



Codice del candidato:

Državni izpitni center



M 0 6 2 2 4 1 1 1 1

SECONDA SESSIONE D'ESAME

Livello di base
INGLESE
≡ Prova d'esame 1 ≡

A: Comprensione di testi scritti
B: Conoscenza e uso della lingua

Venerdì, 25 agosto 2006 / 80 minuti (40 + 40)

Al candidato è consentito l'uso della penna stilografica o della penna a sfera, della matita HB o B, della gomma e del temperamatite. Al candidato va consegnato un foglio per le risposte.

MATURITÀ GENERALE

ISTRUZIONI PER I CANDIDATI

Leggete attentamente le istruzioni. Non tralasciate nulla.

Non voltate le pagine e non iniziate a risolvere gli esercizi prima del via dell'insegnante preposto.

Le soluzioni degli esercizi della prova d'esame non vanno scritti a matita.

Incollate oppure scrivete il vostro codice (nella casella in alto a destra su questo foglio e sul foglio per le risposte).

La prova consiste di due parti, la parte A e la parte B. Il tempo a disposizione è di 80 minuti complessivi: 40 minuti per la parte A e 40 minuti per la parte B. L'insegnante responsabile Vi informerà quando potrete iniziare a risolvere la parte B. Non è consigliabile tornare alla parte A.

La prova contiene tre esercizi nella parte A e tre esercizi nella parte B. Ogni risposta esatta si valuta con un (1) punto.

Scrivete le risposte **nella prova d'esame** negli appositi spazi usando la penna stilografica o la penna a sfera, per gli esercizi 2 e 3 della parte A vanno pure annerite le rispettive caselle con la matita **sul foglio per le risposte**. Scrivete in modo leggibile. Se sbagliate, cancellate la risposta e riscrivetela. Le risposte illeggibili e le correzioni non chiare si valutano con zero (0) punti.

Abbiate fiducia in voi stessi e nelle vostre capacità.

Buon lavoro.

Questa prova d'esame ha 12 pagine, di cui 2 vuote.

A: COMPrensione DI TESTI SCRITTI (Durata: 40 minuti)**READING TASK 1: SHORT ANSWERS**

Answer ***in note form*** in the spaces below.

Example:

0. What were the soldiers looking for in the mountains of Hubei?

A yeti

It's not just about pandas

1. What was offered to Wang as the proof of yeti's existence?

2. What did Wang dislike about Shanghai?

3. What prevented Wang's book on Chinese mammals?

4. Where did Wang work during the cultural revolution?

5. What were endangered species in China often killed for?

6. Why did the number of insects increase during the Great Leap Forward?

7. When did China first legally protect its endangered species?

It's not just about pandas

Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 17 April 2003, by Dominic Murphy

In the early 1970s, the Chinese zoologist Wang Sung was sent to investigate an alleged sighting of a yeti in the remote mountains of Hubei, central China. It was a delicate assignment. A serious report had been made by a keen local official to the government in Beijing – who had had up to 100 soldiers searching the countryside for the beast. After interviewing two farmers who said they had seen the "wild man", and examining hair samples supposedly from him, Wang and his team concluded that no such creature existed. The hairs were instead from the golden monkey and the serow, an animal related to the goat and the antelope. But how to say that and not to make an ass of the government? "We just said we found no evidence to find their meeting with the yeti was true," says Wang. "We didn't say for definite, 'No yeti.'"

Such coolness of character is typical of Wang. He also demonstrated the diplomacy that would, later in his career as a conservationist, see him successfully communicating with the Chinese government – and, most importantly, getting things done.

When Wang was very young, his family moved to Shanghai, a city that Wang loathed for its commercial obsessions. "No one doing trade is honest," he says. "I need truth in a human being and by doing research, I was able to talk frankly."

When he graduated he moved to the Institute of Zoology of the Chinese Academy of Science, Beijing, to carry out research. He was part of the first team to catalogue the flora and fauna in some of the remotest parts of China. In the mountains of Great Xing'an and Changbai, he remembers, there were still bears, moose, tigers and wolves. It was at this time that Wang first had ambitions to catalogue China's mammals. He began to research for a

book, but it was not to be. In 1966, Mao Zedong launched the cultural revolution.

"Everyone had to join the cultural revolution," says Wang. "It was a strange time: every day writing posters, attending meetings about Mao's work. For about one-and-a-half years, all us intellectuals were sent to farms." The cultural revolution didn't officially end until 1976, but was being relaxed by the early 1970s, and a "re-educated" Wang was able to return to work as a research zoologist. Gradually, Wang's interests were moving beyond field work to focus on wildlife protection.

