



Codice del candidato:

Državni izpitni center



P 0 5 3 A 2 2 1 1 1 1

SESSIONE INVERNALE

Lingua inglese

Prova d'esame 1

A: Comprensione del testo
B: Competenza linguistica

Lunedì 13 febbraio 2006 / 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**

Leggete il testo *Y lle I fob or The place to be* e rispondete brevemente alle seguenti domande. Le risposte vanno formulate in lingua inglese e scritte sulla riga sottostante alla domanda.

1. When did Cardiff look pretty badly?

2. What did Amanda Crook study?

3. Which dance is taught in the Bar Cuba?

4. What is the marital status of a person wearing a green sticker in the Traffic Light?

5. Is Cardiff's port still as important as it used to be in the past?

6. Which historical period does the Cardiff Castle originate from?

7. Has a sports village already been built?

8. What do you need to do if you enter Wales by car?

Y lle I fob or The place to be

By Vicky Kennedy

Adapted from Real World, March 2002

Cardiff is best described as the Comeback Queen. A decade ago the city was worn out and the bay area looked as if it was degenerating. Quickly. Then along came the millenium and in a bid to keep up with the times everything began to get a new lick of paint. Over £2 billion has now been spent on the docks alone in one of the largest waterfront regeneration schemes of its kind in Western Europe. And the results are impressive.

"It's a very lively place to be at the moment because it is changing a lot," says Amanda Crook, 24, who completed a postgraduate journalism course at Cardiff University last year. "It's very friendly, but you also sense that things are hapenning."

Thanks to the university and the acclaimed school of journalism, Cardiff has a lively young social scene. The city's Millenium Stadium plays host to some of the biggest names (the king of pop himself, Robbie Williams, played at the stadium last year) and the quality of the bars, cafés and restaurants is high. Bar Cuba is a particular favourite with the students – perhaps something to do with the sexy Latino dancers who teach salsa most nights to anyone game enough to try. Amanda recommends the Traffic Light nights at Life on St Mary's Street. "Everyone is given a sticker to wear – red if you have a partner, green if you're single and yellow if you're not sure. It's always a great laugh."

For those with bottomless bellies, there are over 200 restaurants in Cardiff to choose from. But save some money to shop. The city is well known for its Victorian and Edwardian arcades, housing small specialist shops, boutiques and coffee shops. There are a number of covered shopping precincts and a café quarter. And fear not, the staple favourites such as Topshop and Oasis are there.

Not many people know that 100 years ago Cardiff's port was the busiest in the world. The city has traditionally been the centre of new produce and fashions. With the newly opened Lloyd George Avenue now linking the dazzling waterfront development regeneration with the centre of the city, life in Cardiff is returning to its roots as a hive of cultural activity. But there are also plenty of places to relax. No place is better than Cardiff Castle, where peacocks strut on the green and part of the walls date back to Roman times. Bute Park and Sophia Gardens, stretching right into the centre of the city, are also great parks to chill out in during the summer.

Cardiff is also a stepping stone to other areas of Wales – the Brecon Beacons are an hour's drive away and the Gower peninsula, the first area in Britain to be designated as outstanding for its natural beauty, superb beaches and walks is ideal for graduates wishing temporarily to escape the pressure of a new working life. Amanda agrees: "It is so nice to be in a city but then only be ten minutes away from the countryside. You don't get that in London."

Wales's capital is also well equipped for those with a sporty inclination. The Institute of Sport is based in Cardiff and there are a number of sporting venues, leisure clubs and tennis facilities, enabling virtually all sports to be catered for. There are also plans underway to create a sports village so that no one will have any excuses for putting off getting fit.

There is only one thing to beware of – Wales is so beautiful that you have to pay to get into it if you are travelling by car. Expect to pay £4.80 to get past the toll gate. You soon understand that it is worth it.

2° ESERCIZIO: ABBINAMENTI DI DOMANDE E RISPOSTE

Leggete attentamente il testo *Travels with John Fitzgerald Kennedy* e abbinare le domande poste dal giornalista all'interlocutore alle risposte contrassegnate dalle lettere dell'alfabeto. Quindi riportate la lettera corrispondente a ogni singola domanda nell'apposita casella numerata nella tabella sottostante.

In caso di correzioni poco chiare, la risposta verrà considerata nulla.

1. Where did he make his first speech?
2. What was his attitude towards space travel?
3. Where is he buried?
4. Where did he like to eat?
5. What about his privacy?
6. Where can you get a glimpse of his childhood?
7. Where can you get the best idea of his time as president?

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	7.

(7)

Travels with John Fitzgerald Kennedy

Adapted from *The Independent*, 22 November 2003

Forty years ago, America's 35th president was shot dead in Dallas. John Fitzgerald Kennedy's youth and vitality had charmed the world. Tina Ediss looks at the places that were important part of his life.

