



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, 2 giugno 2018 / 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) COMPRENSIONE DI TESTI SCRITTI

Task 1: Short answers

Answer in note form in the spaces below. Use 1–5 words for each answer. Bear in mind that all contracted forms with the exception of *can't* count as two words. There is an example at the beginning: Answer 0.

Example:

0. What shows that the Heli Village Resort is successful?

Many customers.

1. What annoyed Wiegele about being the youngest in the family?

2. Why was Wiegele's plan to get new skis unsuccessful?

3. What made Carinthia internationally known in the field of ski racing?

4. What did Wiegele find particularly appealing in the picture of Banff Avenue?

5. Apart from having the same professional interests, what else connected Wiegele and Scroll?

6. What qualified Scroll to give Wiegele professional advice?

7. In his ski school, what element did Wiegele introduce into ski-race coaching?

8. In the 1960s, what was Wiegele's ultimate professional goal?

9. What does Wiegele suggest to those who want to get familiarised with new areas?

10. What caused the conflict between Wiegele and Gmoser?

11. Besides getting a free ride, in what way did Wiegele benefit from taking Moncrieff heliskiing?



Mike Wiegele, the man who invented modern heliskiing

The name Mike Wiegele is synonymous with heliskiing. His eponymous company, founded in 1970, has delivered perfect powder turns to many thousands of customers from across the world. The Mike Wiegele Heli Village Resort at Blue River in British Columbia sits at the heart of the Cariboo and Monashee mountain ranges, encompassing more than 1,000 peaks and runs. But Mike Wiegele the man is more than just a heliski operator.

Wiegele was born in Austria in 1938, and grew up on his family's small farm in Carinthia, with two older brothers and two older sisters. "Being the fifth child meant everything I had was hand-me-down, so I started on skis that were way too long for me." A couple of years later, Wiegele thought he had found a foolproof way of getting some new skis all of his own. "I wanted to break my old skis, so I straight-lined towards the house pretending to be out of control, but when I hit it, my skis were so flexible that they bent upwards and I smashed my face into the wall. So I broke my nose but not my skis." By the time he was 13, Wiegele was a junior ski racer, and he built his own downhill run, including some massive jumps, on the family farm. At that time ski racing in Carinthia was not renowned, and it would be a few more years until the Austrian-born Olympic champion Franz Klammer put the region on the map. The post-war years in Austria were tough and, after completing his national service, Wiegele was desperate to get away. He was fixated with Canada.

So, in 1959, Wiegele travelled to Vienna to apply for a Canadian visa. "The embassy official asked me where in Canada I wanted to go, but my English was so bad, all I could tell him was – just Canada. He got out an atlas and flicking through I saw the famous picture of Banff Avenue with the Cascade Mountains behind, so I said, there, that's where I want to go – Banff."

In the early days, Wiegele worked as a carpenter during the summers in Calgary, the nearest town to Banff, where he skied and raced in winter. But it was when he was working in Sugar Bowl, California, that the seed of an idea was sown by a fellow ex-pat Austrian. "Hannes Scroll, a real tough customer, had set up Sugar Bowl and managed the ski school. He gave me my orders: 'When you go back to Canada find yourself a mountain with the best snow, and build yourself a resort.' That advice always stuck in my mind."

Wiegele did move back to Canada and finally settled in Banff. By 1965 he had opened a ski school in Lake Louise and was certified as a Level 4 instructor by the Canadian Ski Instructors Alliance. He coached ski racing at the Lake Louise Ski Club with his wife Bonnie. "Bonnie worked as a gymnastics coach, so I used her knowledge to set the right dry land programmes for the young ski racers." At the time Canada had not had a skier compete at the top level on the World Cup ski racing tour, something that Wiegele was keen to change. "I called the junior programme World Cup Preparation Training and focused on giving my racers plenty of experience of taking air. The one racer that stood out was a 14 year old called Ken Read. My coaching team and I used to let the racers hit a gap jump over a cat-track at the foot of the mountain, monitoring their start point. One day Ken straight-lined it from the top, he hit the jump and flew really high, way up above the trees. To show he was in control he turned his head and grinned at us while in the air, then landed the jump perfectly. I said to the other coaches, we have to stop this. But sure enough, Ken was jumping it again the next weekend. We knew he'd go far."

