



Codice dell'alunno:

Državni izpitni center



N 1 1 1 2 4 1 3 1 1

SESSIONE ORDINARIA

3^o

triennio



Lunedì, 9 maggio 2011 / 60 minuti

*All'alunno è consentito l'uso della penna stilografica o della penna a sfera di colore blu o nero.
All'alunno viene consegnata una scheda di valutazione.*

**VERIFICA DELLE COMPETENZE
alla fine del terzo triennio**

INDICAZIONI PER L'ALUNNO

Leggi attentamente queste istruzioni.

Incolla o scrivi il tuo numero di codice nello spazio apposito su questa pagina in alto e sulla scheda di valutazione.

Leggi attentamente le istruzioni di ciascun esercizio.

Nella prima parte ascolterai dei testi registrati e risolverai due esercizi. Poi dovrai risolvere gli altri esercizi contenuti nella prova.

Scrivi in corsivo e in modo leggibile. Se sbagli, traccia una riga sulla risposta sbagliata e riscrivi la risposta.

Non usare altri mezzi per cancellare. Le risposte o le correzioni illeggibili verranno valutate con zero (0) punti.

Se un esercizio ti sembra difficile, passa a quello successivo. In questo modo continuerai a svolgere la prova e ti rimarrà ancora del tempo per provare a risolverlo più tardi.

Quando avrai terminato la prova, ricordati di controllare le tue risposte ancora una volta.

Buon lavoro.

La prova ha 16 pagine, di cui 3 bianche.

PARTE I: PROVA D'ASCOLTO

ESERCIZIO A

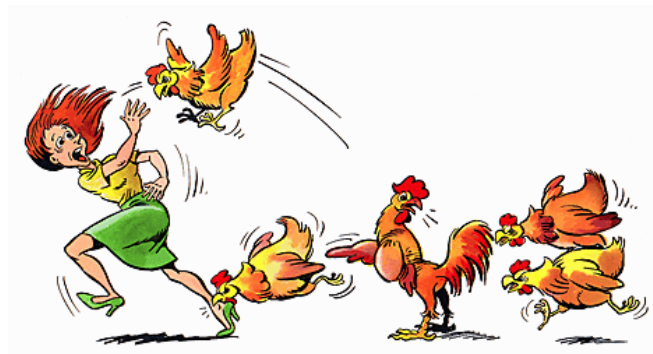
Vi saranno ora presentate sette brevi storie. Ascoltatele attentamente e assegnate a ciascuna di esse il titolo corretto scrivendo la lettera a esso corrispondente nelle caselle (0–6) della tabella. Attenzione: ci sono due titoli di troppo. Seguite l'esempio 0.

Ascolterete i brani per due volte. Ora avete un po' di tempo per dare un'occhiata all'esercizio.

E ora ascoltate i brani e risolvete l'esercizio.

ADVENTURE STORIES

- A Running away without shoes
- B A scout saves an animal's life
- C Scared to death by a cat
- D Double rescue
- ~~E~~ *A joke on my grandfather*
- F A surprise attack in the forest
- G A smart cat's daily tricks
- H One-eyed aliens attack
- I A bird crash



0	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>E</i>						

	6
--	---

ESERCIZIO B

Vi sarà ora presentata un'intervista di un giornalista radiofonico a Beverly Robinson, un'atleta molto conosciuta. Ascoltate la registrazione e cerchiate la lettera corrispondente alle risposte corrette. Seguite l'esempio 0.

Ascolterete l'intervista per due volte. Ora avete un po' di tempo per dare un'occhiata all'esercizio.

E ora ascoltate l'intervista e risolvete l'esercizio.

INTERVIEW WITH BEVERLY

0 Beverly works in a _____.

- A bank
C shop

- B sport club
D radio

1 Beverly's husband started his professional career as _____.

- A a coach
C an accountant
- B a boxer
D an ultimate fighter

2 Beverly thinks that an ultimate fighter needs _____.

- A money
C skill
- B intelligence
D courage

3 Colin's last present for Beverly was _____.

- A a romantic dinner
C a diamond ring
- B a beauty treatment
D a flamingo

4 Colin can make _____.

- A many kinds of food B a few kinds of food
C one kind of food only D no food at all

5 Beverly is angry with her husband when he asks her about _____.

- A his clothes B his last match
C their cookery book D their summer plans

6 Beverly and Colin are going to Dorset _____.

- A with Colin's mum B with the children
C with their friends D without the children

PARTE II: COMPrensIONE DI TESTI SCRITTI

ESERCIZIO A

Leggi il brano seguente e rispondi a ciascuna domanda con una frase lunga al massimo QUATTRO parole.
Segui l'esempio 0.

MOUNTAIN SHEPHERDS

Shepherds on Crete, the beautiful Greek island, spend the summer with their herds of sheep up in the mountains. There are no roads in the steep mountains. There are only narrow, crooked paths which lead back to the sheepfold. The steep mountains are only suitable for people on foot. The shepherds use milk from their sheep to make delicious white cheese called "Graviera".

