



Codice del candidato:

Državni izpitni center



PRIMA SESSIONE D'ESAME

Livello superiore
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 1 vuota.

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.

© *The Guardian*

*SALT = Southern African Large Telescope

READING TASK 2: GAPPED TEXT

In the following extract 9 sentences have been removed.

Choose from sentences A–J the one which fits each gap 1–9. There is one EXTRA sentence which you do not need.

Write your answers in the spaces next to the numbers and shade in the appropriate circles on your answer sheet.

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0 (K).

Brought to my knees by the Telemark ballet

Adapted from an article in *The Observer*, 7 December 2003, by Frances Stonor Saunders

There's always a moment on any skiing holiday when you wonder why you're doing it. A friend of mine, bored by the listless swinging of a chairlift that had stopped, licked the metal safety bar. (0 K)

My encounter with total physical and metaphysical confusion came recently when I first tried Telemark skis. Although I've skied since childhood, this traditional method, developed in the mid-nineteenth century, had me flummoxed when I made my debut in Norway. I'd wanted to try it for years, inspired by the film *The Heroes of Telemark* (1965), which tells the true story of how a group of wartime saboteurs blew up the German heavy water plant 250 kilometres south-west of Oslo. For its bracing ski chase sequences, and its depiction of the isolated, snowbound landscape of central Norway, the film leaves a deep impression. It also makes Telemark skiing look easy. (1 ___)

It doesn't look that difficult, with my instructor Thierry Sanchez in front of me, bobbing down gracefully, his left knee kissing his right heel, executing a perfect Telemark turn. I follow, confidently expecting that, after years of downhill skiing, I can at least stay upright. The Telemark style looks complicated, antique, but it's really quite simple. I have spent a whole morning preparing for my first turn. We are moving at a snail's pace. (2 ___)

And then comes that strange feeling of having acquired more limbs than my brain is programmed to deal with. My left leg drifts. My right leg... where is my right leg? Halfway into the turn, I bottle out. As a tree looms into view, I am aware that the piste must have run out. Suddenly, the world is silent. (3 ___) I can't get any purchase to lever myself out. In any case, I have no idea which way is up.

It seems I am not alone in finding it hard. For *The Heroes of Telemark*, Kirk Douglas needed a skiing double because he was so bad at it. The film crew spotted Olav Svartdal and friends carving freestyle through deep snow one afternoon, and hired them as extras. "Kirk Douglas was no good at all," Olav, now 75, tells me over a coffee in the Gaustablikk Hotel. "He never conquered the art of stopping. In one scene, all he had to do was ski a short distance, then look up to camera and stop just in front. (4 ___) So eventually I had to lie down just out of shot and grab the tip of Kirk's skis." This is Kirk Douglas's unique legacy to skiing: the manual stop.

As a child, Olav skied to school, and took his lessons with the snow still melting from his clothes. He used long wooden skis with Telemark bindings, which were invented in 1850 by Sondre Norheim. (5 ___) It is obvious that there has been a long line of skiers before him: as rock carvings in the north of the country suggest there has been skiing there since 2000BC, but, for reasons which no one can fully explain, it was almost four millennia before the equipment was improved.

In 1850, Norheim took the simple leather toe binding and extended it at the back to take in the heel, developing the Telemark style at the same time. Compared with their modern counterparts, his skis resemble unwieldy wooden planks with a tip like the prow of a Viking ship. (6___)

For the downhill skier, modern Telemark skis feel very familiar. The principal difference is that the heel is loose to give the skier the freedom to bend the foot and knee to make the distinctive Telemark turn.

Also, where downhill skis are designed to come off if you fall badly, and sit and wait obediently while you pick yourself up, these skis will rush off down the mountain unless you secure them to the boot by a small cable. (7___) Why? The gravity will pull you onto the ground, leaving only the top of your toes in contact with the skis.

Under the careful guidance of my instructor, my first hours on Telemark skis are spent moving extremely slowly along an extremely slight gradient. With my skis parallel, all I am expected to do is, first, drop my right knee, then straighten, before dropping my left knee. (8___) And to keep the ski flat and travelling forwards, you must push down with the ball of your foot, as if squishing a bug.

