



Codice del candidato:

Državni izpitni center



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SESSIONE PRIMAVERILE

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, 28 maggio 2016 / 60 minuti (35 + 25)

Materiali e sussidi consentiti:

Al candidato è consentito l'uso della penna stilografica o della penna a sfera.

Al candidato viene consegnata una scheda di valutazione.

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.

Incollate o scrivete il vostro numero di codice negli spazi appositi su questa pagina in alto a destra e sulla scheda 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 35 minuti alla risoluzione della parte A, e 25 minuti a quella della parte B.

La prova d'esame contiene 2 esercizi per la parte A e 2 esercizi per la parte B. Potete conseguire fino a un massimo di 20 punti nella parte A e 28 punti nella parte B, per un totale di 48 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 e ortograficamente corretto. 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 verranno assegnati 0 punti.

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

La prova si compone di 8 pagine, di cui 1 vuota.



A) COMPRESIONE DI TESTI SCRITTI

Task 1: Multiple choice

For items 1–8, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits according to the text. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Caged Johnson

1 Sometimes, when the rain falls hard during a warm August night, the morning emerges clouded by scattered patches of fog. It was one of those mornings; some parts of the Orson Brothers Coal Mine appeared blurred behind thick, misty curtains left by rain the night before. The fog dominated the iron equipment shed, the coal storage facilities, and the large main building that housed both the manager's office and the massive rusted elevator that carried men and boys in and out of the bowels of the earth. It was early, six o'clock, and the dawn illuminated much of the mine yard but left portions of earth and a few small mining carts in scary shadows.

Par 1

5 The mine usually buzzed with activity, but for now things were silent. Sump Stevenson rested on a wooden bench in one of the equipment sheds, looking up through a small crack in the iron roof, watching the passing fog and the slow emergence of pale sunlight overhead. His hair was deep brown with touches of dull silver over each ear. It was knotted and rough, not having been washed for days. As the sun grew brighter, it slowly lit up the features of his face. It was thin and muscular. Under that sandy beard it was undeniably warm, carrying a smile that could brighten even the foggiest of mornings. Still peering through the crack, brown eyes turned upward, Sump thought about his wife.

Par 2

10 She was expecting, and spent the days at home resting or reading. Sump suspected she was bored, since she had given up her secretarial position during the time. She loved to work; it made her feel useful, she'd say. But when you're carrying something as precious as a child, it's better to rest than be wedged in front of a typewriter. It pained Sump to be away from her during these days. She needed him with her, but money didn't permit a vacation. He figured that when the time drew nearer for her to give birth, in a month or so, he'd take time off and devote himself to her. He hated putting his job first, especially when work couldn't possibly compare to the importance of his wife. She meant the world to him, but bills poured in day after day that needed paying. In the long run, the early mornings and endless days of working hard underground would be worth it, he thought. He kept focused on a time in the future when he wouldn't have to work so hard, picturing it like a beach in the tropics; warm and inviting.

20 As he sat gazing up through the hole in the roof, the far-off howl of the morning whistle penetrated the little shed. Sump pushed open the shed door and stepped out into the mine-yard. Silence soon gave way to the dull sound of miners pouring in through the front gate. They came in one by one, each carrying a thermos bottle of coffee or lunch in a grease-stained paper bag. They were men and boys, some as young as eighteen. The boys always looked enthusiastic, wearing a certain look about their faces, while the older men knew better. Their faces were hard and cold, rough from too many years of mining. If you worked at the mine too long, some of the men would say, you started slowly turning to coal on the inside. It crept into you, they said, infected you. After a while your heart was as black as the coal you mined.

30 Sump wouldn't let himself feel that way. He stood as a pillar of hopefulness surrounded by decay and ruin; positivity was the key to staying right inside, to keep from turning to coal. Some days were harder than others, sometimes the dark corners of the underground tunnels invaded the mind, oppressed it. Yet Sump kept an eye on the present, knowing full well it would one day glide into a future of security.

