



Codice del candidato:

Državni izpitni center



P 0 4 2 A 2 2 1 1 1 1

II SESSIONE D'ESAME

Lingua inglese

Prova d'esame 1

A: Comprensione del testo
B: Competenza linguistica

Sabato 28 agosto 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**

Leggi il testo *Africa Opens Door to Vast Animal Kingdom* e rispondi alle domande con risposte brevi. Le risposte, formulate in inglese, vanno scritte sulle righe sottostanti le domande.

1. How many game reserves will the three countries create?

2. Name two reasons why tourists avoid that area.

3. Why are the presidents going to meet?

4. Will all three countries invest money in the project?

5. When will the tourists be able to visit the park?

6. Were there any delays in the process of negotiations?

7. Which country experienced a civil war?

8. What does South Africa expect from the project?

9. In which country is the new airport going to be?

10. What will the project provide to the local people?

Africa Opens Door to Vast Animal Kingdom

Adapted from an article in *The Guardian* December 9 2002 by Rory Carroll

One of the world's biggest conservation areas will be created when Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe open their borders to merge three game reserves into one. They will allow wildlife and people to roam across the 35,000 sq km – almost half the area of Scotland – of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park by building bridges and roads and removing fences and visa restrictions. The park's backers hope that what they call the biggest animal kingdom will lure tourists who might otherwise be deterred by southern Africa's record of famine, crime, poverty, disease and political turmoil. The park, intended to be big enough to foster biodiversity and sustain carnivores, will have a mammal population of more than 100,000.

President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa and President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe are due to join President Joaquim Chissano to sign a treaty near the Mozambican capital Maputo, after two years of negotiations on sharing costs and benefits. Tourism and environment ministers are expected to pull down a fence on the South African side in a symbolic act of unity.

More than 1,000 animals from South Africa including dozens of elephants, have been carried to Mozambique to acquaint them with their new surroundings. The park will open to visitors next year. The amalgamation of South Africa's Kruger national park, Mozambique's Limpopo park and Zimbabwe's Gonarezhou national park has been endorsed by conservationists as a sensible pooling

of resources. The political instability in Zimbabwe delayed and threatened to derail the scheme, but the negotiators eventually agreed how they should share hundreds of species, including elephants, rhinoceroses, lion, giraffes, antelope and more than 300 types of tree.

The fear that tourists will shun the region because of recent events added a sense of urgency to the talks. Zimbabwe hopes that those put off by its crumbling economy and violent farm seizures will enter its territory – and spend foreign currency – through its more peaceful neighbours. Mozambique, which has had difficulty attracting tourists because Portuguese colonial rule and a civil war killed much of its wildlife and left its infrastructure in ruins, hopes to gain roads and bridges as well as South African animals. A bridge across the Limpopo river at Pafuri is one of the new structures needed to let visitors roam across national borders without leaving the park. South Africa, which has experienced a spate of robberies from and murders and rapes of tourists near the Kruger park, wants some positive publicity. There is talk of a new airport nearby with direct flights to Europe.

The South African environment and tourist ministry hailed the project as an example of regional cooperation and sustainable development. Its statement said: "The park will open to the world the biggest ever animal kingdom, increasing foreign investment into the region and creating much-needed jobs for our people."

2° ESERCIZIO: ABBINAMENTO DI CONCETTI

Leggi attentamente il testo *Airbag Q&A* e rispondi alle sottostanti domande, iscrivendo nelle apposite caselle vuote la lettera corrispondente al capoverso scelto.

Le eventuali correzioni saranno considerate valide solo se chiaramente leggibili.

1. If I'm in a car equipped with airbags, am I not perfectly safe even without seatbelts?	1.
2. The airbag makes a pretty loud noise when it activates. Can it harm my hearing?	2.
3. How long does it take for an airbag to inflate?	3.
4. Should I be concerned about being injured by the airbag as it deploys?	4.
5. What causes the airbag warning lamp to light?	5.
6. The passenger side has a bigger airbag than the driver's. Why is that?	6.
7. What are the chances that the airbag will inflate when it should not, or fail to inflate when it should?	7.
8. Does the airbag require periodic inspections?	8.
9. Will seat position or body size affect the airbag's effectiveness?	9.
10. What happens to the airbags when a car is disposed of?	10.

(20)

Airbag Q&A

Adapted from the brochure SRS Airbag Information, Toyota Motor Company, 2002

A In an accident the greatest risk to the driver is from an impact with the steering wheel, which is relatively close. On the other hand, the passenger is further away from the dashboard, so a large bag is required.

