



Codice del candidato:

Državni izpitni center



SESSIONE AUTUNNALE

Livello di base
I N G L E S E
≡ Prova d'esame 1 ≡

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

Sabato, 29 agosto 2009 / 80 minuti (40 + 40)

*Al candidato sono consentiti l'uso della penna stilografica o della penna a sfera,
della matita HB o B, della gomma e del temperamatite.
Al candidato viene consegnato un foglio per le risposte.*

MATURITÀ GENERALE

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.

Non è consentito usare la matita per scrivere le risposte all'interno della prova d'esame.

Incollate o scrivete il vostro numero di codice negli spazi appositi su questa pagina in alto a destra e sul foglio per le risposte.

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 80 minuti: vi consigliamo di dedicare 40 minuti alla risoluzione di ciascuna parte della prova.

La prova d'esame contiene 2 esercizi per la parte A e 3 esercizi per la parte B. Potete conseguire fino a un massimo di 20 punti nella parte A e 37 punti nella parte B, per un totale di 57 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. Limitatamente all'esercizio 2 della parte A ricordatevi di compilare anche il **foglio per le risposte**. Qualora per ciascuna asserzione vengano scelte più risposte, queste ultime verranno valutate con il punteggio di zero (0). 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 4 bianche.

A) COMPrensione DI TESTI SCRITTI (Tempo consigliato per la risoluzione: 40 minuti)**TASK 1: SHORT ANSWERS**

Answer in note form in the spaces below.

Example:

0. How long have the Miskitos lived in the rain forest?

For centuries

Nicaragua's green lobby is leaving rainforest people 'utterly destitute'

1. What does the name Miskitos originate from?

2. Where were many Miskitos sent during the civil war?

3. How important is personal property to the Miskito people?

4. What does poor health care in the Miskito villages result in?

5. What is the basis of the Miskito economy?

6. Where did most of the villagers of Alamikamba work?

7. Who are likely most responsible for the destruction of the rain forest?

8. What made the authorities change the logging laws?

9. Who supports the Miskitos in their dispute with the government?

10. What is a possible alternative to the complete logging ban?

Nicaragua's green lobby is leaving rainforest people 'utterly destitute'

Adapted from an article in *The Observer*, 26 November 2006, by Rory Carroll

For centuries the Miskito people have defended their Central American rainforest kingdom. They rebuffed the invading Spanish settlers in the 18th and 19th centuries with the help of British muskets, from which they derived their name, and remained autonomous even when nominally absorbed into the newly formed state of Nicaragua in 1894.

During the 1980s civil war, the Sandinista government accused the Miskitos of siding with Contra rebels, using that as a pretext to herd tens of thousands of the indigenous people into camps and destroy their villages. Those who survived rebuilt their communities after the war.

The Miskito people, a mix of indigenous inhabitants and African slave descendants, live in close family units as subsistence farmers and fishermen in small villages of the lowland rain forest of Nicaragua and Honduras. Each village has a leader who serves to settle differences.

There is little sense of personal property, and land is not owned or sold except in the larger commercial towns. Families plant common field crops of rice, beans, and yucca and gather native grown bananas and plantains. There are government schools in larger villages and Spanish is taught after the third grade. Because of economic hardships many children do not attend school. Health care is limited or non-existent in most villages. Infant mortality is one of the highest in Central America and life expectancy one of the lowest.

Now this unique community, a mix of indigenous inhabitants and African slave descendants, are facing a new threat: environmentalism.

A logging ban introduced earlier this year is devastating the economy and fraying the social fabric of remote communities that relied almost exclusively on forestry to survive. Villages such as Alamikamba, a collection of wooden houses on stilts in the sparsely populated North Atlantic autonomous region, which seems light years from the capital, Managua, have seen the livelihoods of loggers and millers evaporate, leaving a cloud of depression and anxiety.

'I can't support my family any more,' said Georo Morris Fox. The great-great-grandson of an English traveller lost his job classifying cedar trunks when the logging ban shut the local timber mill, the village's main employer. Mirna Morales, a mother of four, lost

her job as a secretary and her boatman husband no longer has logs to navigate, leaving the family penniless. 'We're surviving on rice and natural remedies,' she said.

The Miskitos' plight reveals the complex dilemmas facing those who want to save forests from destruction. The value of conserving one of the most biologically diverse regions in the Americas, home to 12,000 varieties of plant and 1,400 animal species, including monkeys, macaws and herons, is unquestioned. And no one doubts urgent action is needed, since in the past 50 years half of the 12,000-square mile forest has been lost to logging and agriculture.

