



Codice del candidato:

Državni izpitni center



P 1 0 1 A 2 2 1 1 1 1

SESSIONE PRIMAVERILE

INGLESE

Prova d'esame 1

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

Sabato, 29 maggio 2010 / 60 minuti (30 + 30)

*Al candidato sono consentiti l'uso della penna stilografica o della penna a sfera
e la consultazione dei dizionari monolingue e bilingue.
Al candidato vengono consegnate due schede di valutazione.*

MATURITÀ PROFESSIONALE

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 sulle schede 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 30 minuti alla risoluzione di ciascuna parte della prova.

La prova d'esame contiene due esercizi per la parte A e due esercizi per la parte B. Potete conseguire fino a un massimo di 15 punti nella parte A e 15 punti nella parte B, per un totale di 30 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: 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 2 bianche.

Pagina bianca

VOLTATE IL FOGLIO.

A) COMPrensione DI TESTI SCRITTI (Tempo a disposizione: 30 minuti)**ESERCIZIO 1: RISPOSTE BREVI**

Leggete il brano dal titolo *The bottle that heralds a plastic revolution* e rispondete alle seguenti domande formulando risposte brevi. Scrivete le vostre risposte in inglese sulle righe che trovate sotto ciascuna domanda.

Example:

0. Who is the author of the article?

Martin Hickman.

1. Which biodegradable material is the "green" bottle made of?

2. How much trash per person is disposed of in Britain every seven weeks?

3. Who else beside Belu will benefit from the new type of bottle?

4. What kind of water is more earth-friendly?

5. How much bottled water was drunk in the world in 2004?

6. What does Mr Baker advise people to reduce?

7. How much money does a British family spend annually on food wrapping?

8. Do the Belu executives agree with Mr Norman Baker?

(8 punti)

The bottle that heralds a plastic revolution

By Martin Hickman

Adapted from <http://www.independent.co.uk/environment/>, May 29, 2006

It is the container that could launch a revolution. The first biodegradable bottle has gone on sale in Britain, raising hopes we may one day stop adding to the mountain of plastic packaging accumulating in shopping baskets and landfill sites.

The plastic water bottle – from a new company committed to environmental production, Belu – is made of corn and decomposes in home compost in months. Its launch is an attempt to stem the tide of plastic wrappers, tubs, trays and bottles that threatens to engulf landfill sites in the UK.

People in Britain throw away their body weight in rubbish every seven weeks. A growing consumer reaction against the growth in packaging has prompted businesses to explore greener alternatives.

Belu insists that its bottle, whose profits go to the charity WaterAid, which builds wells in developing countries, will stimulate consumer demand for biodegradable products. "Think about it – plastic made from corn. What potential!" said Belu's Mai Simonsen.

But although welcomed by environmental groups, such little by little moves may not have enough impact to turn back the tide of rubbish in an incurable throwaway society.

Many environmentalists are questioning whether we need to be buying so many products in the first place, and say bottled water is a case in point. One recent study by the US-based Earth Policy Institute estimated that bottled water is 10,000 times more environmentally damaging than tap water

because of the effort involved in extraction, packaging and transportation. The US's second most imported brand, Fiji, is shipped around the world from the middle of the South Pacific. Yet global sales of bottled water have leapt by 57 per cent in a decade, to 154 billion litres in 2004.

Norman Baker MP, chair of the All-Party Environment Group, said: "It's admirable to try to help WaterAid, but increasing sales of bottled water is not the way to do it. Bottled water is extremely damaging for the environment; the best thing to do is to drink tap water. Biodegradable materials are better than non-biodegradable materials but there's no substitute for proper environmental action. People should be minimising their waste."

British families are estimated to be unintentionally paying out £460 a year on food packaging, which includes such seemingly absurd examples as shrink-wrapped coconuts.

Belu executives insist that people will always demand drinks on the go and say the potential from introducing biodegradable bottles is "enormous".

Reed Paget, managing director of the company, said: "Hopefully, our bottle will kick-start the market and consumers will say 'we really like this idea' and encourage bigger companies."

The bottle retails for about 45p. The purchase of one bottle will, the company says, fund clean drinking water for one person in India or Africa for a month.

ESERCIZIO 2: COLLEGAMENTO DI TESTI

Leggete attentamente il brano intitolato *Skills to make CVs sparkle* e scrivete, accanto a ciascuna delle affermazioni che trovate nella tabella qui sotto, la lettera corrispondente al paragrafo del brano cui essa si riferisce. **Attenzione: ciascun paragrafo va utilizzato una volta sola e nel testo c'è un paragrafo cui non corrisponde alcuna affermazione.**

Le correzioni illeggibili non saranno prese in considerazione.