I put in lots of practice – and many falls – over the next couple of days, with Thierry following me down the mountain and occasionally harnessing me with one of his ski poles. To my astonishment, I soon get the hang of it. Older people still ski Telemark without poles, using only their arms for balance. (9___) And although my first attempts are an insult to their example, I am quickly hooked on this strange ballet.

© *The Observer*

- A** He couldn't do it – he kept bashing into the cameraman.
- B** They take long, gliding turns, using the two skis as one extended flotation device.
- C** But they didn't find an effective substitute until the mid-1980s, when plastic, laminated skis finally caught up.
- D** This movement automatically pulls the heel up.
- E** I am completely buried in a thick duvet of snow.
- F** If you want to get away from the madding crowd, this is the place to be.
- G** Nothing can go wrong.
- H** After all, how hard could it be?
- I** He is still worshipped in Norway as the father of modern-day skiing.
- J** When you need to stop, you should never lean too far forward.
- K** *As his tongue stuck to the icy rail the lift whirred into action again, leaving him frantically trying to release himself, like a scene out of Dumb and Dumber.*

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.

© *The Guardian*

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.

Beyond the city limits

Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 9 September 2004, by John Vidal

Honufa came to Dhaka last year. Severe erosion on her family's patch of land on 0 of the islands in the mouth of the Ganges forced the young Bangladeshi woman to leave her village for the capital. She took a boat and then an overnight bus and ended 1 in a shantytown called Bari Badh, which sprawls on the slopes of a new flood embankment.

Honufa was lucky to find 2 immediately. She gets about 40p a day breaking bricks with a hammer. A tenth of what she earns goes on fresh water, the same on transport, but almost a third is needed to 3 the rent for the room which she shares with two other women and three young children.

It's seven foot square, built of bamboo, rusty corrugated iron and cardboard and squats on stilts over a fetid lagoon. The monsoon-swollen water swirls just a 4 feet below the floor. A latrine at the end of a walkway empties straight into the water. Last month, 5 whole community of 5,000 people was flooded out.

Bari Badh is not typical of Dhaka's slums, some of which are long established and reasonably secure with electricity and drainage. It appeared three years ago, as soon as the embankment 6 built and it will probably not 7 in three years because businessmen are already filling in the lagoon with rubbish 8 advance of building more solid homes. When that happens, Honufa and the others will be moved on to new, equally vulnerable slums on a new edge of one of the world's most rapidly growing cities. Dhaka, growing more than 5% a year, will 9 exploded from fewer than 600,000 people in 1961 to a projected 22 million in 2030.

Next week, the UN's world urban forum 10 in Barcelona and world leaders and demographers will hear that the number of slum dwellers 11 Honufa could double within 25 years to more than two billion people, almost one in four of the world's projected population. Two days later, the United Nations population fund will release its annual state of the world report 12 will show that almost 95% of the expected 2.5 billion increase in global population expected over the same period will be in African and Asian cities. By 13, more than 80% of North America, Europe, Australia and Latin America, and half of Asia and Africa will probably be living in urban areas.

0. *one*
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.

Put the global population and poverty trends together and it's clear that the world is making a major transition **14** a breathtaking pace. Sometime in the next two years, humanity will cross, probably forever, the line from being a rural species to **15** urban one. It will mark a turning **16**, a revolution potentially as significant as the passage from the Middle **17** to the modern age, which will redefine culture, politics and the way we all **18**.

The scale of the redistribution of people now taking **19** is vast. Just 100 years ago, only one in seven of the world lived in a town or city and there **20** 16 places thought to have more than one million people. Today there are more **21** 400 cities with over one million and in 15 years time, a further 150 are expected to join the club. The global urban population increased 36% in the 1990s alone.

Contrary **22** popular imagination, however, the future is not expected to be a world of mega cities like Dhaka, Cairo, or Manila. According to a new book **23** a group of demographers working with the Washington-based US National Research Council (NRC), the lion's share of the world population increases over the next 25 years will be in towns and cities with fewer than one million people. They expect **24** places to account for 60% of the developing country urban population. Cities of from one to five million will house another 26%.

The authors suggest that the largest cities, although stretched to the limit in poor countries to provide even minimal services **25** their inhabitants, will be well-placed to attract international money for housing, infrastructure and services. In 15 years, they expect 60 cities to have more than five million people.

14. _____

15. _____

16. _____

17. _____

18. _____

19. _____

20. _____

21. _____

22. _____

23. _____

24. _____

25. _____

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