- A** JFK was born on 29 May 1917 at 83 Beals Street, Brookline, a pleasant suburb of Boston. Of all the places that influenced and shaped him in his younger years, this is the place where you can see the first signs of the man he would become. Joe and Rose Kennedy moved here in 1914 and four of their nine children were born here, John Fitzgerald was the second.
- B** The story goes that six-year old JFK was with his maternal grandfather, the mayor of Boston, at the city's hotel. It's said that JFK stood on a chair and urged to speak. His words, 'This is the best grandfather a child ever had', have since been heralded as his first formal public address. The hotel is said to be the oldest operating hotel in the USA. Its Last Hurrah Bar is still a political meeting place.
- C** JFK liked to stop at Ye Olde Union Oyster House in Boston. He would come here at noon on Sundays and enjoy his favourite meal: lobster stew. Today the building is a National Historic Landmark; wonderful and rambling, the floors slope and people crowd around the semi-circular oyster bar as they have since it opened in 1826.
- D** JFK Library and Museum at Columbia Point is an excellent museum; you can follow JFK's campaign and his thousands days in the White House. The exhibits end on 22 November 1963 in a darkened corridor but you turn a corner and you can see the legacy of those years.
- E** Hyannis, Cape Cod, is the place where the Kennedy family would spend summers and where JFK would go when he needed to think. It was his safe harbour in a troubled world. Some of Kennedy clan still live here so it is strictly off limits, but you can go around the bay and get a distant view.
- F** The Russians sent the first man into orbit in April 1961, but Kennedy was determined that America should be the first to the moon. The giant step for mankind was Kennedy's legacy.
- G** His grave, which is surprisingly simple, is in Arlington Military Cemetery. Made from stone from Cape Cod, it looks a little like a rockery garden. It has become a shrine where the Eternal Flame, lit to keep the legend alive, will burn forever. Expect to see tears and real grief as visitors file slowly past.

B: COMPETENZA LINGUISTICA (Tempo a disposizione: 30 minuti)**1° ESERCIZIO: SCEGLIERE LA RISPOSTA CORRETTA**

Leggete attentamente il brano *Will Venice really disappear within 100 years?* e completatelo con le parole mancanti. Nella tabella sottostante vi sono quattro possibili risposte (A, B, C e D). Cerchiate la lettera precedente la risposta corretta.

In caso di correzioni poco chiare, la risposta verrà considerata nulla.

1.	A during	B like	C while	D between
2.	A but	B when	C as	D because
3.	A a	B -	C for	D the
4.	A like	B as	C to	D very
5.	A where	B which	C when	D who
6.	A to	B from	C by	D at
7.	A their	B this	C theirs	D these
8.	A when	B if	C however	D why

(8)

Will Venice really disappear within 100 years?

By Alok Jha

Adapted from *The Guardian*, 18 September 2003

If nothing is done to stop the encroaching sea, then yes. The problem that Venice faces is familiar to anyone living along the Thames estuary - the land is sinking ____1____, thanks to global climate change, the sea is rising.

Flooding may well be a way of life for the Venetians ____2____ they do recognise that the situation is deteriorating. In 1900, the central area of the city around St Mark's square flooded around 10 times ____3____ year. Nowadays, that figure is closer to 100. Venice has sunk by around 20cm in the same time. And it's only going to get worse. Climatologists agree that global sea levels are likely to rise by up to 60cm by the end of the century, and this applies ____4____ much to the seas around Venice as to the big oceans. To try to address the problem, about 100 scientists met in Cambridge this week to work out what could be done to save the city. "It's a city that lies at sea level so it's very vulnerable to changes," says Caroline Fletcher, an environmental chemist and the Venice research fellow at Cambridge University, ____5____ is running the conference.

Without any action, she warns, the city will be uninhabitable ____6____ 2100. Fortunately, the Italian government has marked Venice as a priority for action and is trialling one possible solution. The city is at one end of a lagoon with three openings to the Adriatic sea. The Italian scientists are testing a mobile barrier that could move into place in ____7____ openings at high tide, thereby blocking out any surges of water during storms.

But predicting the tides over the next century is tricky. Fletcher says several groups are modelling the future weather patterns around the Mediterranean, but they know there is no guarantee of success. "There's definitely scientific uncertainty, but we're trying to synthesise a wealth of research that's gone on in Venice and come up with the state of knowledge because these systems are complex," she says. ____8____ Venice is to survive, Fletcher says, scientists must find a way to manage that uncertainty. And they'd better do it quickly.

2° ESERCIZIO: SCEGLIERE LA FORMA ADEGUATA

Leggete attentamente il brano *»Kiss of life« inventor dies at 79*, quindi volgete le parole a lato in una forma che si adatti agli spazi lasciati vuoti nel testo.

Riportate le parole ottenute nella tabella sottostante. Scrivete in modo chiaro e leggibile.

In caso di correzioni poco chiare, la risposta verrà considerata nulla.

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(7)

'Kiss of life' inventor dies at 79

By Anita Srikameswaran

Adapted from <http://www.post-gazette.com>, Monday, August 04, 2003



Dr. Peter Safar, the internationally renowned physician-researcher often called "the Father of CPR*," died of cancer on Sunday evening at his Mt. Lebanon home. He was 79.

A distinguished professor of resuscitation medicine at the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Dr. Safar was the __1__ force behind both cardiopulmonary resuscitation and critical care medicine. He developed this country's first __2__ care unit and paramedic ambulance service and was nominated three times for the Nobel Prize in medicine.

1 DRIVE

2 INTENSE

Dr. Safar was born in 1924 in Vienna, Austria. He initiated, developed and was the leader of academic anesthesiology departments in three institutions.

"Throughout his distinguished career, Peter Safar worked __3__ to cheat death," said Pitt Chancellor Mark Nordenberg. "He fundamentally re-shaped approaches to medical __4__ and helped save hundred of thousands of lives.

3 TIRELESS

4 TREAT

Safar had realized that, because an anesthesiologist's job included life support of unconscious, __5__ individuals, it was only natural that the job included the same kind of support for people who were critically ill, often dying, in order to reverse the dying process to give some of them a chance for survival.

5 HELP

"His own life was characterised by intellectual power, uncompromising standards and __6__ grace. He was one of a kind and will be sorely missed by his friends and colleagues, here and around the world."

6 PERSON

"In this era, he really was one of the most __7__ people in the field of the medicine," said Dr. Patrick Kochanek, director of the university's Safar Center for Resuscitation Research. "He was a giant in many diverse areas."

7 IMPORTANCE

*CPR - cardiopulmonary resuscitation (medical emergency procedure)

PAGINA VUOTA