



Codice del candidato:

Državni izpitni center



P 0 6 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, 27 maggio 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.

E' d'obbligo l'uso della penna stilografica o della penna a sfera. Le risposte scritte a 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 conformità alle indicazioni fornite per ogni quesito.

Nella prova è indicato il punteggio conseguibile per ogni singolo 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 *A pinch of Creole, a dash of French ... Let's get cooking* e rispondi alle domande con risposte brevi. Le risposte, formulate in inglese, vanno scritte sulle righe sottostanti le domande.

1. Who introduced slavery to the Seychelles?

2. What are the inhabitants of the Seychelles called?

3. Where on La Digue can you get bananas and pineapples?

4. Do most visitors to La Digue stay in hotels?

5. What are samosas?

6. Where do the inhabitants drink beer in the evenings?

7. What is Anse Source d'Argent protected by?

8. What can you take home as a souvenir?

A pinch of Creole, a dash of French ... Let's get cooking!

By Chris Caldicott

Adapted from <http://travel.independent.co.uk/africa/>, 7 March 2004

It's easy to rustle up an authentic treat on the Seychelles island of La Digue, the ingredients are everywhere

If I had to choose a desert island to be isolated on, the tiny island of La Digue in the Indian Ocean would be top of my list. With abundant fruit and vegetables growing in the rainforest, white-sand beaches lined with coconut palms and clear water swarming with tropical fish, survival would be assured.

Two hundred years ago all 115 islands of the Seychelles were deserted paradises. Then came the French, settling in the main islands and bringing in slaves from Africa, whose descendants dominate the Creole population today. The British abolished slavery when they won the islands after their defeat of Napoleon and introduced migrant workers from India and the Orient. Today, all these influences are reflected in the cuisine.

La Digue is home to a harmonious community of around 2,000 Seychellois who welcome the small number of tourists that make the effort to visit the island. It's an easy place to find good traditional Creole food, made with home-grown fruit and vegetables, fresh fish, coconut milk and spices from the east. Explore the island by foot or on a bicycle (which you can rent near the harbour) and as you pass by private houses, forests and beaches, you will see most of the ingredients for your evening meal. There is hardly a home without a vegetable patch, a herb garden or an apple tree. Pineapples, bananas and wild herbs grow in the forest; the seashore is thick with coconut palms and the sea is brimming with all kinds of fish.

La Digue doesn't have any large hotels. There is no airport and there are hardly any cars. Much of the island's charm lies in the things it lacks: crime, crowds, traffic, noise and hassle are notable by their absence. Another plus is that the accommodation generally consists of small guesthouses, meaning that the food on offer is home cooking. However, the best place to sample the local cuisine is still the smartest hotel on the island, La Digue Island Lodge, which serves an excellent Creole buffet twice a week, spread lavishly around one of the island's only swimming pools. At lunchtime, try the delicious spicy crab curry at Hotel L'Ocean or sample the Creole barbecue that is held daily at the beach café on Grande Anse.

Visitors can also play chef. A picnic can easily be assembled from the supplies on sale in the one of the island's many small grocery shops. Most sell homemade snacks - try the samosas and fried lentil cakes. By night these shops become the centre of La Digue's nightlife. Drinking on the premises is forbidden, so locals gather outside the shops to sip chilled beers. A domestically brewed and particularly strong version of Guinness is the favourite tipple.

And when you've had your fill? La Digue may be small, but there are plenty of ways to work off your lunch. The Lodge offers complimentary excursions to guests, including snorkelling trips to offshore islands, guided nature walks through the jungle and a sunset cruise around the shore. You will also encounter some of the finest beaches in the world. Anse Source d'Argent - located by following a narrow path that is surrounded by twisting palms - has silky white sand and glittering turquoise waters and is protected by an offshore reef.

But there are other places to try, too. On Anse Soleil there is a little beach café that serves good, simple seafood until early evening. The capital, Victoria has a great market selling fresh fish, vegetable and spices. One stall sells homemade Creole spice mixture in small bags, so if you fear you'll find yourself longing for a taste of Seychelles, you can buy a packet and have a go at home.

