



Codice del candidato:

Državni izpitni center



P 0 5 1 A 2 2 1 1 1 1

PRIMA SESSIONE D'ESAME

Lingua inglese

Prova d'esame 1

A: Comprensione del testo
B: Competenza linguistica

Sabato 4 giugno 2005 / 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 PROFESSIONALE

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 *They look like models* e rispondi alle domande con risposte brevi. Le risposte, formulate in inglese, vanno scritte sulle righe sottostanti le domande.

1. What kind of rods does Edward Barder produce?

2. Where can information about Barder's rods be found?

3. Is Edward Barder young or old?

4. Could Barder's workshop be compared to an exhibition?

5. How does Barder drive the moisture out of bamboo?

6. How many rods from his workshop are available each year?

7. Why should the material be left unused for three years?

8. Which part of the day was it when the visitor really used one of Barber's products?

(8)

They look like models

By Annalisa Barbieri

Adapted from <http://sport.independent.co.uk>, 16 December 2002

"You must meet Edward Barder," a friend suggested. "He makes the most exquisite split cane rods." I fancied meeting a man whose art was making panda food into fishing rods so I called him. He sounded quite self-possessed, and I imagined an old gentleman sitting at his polished wooden desk upon which stood brass scales.

Over the months we tried to arrange a time for me to visit him, we chatted occasionally on the phone. In the meantime, I had looked at his website (www.barder-rod.co.uk) and admired his rods. By the time I turned up to Barder's little workshop near the rivers Kennet and Lambourn I felt I knew everything about him.

Barder is not an old man at all, but rather young. In his thirties, although his rod-making business has been going for 13 years. His whole workshop is about making things. Everything in it is deeply functional, the tools patina-ed, their job to create something beautiful, not look stylish themselves. It is the very opposite of a showroom.

For a young man Barder is quite determined about doing things properly, which is a quality I find most pleasing. Other cane rod builders might oven bake their bamboo in batches to drive out the moisture, then have a cup of tea while they're 'cooking' – but not he. He dries them over a soft flame, one by one. He moves the bamboo along all the time so as not to burn it and until it is just the right colour: not too dark. The knots in the bamboo and any kinks are flattened one by one, by hand, with the love and patience of a mother searching her child's head for nits.

This is extremely painstaking work. Each rod takes about 60 hours work, which in real time equates to 12-16 weeks. Although not cheap (fly rods start at £1,400, coarse rods at £900) if you calculate it on a price per

hour basis it is a bargain considering the skill involved.

Barder works with just his colleague Colin Whitehouse and they produce about 50 rods a year. There is currently a one-year waiting list. This is the fishing equivalent of the Hermes Birkin handbag.

For those of you who don't know how a split cane rod is made, imagine a quite thick bit of bamboo. This is left to season for at least three years (often more, but after three years it does all the seasoning it's going to do). After drying the bamboo is cut into long strips which are then made ready, the knots and nodules are taken out, then each strip is milled into perfect, tapered triangles where only a 1000th of an inch tolerance is maintained, often making a fly rod tip finer than a matchstick head.

These perfect triangular lengths are then glued together to form a hexagonal 'blank' and the rod starts to take shape. I am telling you the simple version. The varnishing Barder does by hand and it's all highly secret.

Barder showed me a finished rod. Now, I love my rod with a passion because it and I have had so many adventures together. But split cane rods are like models: freaks of nature you can't help stare at because they are so beautiful. They look molten, like long sticks of caramel tapering to this quivery end. Everything on them is so damn perfect.

I had never cast with a split cane rod so by this time we had been chatting so much it was pitch dark we went outside as I cast a bit of line. The action was strange. Almost alive. Split cane rods, I had heard, are very forgiving of their owner's casting action. I could see how it could become like the best of partners: showing up your best bits, glossing over the not so good ones.