Example:

0.	<i>Working habits are often not developed at university.</i>	D
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1.	For some professions work experience is essential.	
2.	Larger companies prefer testing their candidates themselves.	
3.	An interview is a good tool for selecting candidates.	
4.	Having experienced a certain job can mean you are interested in it.	
5.	What we believe is not necessarily true.	
6.	For some professions work experience is included in the education.	
7.	Seemingly insignificant skills can become important.	

(7 punti)

Skills to make CVs sparkle

Work experience is never a waste of time and often a career necessity

By Catherine Nixey

Adapted from <http://education.independent.co.uk/>, 27 May 2004

- A** You might think that getting a degree, having reasonable A-levels, playing tennis for your school and listing reading and voluntary work as your favourite hobbies would be enough to make your CV shimmer. You might think so, but then so do the other 400 people who have applied for the same job. That is why it usually isn't.
- B** What work experience is required, however, varies greatly between companies. "The small to medium-sized companies rely much more heavily on work experience as a guide to which candidate to employ," says Tom Hughes, managing director of an online graduate recruitment agency.
- C** "The larger companies are not so interested in work experience. They are more interested in assessing people's ability themselves. But then they have the money, the staff and the infrastructure to do so."
- D** Smaller companies find work experience useful because it indicates that an individual has acquired skills above and beyond those taught by university. "If someone has done decent work experience, an employer knows that they are able to turn up to work on time, five days a week, and work – all things that university may well not have taught them. It also shows that they can answer the telephone in a professional manner."
- E** These things might sound minor, but Hughes thinks that they can tip the balance in favour of one graduate. "They are all needed, and they all take time to teach. And quite simply, the employer would just rather that somebody else taught them."
- F** What work experience is required of a graduate also varies depending on the sector they want to go into. The core professions – doctors, teachers, nurses, dentists, lawyers, engineers – do require work experience but usually a limited amount, and usually only to secure a place at university. Once on a course for these professions, work experience will come as part of the package.
- G** And even at the university applications stage it is not as important as you might think. "It is not essential that people have work experience," says Dr Martin Hughes, director of medical studies at Magdalene College, Cambridge. "We interview every applicant who meets our GCSE requirements – we are one of the few places which do so. We consider it is the only fair way."
- H** Even in less vocational areas, such as accountancy, work experience is not vital. "It certainly isn't the case that we will simply bin CVs that have no work experience listed on them," says Sara Reading, assistant graduate recruitment manager at the accountancy firm KPMG. "But having work experience can show career motivation."
- I** However, it is in industries such as media, publishing and PR that work experience really comes into its own. Mainly because in these areas there is often a lack of clear application procedures. So a large part of getting a job in these industries involves simply being in the right place at the right time – and that means work experience.

B) CONOSCENZA E USO DELLA LINGUA (Tempo a disposizione: 30 minuti)**ESERCIZIO 1: COMPLETAMENTO**

Leggete attentamente il brano intitolato *Greenpeace chase whalers* e rispondete alle seguenti domande. Scrivete le vostre risposte in modo chiaro e leggibile negli spazi previsti.

Le correzioni illeggibili non saranno prese in considerazione.

Parte 1

Cercate nel testo le parole corrispondenti a ciascuna delle definizioni scritte qui sotto. Aiutatevi con i numeri dei capoversi.

Example:

0. "relating to the sea and creatures that live in it" (Par. 1): MARINE

1. "a formal written request signed by many people" (Par. 2): _____

2. "the act of collecting money for a particular institution/project" (Par. 3): _____

3. "against the law" (Par. 3): _____

4. "information that gives a strong reason for believing sth or proves sth" (Par. 4): _____

5. "to threaten with extinction/exposed to harm or danger" (Par. 5): _____

6. "all the people working on a ship" (Par. 6): _____

Parte 2

A quali informazioni del testo si riferiscono le parole scritte qui sotto? Aiutatevi con i numeri dei capoversi e scrivete le vostre risposte in inglese.