40

(Adapted from the short story *Caged Johnson* by M. T. Bove)

**Example:**

0. Patches of fog could be seen around the Orson Brothers Coal Mine because

- A it was a warm August morning.
- B of intensive coal mining operations.
- C it had rained the night before.
- D of the extreme August heat.

1. Paragraph 1 clearly states that the mine elevator

- A was part of the main building.
- B could hardly be seen in the fog.
- C stood behind the manager's office.
- D was located in the equipment shed.

2. The peacefulness of the early morning

- A was destroyed by approaching mining carts.
- B had not yet been disturbed by the miners.
- C had been brought about by the heavy fog.
- D was interrupted by scary shadows.

3. In Paragraph 2, the author concludes that Sump

- A was just as dirty as other miners.
- B was warmed up by the rising sun.
- C couldn't see well through the crack.
- D must have been a kind-hearted person.

4. Sump's wife left her job because she

- A didn't like the work.
- B had to carry a child.
- C was pregnant.
- D felt useless.

5. Thinking about his present position, Sump

- A found himself caught between desire and duty.
- B decided to go underground and work overtime.
- C realised he meant everything to his wife.
- D forgot all about his financial problems.

6. The sound of the whistle

- A signalled that miners had arrived through the gate.
- B announced the beginning of the workday.
- C brought back Sump's memories of his childhood.
- D made Sump look up the hole in the roof.

7. The word 'Yet' (Line 42) means

- A now.
- B so far.
- C moreover.
- D nevertheless.

8. According to the extract, which of the following statements about Sump is **not** true?

- A Sump was well-focussed, responsible and realistic.
- B Common beliefs made Sump change his opinion about his work.
- C Sump believed that his efforts would eventually be rewarded.
- D Occasionally, the underground world would haunt Sump's thoughts.



Task 2: Matching

You will read a text about e-cigarettes.

For statements 1–12, choose from paragraphs A–E. Some of the paragraphs may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order. There are three examples at the beginning: (0), (00) and (000).

Examples:

Producers do not always reveal which substances e-cigarettes contain.

0 C

E-cigarettes are a substitute for traditional ones.

00 A and 000 D

Some scientific studies point out the risk of e-cigarette use.

1 _____ and 2 _____

There is a great resemblance in what the two types of cigarettes look like.

3 _____

The opinions about the influence of e-cigarettes on young people are split.

4 _____

The market offers e-cigarettes that suit the individual tastes of consumers.

5 _____

Their visual appeal adds to the popularity of e-cigarettes.

6 _____

The popularity of e-cigarettes is partly due to their successful promotion.

7 _____ and 8 _____

The way the new cigarettes work has resulted in a new expression.

9 _____

Not enough research on e-cigarettes has been carried out yet.

10 _____

Doctors cannot prescribe e-cigarettes for therapeutic use.

11 _____

Electronic cigarettes come in a variety of shapes.

12 _____



From novelty to billion-dollar player

You're at your favorite restaurant, enjoying a meal. A diner at the next table is puffing on a cigarette, letting out a cloud of smoke. Because smoking isn't allowed in the restaurant, you're thinking about asking the smoker to put the cigarette out. But before you protest, consider this: Your neighbor may not be smoking at all.

