



Codice del candidato:

Državni izpitni center



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SESSIONE AUTUNNALE

INGLESE

Prova d'esame 1

Comprensione di testi scritti

Giovedì, 29 agosto 2013 / 60 minuti

*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 I CANDIDATI

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 due schede di valutazione.

La prova d'esame si compone di 4 esercizi, risolvendo correttamente i quali potete conseguire fino a un massimo di 30 punti. Il punteggio conseguibile in ciascun esercizio è di volta in volta espressamente indicato.

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 a 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 12 pagine, di cui 2 vuote.

Pagina vuota

VOLTATE IL FOGLIO.

Esercizio 1: Completamento

Leggete il testo e eseguite l'esercizio.

The Platypus

Habitat and behaviour:

The shy mammal platypus is found only in eastern Australia, where they live on the edges of rivers and freshwater lakes where burrows can be dug. The best streams are ones where the banks are strong enough for building their deep burrows, and often these banks overhang the river. During the day, a platypus often rests in this burrow, but it may spend some hours near the entrance to the burrow, basking in the sun and grooming its dense fur. But platypuses are most active for several hours after dusk and before dawn.

Platypuses are known for their excellence in the water as both a diver and swimmer. Whilst underwater the platypus has its eyes and ears shut and, being buoyant, it must continuously swim downwards with its webbed forefeet to remain submerged. Webbing on the front feet extends well beyond the claws, forming large paddles for swimming. The hind feet are also webbed but are employed in steering.

Platypuses can swim underwater for two minutes, but may 'rest' underneath a submerged object for up to 10 minutes. Dense fur fibres trap a layer of air next to the skin, giving excellent insulation for an animal that spends up to 12 hours each day in water as cold as 0 °C.

Feeding:

The platypus usually feeds at night on aquatic insect larvae, shrimps and worms by dabbling in mud or silt on the bottom of rivers and

freshwater lakes with its sensitive, flexible, duck-like snout, aided by electroreceptors (electronic sensors) on its bill. This prey is stored in the cheek pouches and will be chewed after returning to the surface. The platypus can eat their own body weight in food in one night.

Reproduction:

Males are larger than females. Mating occurs once a year, beginning in late June in the warmer northern parts and in October in the southern part. The female usually lays from two to four eggs and incubates these against her abdomen by clasping them with its tail for about two weeks in a blocked-off nest at the end of a long breeding burrow. The young ones have no fur when they hatch. The female has no teats. Milk is produced in large glands under her skin which oozes out onto a patch of fur and the young platypus (puggle) sucks it up.

Threats and preservation:

The biggest threat to the platypus is the loss of habitat, as man clears land and pollutes the waterways. Natural enemies of the platypus includes snakes, water rats and foxes.

Taronga Zoo in Sydney and the Healesville Sanctuary in Victoria have successfully bred platypuses in captivity.

(Fonte: <http://australian-animals.net/>.
Consultato il 15 ottobre 2011)

Nel testo *The Platypus* cercate le informazioni chiave e usatele per completare le frasi che trovate qui sotto. Potete utilizzare solamente le parole contenute nel testo. Inserite in ciascuno spazio soltanto UNA parola. Scrivete le risposte negli spazi appositamente previsti.

Example:

0. According to the zoological classification, the platypus is a *mammal.*

1. The platypus is an endemic species; it doesn't live in any other country but _____.

2. Platypuses relax in dens called _____, which can be found on the banks of rivers and lakes.

3. Between the front and hind claws of the platypus, there is a _____ which helps the animal to move in water.

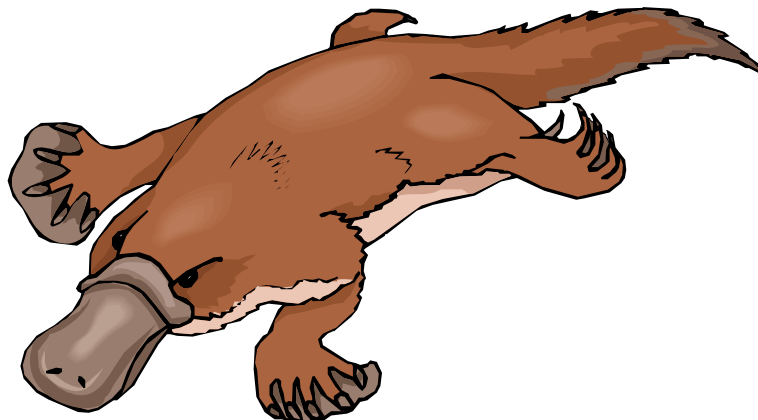
4. The platypus's body is covered in thick _____, which offers the animal good insulation in the cold water.

5. The platypus has _____ where the caught prey is put aside until the animal can reach the land to eat it.

6. The offspring does not get milk from the mum's breasts, but from big _____ that leak milk through the skin.

7. The platypus is most endangered due to the shrinking of its _____.

8. Luckily the platypus can also breed in _____.



Esercizio 2: Completamento

Leggete il testo e eseguite l'esercizio.