When he wasn't coaching and instructing, Wiegele loved taking ski tours into the backcountry between Alberta and British Columbia. His expedition buddy, mentor and best man at his wedding to Bonnie was the acclaimed mountain guide Hans Gmoser. "In those days we couldn't afford a helicopter or plane, so we would walk in and camp out on the mountains. You get a better idea of the area on foot, and over the years we learnt the secrets of the Cariboos, Monashees and Selkirks."

Six years Wiegele's senior, Gmoser was a founding member of the Association of Canadian Mountain Guides. In 1957 he had founded Rocky Mountain Guides, and was the first person to run heliskiing trips. A rift between the two developed when Wiegele announced he would start taking his Banff clients heliskiing. "I thought at first we could work together, but as soon as I started taking clients out, our friendship ended right then and there."

To say Mike Wiegele Heliskiing started small is something of an understatement. "In 1971, Ernie Moncrieff, one of my clients from the Banff ski school, wanted to go heliskiing, I said, if you pay for the helicopter, I will guide for free. I got to explore the area on his ticket and by the next season I was ready for my first paying customer. I'm still in touch with him, a dentist called Dr Howard Ironstone – he's the one that started us off."

(Adapted from an article in *The Telegraph*, 3 January 2017, by Graham Bell)



Task 2: Gapped sentences

In the following extract, nine sentence parts have been removed. Choose from sentence parts A–J the one which fits each gap (1–9). There is one extra sentence part which you do not need to use. Write your answers in the spaces next to the numbers. There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0 (K).

Behind the scenes at luxury faux^{*}-fur brand Helen Moore

If you were to imagine an artisans' commune in the countryside it would probably look a bit like the north Devon HQ of Helen Moore – where local skilled craftsmen ply their trade side by side in a converted house located down a sleepy village lane. But far from being a niche bohemian brand aimed at a local, rural market, **0 K**. Her stylish capes, stoles and scarves regularly grace London Fashion Week and the pages of *Vogue*.

The fact that Helen custom-makes pieces for everyone from the Countess of Wessex to Helena Bonham Carter and Little Mix and ships her homeware (throws, cushions, bed runners) to large US hotel chains is all the more remarkable given her 1950s-style manufacturing operation: **1 _____**.

Helen is a strikingly attractive woman in her early 70s, with twinkly eyes and the kindest of smiles. At her side are her right-hand women in the business, daughter Hester and daughter-in-law Jessica.

They sweep me through their furry empire – which sits in the picturesque town of Tiverton in a bucolic part of Devon, between Exmoor and Dartmoor. It is a two-minute walk from the home Helen and her artist husband Stanley have lived in since 1980, where Hester and her two brothers were raised. They greet every employee – some 50 in total – warmly by name, **2 _____** and hardly anyone lives more than ten miles away. I meet an older woman, intently designing slipper boots, who tells me she joined the company as a 17-year-old student trying to earn enough money to put herself through art college, and never left. There is a roomful of people carefully cutting out circles from sheets of 'fur' to make the hugely popular pompom key rings that were introduced last year. "We expected to shift 400 of them. In the end, we sold just under 25,000," Hester laughs. "We had to draft in the whole village to make extra. Some took the materials home and came back with bags full. The pompoms are made entirely 'from offcuts **3 _____**.'" The key rings sell for £28 and their popularity, the women explain, reflects the larger success of the Helen Moore brand. "We all know **4 _____**, but many people were willing to pay more for ours because they recognise our superior cutting techniques, the higher quality of our fur and the handmade feel of our pieces."

The company was able to respond to the unexpected demand precisely because of the 'old-fashioned' way in which it is run. "Every bit of the process takes place here, so we have total control over every aspect. We aren't placing orders with a factory in China so we can adjust on the turn of a dime: if we need more of anything, we make more, and if something isn't selling, we stop making it. This makes so much more sense than outsourcing."

The business is the very embodiment of 'glocal' – that buzzword which means both local and global at once. "We export all over the world and are truly international, **5 _____**. It's a model that has worked

* faux = not genuine, artificial, fake



well – the company now has a turnover of £2 million. Not bad considering its roots are creative, not corporate.”