The Miskitos played a part, but prominent businessmen, exploiting a weak state and rampant corruption, are thought to have been far more destructive. The issue is whether the logging ban will work and whether there is another way to protect the forests without hurting the Miskitos. Last May, dramatic and disturbing television images of rivers clogged with logs prompted the government to announce an emergency 10-year nationwide ban on cutting and exporting mahogany, cedar, pochote, pine, mangrove and ceiba.

Miskito leaders denounced the ban as an attack on their way of life and a violation of their autonomy. The only beneficiaries of the exception, on finished wood products, they said, were politically connected businessmen with furniture factories. Surprisingly, some environmental groups have also criticised the ban, arguing that villagers who can no longer legally chop and mill selected trees will turn to illicit, uncontrolled logging and farming.

'When a truck full of logs rolls into Managua everyone – media, politicians, the people – becomes upset and says they are cutting down the country's forests, but when a truck full of cattle rolls in, nobody says a word,' said Jaime Guillen of the Rainforest Alliance. 'They don't ask where the cattle came from, which is probably pasture land that is a clear-cut and burned forest.'

The alliance advocates training some Miskitos to select between 3 per cent and 5 per cent of the trees and process them 'to maximise the value to the community. Forest management in the hands of the communities in the region is much easier to implement than simply restricting all logging,' said Guillen.

TASK 2: MATCHING (Paragraphs and Statements)

Match all statements 1–10 with paragraphs A–H.

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

WRITE your answers in the spaces on the right, then **COMPLETE** the answer sheet according to the instructions on it.

Example:

0.	The breeding project has fully succeeded.	A
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Ol' black eyes is back

1.	Conservation centre workers act as substitutes for panda mothers.	
2.	It is a wonder that pandas did not become extinct.	
3.	The conservation centre has several areas for raising pandas.	
4.	It seems as though pandas are partly responsible for being an endangered species.	
5.	The conservation centre provides their animals with a high, enviable standard of living.	
6.	The number of conservation centres will increase with the growth of panda population.	
7.	Pandas used for breeding are carefully chosen.	
8.	Pandas seem more popular than other endangered species.	
9.	The breeding project takes place far from urban areas.	
10.	Breeding animals in conservation centres can potentially turn into profit making.	

Ol' black eyes is back

Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 9 December 2006, by Jonathan Watts

- A** The world's most famous endangered species, the giant panda, is making a comeback. After a record 31 births in zoos and research centres this year, Chinese scientists say they have developed a near-100% success rate for breeding the animals. The population in the wild has stabilised at just over 1,500 and their habitat – one of the most important centres of biodiversity in the world – has been given a new and expanded guarantee of protection by the government. But the story is not nearly as black and white as the animals, as a visit to the Wolong Nature Reserve, deep in the forested mountains of Sichuan Province, suggests.
- B** For decades, these bear-like animals have enjoyed a reputation as one of the cuddliest, cutest and most endangered species on the planet. Their doleful expressions peer out from a million conservation posters. Their distinctive markings sell supermarkets-full of furry replicas. They are a symbol for the world's most populous nation, the next Olympics, and humanity's determination to protect life on earth.
- C** Not so long ago, the panda seemed doomed to extinction. Although the real threat came from man, through hunting and logging, there was a widespread belief that the animals did themselves few favours. They were known for shyness, a low sex drive and a diet that was overly dependent on eating huge quantities of a barely nutritious and hard-to-digest bamboo that was inedible every six years or so. For those who believe in the survival of the fittest, the only surprise was that this apparently lumbering, dozy and sexually inadequate species had clung on for so long.
- D** The problem here is a shortage not of pandas, but of space. In the nursery, there are not enough incubators, so three or four baby pandas must doze on blankets on the floor. In the kindergarten, a crowd of 10 one-year-olds vie playfully for the top spot on a tree branch. Elsewhere, mature pandas have to be rotated between the spacious forested enclosures on the hillside and the narrow concrete pens close to the entrance. Anticipating at least a dozen more births a year, the conservation centre is building a new base in Gengda, about 20 miles away, that can accommodate 80 pandas and has room for expansion.
- E** The pandas at Wolong are lavished with more money and attention than the vast majority of the world's population. Animals born here have a better chance of surviving than human babies in more than a dozen countries.
- F** It was not always so positive for pandas. Until recently, about half of panda mothers gave birth to twins, one of which usually died through neglect. Zhang says it is very difficult for mothers to look after both twins, because infants are not capable of urinating or excreting until they are six months old. The mother must lick them clean far more often than any human parent changes their baby's nappies. Having struggled with this problem for years, the Wolong team can now almost guarantee the survival of both twins by rotating the babies between their mother and the nursery. Keepers clean the babies by using a cotton swab warmed to the same temperature as the mother's tongue.
- G** Thanks also to improvements in artificial feeding techniques, the survival rate is more than 95%, up from 50% 20 years ago. Because it is still essential to maintain as much genetic diversity as possible, only one twin will be used for breeding. The other is more likely to be rented out to overseas zoos or nature parks, a privilege American and Japanese zoos pay \$1m a year for.
- H** Money is not the most controversial aspect of Wolong. Critics say the centre is a diversion from the more important task of conserving the wild population in their natural habitat. They fear it could set a precedent for commercially-oriented breeding of other valuable species, such as the tiger. "There is a real danger that we will have captive breeding centres that are farming for non-conservation purposes – to sell the skin and bones," says Jim Harkness, a former China representative for the World Wildlife Fund and now president of the US Institute of Agriculture and Trade Policy. "This is a terrible risk. It is more important to protect the existing wild population. Much more should be done for them. However, the best conservation news in China this year was a pledge to protect the panda's habitat. In October, the provincial governments of Sichuan and Gansu said they would expand and connect the scattered nature reserves in the Minshan mountain range, which is home to Wolong and almost half of the world's wild pandas."