At that time, there was no environmental regulation. People hunted anything – often endangered species – for food or medicine and took what they wanted from the land: forests were chopped down and exploitation was unchecked. In The Great Leap Forward in 1958, Mao declared that small birds were a menace to crops, so a programme to scare them away began. A plague of insects, which had no birds to prey on them, then destroyed that year's crops. Starvation ensued.

As China slowly began to look to the outside world, the attitudes to conservation changed. "One of the most important events was a World Conservation Union delegation visiting China in 1979," he says. "Some doubted that this was the right time to start talking to the international community, but I said, 'Why not?' When asked what we should concentrate on, I said pandas." There then followed the hugely important *Cites treaty*, outlawing trade in endangered species, which China ratified in the early 1980s. Wang was one of the scientific advisers to this. As a direct result, in May 1993, the state council issued a ban on tiger bone, rhinoceros horn and their medicinal derivatives.

READING TASK 2: MATCHING (Paragraphs and Statements)

Match all statements 1–9 with paragraphs from A–H.

MORE THAN ONE STATEMENT may refer to **THE SAME PARAGRAPH**.

Write your answers in the spaces on the right and shade in the appropriate circles on your answer sheet.

Example:

0.	The more food they are given, the more often the salmon jump out of water.	A
----	--	----------

Born to be wild

1.	A decade ago the number of fish was at its lowest.	
2.	Natural enemies cause problems, but are unavoidable.	
3.	The revitalisation of salmon is done constantly.	
4.	Different sort of fish are bred in different places.	
5.	One of the reasons for empty Scottish rivers are environmental changes.	
6.	Scientists' opinions about revitalising the river differ.	
7.	In an artificial environment fish are protected from other animals.	
8.	Fish may bring the life back to the Highlands.	
9.	Trees are scarce along the river.	

Born to be wild

Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 22 September 2004, by Mark Tran

A

A ripple is followed by a flash of silver as a salmon leaps from the dark brown waters into the bright sunlight. As more feed is thrown into the manmade pond, other salmon dart to the surface, splashing about in a feeding frenzy. "I always know the fish are happy and healthy when they are feeding well," says Bob Kindness, the man who is feeding the salmon, some weighing as much as 2kg.

B

Kindness, who is in charge of Inverness College's Seafield Centre, is a contented man. Despite considerable scepticism among scientists and environmentalists, he has made considerable strides in bringing back wild salmon and sea trout to the river Carron in the west Highlands. As the Carron comes back to life, there is hope that it could reinvigorate communities alongside it, the rural equivalent of urban regeneration.

C

The salmon that Kindness is feeding, which he does every day, are the next best thing to wild salmon. They have been hatched from eggs taken from wild fish and are being kept as broodstock to produce more salmon to restock the Carron and other rivers. The broodstock programme was initiated from a small number of wild salmon in 1994. New broodstock have been added at regular intervals by catching more wild fish.

D

Today, he has some 80,000 salmon of various ages, kept in 16 green tanks and two rectangular ponds on the Attadale estate owned by the Macpherson family, who gave their blessing to Kindness's restocking experiment. The biggest fish are in the two ponds, with netting across the top to keep out predatory birds and an electrified fence for otters. Broodstock for sea trout is kept at another location.

E

The river Carron flows for 16 miles through the Wester Ross region that lies between Inverness and Skye; it runs from Loch Sgamhain down through the Glen Carron to sea level at Loch Carron, in a savagely beautiful landscape of dark green mountainsides with few trees but innumerable trickles of water that make so much of the terrain squelchingly wet.

F

This used to be prime salmon fishing country until two decades ago. Towards the end of the 1980s and throughout the 90s, stocks of sea trout and then salmon collapsed in most of the west Highland rivers. The river Carron was no exception, with rod catches dropping to almost nothing by the end of the 1990s. According to Kindness, the recorded catch for the entire river in 1999 was a paltry five salmon, one sea trout and one finnock (young sea trout). In his words, as a fishery, the Carron was dead.

G

There are several explanations for the state of the west Highland rivers. Kindness thinks climate change and its effects on the marine environment, reducing the size of the feeding grounds, is probably the biggest factor. Bicatching, where fishermen catch other species besides the ones they are after (e.g. small salmon getting caught besides mackerel) is another.