The seed for the business was sown in 1981, fittingly inspired by the colourful Glastonbury festival.

“My husband and I desperately wanted to go but we couldn’t afford the £17 tickets,” says Helen, “so we had the idea – as Stanley is a printmaker by trade – to make Glastonbury postcards and sell them outside the gates. We sold out the first year **6** ____ selling pencil cases and notebooks, getting more and more creative with our designs. I came across some fluorescent pink faux fur in a shop here in Tiverton – it was pretty cheap, ghastly stuff, but I thought it might be fun to put a bit on our products to accessorise.”

Helen soon became fascinated by the potential of faux fur and set about finding a higher-quality material than what was readily available. The business took off. Today, Helen Moore products are considered the last word in luxury faux fur. The brand has built a strong market in the US and Japan and is planning a big push into Scandinavia and Canada.

A cardinal rule is that their products never go on sale. Helen believes **7** _____. They have managed to escape any stigma associated with faux fur, which has sometimes been seen as cheap or downmarket, because of their refusal to compromise on quality. They use a high-grade mod-acrylic fibre from Japan that is made to their own specifications. It’s no wonder that British fashion royalty – and actual royalty – have flocked to Helen Moore designs, **8** _____.

And why is faux fur having a moment right now? “Well, obviously, **9** _____, particularly here in Britain, where people are mad about animals. A lot of stores – including Selfridges and Fenwick – won’t stock real fur anymore,” says Jessica. “And also some very strong creations have come on to the catwalk by young designers such as Roksanda, who has done amazing patchwork geometric designs with faux fur. When people see designers like her using it, they realise that faux fur is not a second-rate material.” They explain a key difference now is that people no longer see faux fur as an alternative to the real thing, but as an amazing product in its own right.

(Adapted from an article in *The Daily Mail*, 30 October 2016, by Charlotte Pearson Methven)

- A** you can buy something that looks similar for about £3
- B** which range in style from rock chick to regal
- C** and soon had our own concession inside the festival
- D** human hands wield scissors and needles and there is no slick mass-production machinery in sight
- E** but we don’t take big shipments from abroad
- F** explaining that most have been with them ‘for years’
- G** as we feel it is important to keep waste to a minimum
- H** we have benefited from shoppers becoming more ethical
- I** but also harness everything that comes out of our local community
- J** that would devalue what they do and the love that goes into every piece
- K** Helen’s daring faux-fur creations have been a favourite of the fashion set for years



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.

How to enjoy a family walk

Persuading your kids to go out for a walk can be a thankless task. But there are ways to ease the pain.

A new survey has found that **_0_** of us do less walking for pleasure than we did 10 years ago, with the finger pointed firmly in the direction of the nation's youth **_1_** can now barely make it out of bed before collapsing **_2_** fatigue. Or something like that.

The Ramblers Association thinks we should **_3_** trying a little harder with our idle children and has launched a campaign to tempt **_4_** outdoors. It's trying not to be too old-fashioned about this by going to festivals to spread the message, but you **_5_** help feeling it's still missing a trick. Selling the pleasures of wandering in circles round the Glastonbury site is nearly pointless.

If you really want to get kids walking you have to catch them much younger. And be a lot smarter. So here are a **_6_** tips to up your speed to a lightning 1mph and increase the duration of your adventures to half an hour, at least.

1. Bribe the kids with loads of sweets. This needs to be done with care. A large dose should be administered on departure, both to unnerve the children **_7_** give them a huge sugar rush to get them to the end of the street. Thereafter, you can offer more as discretionary rewards for achieving target distances. Like 100 metres.

2. Get a friend to take you all for a lovely drive. And then drop you three miles from home. Once your children overcome **_8_** anger at being dumped in the middle of nowhere, their minds will be focused **_9_** getting home as soon as possible. A stunt you can only get **_10_** with once.

3. Ply them with gadgets. The two best ones are an iPod, so they can imagine they are still at home, and a pedometer, so there is **_11_** arguing about how far you've travelled. Beware of a compass; either they won't know how to use it and they will be wandering round in circles, **_12_** they will know how to use it and they will still be wandering round in circles just to be irritating.

