



Codice del candidato:

Državni izpitni center



P 0 4 1 A 2 2 1 1 1 1

I SESSIONE D'ESAME

Lingua inglese

Prova d'esame 1

A: Comprensione del testo
B: Competenze grammaticali

Lunedì 31 maggio 2004 / 60 minuti (30 + 30)

*Al candidato è consentito l'uso della penna stilografica o della penna a sfera.
Al candidato è consegnato il fascicolo con due schede di valutazione.*

PROVA DI MATURITÀ PER GLI ISTITUTI TECNICI

INDICAZIONI PER I CANDIDATI

Leggete attentamente le seguenti indicazioni. Non voltate pagina e non iniziate a risolvere i quesiti prima del via dell'insegnante preposto.

Incollate o scrivete il vostro numero di codice nello spazio apposito su questa pagina in alto e sulla scheda di valutazione.

Questa prova d'esame comprende due quesiti nella parte A e due quesiti nella parte B.
Per risolvere la prova avete a disposizione 60 minuti: 30 minuti per la parte A e 30 minuti per la parte B.

Scrivete con la penna stilografica o con la penna a sfera. Le risposte scritte con la matita verranno valutate 0 (zero) punti. Scrivete in modo leggibile. Le risposte illeggibili e le correzioni non adeguate verranno valutate zero (0) punti. In caso di errore tracciate una barra sulla risposta errata e scrivetela nuovamente.

Scrivete la risposta nel fascicolo **della prova** in base alle indicazioni che vengono date per ogni quesito.

Nella prova sono indicati i punti che potete raggiungere per ogni quesito.

Abbiate fiducia in voi stessi e nelle vostre capacità.

Buon lavoro.

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

PAGINA VUOTA

Voltate pagina.

A: COMPrensione DEL TESTO (Tempo a disposizione: 30 minuti)**1° ESERCIZIO: RISPOSTE BREVI**

Leggete il testo *Oil on troubled water* e rispondete alle domande sotto elencate con risposte brevi. Scrivete le risposte in inglese nelle righe sotto alla domanda.

1. How do manufacturers usually name palm oil?

2. Is the production of palm oil environment friendly?

3. Which plant gives more oil than oil palms?

4. Which country comes second in the world export of palm oil?

5. Where do oil palms originally grow?

6. What do oil palm plantations stop large animals from doing?

7. Do oil palm plantations change the quality of water?

8. What are the inhabitants frequently forced to do?

9. Who is most affected by the crisis in international crop market?

10. Where were the alternative plantations started?

Oil on troubled water

By Sanjida O'Connell, 16 December 2002

We might not realise, but we use oil from palm trees almost every day – and at potentially great risk to both the environment and indigenous peoples.

Every year, we use 20 tons of oil. We use it to wash our hair, soap our bodies, clean the floor; it's in candles, cream, cosmetics and cakes – and most of us have no idea it's there. Palm oil, usually labelled vegetable oil, is a booming industry. A report published this month, however, identified a downside to this »green« oil. It says that vast tracts of oil palm "monocultures" are causing increasingly serious problems for both local people and the environment, destroying rainforest and threatening some endangered animals.

Oil palms produce more oil than any other oil-seed crop and are second only to soybean oil in the world's total production of vegetable oils. More than 6.5 million hectares worldwide are planted with this miraculous palm. In Indonesia, the world's second largest oil palm exporter, a million hectares a year are being converted to oil palm plantations. As the global demand for palm oil will reach 40 million tons by 2020, new countries are keen to join in largescale oil production.

The oil palm is indigenous to west Africa and interwoven with the continent's cultural traditions. The oil is used for cooking, lighting candles, burning, and as an ointment. The fermented sap is drunk as palm wine; the leaves become brooms, matting, roofs. Today oil palms are clones, planted in vast monocultures where rainforest stood. Studies in Malaysia and Indonesia have shown that 80 to 100 per cent of the species that inhabited the tropical rainforest cannot survive in oil palm plantations. One of the problems is also that oil palm plantations restrict the migration of large, endangered animals such as rhino, orangutans and elephants.

According to the Environmental Investigation Agency, oil palm plantation companies were responsible for 80 per cent of the forest fires in Indonesia from 1997 to 1998. Oil palm monocultures give rise to soil erosion as the forest clearance leaves soil bare and exposed to tropical rainstorms. Erosion causes sedimentation of the waterways, affecting drinking water and fish.

The cultivation of oil palms can result in indigenous people losing their land. They are often forced to leave their land when they see their crops destroyed. Governments overwhelmed by foreign debt see palm oil as a cash cow. But plantations are generally owned by large companies and supported by organisations such as the World Bank. Governments seem to have learnt nothing from experience with "miracle" crops. The falling prices of coffee, cacao, and bananas have a simple explanation – the widespread promotion of a certain crop in as many countries as possible. The result is competition between and within countries, but the burden is carried by local workers.