Some people believe that salmon farming and the spread of diseases to wild fish have contributed to the latter's decline. But Kindness points out that sea trout began to decline in the 1950s and that salmon farming is easy to blame because it is a commercial target.

H

On the other hand, he is convinced that the growing number of predators, such as otters and seals, and birds, such as goosanders, mergansers, cormorants and herons, have depleted wild salmon and sea trout numbers. "From an angling point of view, I would prefer that they were not on the river, but the reality is that we have to live with them," says Kindness.

READING TASK 3: TRUE / FALSE / NOT GIVEN

Decide whether the following statements are **TRUE**, **FALSE**, or **NOT GIVEN**.

Tick (✓) the appropriate column below and shade in the appropriate circles on your answer sheet.

Example:

		TRUE	FALSE	NOT GIVEN
0.	Businessmen in Buenos Aires hurry straight to work in the morning.		✓	

Aires and graces

		TRUE	FALSE	NOT GIVEN
1.	The traffic policemen in Buenos Aires have a bad reputation.			
2.	The author went for a walk with his friend after 7pm.			
3.	Some people make their living by searching through waste.			
4.	Many shoppers in Buenos Aires come from abroad.			
5.	The author felt uneasy because he visited expensive places.			
6.	Tourists are not welcome in Buenos Aires.			
7.	The hotel was near the shopping area.			
8.	The prices in the author's hometown were twice as high as in Buenos Aires.			
9.	It is possible to publicly express discontent in Buenos Aires.			

Aires and graces

Adapted from an article in *The Guardian on Saturday*, 14 September 2002, by Will Hide

It's August, the tail end of winter, the sun is out in Buenos Aires and it's a pleasant 20°F. Down Avenida Alvear, elegant ladies with expensive hair-dos are strolling in their long, thick coats and designer sunglasses, while businessmen in suits with cardigans underneath walk to work, stopping for a strong coffee in one of the many small cafes en route.

The locals complain about the poor state of the pavements and the even higher levels of corruption among the traffic police since the economy went belly-up in January, but life appears to continue as normal in South America's most European city.

Further north, in swanky Recoleta, past the cemetery where Eva Peron rests, the city's legion of dog walkers are busy in the park near the Monumento de los Españoles. Last year, they were getting 100 pesos per dog per month, which, when the currency was pegged one-to-one with the US dollar, meant a nice little earner, especially as some have 20 mutts in tow at one time. Now they still get 100 pesos a month, but a single peso buys just 27 cents.

The way to tell that all is not quite as it was is to take a stroll around town in the evening. At 7pm, the offices have emptied but the restaurants and bars have yet to fill up as Argentinians eat very late. If you look around, you see them, los Cartoneros, the cardboard people – well-organised gangs rifling through bins for scrap, for which they will receive around 10p a kilo. Some estimates put their number at over 200,000 in Buenos Aires alone, a figure that has exploded since January and genuinely shocks Argentinians.

Buenos Aires wasn't like other South American cities, it was closer to Madrid or Paris. The middle classes used to go on long-weekend shopping sprees to Miami, but now they stay home while Chileans and Brazilians head over to Buenos Aires to pick up bargains, and those at the bottom of the pile get what they can from the rubbish bins. So, yes, I feel guilty as I head along Calle Libertad and upstairs to Bar Danzon – beautiful, designer decor; beautiful, designer clients – and order a large Quilmes beer, handing over the equivalent of 80p. And there's the rub. For tourists, Buenos

Aires right now is unbelievably cheap. A full-works meal in a trendy restaurant costs £12. Taxi across town, £2. New shoes, £10. But should I be there at all?

Yes, says local English resident Lindsay Taylor. "It's a big help if people come here and spend. There's a sense of tourism being one of the few beacons of hope, though, as with any destination, it's a double-edged sword. But this is a great place, and people should be encouraged to come."

It certainly is a great place. From my hotel, the grand 1930s Alvear Palace, I walk up Avenida Callao, passing little shops offering everything from books and lingerie to Adidas trainers and brand new CDs for £4. Turning left at the Plaza del Congreso, I head down Avenida de Mayo, stopping for a drink in the shady elegance of Café Tortoni, where the great and the good have paused since 1858. My small cup of coffee comes with biscuits and a glass of sparkling water, costs 30p and is delivered by a waiter who, along with his colleagues, has exactly the right air of world-weary gravitas about him.