2° ESERCIZIO: ESATTO / ERRATO

Dopo avere letto attentamente il testo *Experts say fairy tales not so happy ever after*, valuta se le affermazioni sottostanti sono esatte/corrispondenti (T) o errate/non corrispondenti (F) a quanto scritto nel testo. Quindi scrivi il segno (✓) nel relativo riquadro della tabella sottostante.

Le correzioni illeggibili non saranno considerate valide.

| | T | F | |
|---|---|---|----|
| 1. Ms Baker-Sperry used to go to Purdue University. | | | 1. |
| 2. In our society women should depend on their intelligence. | | | 2. |
| 3. The researchers analyzed forty-three fairy tales. | | | 3. |
| 4. 'Little Red Riding Hood' is the only tale which has been reproduced more than 100 times. | | | 4. |
| 5. Fairy tales suggest women should be and stay beautiful. | | | 5. |
| 6. One of the stories mentions male looks 114 times. | | | 6. |
| 7. Fairy tales have a negative influence on young women. | | | 7. |

(7)

Experts say fairy tales not so happy ever after

By Amy Patterson-Neubert

Article from <http://news.uns.purdue.edu/UNS/html4ever/031111.Grauerholz.tales.html>

11 November 2003

WEST LAFAYETTE, Ind. – Fairy tales about pretty princesses winning Prince Charming are more harmful than parents might think, says a Purdue University sociologist.

Liz Grauerholz, an associate professor of sociology, teamed with Lori Baker-Sperry, an assistant professor of women's studies at Western Illinois University and a former Purdue graduate student, to study how beauty is written about in fairy tales and whether stories with beautiful princesses are more likely to be popular. Grauerholz says parents need to be aware that some stories tell children that unattractive people are more likely to be evil and reinforce traditional gender roles that may be confusing for today's young women.

"Fairy tales, which are still read by millions of American children, say it pays to be pretty," Grauerholz says. "It's important to understand the messages our children receive about traditional gender roles, especially during a time when women are encouraged to be independent and rely on their brains rather than beauty.

Grauerholz and Baker-Sperry examined 168 Brothers Grimm fairy tales. These stories were written by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm in the 1800s and were used in central Europe to teach children the roles boys and girls should play, as well as what it means to be good or bad. Of the tales analyzed, 43 percent have been reproduced in children's books or movies.

The five tales that have been reproduced more than 101 times are "Cinderella," "Snow White," "Briar Rose" (also known as "Sleeping Beauty"), "Little Red Cap" (also known as "Little Red Riding Hood") and "Hansel and Gretel."

The researchers found that the majority of fairy tales that survived into the 20th century feature characters with young, beautiful princesses. This trend reinforces the message to children that physical attractiveness is an important asset women should aim to achieve and maintain, Baker-Sperry says.

Their analysis showed that 94 percent of the Grimms' fairy tales acknowledged physical appearance, and the average references per story were 13.6. In one story, there were 114 beauty references for women. In comparison, the number of beauty references for men did not exceed 35 per story.

"Hearing these messages that were created by an old, patriarchal society may cause women, especially young girls, to withdraw from activities or careers, such as competitive sports or hard labor, because it is not part of being feminine," Grauerholz says. "This continued emphasis on beauty is a way society controls girls and women. Women adopt behaviors that reflect and reinforce their relative powerlessness, which can lead to limiting a woman's personal freedom, power and control."

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

Leggi attentamente il testo *Pain-free surgery? Doctors say it's possible* 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.

Le correzioni illeggibili non saranno considerate valide.

| | | | | |
|----|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. | A mother | B mothers' | C mother's | D mothers |
| 2. | A able | B manage | C could | D possible |
| 3. | A at | B on | C by | D of |
| 4. | A a lot | B many | C lots | D much |
| 5. | A or | B but | C however | D and |
| 6. | A then | B as | C like | D than |
| 7. | A used to | B used | C use to | D use |
| 8. | A good | B best | C better | D gooder |

(8)

Pain-free surgery? Doctors say it's possible

By The Associated Press

Article from <http://www.msnbc.msn.com>, 1 September 2004

All Deborah Keibler knew about hip replacement surgery was the long scar she had seen down the side of her ___1___ body. But when her doctor said the traditionally painful procedure could cure the limp in her right leg, the 23-year-old knew she didn't have a choice.

To her surprise, Keibler was ___2___ to leave the hospital on the same day she had her operation and had so little pain she didn't even need prescription painkillers.