B Because the airbag is such an important part of the occupant safety system, we go to great lengths to design sensors that are extremely accurate in their collision-detection capacity. We conduct a number of tests on the sensors, including collision and temperature.

C In a collision equivalent to a car running into a barrier head-on at 50km/h, a bag will complete its inflation within 40ms (0.04 seconds) of impact, and will deflate within 0.2 seconds of the impact.

D Testing has been conducted on cars with their windows both opened and closed, and these tests confirm that the noise does not reach harmful levels.

E When you turn the key to the ACC or ON position, the computer runs a six-second diagnostic test on the airbag system. In the event that it detects something wrong during this test, the warning lamp comes on. Even if there is nothing wrong initially, the computer continues running periodic diagnostic tests, and if it detects a problem, it lights the warning lamp. If the lamp is on, it means the airbag will not function properly, and you should take your car to the nearest Toyota dealer to have it checked.

F We have checked airbags for all typical body sizes and seating positions, and confirmed that they work to provide overall occupant protection satisfactorily. It is possible that the airbags will not work effectively when the seat is in a very unusual position, so drive in an appropriate posture and, of course, fasten your seatbelt.

G If a car has inactivated airbags, it needs to be processed before being crushed. Bring your car to a Toyota dealer, which can handle this.

H The speed at which the airbag inflates may cause bruising or abrasions by the airbag even if you are properly fastened. We have folded the airbag in a special way that it helps control the deployment pattern, to minimize the chance of being hurt to the extent possible.

I Airbags are meant to complement seatbelts, not replace them. In addition, seatbelts can provide protection in many different types of accidents where the airbags may not deploy. So you must always fasten your seatbelt.

J The car performs a self-diagnostic test every time you turn on the ignition, so periodic inspections are not needed. However, if the self-diagnostic test does detect a problem, you should take your car to the nearest Toyota dealership promptly to have it inspected.

B: COMPETENZA LINGUISTICA (Tempo a disposizione: 30 minuti)**1° ESERCIZIO: SCEGLIERE LA PAROLA ADATTA AL CONTESTO**

Leggi attentamente il testo *A Debut with a Difference* e completalo inserendovi le parole mancanti. Nella tabella sottostante sono riportate quattro possibili scelte (A, B, C e D) per ogni parola mancante. Cerchia la lettera corrispondente alla parola che hai scelto di inserire nel testo.

Inizia a risolvere l'esercizio solo dopo aver letto il testo!

Le correzioni illegibili non saranno considerate valide.

1.	A	from	B	without	C	as	D	to
2.	A	if	B	for	C	as far	D	unless
3.	A	essentially	B	furthermore	C	most	D	yet
4.	A	tell	B	told to	C	told	D	said
5.	A	who	B	which	C	whom	D	whose
6.	A	on	B	between	C	when	D	among
7.	A	set	B	done	C	seen	D	taken
8.	A	if	B	from	C	like	D	than
9.	A	on	B	in	C	away	D	by
10.	A	from	B	on	C	when	D	in

(10)

A Debut with a Difference

By Jere Longman

Adapted article from www.nytimes.com, 30 October 2002

Marla Runyan stepped out of a van in Queens and pressed a course map of the New York City Marathon close to her face. She is the most versatile female runner in the country, and perhaps the best all-around athlete, all the more remarkable given that she is also legally blind.

She will have to negotiate 26.2 miles **__1__** being able to read a pace clock, or even her watch. She will need assistance to find her water bottle, and she will have to navigate changes in elevation of more than 100 feet by feel instead of anticipation.

__2__ other runners are within 20 to 25 feet, Runyan will not know that they are near her. **__3__**, she has only a vague sense of motion. Even when her competitors are within 15 feet, she will identify them by swatches of gauzy color and running styles.

She toured the tricky stretch of course leading to the Queensboro Bridge yesterday afternoon to familiarize herself with a warren of turns. Her husband and coach, Matt Lonergan, suggested that Runyan look for the Nike billboard on the bridge span as a signpost. A more reliable marker would be the aquamarine Citicorp building that rises 48 stories above the drab landscape. The coordinator of the elite runners **__4__** her that it was one of the taller buildings on the East Coast outside of Manhattan. A left turn at the building would put her on a straight path toward the bridge.

Runyan, **__5__** lives in Eugene, Ore., has Stargardt's disease. Even with corrective lenses, her eyesight is no better than 20/400. Her ambition for Sunday is to finish **__6__** the top 10 women with a time of about 2 hours 28 minutes.