But the news is not all bad. Unilever is establishing a sustainable palm oil plantation in Malaysia under the control of their local company Pamol. Liquid from the processing plant is used as water and fertilizer for trees; plants that fertilize the soil are grown between the trees; insects and owls are encouraged to keep down pests; and hillsides are left as forests, decreasing erosion and providing a wildlife refuge.

© <http://news.independent.co.uk>

2° ESERCIZIO: ABBINAMENTO DI CONCETTI

Leggete attentamente il testo *Anger over package holiday 'extras'* e abbinare le affermazioni riportate sotto con i paragrafi del testo, scrivendo la lettera di ogni paragrafo in una delle caselle appropriate dello schema.

Le correzioni illeggibili non verranno prese in considerazione.

1. Booking a package travel over the Internet is not really booking a package.
2. The total package price is not given in the headline.
3. Some tourist agencies have a new policy of charging holiday packages.
4. The company names are not known yet.
5. Consumers are also dissatisfied with the Internet offer.
6. Consumers are being warned against unprotected holiday contracts.
7. People do not like the tricky holiday brochures.
8. A double room should have given shelter to three persons.
9. This is the same: take a room with a bath and pay extra for taking a bath.
10. The rules should be stricter.

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

(20)

Anger over package holiday 'extras'

By Matthew Beard

Adapted from *Independent Digital (UK) Ltd*, 11 July 2002

A Tour operators have introduced a new pricing tariff that raises the advertised cost of a package holiday by charging extra for basic items such as in-flight meals, airport transfers and using a swimming pool.

B The Trading Standards Institute has reported a sharp rise in the number of complaints from the public about supplementary charges hidden in the small print of the new range of holiday brochures for 2003.

C While arcane price structures have dogged the industry for several years, trading standards officers are alarmed at the latest ploy, which they compare to the "no-frills" airlines' policy of charging for a range of extras. Companies cannot be named as the complaints are still under investigation but some of the biggest names on the high street are among the alleged culprits.

D One holiday company is being investigated by trading standards officers after it advertised an apartment with a swimming pool. When the customer came to book, the travel agent added on £20 per person to swim.

E It is also alleged that a married couple were asked to pay an "under-occupancy" surcharge for a double room because the holiday company had sold it for three people sharing.

F Bruce Treloar, the institute's lead officer on package holidays, said: "We have evidence to show that tour operators are blatantly fragmenting the traditional package holiday into smaller, chargeable parts in next year's brochures. Consumers are being lured in by a low headline price only to find out there are a range of extras."

G The institute, which represents 201 trading standards authorities nationwide, has called for a tightening of the 1992 package travel regulations to prevent alleged abuses.

H The number of complaints passed to the Office of Fair Trading by the trading standards institute rose from 12,551 in 2000 to 28,502 last year. There was a threefold increase in the number of complaints about insurance for holidays booked over the internet.

I Under the package travel regulations a package holidaymaker who has booked with a tour operator will be compensated if either the airline or the accommodation provider goes out of business. But many flights, rooms or car rentals booked online do not constitute a package holiday, even if they are linked by the same website, and there is no statutory cover for these "split contract bookings".

J Mr Treloar said: "Consumers may suffer as the formation of their holiday contract becomes a mixture of single components with no legal guarantee or proper financial protection."

B: COMPETENZE GRAMMATICALI (Tempo a disposizione: 30 minuti)**1° ESERCIZIO: SCEGLI LA RISPOSTA GIUSTA**

Leggete attentamente il testo *Combating loneliness and homesickness* e inserite negli spazi le parole mancanti. Nella tabella sotto al testo sono a disposizione quattro risposte A, B, C e D per ogni caso. Cerchiate la lettera davanti alla risposta che ritenete corretta.

Leggete il testo e quindi risolvete l'esercizio.

Le correzioni illeggibili non verranno prese in considerazione.

1.	A	Nevertheless	B	Since	C	Although	D	Unless
2.	A	unlike	B	alike	C	like	D	likely
3.	A	of	B	in	C	at	D	on
4.	A	the first	B	a first	C	one	D	first
5.	A	which	B	whom	C	whose	D	what
6.	A	this	B	that	C	/	D	it
7.	A	be	B	was	C	is	D	were
8.	A	give	B	gave	C	given	D	having given
9.	A	healthy	B	unhealthy	C	health	D	healthless
10.	A	nobody	B	some	C	any	D	someone

(10)

Combating loneliness and homesickness

Adapted from <http://www.nusonline.co.uk/>

Loneliness is something we all suffer from in varying degrees, but students going to college can be particularly vulnerable. Even the most popular school pupils leave home to find they are less confident and have more difficulty in finding their feet than they expected.

For many, going to university will be the first time you have lived away from home. 1 this may sound like an adventure for those dying to get away from the glare of the parental eye, for others it is a daunting prospect which generates apprehension, uncertainty and even fear.