The guide book says to "stick to tostados, anything else comes at an astronomical price", which seemed like good advice last year when Buenos Aires ranked with Tokyo as one of the world's most expensive cities for travellers. Now, everything on the menu is a bargain.

In the nearby Plaza de Mayo, the mothers of those who disappeared in the so-called dirty war in the 70s and 80s still gather in their headscarves every Thursday afternoon. On the other side of the square, workers from the city's racecourse are protesting, complete with a couple of starting-stalls, bales of straw, drums, firecrackers and smoke bombs. Grim-faced riot police stand by, clutching tear-gas launchers and batons.

"What's it all about?" I ask a reporter from a local TV station. Her English is worse than my Spanish, but she manages to say "Er, slot machines, many problems in Argentina."

© *The Guardian*

B: CONOSCENZA E USO DELLA LINGUA (Durata: 40 minuti)**TASK 1: GAP FILL**

Write the missing words in the spaces on the right.

There is ONE word missing in each gap.

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

One of the last colonies of dugongs under threat from natural gas plant

Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 1 August 2003, by Kathy Marks

A colony of rare dugongs, or sea cows, is under threat because ___0___ a natural gas plant being built on the harbour at Darwin in northern Australia, marine scientists have warned.

The dugong is an endangered species ___1___ numbers are in sharp decline worldwide. Australia has the world's largest remaining population, including a sizeable colony in Darwin harbour, which is home to abundant marine life.

The dugong, ___2___ herbivorous mammal the size of a small whale, is noted ___3___ its shyness and grace of movement.

Sailors supposedly mistook the creatures for mermaids.

Fishermen say they cry piteously, like a baby, when injured.

Environmentalists fear the noise and activity generated ___4___ large gas tankers will drive them out of the harbour. "The dugongs won't last two minutes," said Ray Taylor, a member

___5___ *Save Darwin Harbour Group*, a lobby organisation formed by local residents.

Construction has just begun on the plant, ___6___ will process liquefied natural gas piped in from fields below the Timor Sea, 300 miles north of Darwin. The project follows an agreement signed by Australia and East Timor ___7___ share the resources of the Timor Sea. An additional 48 ships will use the harbour when the plant, constructed by Phillips Petroleum, begins operating in 2006. That number will triple when ___8___ reaches full capacity.

Dugong numbers ___9___ fallen steeply in recent years, their habitats eroded by coastal development and their food source – seagrass – destroyed by pollution. Many animals are caught accidentally in fishermen's nets. In the Torres Strait, between northern Australia and Papua New Guinea, they ___10___ legally hunted by indigenous people for food.

Dr Scott Whiting, a marine biologist at Northern Territory University, believes ___11___ will be an exodus from the harbour. "Probably the major impact will be habitat loss," he said. "The dugongs will move away from ___12___ habitat because of noise and activity."

Blair Murphy, the Darwin area manager for Phillips Petroleum, said the impact on the dugongs ___13___ be minimal. He said they were more likely to ___14___ hit by small boats than by slow-moving tankers. "We will be working with dugong specialists to monitor any impact on habitat," he said. "There could be some movement from one place to ___15___, but they do move up and down the coast within hundreds of kilometres. We are waiting for more detailed studies."

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

TASK 2: GAP FILL

Write the correct form of the verbs given in brackets in the spaces on the right.

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

Highest ice-fields will not last 100 years, study finds

Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 24 September 2004, by Jonathan Watts

The world's highest ice fields **__0__ (MELT)** so quickly that they are on course to disappear within 100 years, driving up sea levels, increasing floods and turning verdant mountain slopes into deserts, Chinese scientists **__1__ (WARN)** yesterday.

After the most detailed study ever undertaken of China's glaciers, which are said to account for 15% of the planet's ice, researchers from the Academy of Science said that urgent measures were needed **__2__ (PREPARE)** for the impact of climate change at high altitude.

Their study, the Glacier Inventory, **__3__ (APPROVE)** for publication last week after a quarter of a century of exploration in China and Tibet. It will heighten alarm at global warming. Until now, most research on the subject **__4__ (LOOK)** at the melting of the polar ice-caps. Evidence from the inventory suggests that the impact **__5__ (BE)** as bad, if not worse, on the world's highest mountain ranges – many of which are in China.