4. Tell them stories. This works on the principle that your kids are so involved **_13_** what you have to say, they somehow forget they are on a 20-mile walk. This does depend, though, on having children who can be bothered to listen, full stop. For more dysfunctional families, an argument serves much the same purpose.

5. Get the right kit. A disturbingly sensible suggestion and one included against my better judgment. Having had kids who have sworn blind they would do almost anything **_14_** they had the right gear, only to find the kit unworn and me severely out of pocket when I was stupid **_15_** to believe them, I'm now happy to let them get soaked. Worth trying, though, if only to stop the kids calling ChildLine.

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

(Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 20 January 2010, by John Grace)



Task 2: Gap fill (word formation)

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

How long until we can all go on holiday outside of Earth?

Last week, SpaceX **_0_ (FOUND)** and entrepreneur Elon Musk decreed the need to send one million people to live on Mars. Alongside this, Skyscanner wrote about their predictions for potential holidays in space by 2024. These bold statements highlight the desire of some to **_1_ (COLONY)** other planets in our solar system. While permanent Mars colonies are still a long way off, holidays in space may be a little more feasible.

Ten years ago a fellow entrepreneur, Richard Branson, founded Virgin Galactic. The purpose of this company was to give people the opportunity to experience **_2_ (WEIGHTLESS)** and a quick trip to space. Virgin Galactic's model revolves around a three-day experience. This begins with training with your fellow crew before your launch. Your launch is an **_3_ (APPROXIMATE)** three-hour experience that culminates with the passengers experiencing six minutes of zero gravity. The flight path is such that the spacecraft achieves a **_4_ (HIGH)** greater than 100km, making the passengers fully fledged astronauts.

Virgin Galactic isn't yet flying these experiences, though Branson has said they are 'on the verge' and that their **_5_ (ENGINE)** are working tirelessly on it. And they aren't the only organisation offering short breaks into space. Space tourism actually began in 2001 when Dennis Tito paid \$20 million to spend a week aboard the International Space Station (ISS). This trip was organised by Space Adventures Ltd. who have facilitated trips for six other clients.

As it currently stands, private space travel is still incredibly expensive and remains the pursuit of the super-rich. Projects like Virgin Galactic are going some way to reduce prices but still feature eye-watering prices. This is simply due to the problems associated with getting into space. However, the destination is actually much closer than many of us travel when going on holiday. Space is only 100km away, a point called the Karman Line. This imaginary line marks the **_6_ (DIVIDE)** between traveller and astronaut. Space travel for humans is not only expensive due to the difficulty in reaching orbit, but costs are increased by the equipment required to survive once we are there.

Places like the ISS contain highly sophisticated, specialised equipment. This equipment provides breathable air, drinking water, waste **_7_ (DISPOSE)**, a suitable thermal environment and much more. All this equipment not only has to function **_8_ (ACCURATE)** but it has to deal with the difficult microgravity environment of Earth orbit. It is complications such as this that have raised the cost of such a facility to over \$100 billion over the last 20 years.

It isn't however all doom and gloom. In the last 50 years space travel has gone from the stuff of dreams and fantasy to an almost daily occurrence. The ISS has had a permanent crew for well over 10 years; barely a month goes by without news of a new satellite or mission going into orbit around the Earth or another celestial object.

With each launch and each mission we further develop our **_9_ (KNOW)** and ability to enter and operate within the environment of space. As we continue to innovate and refine our technology we get a step closer to making space travel a **_10_ (DAY)** occurrence. As mentioned earlier more and more companies are trying to place themselves in a position to help the public fulfil their dreams of spaceflight. As this happens there will be a drive to make things cheaper. The private sector is already tussling with each other to provide the cheapest **_11_ (ORBIT)** system.

As more companies offer similar packages to Virgin, there will be an impetus for them to **_12_ (LOW)** prices, or offer a more comprehensive package. If we look at the history of air travel we can get perspective of what may be in front of us. The first **_13_ (COMMERCE)** flight came in 1914. Mr Abram Pheil paid the equivalent of \$5,000 to fly just 21 miles over Tampa Bay from St. Petersburg to Tampa.

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

(Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 6 October 2016, by Josh Barker)



Pagina vuota