Her hip was replaced through "keyhole" surgery — with miniature instruments through tiny incisions — and she was given a regional nerve block in her back instead ___3___ general anesthesia.

New focus on patient comfort

Doctors say patients who are timid about having surgeries because they are afraid of pain, shouldn't put it off: A new focus on patient comfort and advances in pain management are making ___4___ procedures nearly pain-free.

Interest in controlling postoperative pain has exploded in the past five years, said Dr. Barry Cole, a neurologist and psychiatrist.

"What we've really come to begin to understand is, you could get conceivably close to pain-free surgery, without necessarily causing the patient any more surgical risk," Cole said.

'A thousand times better'

Cole said controlling postoperative pain begins before the surgery starts and involves not only the surgeon, ___5___ often the anesthesiologist, nurses, nurse practitioners and even physician assistants.

Keibler said her Caesarean section and foot surgery were much more painful ___6___ the hip replacement, and the C-section required seven days in the hospital.

Before her hip surgery, she ___7___ wear down the edge of her right shoe because of her limp. Now she has been riding a bike, walking on a treadmill and lifting weights.

"I really, really feel a thousand times ___8___ than I did," said Keibler.

The surgery left two small incisions, barely the width of a piece of thread. Keibler said her mother would be proud.

2° ESERCIZIO: SCEGLIERE LA FORMA VERBALE ADEGUATA

Leggi attentamente il testo *Ringling the changes* e volgi nella forma verbale adeguata gli infiniti posti tra parentesi.

Trascrivi i verbi – volti nella forma adeguata e scritti in modo chiaramente leggibile – nella tabella sottostante.

Le correzioni illeggibili non saranno considerate valide.

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

(7)

Ringling the changes

By Victor Keegan

Adapted from <http://www.guardian.co.uk>, 10 January 2004

A curious sign of the times is that people all over the world have been downloading high quality music from the web for nothing yet have been prepared to pay through the nose for simple ringtones to be sent to their mobile phones. The market for ringtones and logos - often costing from £1 to £3 a time - 1 (**ALREADY GROW**) from almost nothing to a billion dollar business in a couple of years. Even in a sophisticated market like Japan, where it is possible to send moving images from phone to phone, ringtones still rule.

The traditional ring of a telephone is being rapidly replaced, especially among the young, by samplings from the likes of Robbie Williams or So Solid Crew. The Finnish pop band Nylon Beat hit the number one spot with a recent CD after they 2 (**RELEASE**) a taster as a ringtone.

A recent survey found that 80% of 15 to 24 year olds downloaded at least one ringtone during the year. Exactly why they 3 (**PREPARE**) to pay handsomely for such a short-lived thing as a ringtone while continuing to resist paying for music from the web is a bit of a mystery. It is part of the culture that persuades younger people to pay more for a T-shirt that advertises the maker's name in ever larger letters. In the old days advertisers used to pay to advertise their products - now we pay them.

Ringtones have become a badge of passage, particularly 4 (**HAVE**) one of the latest ones - though how long the cult will last is open to debate. At the moment, the producers can't believe their cash machines. At a time when everyone else is unsuccessfully trying to work out ways of making customers pay for the web, young consumers are paying twice over - royalties for the content as well as the telephone calls. If such a business model could be shifted to the mainstream internet, it 5 (**TRANSFORM**) the commercial prospects of the web.

But how much longer can this last? It is so cheap to produce ringtones that new competitors are bound to enter the market driving the price down. In the short term, companies 6 (**TRY**) to keep prices up by bundling in new services enabled by technological improvements - such as animated cartoons and multimedia messaging - but prices are bound to be driven down.

While ringtones are becoming ever more popular, and even addictive to young people, the older generations are finding them difficult to come to terms with. According to the same survey, a third of respondents found them infuriating. It may seem strange to older folk that while the mobile manufacturing industry seems to be going down the plughole, ring tones are doing well. But what is wrong with them?

Criticism is based on a mistaken notion of what constitutes a product. If companies 7 (**MANUFACTURE**), say, boiled sweets they would be counted as part of the index of manufacturing industry and so a "good thing". But ringtones generate added value - and also export income - just like any other product, except that they do not destroy vital raw materials other than intellectual property. And they don't rot your teeth, either.

PAGINA VUOTA