At the 1996 Olympic trials, Runyan competed in the running, throwing and jumping events of the heptathlon. She holds the event's record time for 800 meters. At the 2000 Sydney Games, she made the final of the 1,500 meters. She has since **__7__** an American indoor record for 5,000 meters (3.1 miles) in 15 minutes 7.33 seconds, two national track championships at 5,000 meters and American road titles at 5,000 and 10,000 meters.

"Road running presents different challenges **__8__** racing on a track, where the surface is uniform, turns are predictable and unvaried and changes in elevation are nonexistent. Two weeks ago, at the national 10-kilometer (6.2-mile) road-racing championship in Boston, Runyan hoped to use an arch of balloons at the finish line as a signal to begin her final kick. But the balloons were blown **__9__**, confusing her plans. She won, but was unable to locate the tape stretched across one side of the finish line.

__10__ New York, race organizers have made two accommodations for Runyan. Their support is designed to aid her without providing an unfair advantage over other runners. Essentially, visual cues will be converted into audible cues.

"It's like those talking books for little kids," the coordinator said. "She is going to be able to hear what other can see."

2° ESERCIZIO: SCEGLIERE LA FORMA ADEGUATA

Leggi attentamente il testo *The Falklands* e volgi nella forma adeguata le parole a lato.

Trascrivi le parole - volte nella forma adeguata e scritte in modo chiaramente leggibile – nella tabella sottostante.

Inizia a risolvere l'esercizio solo dopo aver letto il testo. Per ogni parola esatta viene assegnato 1 punto. I criteri adottati per l'assegnazione del punto sono la correttezza ortografica e l'adeguatezza della forma in relazione al testo. Non vengono assegnati mezzi punti.

Le correzioni illegibili non saranno considerate valide.

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

THE FALKLANDS

By W. Wagstaff, S. Calder and C. Furniss

Adapted article from *The Independent*, 19 January 2002

Eight thousand miles from the UK - why?

To see some extraordinary landscapes, and to visit a place etched on many memories. The archipelago comprises two main islands, East and West Falkland, and more than 700 smaller islands. In total they cover the area ___1___ half the size of Wales. Mount Osborne on East Falkland is the island's ___2___ point.

1 ROUGH
2 HIGH

More than 2,000 people currently live on the Falkland Islands, the ___3___ in the capital, Port Stanley. Although thousands of miles from the UK, the islands still feel very British, and are a dependent territory of the United Kingdom - which is what the war 20 years ago was all about.

3 MAJOR

The main attraction?

Wildlife. A common misconception is that the islands are wind-blasted and desolate. It is ___4___ who is the more curious, the young gentoo penguins pulling your shoelaces or the tussac birds inspecting your camera bag. Penguin colonies are ___5___ places, real hives of activity.

4 DEBATE

5 FASCINATE

The windy conditions and the lack of trees and other tall vegetation have created a unique environment, and thus unique flora and fauna. Five species of penguin breed on the islands, and in recent years a sixth has summered on Pebble Island to the north of the archipelago. Almost the first bird you see upon leaving the airport is the upland goose. The small pools and shoreline are home to a wide range of waterfowl, including the shy but very ___6___ black-necked swan.

6 ATTRACT

When's the best time to visit the Falklands?

In January, or at least by March. The wildlife is at its best in the summer months, which begin in October. The main difference between the weather in the Falkland Islands and that in Britain is the ___7___ of the wind. Calm days are a rarity, especially during the summer.

7 STRONG

Who lives there, and what do they do?

Falkland Islanders, sometimes known as 'kelpers', are ___8___ of British stock. The economic backbone of the island has for years been sheep. The boom in the island's economic growth since the war in 1982 is largely due to the military presence, plus the income generated by the selling of annual licences for fishing boats.

8 ESSENTIAL

Three quarters of the population now live in and around Stanley, with the remainder scattered over the rest of the archipelago. In recent years an ___9___ number of people from St Helena and Chile have come to work on the islands.

9 INCREASE

How do I get there?

Go to Swindon, and turn north for Brize Norton RAF base. Every five days an RAF Tristar takes off for the long haul. It is one of the most expensive ___10___ you can make from Britain.

10 FLY

Many visitors to the Falklands come from the increasing number of cruise ships that include the islands in the itineraries. These cruises usually spend only a few days on the islands before departing for South Georgia and the Antarctic. As a result, passengers see only a very small part of the islands.

PAGINA VUOTA