Leaving home involves a major change in lifestyle, work patterns and degree of independence. You will be away from home, family and friends and are no longer supported by familiar surroundings. For this reason, many first year students suffer from loneliness.

Ironically, this sense of isolation comes at a time when you are 2 to be surrounded by people most of the time. Living in halls, attending lectures and tutorials, you will be constantly mingling with peers, but this can sometimes compound your sense of being alone. Seeing others who appear 3 ease in large crowds, mingling and making friends can make you feel excluded and inadequate.

Adapting to a new environment makes people uncertain of what to do or how to behave and breeds insecurities which, coupled with the lonely nature of academic and research work, can make for a real sense of isolation.

Other reasons for students feeling alone include high expectations of university where you have 'the best time of your life' and meet 'lifelong friends'. It may be 4 time you have had to make new friends since you were at primary school and perhaps you are reluctant or finding it hard to replace old friends 5 you miss. There are also pressures to juggle academic work and socialising which may leave you feeling left out, or it could be that you have a long distance relationship and feel torn between university life and your other half.

Because loneliness can leave you with a sense of low self-esteem where you become self-conscious and feel you have been rejected, it is very difficult to overcome. You may be reluctant to even try and make new friends or take part in social activities, and will also find 6 difficult to say 'no' to things, leaving you feeling exploited and weak.

One of the ways of combating loneliness is to remember that it's not your fault, and that it's something everyone deals with, despite appearances. In fact, in a recent survey by Leicester University's psychology department of 1,620 students, 32% said that understanding and coping with loneliness 7 a crucial issue for them and made them feel highly stressed and distracted.

Myra Woolfson, a counsellor at the University of Nottingham, agrees that more people suffer from loneliness than you might think: "Well the main thing I think I would say is 8 it time. A lot of people don't have a great time when they first come, despite appearances or what people may think."

An annual report by Bath University last year recorded a noticeable increase in the number of students with homesickness, transition and isolation issues. Acknowledging that feelings of loneliness and isolation could impede academic progress, they examined the number of students using the personal welfare and 9 services.

Myra advises students feeling lonely to speak to 10 they know about their feelings and also asks them to consider joining groups and societies and to get involved in activities which interest them as a way of meeting more people. Of course, over-doing it and jamming your schedule with too many things just to avoid being alone will not work, but meeting others with common interests may be a step forward.

2° ESERCIZIO: INSERIRE LA FORMA ADEGUATA

Leggete attentamente il testo *US firms strike internet copyright deal* e scrivete il verbo dato all'infinito nella forma adeguata.

Scrivete in modo leggibile la forma del verbo adeguata nella tabella sotto al testo.

Leggete il testo e quindi risolvete l'esercizio. Per ogni risposta corretta verrà assegnato un punto. Si valutano la correttezza ortografica e il modo adeguato.

Le correzioni illeggibili non verranno prese in considerazione.

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

US firms strike internet copyright deal

by Jane Perrone and agencies

Adapted from <http://www.guardian.co.uk>, January 14, 2003

The leading trade associations for America's music and technology industries have negotiated a landmark compromise over copyright for internet downloads of music and films.

The agreement attempts to head off government **__1__** in the rising debate over what consumers can do with copyrighted material they have purchased.

The battle over copyrights, pitting Hollywood against Silicon Valley, has emerged as a **__2__** policy question for Congress.

Under the new agreement, lobbyists for some of America's largest technology companies, including Microsoft, IBM, Intel and Dell, will work together to convince Congress to abandon plans to amend laws that would broaden the rights of consumers, such as explicitly allowing viewers to make backup copies of DVDs for personal use or copy songs onto handheld listening devices. The companies are also expected to confirm their support for **__3__** enforcement against digital piracy.

In exchange, the Recording Industry Association of America will put **__4__** on the government to ditch requirements to build controls into future generations of **__5__** devices that make it more difficult for consumers to share music and movies. Technology companies have complained that the controls are too expensive and complex.

The agreement could affect a **__6__** by Democrat senator Ernest Hollings to prohibit the manufacture or distribution of "digital media devices" – such as handheld music players – unless they include government-approved copy **__7__** technology.

The **__8__** of the agreement, which was negotiated between the RIAA, the Business Software Alliance and the Computer Systems Policy Project, is expected at 1830 GMT today in Washington. The software alliance's members include Microsoft, Apple, and Adobe, while the policy project is made up of chief executives from IBM, Intel, Hewlett-Packard and Dell.

Officials for these **__9__** have so far declined to discuss the agreement in any detail. The agreement politically isolates the **__10__** Motion Picture Association of America, which was noticeably absent from discussions. The MPAA has aggressively supported government plans for built-in locking controls on new devices, such as DVD recorders. A spokesman for the group declined to comment.

1 INTERVENE

2 CENTRE

3 AGGRESSION

4 PRESS

5 ENTERTAIN

6 PROPOSE

7 RESTRICT

8 ANNOUNCE

9 ORGANISE

10 POWER

PAGINA VUOTA