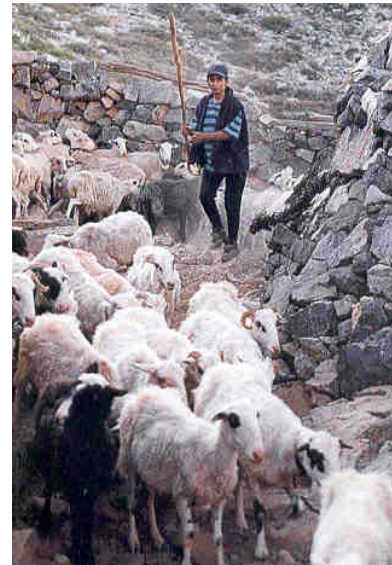
Shepherds spend the day on the mountainside, where their sheep can eat grass. They round up their flock and return to the sheepfold in the evening. The sheep's bleating mixes with the sound of their bells. Sheep wear them around their necks so they cannot get lost.

The shepherds start milking the sheep straight away. The job takes three hours. The shepherds hold the sheep between their knees and squirt the milk into the bucket. It takes one minute to milk each sheep.

The fresh milk is poured into a copper pot which is on the hearth. After pouring the milk into the pot they slowly heat the sheep's milk, stirring it all the time. Within one hour, the milk forms lumps that are pressed into a special container to form cheese. They put freshly made cheese into salty water called "brine". Then the cheese matures in a cave. After six months the cheese is ready to serve.

It's a very tiring and uncomfortable job, shepherds say. It involves a lot of work, and some of them think it's not worth it. That is why the number of shepherds in Crete is falling rapidly. Some shepherds leave the mountains to find some other employment in Athens, the capital of Greece.

In autumn shepherds return with their herds to the valley. They are happy because they are going to sell their cheese and earn some money.



(Adattato da: *Discovery Box*, n. 76)

- 0 *Where do shepherds take the sheep in summer?* To the mountains.
- 1 How do shepherds reach the steep mountains? _____
- 2 What can happen to a sheep without a bell? _____
- 3 How long does it take to milk all the sheep? _____
- 4 What do shepherds do with the milk while heating it? _____
- 5 Where do some shepherds go to get another job? _____
- 6 When do shepherds come back to the valley? _____

ESERCIZIO B

Leggi il brano qui sotto e le frasi che trovi nella tabella alla pagina successiva. Collega poi i punti del brano indicati con i numeri alle frasi a essi corrispondenti, e segna nelle apposite caselle della tabella la lettera che le identifica. Attenzione: ci sono due frasi di troppo. Segui l'esempio 0.

TATTOOS – THEN AND NOW

Last Sunday I was sitting at a street café enjoying a cup of coffee when my friend Mark, getting too hot in the afternoon sun, rolled up his sleeves. I then found out something about him I didn't know before – he had a tattoo! 'Why yes,' he said to my surprised reaction,

(0) ' E '



'So when did this start?'

'It must be about ten years ago now,' Mark said. 'I was travelling around Asia and tattoos were becoming very fashionable. One day I was strolling through the market when I saw some tattoo shops. (1) _____ Tattooing is certainly quite fashionable now, especially among the young. When I was young, in Europe and the USA tattoos were associated with sailors, bikers and men working at the funfair.'

'Why has this changed?'

'I suppose it means something different or radical and young people like that. Also, Asia is a tattoo paradise. (2) _____ A very small tattoo can cost up to \$50 in the States while in Asia you can get one for half the price.'

'When did tattooing start?'

'Although it's not certain exactly where tattooing started, there is a lot of evidence that it has been one of the most popular forms of permanent body art for ages. (3) _____'

'Ancient Maori warriors,' Mark continued, 'used to make the permanent lines. In Borneo men were covered in images of plants and creatures. (4) _____ It was almost impossible to spot them in the jungle when they were preparing for a battle. And in the South Seas Islands, tattooing continues to be an art form since it was first noted in the 19th century.'

'It seems that the first documented evidence of tattooing in Britain was in 787 AD when it was outlawed by the British Council of Churches as a pagan practice. (5) _____ King Harold's body was only identified after the battle of Hastings in 1066 by his tattoos. In the late 19th century, tattoos were popular among wealthy societies. Lady Randolph Churchill, Winston Churchill's mother, had a small tattoo of a coiled snake around her wrist.'

'Does it hurt to have a tattoo?'

'It depends! (6) _____ But if you're tired or nervous, then you're more sensitive to pain. And it also depends where. If the tattoo is over a bone, for example on your foot, then it hurts a lot! And it can be very swollen afterwards, too.'

'What is your advice for someone who is thinking about getting a tattoo?' (7) ' _____ '

'Finally, where did the word tattoo come from?' 'It's from the Tahitian word tattau which means – wait for it – "to mark"!' he laughed.

