



Codice del candidato:

**Državni izpitni center**



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SESSIONE PRIMAVERILE

**Livello superiore**  
**I N G L E S E**  
≡ Prova d'esame 1 ≡

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

**Sabato, 1 giugno 2019 / 60 minuti (35 + 25)**

*Materiali e sussidi consentiti:*

*Al candidato è consentito l'uso della penna stilografica o della penna a sfera.*

**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 apposti su questa pagina in alto a destra.

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 29 punti nella parte B, per un totale di 49 punti. È prevista l'assegnazione di 1 punto per ciascuna risposta esatta.

Scrivete le vostre risposte all'interno della prova, **nei riquadri appositamente previsti**, 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 12 pagine, di cui 3 vuote.*



## A) COMPRESIONE DI TESTI SCRITTI

### Task 1: Multiple choice questions

For questions 1–8, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits according to the text. There is an example at the beginning (0).

#### Devil's Brood

Menevia was the name of the small medieval settlement that had sprung up around the cathedral of St David. Even though the village was known to the Welsh as Mynyw, the Latin name Menevia had appeared in documents ever since the Roman times. Its houses were outnumbered by shabby inns, stables, taverns and a few cook-shops, for the shrine of the Welsh saint was a popular choice for pilgrimages. Because of its remoteness and the difficulty of travel in Wales, the Pope had decreed that for the English, two pilgrimages to St David's were the equivalent of one to St Peter's in Rome – a journey that was four times longer, and involved crossing the Channel and the Alps. The cathedral of St David was situated just west of the village in a secluded valley, out of sight of the sea raiders who had pillaged the coast in bygone times.

Upon entering the village on their stallions, Rainald and Ranulf expected to be met by the villagers proclaiming the comforts of their inns, the superiority of their wines and food. To their surprise, the streets appeared deserted. Advancing uneasily, the two noblemen finally encountered an elderly man in a doorway, leaning heavily upon a wooden crutch.

"Where have all the folk gone?" Rainald called out, and when he got only a blank stare in response, Ranulf repeated the question in Welsh, to better effect.

"To the harbour," the ancient replied, limping forward a few steps. "Sails were spied and when the word spread, people went to see. Most pilgrims come on foot, but we do get some who sail from Normandy and Flanders, even a few Frenchmen who lack the courage to brave Welsh roads." He grinned, showing a surprising mouthful of teeth for one so old, but Ranulf knew the Welsh were particular about tooth care, cleaning them with green hazel shots and polishing them with woollen cloth.

Flipping him a coin for his trouble, Ranulf interpreted for Rainald, translating the old man's 'Frenchmen' into 'English' to avoid confusion. It was not always easy to live in lands with so many spoken tongues. To many of the Welsh, the invaders from England were French, for that was the language they spoke. To the French, those who dwelt on the rain-swept island were English. But those descendants of the men who had followed William the Conqueror to victory in 1066 identified themselves as Norman, and Ranulf and his nephew, king Henry II of England, William's great-grandson, and one of the greatest medieval rulers, were Norman to the core.

Being indifferent to the incoming ships, Rainald and Ranulf continued on towards the cathedral, where they were welcomed as kings. A monk escorted them to the guest hall and they were washing off the grime of the road when they heard shouting out in the close. They hastened to the window, looking down at a man sprinting towards the cathedral.

"The king is coming," he gasped, struggling for breath. "His ships have dropped anchor in the harbour!"

By the time they reached the beach, Henry had come ashore and was surrounded by a large crowd: villagers, pilgrims, and the local Welsh. It always amazed Ranulf to watch his nephew with his subjects, for he lacked any patience, and yet he showed remarkable self-control and tolerance when surrounded by mobs of petitioners asking him for favours and help.

"Your Majesty!" Rainald bellowed, loudly enough to hurt nearby eardrums. Henry turned toward the sound, and beckoned them forward. Rainald and Ranulf moved toward Henry and bowed due his rank, but were soon enfolded into welcoming embraces, for Henry had never been one for ceremony.

"How did you guess that I'd be landing at St David's?" asked Henry.

Rainald looked puzzled, but Ranulf joked, "All know I have second sight," before admitting they knew nothing of the landing of the king's fleet, and their meeting upon this westernmost tip of Wales was pure coincidence.

"Well, it is a good omen, nonetheless," Henry declared, "getting my homecoming and the new military campaign off to a good start."

(Adapted from the novel *Devil's Brood* by Sharon Kay Penman)

**Example:**

0. Most buildings in Menevia
- (A) were intended to be used by the travellers.
  - B belonged to the cathedral of St David.
  - C were lived in by the pilgrims.
  - D showed the country's character.