2° ESERCIZIO: ABBINAMENTO DI CONCETTI

Leggi attentamente il testo *In search of... Unspoilt Greece* 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. Is it crowded with tourists?
2. Is it spoilt by the western commercialism?
3. Are there places to please the children's taste of sweets?
4. Is it wise to use my own car?
5. Is the sea water polluted by industrial waste?
6. Is it difficult to get to the island?
7. Where exactly is the island?

	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.
	5.
	6.
	7.

(7)

In search of... Unspoilt Greece

Adapted from *The Independent* on Sunday, 24 August 2003

It's not all late-night boozing and bad behaviour in the Aegean island. Ben West finds a quiet retreat on Evia.

- A** Despite being Greece's second biggest island, Evia is virtually unknown to British holidaymakers. Set in the Aegean sea and separated from the mainland by only the slender Straits of Evripos and the Gulf of Evia, it is a popular weekend retreat for Athenians.
- B** Prices are low on Evia. A family of five could routinely have a light lunch for under £20 and a heartier dinner with wine is unlikely to cost more than £30. Take a ferry or cross the bridge from the mainland to the island's capital, Halkida. To reach southern Evia, the quickest and easiest way is the hour-long ferry trip from Rafina to the attractive little port of Marmari.
- C** Karystos, in southern Evia is an ideal base for peace-seeking tourists: a small town with a sleepy square on the wide Karystian Bay, set against the beautiful backdrop of Mount Ochi and fertile plains. It offers simple pleasures, a place to wander aimlessly, and a glimpse of the real Greek way of life rather than the tourist-resort version familiar to most British visitors.
- D** Along Karystos's row of tavernas there's an excellent ice-cream parlour at number 110, selling a great selection of ices and cakes, freshly made waffles and the best Greek coffee this side of Athens. Stroll along the busy street of fishmongers, or browse over the retail curiosities of a dark Aladdin's cave of a shop off the main square.
- E** Karystos is surrounded by fabulous sandy beaches, ideal for swimming. The crystal waters are great for snorkelling. Other distractions include a small archaeological museum, a 14th-century fortress and a splendid blue-and-white cathedral.
- F** One disadvantage is the undeveloped infrastructure in the south. Road signs are few and far between. The roads in the south can be in bad condition, especially when there has been substantial rain.
- G** It's a good idea to memorise the Greek spellings of the towns around your destination as signs in English are almost non-existent.

For further information contact the Greek National Tourism Organisation www.gnto.co.uk/greece/.

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

Leggi attentamente il testo *Insects: Masters of Survival* 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 illeggibili non saranno considerate valide.

1.	A useless	B useful	C used	D use
2.	A live	B leave	C leaf	D life
3.	A they	B themselves	C them	D those
4.	A quietly	B quit	C quite	D quiet
5.	A any	B no	C either	D none
6.	A flowing	B flown	C flying	D following
7.	A invisibly	B invisible	C unvisibly	D invisible
8.	A as	B than	C then	D like

(8)

Insects: Masters of Survival

The World of Insects and Their Relatives

Adapted from <http://www.nature.nps.gov>

A remarkable variety of insects inhabit this planet. More species of insects exist than all other animal species together. Insects have survived on earth for more than 300 million years, and may possess the ability to survive for millions more.

Insects can be found almost everywhere--on the highest mountains and on the bottom of rushing streams, in the cold South Pole and in bubbling hot springs. They burrow through the ground, hop and sing in the trees, and dart and dance in the air. They come in many different colors and various shapes. Insects are extremely 1 to humans, pollinating our crops as well as flowers in meadows, forests, deserts and other areas. But ticks and some insects, such as mosquitoes and fleas, can transmit disease.

Insects are vital to the immense cycle of life, furnishing food for other creatures and breaking down natural materials to chemicals and nutrients for recycling into new 2. Whirling, buzzing, singing, chewing, vibrating with energy, they are all around us. We have only to open our eyes to watch and begin to understand 3.