B) CONOSCENZA E USO DELLA LINGUA (Tempo consigliato per la risoluzione: 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.

Across the Atlantic (and back in time for the new school term)

Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 4 January 2007, by Cahal Milmo

It will **__0__** three years before 14-year-old Michael Perham can drive a car on **__1__** own in Britain, but as he was serenaded into Nelson's Dockyard in Antigua yesterday one thing was clear – he can handle a 28ft yacht.

The teenager staked his claim as the youngest person **__2__** sail solo across the Atlantic by steering his vessel into a marina on the Caribbean island at 10am (2pm GMT) at the end of a six-week voyage beset by obstacles from broken steering equipment to suicidal flying fish.

His arrival after crossing 3,500 miles of water from Gibraltar, closely tailed by his father, broke **__3__** record set by the British sailor Sebastian Clover, **__4__** was 15 when he sailed from the Canaries to Antigua in 2003.

Michael, who **__5__** greeted at the dockside by a steel band, said he was elated to **__6__** finished his journey and was looking forward to the comforts of **__7__** dry bed, his PlayStation and a steak. He said: "It feels absolutely fantastic being back on dry land. Absolutely brilliant. The worst bit was being away from my family and people generally. It was a fantastic trip. I enjoyed almost every minute of it. I am looking forward to a nice warm bed."

The teenager from Potters Bar in Hertfordshire had hoped to complete the transatlantic journey in about four weeks **__8__** setting sail from Gibraltar on 18 November. But bad weather and damage to equipment on both his boat, Cheeky Monkey, and that of his father, Peter, 47, extended the journey. The last 48 hours of the voyage had to be completed without two of his sails after the rope **__9__** holds them tight shredded.

The teenager chronicled his voyage in a blog, revealing that tasks **__10__** as diving off the back of his boat to untangle his steering gear had **__11__** stopped him finding time to do some GCSE revision or play his guitar.

Michael, who had to wake every alternate hour on most nights **__12__** ensure his yacht stayed on course, started sailing at the age of seven. Displaying remarkable confidence, Michael wrote: 'It **__13__** been really tough steering all through the day and night, at one point I jumped **__14__** a flying fish landed on my lap. To occupy myself I've been singing.'

Damage to Michael's steering equipment and a satellite telephone forced him and his father, a quantity surveyor, to divert from **__15__** chosen route – following trade winds to Lanzarote and the Cape Verde islands – for emergency repairs.

0. *be* _____
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.

Wildlife at risk from beached ship's oil

Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 26 January 2007, by Steven Morris

Serious damage to bird and marine life 0 (**CAUSE**) if thousands of tonnes of oil are not removed from the stricken cargo ship Napoli before the calm weather 1 (**BREAK**), experts warned yesterday.

As many as 10,000 birds 2 (**MAY / ALREADY / AFFECT**) by two slicks of oil which have seeped from the vessel beached off the Devon coast.