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| <p>1. According to the Pope's decision, a pilgrimage to St David's</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A would cleanse the sea raiders from their sins.</li><li>B was worth half as much as the pilgrimage to Rome.</li><li>C had to be made by the English twice in their lives.</li><li>D should involve crossing the Channel and the Alps.</li></ul> <p>2. In Menevia, Rainald and Ranulf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A were puzzled by the seeming absence of the local tradesmen.</li><li>B were addressed by an elderly man with a wooden crutch.</li><li>C were asking for a comfortable inn with superior wine and food.</li><li>D couldn't communicate with the locals because of the language barrier.</li></ul> <p>3. The word 'particular' in Line 21 means</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A exceptional, phenomenal.</li><li>B distinguished, notable.</li><li>C specific, distinct.</li><li>D attentive, fussy.</li></ul> <p>4. By using the word 'Frenchmen', the old man was, in fact, referring to people coming from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A Normandy.</li><li>B Flanders.</li><li>C England.</li><li>D France.</li></ul> | <p>5. Ranulf thought of himself as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A Norman.</li><li>B the king's nephew.</li><li>C English.</li><li>D a French descendant.</li></ul> <p>6. King Henry is presented as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A impatient and loud.</li><li>B adaptable and pompous.</li><li>C quick-tempered and ceremonial.</li><li>D compassionate and informal.</li></ul> <p>7. Henry believed that meeting Rainald and Ranulf on the coast of Wales</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A must have been carefully planned by Rainald.</li><li>B was a promising beginning to his offensive.</li><li>C was a result of Ranulf's foresight abilities.</li><li>D was an omen for him to reconsider his future activities.</li></ul> <p>8. The extract taken from the novel is set</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A before the Norman conquest in 1066.</li><li>B in the Roman times.</li><li>C during the Middle Ages.</li><li>D during Henry II's new military campaign.</li></ul> |
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In France, the socialist leader Jean Jaurès took up Dreyfus's cause and Esterhazy confessed. A new court martial overturned the guilty verdict, and though pardoned rather than declared innocent, Dreyfus was able to return home. [10] His political liberality did not, however, extend to women: ever insistent that his son, Jacques, should excel at school, he was content that his daughter, Denise, become a 'good little wife'.

And there his orderly if unconventional life might have continued. But on 29 September 1902 Zola and Alexandrine were poisoned by carbon monoxide from a blocked flue in their bedroom. [11] In due course, Zola's remains were moved to lie beside those of Victor Hugo and Alexandre Dumas in the Panthéon. Rosen, better known as a children's writer, has an added interest in the story. Towards the end of the Second World War, his great-uncle was on the same train to Auschwitz as Dreyfus's granddaughter.

Zola's gesture was undoubtedly brave and it brought to the forefront long simmering questions about prejudice and persecution in French society. [12] Rather, it went underground, only to flourish vigorously again in the 1930s and during the Vichy years.

(Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 7 January 2017, by Caroline Moorehead)

- A Attacks on him, vituperative and alarming, filled the papers.
- B He felt abandoned, an outcast.
- C It chronicled the lives of several generations of one family under the Second Empire.
- D His plan failed.
- E Zola too now set off back to Paris and his two households.
- F He was believed to have passed military secrets to the German embassy.
- G It was to be another intimate saga of French life, free thinking and republicanism.
- H There was talk of murder, but nothing was ever proved.
- I The liaison had threatened to break up his childless marriage.
- J Besides, Zola wears a flat cap-like hat and never smiles.
- K But antisemitism did not die with the justice finally accorded to Dreyfus.
- L He had no luggage and spoke no English.
- M It is both a lively picture of a literary age and a portrait of an orderly middle-aged man.
- N It was written by Emile Zola under the heading of "J'accuse".

0.
N

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.



## 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.

#### **Turkey wine-making tradition under threat from Islamic-rooted government's new alcohol laws**

Wine 0 been produced in Turkey for thousands of years – Pliny the Elder lauded the sweet spiced wine from Galatia in central Anatolia, while Homer's *Iliad* features the Pramnios wine, 1 was produced on the Aegean coast.

The successors of the ancient winemakers, 2, are having a difficult time. Two years ago, Turkey's Islamic-rooted government imposed a raft of new alcohol laws, including strict rules on the promotion of drink. Newer producers hoping to ride a fresh wave of interest in Turkish wine have been particularly badly hit.

Selim Ellialti began investing in vineyards on 3 Gallipoli peninsula in 2003. The endeavour was a retirement project for the successful IT entrepreneur and the lifelong wine-lover. His first vintages were released for sale 4 the label Suvla Wines in 2012. The following year, the new laws came in. "It was a big shock," Mr Ellialti said. "We can't offer tastings, promotions, information or website visuals and it is forbidden to advertise 5 kind of an event."

While Suvla Wines is 'surviving', he is saddened and frustrated that he cannot trumpet 6 series of successes at international competitions in order to reach new customers. "The only way to reach the customers is to be on the shelf of a store or the menu of a restaurant," he said.