Example:

0. **them** (Par. 1): JAPANESE WHALERS

7. **them** (Par. 2): _____

8. **We** (Par. 3): _____

(8 punti)

Greenpeace chase whalers

Article from *Daily Telegraph*, 12 January 2008

- Par. 1** A Greenpeace protest ship is in pursuit of a fleet of Japanese whalers in the Southern Ocean after finding the vessels early this morning. Expedition leader aboard the Greenpeace vessel *Esperanza*, Karli Thomas, said the six Japanese ships fled when Greenpeace located **them** shortly after midnight. "The first thing they did when we approached them was to scatter and run," Ms Thomas said. "We stayed with the factory ship the *Nisshin Maru*, which is always the major target." She said Greenpeace was engaged in high-speed pursuit of the whaling ships and would take non-violent action to stop them hunting more of the marine mammals.
- Par. 2** Save our whales: Sign the petition to stop Japan's slaughter
Greenpeace broadcast a message in Japanese and English to the whaling ships condemning the hunt and insisted on returning to port immediately. "Your so-called scientific whaling is a hoax and has been dismissed as useless by the International Whaling Commission. Modern scientific research on whales does not require killing **them**," the message said.
- Par. 3** Ms Thomas said the crew gave a collective sigh of relief after locating the Japanese ships so quickly. The *Esperanza* left Auckland on December 22, but has only been in the Southern Ocean for 10 days. Japan's Institute of Cetacean Research international spokesman Glenn Inwood said his organisation believed Greenpeace used whaling as a way of fundraising. "**We** have made our views known on the whole Greenpeace thing. Japan's research is legal. What (protest groups) Sea Shepherd and Greenpeace do is illegal," he said.
- Par. 4** Australian customs vessel the *Oceanic Viking* left Western Australia on Tuesday to monitor the Japanese fleet at work. The Australian ship plans to spend 20 days gathering video and photographic evidence for a possible international court case against Japanese whaling.
- Par. 5** Japan plans to kill 935 minke whales and 50 fin whales, which conservationists say are endangered, during this year's hunt as part of what it claims to be a research program. Plans to hunt 50 humpback whales were dropped by Japan after heavy pressure from Australia and America.
- Par. 6** The confrontation in the Southern Ocean is the first since last year, when the Japanese whale hunt ended early after an accidental fire aboard the *Nisshin Maru* that killed one crew member.

ESERCIZIO 2: COMPLETAMENTO

Leggete attentamente il brano dal titolo *Pistachios lower risk of heart disease* e trasformate opportunamente le parole che trovate accanto a esso in modo da completarne correttamente gli spazi vuoti.

Nella tabella sottostante scrivete in modo chiaro e leggibile le parole da inserire nel brano.

Le correzioni illeggibili non saranno prese in considerazione.

Example:

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

(7 punti)

Pistachios lower risk of heart disease

Adapted from [http:// www.telegraph.co.uk](http://www.telegraph.co.uk), 02/05/2007



Pistachios in the diet can ___0___ reduce cholesterol and help prevent narrowing of the arteries, according to researchers.

One or two handfuls of the nuts can make a big enough change to ___1___ the risk of heart disease, say scientists.

Volunteers who ate three ounces of pistachios a day for one month decreased their total ___2___ cholesterol by 8.4 per cent. Levels of "bad" cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein (LDL), fell by 11.6 per cent.

The balance between LDL and "good" cholesterol, high-density lipoprotein (HDL), was also changed. The volunteers had less LDL relative to HDL after four weeks.

It was found out that HDL is protective rather than ___3___. The reduced ratios between the two kinds of cholesterol are considered to be ___4___. The volunteers were given pistachios as a daily snack and also had them incorporated into other foods.

The researcher Sarah Gebauer, from Pennsylvania State University, said: "Pistachio amounts of 1.5 ounces and three ounces – one to two handfuls – reduced risk for cardiovascular disease by significantly reducing LDL cholesterol levels and the higher dose significantly reduced lipoprotein ratios.

"We were pleased to see a ___5___ between the two doses of pistachios for the lipoprotein ratios because it would appear that pistachios are causing the effect."

At the start of the study ___6___ ate an average American diet consisting of 35 per cent total fat and 11 per cent saturated fat for two weeks.

They were then put on to one of three different diets, all variants of a cholesterol-lowering, low-fat diet. One included no pistachios, the second 1.5 ounces of pistachios a day, and the third three ounces of pistachios a day.

Pistachios contain high amounts of the plant lutein, antioxidant ___7___ found in dark leafy vegetables.

0 SIGNIFICANT

1 LOW

2 BLEED

3 HARM

4 HEALTH

5 DIFFERENT

6 PARTICIPATE

7 NORMAL

Pagina bianca