Charlie Chaplin's films in Berlin – A timeless entertainer with timely ideas



On July 15th, a chilly evening in Berlin, around 3,000 people 0 to the Brandenburg Gate to watch a free open-air screening of Charlie Chaplin's 1940 film "The Great Dictator" (pictured). It was the first night of "Chaplin Complete", a festival run by the city's Babylon cinema, which is showing all 80 Chaplin films in 24 days. But the crowds also came to see Geraldine Chaplin, Charlie's eldest daughter, who 9 the proceedings.

"This is a historic moment," she said to me at the Adlon hotel, a short walk from the Brandenburg Gate, the day before the opening. "My father walked through history and he became history and now his film is shown here."

Her father also 10 at the Adlon hotel on a visit to Berlin in 1931, on a promotional trip for his last and most successful silent film, "City Lights". Although he missed the premiere—a pro-Nazi media campaign defaming Chaplin as an "anti-German warmonger" and an "American film-Jew" 11 him to flee to Vienna ahead of time—Geraldine is convinced the visit left a mark on her father. The Nazis didn't come to power until 1933, but she says that Chaplin's visit "was the moment he started to be fascinated with Hitler".

Geraldine recounts an interview Chaplin 12 to Life magazine in the 1970s, when he was asked what he thought of Hitler's acting

style. "Well, it was very oratory," he 13 , "and a little bit over the top. The gestures were maybe just a little bit too big, which made me think, 'This man does not have much confidence in himself.' He must have had someone back there behind the scenes saying to him, 'You are doing good. You are doing great, guy.'" Geraldine suggests that these views of Hitler informed her father's parodic performance in "The Great Dictator", his first talking picture and one of his most successful.

The only time Geraldine heard her father speak about Berlin was through a closed door. "I did a lot of eavesdropping," she says. She remembers hearing Chaplin telling a German friend, "In Berlin I fell in love", and then she "heard this name which wasn't my mother's." Shocked, she 14 to the kitchen, where her mother was cooking, but she didn't dare tell her what she had heard. She then chuckles, adding: "Of course, it was Nefertiti that he'd fallen in love with." He was talking about the famous bust of the wife of the Egyptian Pharaoh Akhenaten, which sits in Berlin's Neues Museum.

"Chaplin Complete" is the second silent film season organised by the Babylon. Ten of the screenings will be accompanied by the Chamber Orchestra Potsdam. Timothy Brock, who is conducting the performances, has been working since 2000 to restore all the original scores from Chaplin's silent films. Geraldine is certain her father would approve. "He 15 big audiences," she says. "He also liked to watch his own films." So do Berliners—recent screenings of "City Lights" and "The Gold Rush" both 16 rapturous standing ovations. Timothy Grossman, head of the festival, is cheered. "The audiences' response and enthusiasm tell me that Charlie Chaplin is reaching people's hearts to this day."

(Adattato da: The Economist, <http://www.economist.com/>. Consultato il 22 giugno 2011)

Negli spazi vuoti del testo *Charlie Chaplin's films in Berlin - A timeless entertainer with timely ideas* inserite le parole che trovate nel riquadro sottostante. Potete utilizzare ciascuna parola solamente una volta. Nel riquadro ci sono due parole di troppo.

gave	acted	hurried	stayed	portrayed	forced
said	flocked	adored	opened	earned	

Example:

0. _____ *flocked* _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

16. _____

Esercizio 3: Abbinamento

Leggete il testo e eseguite l'esercizio.

Acing the Interview

Tips and Strategies for Successful Interviewing

A	You have just landed an interview for a seemingly wonderful job! Now what? Successful interviewing will be essential in order for you to lock in an offer. Here are some tips and strategies for effective interviewing from preparation through follow up.
B	Research should always be your first step. Gathering background information on employers is a crucial element in successful interview preparation. You will need to be prepared to answer the questions "What do you know about our company?" and "Why do you want to work here?" Knowing as much as possible about the company's past performance and future plans can make your interview much more interactive. Before the interview review the company's web site.
C	Practice makes perfect (or at least leads to improvement). Practise with a friend and record or videotape your responses so you can replay the interview and see how well you did. Prepare answers to commonly asked interview questions. Doing so will help you analyze your background and qualifications for the position.
D	Behavior based interviewing is becoming more common. It is based on the premise that a candidate's past performance is the best predictor of future performance. Rather than the typical interview questions on your background and experience, you will need to be prepared to provide detailed responses including specific examples of your work experiences.
E	The best way to prepare is to think of examples where you have successfully used the skills you've acquired. Take the time to compile a list of responses to both types of questions and to itemize your skills, values, and interests as well as your strengths and weaknesses.
F	Also prepare a list of questions you want to ask the interviewer. Remember, you aren't simply trying to get the job - you are also interviewing the employer to assess whether this company and the position are a good fit for you.
G	It is very important to be on time for the interview. On time means ten to fifteen minutes early. If need be, take some time to drive to the office ahead of time so you know exactly where you are going. Know the interviewer's name and use it during the interview. If you're not sure of the name, call and ask prior to the interview. Remember to bring an extra copy of your resume and a list of references.
H	During the interview try to remain as calm as possible. Ask for clarification if you're not sure what's been asked and remember that it is perfectly acceptable to take a moment or two to frame your responses so you can be sure to fully answer the question.
I	End the interview with a thank you to the interviewer and reiterate your interest in the position. Then follow-up with a personal Thank You note restating your interest.