A	In Egypt, tattoos were found on mummies from about 2000 BC.
B	Don't be too serious about it! Have one, do it for fun!
C	This provided protection against their enemies and evil spirits.
D	It's both easier and cheaper to get one in the USA.
E	<i>In fact I have many tattoos – on my arms, legs, chest and back!</i>
F	It's both easier and cheaper to get one there than in the USA.
G	It all started when I entered one of those and sold my first tattoo.
H	If you're feeling relaxed, then usually not.
I	I noticed a few designs and I thought they were really nice.
J	This, however, didn't stop people, including royalty.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>E</i>							

	7
--	---

PARTE III: USO DELLA LINGUA

ESERCIZIO A

Completa il testo inserendovi le parole mancanti o la forma corretta del verbo indicato tra parentesi. Negli spazi vuoti va scritta solo UNA parola; esclusivamente nel caso di alcuni verbi, è possibile che ne vadano scritte DUE. Segui l'esempio 0.

THE STORY OF THE TEDDY BEAR

Many of us have a teddy bear. Maybe we even have more than one very special "teddy". Here is the real story of how the teddy bear sprang (0) into our hearts.



Nearly 100 years ago, Theodore Roosevelt, the 26th President of the United States, went on a bear hunt. He was a passionate hunter. On one occasion, while he (1) _____ (hunt) bears in Mississippi, he spotted a bear cub. He refused to shoot him and let the little bear go free. A political cartoonist, Clifford Berryman, was moved by this gesture. The cute bear cub began to appear in Berryman's cartoons about President Roosevelt. He always (2) _____ (draw) a small bear at the president's feet and wrote Teddy's bear.

And how did the toy get (3) _____ name? After the famous cartoons appeared in the papers, a shopkeeper, Morris Michtom, took two stuffed toy bears which his wife had made and put (4) _____ in his shop window. He had an idea. Mr. Michtom asked President Theodore Roosevelt (5) _____ he could call these toy bears "Teddy's bears".

Other stuffed animals were made by a German company, Steiff. An illness left Margaret Steiff in a wheelchair, she (6) _____ not walk but she earned her living herself by (7) _____ (sew). First she made stuffed elephants, then other animals including bears – teddy bears. The phrase caught on. Now toy bears are often called teddy bears!

(Adattato da: http://www.theodoreroosevelt.org/kidscorner/tr_teddy.htm)

ESERCIZIO B

Completa il testo in ciascuno dei punti numerati cercando la lettera corrispondente alla soluzione corretta.

Segui l'esempio 0.

**BIKES**

In some countries a lot of people ride a bicycle. Everyday bikes usually (0) B fully equipped with a basket, lock and light, and they usually have one gear. They often have one or two small (1) _____ so that adults can carry their children. These bikes are very simple and they aren't expensive.

Some countries encourage people to use bikes because they know how much bikes can contribute to a cleaner (2) _____ and cut down on traffic pollution. Going to work by bike is also a good way to get (3) _____ exercise.

Bikes are parked in a bicycle park. These areas are usually found near most railway stations and shopping centres. Parking fees are quite cheap and nearly every subway has hundreds of bikes parked on the pavement outside. In some areas, monitors (4) _____ the bikes and line them up to keep the pavement clear for walkers. When a bike is not properly parked, the police give out warnings, or they sometimes remove the bothersome bike.

Another good reason to bike rather than (5) _____ is that cars are expensive and there is very little free parking to be found.

- | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------|----------|------------|---|---------|---|---------|
| 0 | A | have | B | come | C | grow | D | arrive |
| 1 | A | wheels | B | brakes | C | seats | D | bells |
| 2 | A | environment | B | technology | C | factory | D | railway |
| 3 | A | indoor | B | daily | C | running | D | walking |
| 4 | A | leave | B | make | C | send | D | arrange |
| 5 | A | walk | B | hike | C | drive | D | run |

PARTE IV: COMUNICAZIONE SCRITTA

Scrivi un testo sull'uso dei telefoni cellulari, da pubblicare su una rivista inglese per teenager.

Nel tuo testo:

- descrivi gli aspetti positivi dell'uso dei cellulari;
- descrivi gli aspetti negativi dell'uso dei cellulari;
- presenta le regole della tua scuola sull'uso dei cellulari;
- scrivi le tue riflessioni su come sarebbe la vita senza i telefoni cellulari.



Il testo deve essere di lunghezza compresa tra 80 e 100 parole.

Saranno valutati il contenuto, il lessico, la grammatica e la struttura del testo.

**Puoi usare questo spazio per la
minuta, che non sarà valutata.**

MOBILE PHONES

Contenuto:		4
Lessico:		4
Grammatica:		3
Struttura del testo:		2

PUNTEGGIO COMPLESSIVO DELLA PROVA:

	50
--	----

Pagina bianca

Pagina bianca

Pagina bianca