- A** Electronic cigarettes, also known as smokeless cigarettes, e-cigarettes, or e-cigs, are an alternative method of consuming nicotine, the addictive chemical found in tobacco. E-cigarettes were first developed in China and were introduced to the U.S. market in the year 2007. Many are similar enough in appearance to be mistaken for regular tobacco cigarettes. But one look inside and you'll see the main difference: This is a tobacco-free product. E-cigs are actually vaporizers; instead of burning tobacco, the mechanism heats up a liquid, a solution of propylene glycol or glycerine mixed with water. When the user inhales, the solution is vaporized – therefore, the term vaping – and a nicotine hit to the lungs is delivered without tar and toxins. And this, insist e-cigarette users and supporters, is what makes the crucial difference and distinction between those and traditional cigarettes.
- B** The fact is that the popularity of e-cigarettes cannot be disputed. They have evolved from a novelty item to a \$1 billion industry in the past few years, thanks to a belief that the battery-powered devices are safer than regular cigarettes, and probably some effective advertising as well. But some people raise the concern that e-cigarettes can serve as a gateway for young adults and teens to experience a form of smoking before graduating to the real thing. The counter to that, surely, is that if habits are hardened in those early and impressionable years, the user may never be tempted to try old-style cigarettes.
- C** Many e-cigarette users assume that eliminating the smoke of burning tobacco also eliminates the harm. "There's no question that e-cigarettes deliver fewer toxic substances than conventional cigarettes, but the question of how much less is still not clear," says Stanton Glantz, director of the Center for Tobacco Control Research at the University of California at San Francisco. Though sales of e-cigarettes are expected to reach \$1 billion this year, with many different brands available, vaping is new enough that there haven't been many studies done yet – certainly none of the large-scale. What most regulatory agencies are concerned about is the lack of disclosure of all the ingredients used, as well as the lack of health and safety claims by manufacturers about their products. In 2009, for example, the Food and Drug Administration research confirmed some cartridges of liquid nicotine contained about 1 percent diethylene glycol, a toxic chemical ingredient that is also found in antifreeze.
- D** Using a new method of testing, researchers found that in three out of ten e-cigs studied, the level of formaldehyde, a known carcinogen, came close to the amount in conventional cigarettes. Furthermore, a highly toxic molecule called acrolein was detected, sometimes at levels even higher than in traditional cigarettes. According to the researchers, this is not a reason to ban them, but to place them under much better control. There is also a quality control issue for e-cigarettes, Stanton Glantz points out in his latest research. Unlike prescription nicotine patches, lozenges and gum, no electronic cigarettes have been approved as aids to help smokers quit traditional tobacco, although they are definitely being used as an alternative. "Further detailed research is needed to assess the potential public health benefits and risks of electronic cigarettes as well as other novel tobacco products," said FDA spokesperson Jennifer Haliski.
- E** The rise of the e-cigarette has been verging on the meteoric – in 2013, sales rose 340 percent year on year. There is an extensive range of various brands and styles, ranging from models which look like pipes while others are designed to resemble pens, pencils or other more socially acceptable items. Whatever their design; disposable, rechargeable and personal vaporizer versions are all readily available, as are e-juices to flavor the vapor. Conventional menthol flavors sit alongside apple, pineapple, kiwi and even bubblegum for the more adventurous e-pioneer. The positive publicity from various celebrities, including rapper Snoop Dogg, who has designed a vaporizer pen with a roadmap of Long Beach printed on it, and Leonardo DiCaprio, has helped to make the device even more popular. A variety of novelty versions in the disguise of lightsabres and Nintendo NES controllers, seem to promote e-cigarettes as a form of fashionable, iconic accessory.

(Adapted from various sources)



B) CONOSCENZA E USO DELLA LINGUA

Task 1: Gap fill

There is **ONE** word missing in each gap. Write the missing words in the spaces on the right. Bear in mind that all contracted forms with the exception of *can't* count as two words. There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

Writing is on the wall: Britain's 'ghost signs' provide faded memories of our consumer past



Sam Roberts spends his life looking up. Crossing a busy London road, the 35-year-old glances at street level for just a split second to check for cars, 0 his eyes flick back skyward, his gaze now fixed 1 a faded hand-painted sign for 'John Brown Whiskies'.

Roberts is a self-confessed 'ghost sign' obsessive. It started five years ago, 2 he noticed an advert for 'Walker Bros Fount Pen Specialists' painted on the brick façade above a shop near his home. "It's just one of those twists of fate that leads to an obsession," says Roberts, showing me the sign, 3 must have been painted between 1924 and 1928. He has old photos from when the painting was fresh, showing 4 farmer walking his sheep past the shop.

Roberts, 5 background is in advertising, started a blog called 'Brick Ads' to document ghost signs, the term used to describe the remnants of adverts painted 6 hand directly on to the brickwork of buildings. His blog features works from across the country, complete with pictures and stories of how they came 7 exist.

"Ghost signs speak to people from the past," says Roberts, and "tell a story about the area and the people who once lived 8." Around the UK, the signs tend to date from the late 19th and early 20th century, until the 1950s, when mass-produced posters and billboards became cheaper options.