Insects belong to a group of organisms called arthropods – a word that means "jointed feet." Insect bodies are 4 variable, but generally adult insects have a few things in common: a head with two antennae, a thorax with six legs and up to two pairs of wings, and an abdomen.

Other arthropods – such as spiders, sow bugs, centipedes, ticks and mites – may superficially look like insects, but they belong to other animal groups.

There are many reasons why insects are so good for surviving. Their amazing ability to adapt permits them to live in extreme ranges of temperatures and environments. The one place they have not yet been found to 5 major extent is in the open oceans. Insects can survive on a wide range of natural and artificial foods – paint, pepper, glue, books, grain, cotton, other insects, plants and animals. Because they are small, they can hide in tiny spaces. A strong, hard but flexible shell called an exoskeleton covers their soft organs and is resistant to chemicals, water and physical impact. Their wings give them the option of 6 away from dangerous situations or toward food or mates. Also, insects have an enormous reproductive capacity: A honey bee queen lays as many as 4,000 eggs a day, and an African termite queen can lay as many as 43,000 eggs a day.

Another reason for their success is the strategy of protective coloration. An insect may be right before our eyes, but nearly 7 because it is cleverly camouflaged like a green leaf, lump of brown soil, gray lichen, a seed or some other natural object. Some insects use bright, bold colors to send warning signals that they taste bad, sting or squirt out poison. Others have wing patterns that look 8 the eyes of a huge predator, confusing their enemies. Some insects also mimic bitter-tasting insects; hungry foes are fooled into avoiding them.

2° ESERCIZIO: SCEGLIERE LA FORMA ADEGUATA

Leggi attentamente il testo *There is no alternative: we must invest in renewable energy now* 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.

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 illeggibili non saranno considerate valide.

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	

(7)

There is no alternative: we must invest in renewable energy now

It seems strange to think that Britain – one of the very few industrial economies that is self-sufficient in energy – could be facing a long-term energy crisis. Yet that is the inescapable **_1_** of a review by Downing Street's Performance and Innovation Unit (PIU) on Britain's future energy needs.

1 CONCLUDE

Britain is running out of natural gas, which accounts for 30 per cent of our electricity, and we may soon be forced to import gas from some of the least stable regions of the world. By 2006 we may have to import 15 per cent of our gas. For now we can import gas from Norway, but if present trends continue, we will become **_2_** reliant on supplies from rather less secure countries such as Algeria and Russia.

2 INCREASING

The Prime Minister's advisors also see the need to make large reductions in the use of carbon based energy – coal, oil and gas – over the next few decades for **_3_** reasons.

3 ENVIRONMENT

According to Brian Wilson, the energy minister, "for the foreseeable future nuclear power has a part to play in meeting Britain's needs". Mr Wilson may well be right about that, in the sense that we cannot suddenly shut down an industry that provides a quarter of our energy needs. Defenders of **_4_** energy also have a point when they say that it produces no greenhouse gases.

4 ATOM

The urgent task now, however, is to invest in renewable energy so that our reliance on nuclear energy is minimised and, in due course, removed – for the case against nuclear power remains as strong as ever, energy crisis or not. While there is such a thing as human error and while there remains the **_5_** of mechanical or electronic failure, however remote, the risks from an accident are too high.

5 POSSIBLE

We should be wary of thinking that nuclear energy is the cheap green fuel of the future while it is impossible to dispose safely of toxic waste that nuclear technology routinely produces.

So we have no alternative. We must invest in renewable energy. The problem is that it will take time, and money, to see the **_6_** made by hydroelectric, wind, wave, and solar power increase from the 2.5 per cent they now make to our energy supplies.

6 CONTRIBUTE

The good news is that other countries have been successful. Denmark generates 4 per cent of its energy through such means, and in Germany the figure is 8 per cent. The commercial viability of renewables also seems to be improving, with the recent **_7_** by Powergen that it is considering a plan to build a large wind farm in the Thames estuary.

7 ANNOUNCE

PAGINA VUOTA