(Adattato da: Alison Doyle, About.com Guide. Consultato il 3 settembre 2010)

Abbinare i titoli indicati qui sotto al contenuto dei capoversi del testo *ACING the Interview* scrivendo le lettere a essi corrispondenti nelle caselle adeguate della tabella. A uno dei capoversi del testo non corrisponde alcun titolo.

Example:

0.	Consider some advice for a successful interview	A
17.	Do your best to avoid any nervousness	
18.	The early bird catches the worm	
19.	A new type job interview	
20.	Act out the interview in advance	
21.	Study your potential employer's company beforehand	
22.	Show your interest and appreciation after the event	
23.	Make sure there is two-way information exchange	



Esercizio 4: Quesiti a scelta multipla

Leggete il testo e eseguite l'esercizio.

Edinburgh local: Rachel Brown



That first view of Edinburgh is arguably the finest. Stepping out of Waverly train station, the ancient city vista bathed in the evening sun – this is a place that is grand, imposing and unapologetic.

I have lived in Edinburgh for two years, an imposter from over the border in England. For me, it is the air of mystery and intrigue that is so captivating. The castle may tower high above all, but it is the cities secrets that are most compelling. The medieval streets and alleys of the old town have stories a plenty, and the unsavoury tales of plague, ghosts and infamous serial killers lurk in the hidden underground town. These narratives, of historical fact or literary fiction continue to engage both visitor and local alike.

But it is August when the spotlight lands on Edinburgh, and my love for it swells, as the cultural jamboree of the 'festival' consumes the city. Colour, people and performers litter the streets. It is as if the day to day grind is put on hold for one glorious month of the year. The excitement is contagious. You should stop by, I'll buy you a pint.

I recently met a New Yorker who told me that there is an unwritten rule in NYC that locals are not allowed to 'look up' Monday through Saturday. They must be profoundly irritated by tourists stalling on the sidewalks with maps, cluttering up their subway, lengthening their coffee queues. They must remain decidedly

unimpressed. But then, on Sunday, they are granted a day's grace. They can finally consult a map, discover a new part of town and be impressed by their city.

To me, this is a waste of six good days out of seven. I'm two years in and there is so much of Edinburgh for me yet to discover. I am constantly delighted, amazed and impressed with what 'Auld Reekie' has to offer. To behave as a tourist in Edinburgh is to remember the joys of this city.

To walk the streets that writers, philosophers and the great thinkers of the enlightenment have trodden. To prop up the same bars that crooks and prostitutes shared with city lawyers and doctors some 500 years ago. To hunt relentlessly for the best coffee in town. (It's at Wellingtons in case you wondered.)

When the first whispers of festival reach the city, when the autumn sunsets light up the skyline, and July evenings go on forever; I forgive Edinburgh all. Her dreary days, bitter winds and tacky tartan gift shops.

Many thousands flock to visit this city each year and I have the great privilege to call it home.

I am an Englishwoman living in Edinburgh, and I always look up.

(Adattato da: <http://www.ivebeenthere.co.uk/>.
Consultato il 22 settembre 2011)

Cerchiate le lettere corrispondenti alle frasi che completano correttamente le seguenti affermazioni riguardanti il testo *Edinburgh local: Rachel Brown*. Per ciascuna affermazione è possibile scegliere solamente una risposta.

Example:

0. On arrival to Edinburgh, a visitor is likely to be ...
- A deeply shocked.
 - B slightly offended.
 - C genuinely impressed.
 - D greatly saddened.
24. The author is most fascinated by Edinburgh's ...
- A countless stories.
 - B towering castle.
 - C numerous visitors.
 - D welcoming locals.
25. In August, visitors can expect to see ...
- A empty streets.
 - B many performers.
 - C the daily grind.
 - D many pints of beer.
26. Some say that New Yorkers can appreciate their city ...
- A only once a week.
 - B without a map.
 - C by using the subway.
 - D by helping the tourists.
27. In Edinburgh, the author behaves like ...
- A a New Yorker in New York.
 - B the 'Auld Reekie'.
 - C a long-time local.
 - D an enthusiastic visitor.
28. The author sees Edinburgh as ...
- A a city with a long history.
 - B a centre of education.
 - C a hotbed of crime.
 - D a city with no decent cafés.
29. The author does NOT like ...
- A Edinburgh's festival activities.
 - B Edinburgh's skyline in the morning.
 - C Edinburgh's cold and windy weather.
 - D Edinburgh's tartan cloth patterns.
30. The author's feelings towards Edinburgh are ...
- A favourable.
 - B hateful.
 - C mixed.
 - D political.

Pagina vuota