Terry Guy, founder 9 the art collective Monorex, says he saw painted advertising take off in New York over the past 10 years. It prompted him to set 10 a division of Monorex a year ago, to cope with demand in the UK from clients such as Converse. "It appeals to companies 11 a lot of levels," says Guy. "It has an originality that billboards don't have, it's eco-friendly, 12 it has a sense of permanence. What I like most is that it has a magical, real art element; and it allows an artist to show off their trade for five days or so."

"I became a sign writer in 1980, just as plastic signs were really taking off," he says. "I thought I was learning a dying trade but now, at the age of 49, I couldn't be busier. This year has been amazing for sign-writing. People don't want the perfection of computers 13 more. They want to see letters 14 feathered edges and the texture of brush strokes."

Roberts thinks that these signs exist with a permanence that makes them part of the community. 15 all, they've survived more than 100 years so far."

(Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 9 November 2013, by Enjoli Liston)

0. before
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____



Task 2: Gap fill (verbs)

For gaps 1–13, write the correct form of the verb in brackets in the spaces on the right. There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

The danger of too many selfies: We're striving for perfection that won't come

Putting camera equipped smartphones in the hands of a billion plus people 0 (**TURN**) us all into mini-reporters. And one of the main things we report on is our own face. As a result there are over a million so-called selfies 1 (**TAKE**) every day. We now have special selfie sticks that can be used to hold our phones away from us for better pictures. These have become so popular so quickly that they 2 (**NOW / BAN**) at many cultural sites. And selfies are even popping up in the darkest of places, including funerals and terrorist attacks.

Does this matter? Is there any harm in this selfie swarm beyond mild bemusement? It is a new form of communication, but it seems to be an old message of connection. If a child sends a selfie to her grandmother and the picture makes her 3 (**SMILE**), the world is probably a better place. And if two friends swap images of each other 4 (**MAKE**) goofy faces during a boring day at school, this may seem like a decent way 5 (**LIGHTEN**) the mood a bit. However, many selfies are driven by the twin forces of arrogance and anxiety. One group – arrogant, narcissistic and self-promoting – starts a trend. The other group – anxious and wanting to fit in – follows. People who are narcissistic report sending the most selfies. This gets them attention and it probably feels good – if you think you are attractive. 6 (**SEE**) your charm broadcast to your social network is a positive experience. And this isn't too surprising; it is the same pattern that 7 (**BE**) present in other social media for decades, with narcissism predicting self-enhancing Facebook photos and number of Twitter posts. The greater dangers from selfies are found on the anxiety side. Research psychologists have put mirrors and cameras in laboratories 8 (**UNDERSTAND**) what happens psychologically when we look at ourselves. The first experience is self-consciousness – we become aware of ourselves as objects. The second is comparison – we compare ourselves to our ideal standards. This can be a problem with real consequences. In one well known study, for example, women who reluctantly agreed to wear a swimsuit in front of a mirror feared that they 9 (**SUFFER**) from body shame during the experiment. This was done in the pre-selfie era, but my hunch is that the results would be similar if the study 10 (**CARRY OUT**) with selfies.

We are living in a culture surrounded by selfies. The people posting most frequently tend 11 (**ACT**) narcissistically, seeking self-promotion. People who want to look good master the art of the selfie. Celebrity selfies are often enhanced by professional make-up and lighting. Sitting in a TV studio, you have enough make-up on to make a cadaver look good. When the rest of us take a selfie, though, it is amateur hour. If we 12 (**STUDY**) our image too closely it is clear that we are really not as attractive as we should be – definitely not as attractive as the people whose selfies we see most often. So what happens next? When we feel bad, we try to change. We can try some of the filters available on various sites to even out our skin tone. Or we can go the Kim Kardashian route and take scores of selfies until we 13 (**GET**) it right. But she is a pro and selfies are her job – we should have better things to do.

- 0. has turned
- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____
- 11. _____
- 12. _____
- 13. _____

(Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 19 February 2015, by W. Keith Campbell)



Pagina vuota