The coastguard thinks that it 3 (**TAKE**) at least a week to pump 3,500 tonnes of oil from the ship. But Greenpeace is among the groups which yesterday 4 (**RAISE**) fears that more damage could be done if the weather, which has been kind to the salvage operation so far, was 5 (**CHANGE**).

Paul Johnston, of the Greenpeace research laboratories at Exeter University, said: "Speed is of the essence here. We 6 (**BE**) incredibly lucky with the weather since the ship ran aground. But it is due 7 (**START**) changing for the worse, and if the oil 8 (**NOT / BE**) off the boat there is a chance of a far more serious spill."

Fifty tonnes of oil 9 (**RELEASE**) after the Napoli was beached off Branscombe, Devon, on Saturday. On Tuesday another five tonnes of oil, which created a slick several kilometres long and 30 metres wide, escaped from an air pipe. By yesterday about 670 oiled birds, mostly guillemots, were being treated by the RSPCA. A spokesman said two colonies of guillemots at Portland and near Torquay may have been badly hit. He added: "Everyone's attention was grabbed by the scavenging which went on at Branscombe beach. Now they 10 (**REALISE**) a really nasty environmental problem has been caused."

The RSPB estimates that as many as 10,000 birds may have been affected. It has received reports of around 1,000 birds 11 (**FIND**) covered in oil on beaches, but for every one that makes it back to shore as many as 10 might be affected out at sea.

RSPB spokeswoman Sophie Atherton said it was feared that gannets and great skuas, which spend winters out in the Channel in "internationally important" numbers, could be at risk. Ms Atherton also raised concerns for Balearic shearwaters, an endangered bird. Additionally, possible long-term damage to marine life in Lyme Bay 12 (**CURRENTLY / CAUSE**) concern.

Sian Rees, of the Devon Wildlife Trust, said the area was habitat for endangered species such as the pink sea fan and sunset cup coral. "This incident highlights the fact that areas like Lyme Bay need more protection." The coastline has so far escaped damage because the wind has been blowing the oil slicks offshore.

0. *will be caused*
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
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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.

Return of the vulture

Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 10 July 2003, by Paul Brown

In late Victorian times, the Christian church denounced vultures and other carrion-eating birds as "unclean", and over the next 20 years or so they were 0 hunted down across Europe. In the Alps, they were entirely wiped out.

Against all the odds, a few vultures clung to survival in remote mountainous areas of the continent. Although vultures are thought of as African and Asian birds, some species historically thrived in Europe, and four of these species somehow managed to escape 1 in countries such as Spain and the Balkans.

Today scientists see vultures as integral to the European ecosystem, as well as a spectacular sight, and are intent on bringing them back to the continent in force. Their efforts are already proving successful. Breeding successes in the wild now mean this bird can be seen in the most 2 places. Berlin and Holland are two recent examples. But matters could be about to get stranger still: experts predict that vultures will soon drift across the Channel in their wide-ranging search for food and breeding sites. Some are surprised they haven't already been seen here.

"Crossing the Channel is no barrier to an exploring vulture," says Wolfgang Fremuth, vulture expert at the Frankfurt Zoological Society. "It is only a matter of time before one is seen in England."

British twitchers are on red alert. "Vultures fly very high and are 3 to spot southern England so it seems just a matter of time before one tackles the comparatively narrow sea crossing," says Steve Gantlett, a leading 4 . "This is much anticipated and when it happens there is bound to be considerable 5 , with birders dashing from every corner of the UK to see it. A first for Britain in a 6 place is guaranteed to attract really big numbers of people, especially in the first 48 hours."

Vultures can also be seen in the mountainous areas of southern Europe, 7 Spain and the Balkans but also in the four Alpine countries where 150 have been released and five pairs are regularly breeding successfully. Thanks to their 8 , and habit of roaming vast distances, no one is quite sure how many vultures live in Europe as a whole. They are known to migrate up to 1,000 miles in a season.

The latest count this year in the Balkans is 100 to 150 Griffon vultures, 48 Egyptian, 40 Black vultures and just one bearded vulture. This is the first 9 count ever made there.

The zoological society's aim is for the vulture population to thrive in Europe without the need for permanent restaurants, which are becoming rather 10 tourist attractions. Instead Fremuth hopes to reintroduce ancient farming practices to provide a steady source of food when older, weaker animals die or fall off mountain ledges.

0. SYSTEM
systematically

1. EXTINCT

2. EXPECT

3. LIKE

4. ENTHUSIASM

5. EXCITE

6. REACH

7. PARTICULAR

8. SHY

9. RELY

10. DISTASTE

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