the past most scientists believed that living things timed their activities __0__ the day-night rhythm and therefore had no need for an independent clock. The idea that such a timekeeper existed was controversial and took years to establish itself.

Subsequent studies with human volunteers showed that we, too, have such __1__ in-built biological clock, as have most animals and plants, and even some bacteria.

Today we know quite a lot __2__ biological clocks. We know that they only keep an approximate day length – that's __3__ they are technically known as a "circadian" rhythm or clock – and use the sunlight each day to correct the deviation. It has __4__ established that the hormone melatonin is used to communicate the sleep/wake cycle to the rest __5__ the body.

In the first half of the 20th century, when the combination of assembly line production and cheap electrical light made __6__ possible and desirable to let machines run around the clock and get workers to operate them __7__ shifts, science knew nothing about circadian rhythms. So it was assumed that people could just reset their alarm clock to a different time, work at night and sleep __8__ the day instead. It might be uncomfortable __9__ first, but they would adapt with time.

Today, however, after 50 years of research into circadian rhythms and, incidentally, after 50 years of intercontinental air travel giving us another impressive demonstration of the workings of biological clocks in the shape of jet lag, we still behave as though we didn't know about our in-built clocks. Managers are shuttled back __10__ forth across the Atlantic as if jet lag was just a fairytale.

Shiftwork keeps increasing with the demands of our 24/7 consumer society. People __11__ a natural rhythm of getting up late and going to sleep late ("owls" as opposed to "larks") are discriminated against. Adolescents, __12__ have a biological tendency to follow an owlish rhythm, are forced to attend school at early hours __13__ they are still half asleep.

Of all these different work practices that neglect what science knows about the daily rhythm of our bodies, shiftwork is __14__ one that causes the most damage to society. The acute effects are obvious. The jet-lag experience shows that the body takes about one day to readjust itself to a one hour time difference.

While it is not always easy to separate direct effects from the indirect effects it is clear __15__ living against the inner clock takes years away from people's lives.

0. by
1. _____
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11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____

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.

Children to be banned from buying pets

Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 14 July 2004, by Matthew Tempest

Children will be banned from buying pets in a radical shake-up of domestic animal law amid proposals being unveiled by the 0 today. And the tradition of handing out goldfish as prizes at fairs will also be banned, if the bill becomes law unchanged.

Ministers believe children under 16 are not mature enough to be 1 for the duty of care needed to protect their pets. Under proposals in the new animal welfare bill, which was being presented to parliament today, adults will have to buy any new 2 to the family home.

Other plans in the bill include tougher penalties for animal offences, such as 3 , and a tightening of regulations governing places where animals are "captive bred", such as zoos. Officials say the message at the heart of the bill is the principle that 4 an animal is a privilege, not a right.

Campaign groups today welcomed moves to shore up legislation, but warned that the bill, from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, did not go far enough. The Liberal Democrat environment spokesman Norman Baker warned the bill could be a "lame duck".

Animal Aid said it feared that early suggestions of powers to remove vulnerable pets from homes before they are harmed have not made the bill. A spokesman said: "The latest media reports suggest that this duty of care provision, which is supported by the RSPCA, has now been ruled out. This would be a seriously retrograde step." The bill was being presented to parliament by animal 5 and welfare minister Ben Bradshaw this morning.

A government source said: "We are putting duty of care at the heart of the bill. The main thrust is to bring all animal welfare legislation since the Protection of Animals Act 1911 into the 21st century." The proposals, if approved, will mean that all animals will have the same standards as farm animals.

The planned ban on children buying pets comes amid fears youngsters do not 6 appreciate the commitment needed in raising animals, can become bored with them or simply do not realise how large they can grow. The Animal Aid spokesman said the bill "is likely to play a 7 role in consolidating and updating existing laws relating to the protection of animals". But he also raised a number of concerns including fears that one-day fairs, where exotic animals are often sold, may be made legal. "Reptiles and birds are especially unsuited to a life in 8 ," he said. "On the basis of evidence gathered from bird and reptile markets, there is overwhelming 9 and veterinary opinion relating both to insurmountable animal welfare problems, and also potential public health hazards."

The group also wants to provide some legal protection for the 20–30 million pheasants bred 10 .

It also wants better protection for horses bred for commercial racing and has called for a passport system to be introduced which could log identification details, injuries, veterinary treatments, races run and transfer-of-owner details.

0. GOVERN

government

1. RESPOND

2. ADD

3. CRUEL

4. KEEP

5. HEAL

6. TRUE

7. USE

8. CAPTIVE

9. SCIENCE

10. ANNUAL

PAGINA VUOTA

PAGINA VUOTA