In the past 24 years, the scientists **__6__ (MEASURE)** a 5.5% shrinkage by volume in China's 46,298 glaciers, a loss equivalent to more than 3,000 sq km of ice. Among the most marked changes has been the 500 metre retreat of the glacier at the source of the Yangtze on the Tibet-Qinghai plateau. The huge volumes of water from the glacier's melted ice, **__7__ (ESTIMATE)** at 587bn cubic metres since the 1950s, **__8__ (THINK)** to have been a factor in flooding that has devastated many downstream areas in recent years.

Shrinkages were observed at almost every ice-field in the Karakorum range, **__9__ (INCLUDE)** the Purugangri glaciers, which are said to be the world's third largest body of ice after the Arctic and Antarctica. According to Yao Tandong, who led the 50 scientists in the project, the decline of the Himalayan glaciers would be a disaster for the ecosystem of China and neighbouring states.

If the climate **__10__ (CONTINUE)** to change at the current pace, he predicted that two-thirds of China's glaciers would disappear by the end of the 2050s, and almost all would have melted by 2100. "Within 20 to 30 years, we will see the collapse of many of the smaller glaciers," he said. "Within 60 years, we can predict a very significant reduction in the volume of high-altitude ice fields."

He claimed that in the short term the water from the ice **__11__ (FILL)** reservoirs and lead to more flooding – as was already the case in Nepal and downstream areas of China. In the future, he **__12__ (PREDICT)**, the end of the glaciers would deprive the mountain ecology of its main life source and hasten the desertification that threatens western China. Once the mountain ice was gone, rivers would start to dry up and ocean levels would rise, **__13__ (THREATEN)** coastal cities.

The inventory confirms earlier studies of Everest, which showed the world's tallest peak more than 1.3 metres shorter than in 1953, when it **__14__ (FIRST SCALE)** by Edmund Hillary.

To ease the impact of the glacial melt, the scientists plan to advise China's government to build more reservoirs and hydroelectric dams **__15__ (IMPROVE)** downstream flood control.

But they said that there were limits to what could be achieved. "No one can reverse the changes to a glacier," said Shi Yafeng.

0. **are melting**

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

TASK 3: WORD FORMATION

Write the correct form of the words in the spaces on the right.

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

Writing is on the wallpaper for noisy mobiles

Adapted from an article in *The Observer*, 25 July 2004, by David Smith

No matter how often they are told, there is always one person who fails to switch off their mobile phone in a cinema or theatre. When the device **0** erupts at a hushed moment, audience members can do little more than give impotent frowns and the **1** 'shhhh!'

All this could be about to change, however, with a technology that enables entire rooms to be sealed off from mobile phone signals, ensuring that they will never disturb the peace again. The phone slayer will be a model of discretion and blend into the background: it is wallpaper.

British **2** have found a way to mass-produce frequency-selective 'wallpaper' screens (FSS) on a large scale for the first time. The screens are metal grids designed in an intricate pattern, which filter out some radio signals and allow others through, depending on their wavelength. They can be fitted to walls and covered with real wallpaper so they **3** from view.

The breakthrough was made by QinetiQ, which was part of the Ministry of Defence before it was privatised and which believes the special wallpaper could benefit airports, hospitals, schools and any **4** requiring a 'quiet zone'.

A technology which has its origins in stealth aircraft and boats could even become an ingredient of home decorating. But, according to QinetiQ, it could also have a more serious role in the fight against **5**.

'Phones can not only be disruptive but on occasions pose a real **6** threat as they could be used to set off a device,' said Michael Burns, director of aviation markets at QinetiQ.

The wallpaper allows certain wavelengths to pass through them while preventing others, so that mobile phone or WiFi signals are effectively blocked out, but two-way radio and other similar systems are **7** unaffected.

'Until now it's only been practical to manufacture small areas of frequency-selective screens, so they have been predominantly used as the **8** screening for microwave oven doors or in **9** radar applications. With our process, it's now both practical and economic to produce large sheets of the material.'

Typical areas that could be screened within an airport include the arrival halls or explosive containment areas, where **10** packages are held awaiting investigation, meaning that a mobile phone could not be used to trigger a device.

The wallpaper is produced by printing the grid pattern on to the surface to be screened. Metal is then 'grown' in the desired pattern when the wallpaper is immersed in a chemical bath. Only one potential problem remains: how to stop signals rushing in when someone opens a door.

0. INEVITABLE
inevitably

1. OCCASION

2. SCIENCE

3. APPEAR

4. BUILD

5. TERROR

6. SECURE

7. TOTAL

8. PROTECT

9. VARY

10. SUSPECT

PAGINA VUOTA

PAGINA VUOTA