Yunus Mermerci, 7 best-known wine label got up-and-running in 2010, wasted huge amounts of work. "We had to close our website, change and add warning labels, bring down the sign boards we 8 recently put up in several places in Istanbul," he said. "All publicity materials – 9 cards, company letter heads – had to be changed, so related materials were all unusable."

"10 a young winery, we were particularly negatively affected, as we are not allowed to even talk about our wines to the consumer," he added. "The older wineries, with more established brand names, were 11 impacted as much."

Turkey, where the vast majority of citizens are Muslim, 12 long had a complex relationship with alcohol. About 85 per cent of Turks do not drink, though only about two-thirds believe it is morally wrong to consume it.

The current battle is one of totems in a deeper political struggle about Turkey's cultural values and outlook. 13 the Justice and Development Party swept to power in 2002, it became the first party with a religious bent to take the helm in modern Turkey. Its leaders, who see themselves as pious Muslims, set about rebalancing 14 they saw as the long-standing social oppression of Turkey's social conservatives by the secular elite that had dominated politics for 80 years.

The right to wear the headscarf, previously banned 15 public institutions by law, became one symbolic front. Another was alcohol, which had long been held up by those with a more secular, Western outlook as a sign of their enlightenment. In the words of the anthropologist Jenny White: "In Turkey, a sip of whisky, like a drop of blood, is a highly charged cultural marker of social class, lifestyle and political values."

(Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 25 December 2015, by Laura Pitel)





## Task 2: Gap fill (verbs)

For gaps 1–14, write the correct form of the verbs in brackets in the spaces on the right. There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

### 'Nazi gold train' investigators start surveying site in Poland

Engineers are set to start **\_0\_ (SURVEY)** a railway embankment in south-western Poland to establish how to dig out a 'gold train' that **\_1\_ (MIGHT / BURY)** there in the dying days of the Third Reich.

The existence of a Nazi gold train, its whereabouts and its cargo – possibly stolen valuables and artworks – remain one of the great mysteries of the Second World War to be solved.

"In the past 70 years, three Cold War secret services – the United States, the Russian, then the Polish – carried out searches," said Piotr Koper, a 44-year-old builder who claims **\_2\_ (FIND)** the suspected armoured train with a fellow treasure hunter. "We succeeded because we are local people."

Some historians believe up to three trains loaded with arms, art, gold and archives vanished in an 18 sq mile area near the present Czech border as the Red Army **\_3\_ (ADVANCE)** in 1945. The strategic area includes Hitler's command post at the grandiose Ksiaz Castle and Project Riese, a suspected secret weapons programme.

Project Riese was a network of underground tunnels and chambers **\_4\_ (DIG OUT)** beneath the Owl Mountains by an estimated 30,000 prisoners of war and concentration camp prisoners. The earth embankment that will be surveyed later this week by teams including one from Krakow's mining academy rises up alongside the existing Wroclaw-Walbrzych railway line.

The site, on the outskirts of Walbrzych, **\_5\_ (KEEP)** under police guard since August when Koper and his friend, German-born Andreas Richter, showed the authorities the images they had taken with a £7,000 ground-penetrating radar kit.

"Four years ago, we were given information by a witness who was in Walbrzych at the time the train disappeared in April 1945. Radar technology has become affordable so we were able to check the information," said Koper, who wouldn't reveal whether he **\_6\_ (KNOW)** anything about the hiding places of the other two supposed trains.

Since August, the Polish military has cleared vegetation from an area the size of a football pitch. Soldiers **\_7\_ (SWEEP)** for mines and analysed the ground for the presence of poison gas, because during the holocaust, Zyklon B – for use in gas chambers – **\_8\_ (BELIEVE)** to have been transported on the line.

The treasure hunters' images show only the outline of what could be a train. "We do not know what is inside, only that it is armoured, which suggests that it **\_9\_ (COULD / CARRY)** a precious cargo. Had it been an ordinary train, it **\_10\_ (BE)** less protected," said Koper.

The men have hired a lawyer and applied to the Polish treasury for a reward of 10% of the eventual value of the train and its contents. "We have worked for four years to get to the bottom of legends that **\_11\_ (FLY)** around our city for 70 years. It has become a fascination," said Koper, who added that he and Richter were well out of pocket for **\_12\_ (SELF-FUND)** the initial research.

But others in Walbrzych, a depressed coal mining town with smog-stained blocks of flats and 20% unemployment, are cashing in already. Initial reports of the discovery in August brought a stream of tourists **\_13\_ (BEAR)** metal detectors, and every day more and more of tourists are flooding in. Walbrzych now has a Gold Train Car Wash, a Gold Train Skoda dealership and a line in souvenirs including fridge magnets, stickers, bags and gold ingot paperweights. At the city's museum, there is a waiting list for gold train mugs. The influx of visitors **\_14\_ (ALSO / FEEL)** across the district – from the towering Ksiaz Castle to the mist-clad Owl Mountains 10 miles to the south.

(Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 8 November 2015, by Alex Duval Smith)







**Pagina vuota**





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