



Codice del candidato:

Državni izpitni center



II SESSIONE D'ESAME

Livello di base
INGLESE
≡ Prova d'esame 1 ≡

A: Comprensione di testi scritti
B: Conoscenza e uso della lingua

Sabato 28 agosto 2004 / 80 minuti (40 + 40)

Al candidato è consentito l'uso della penna stilografica o della penna a sfera, della matita HB o B, della gomma e del temperamatite. Al candidato va consegnato un foglio per le risposte.

ESAME DI MATURITÀ LICEALE

ISTRUZIONI PER I CANDIDATI

Leggete attentamente le istruzioni. Non tralasciate nulla.

Non voltate le pagine e non iniziate a risolvere gli esercizi prima del via dell'insegnante preposto.

Le risposte scritte con la matita si valutano con zero (0) punti.

Incollate oppure scrivete il vostro codice (nella casella in alto a destra su questo foglio e sul foglio per le risposte).

La prova consiste di due parti, la parte A e la parte B. Il tempo a disposizione è di 80 minuti complessivi: 40 minuti per la parte A e 40 minuti per la parte B. L'insegnante responsabile Vi informerà quando potrete iniziare a risolvere la parte B. Non è consigliabile tornare alla parte A.

La prova contiene tre esercizi nella parte A e tre esercizi nella parte B. Ogni risposta esatta si valuta con un (1) punto.

Scrivete sul **foglio per le risposte** negli appositi spazi usando la penna stilografica o la penna a sfera e annerite con la matita le rispettive caselle. Scrivete in modo leggibile. Se sbagliate, cancellate la risposta e riscrivetela. Le risposte illeggibili e le correzioni non chiare si valutano con zero (0) punti.

Abbiate fiducia in voi stessi e nelle vostre capacità.

Buon lavoro.

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

A: COMPrensione DI TESTI SCRITTI (Durata: 40 minuti)**READING TASK 1: SHORT ANSWERS**

Answer ***in note form*** in the spaces provided on the answer sheet.

Example:

0. What has made Tiananmen Square more pleasant? *Grass areas*

Beijing rushes to "greenify" environment

1. Why has concern for the environment become more important recently?
2. During whose leadership did Beijing lose many of its green areas?
3. In which period was Beijing a green city?
4. Name two factors representing the threat to water reserves.
5. Mention one of the causes for the enormous waste of water in Beijing.
6. Why is the government reluctant to increase the price of water drastically?
7. What is the effect of water problems on farmers in some areas?

Beijing rushes to "greenify" environment

Adapted from an article in *The Guardian Newspapers*, 28 November 2000, by John Gittings

Two slim patches of grass on Tiananmen Square come as a surprise to many visitors. They were only planted last year, as a belated attempt to make the vast expanse of concrete a little more friendly. And they are actually green – unlike most grass elsewhere in Beijing where regular watering is discouraged because of a chronic shortage.

Beijing's water crisis is going from bad to worse. Last year, the water table was lowered by more than two metres and the underwater reserve shrank by 1.5bn cubic metres. Rainfall in the first half of this year was 39% less than average.

If Beijing needs any extra stimulus to take water seriously, it is the need to back up its bid to host the 2008 Olympics by looking green. Water conservation is an important part of the city's "Green Olympics" campaign, which also focuses on reducing atmospheric pollution, tackling factory waste and "greenifying" the environment.

The irony is that planting more trees and restoring grass – much of it ripped out in the Maoist decades – means a higher demand for water. Most greenery is kept alive by flood irrigation, with water channelled into miniature moats and ditches. The city is now shifting more than a million square meters of green space to less wasteful spray irrigation.

No one hides the seriousness of the problem now. When Beijing was first built by the Ming emperors, says the latest edition of *Beijing Review*, it had enormous water resources, with lakes and springs which made it a city of gardens. Today, it has become "one of the driest cities in northern China due to drought".

The Miyun reservoir, built in the late 1950s with Chairman Mao himself wielding a symbolic spade, may dry up within two or three years if last year's drought reoccurs. Another important reservoir, the Guangting, can no longer supply the city because of heavy pollution in its upper reaches.

The immediate causes of the crisis are familiar ones. Beijing's population officially stands at 12m, but is swollen by at least 2m migrant workers. Improved living standards for the majority have increased the number of washing machines, flush toilets and other water-greedy appliances. There is massive wastage from poorly maintained mains while few people have enough social consciousness to turn off dripping taps in homes and on street standpipes. Water is virtually free: car washers and public baths have no incentive to limit their use.

Beijing's city government has started a water-saving campaign, backed by new restrictions. It is phasing in a "quota system" – a euphemism for scheduled cuts – which the privileged capital dwellers have largely avoided so far. Prices for tap water supply and sewage disposal have already risen though so far only marginally: the government is only too aware that a rapid price hike could provoke unrest. New reservoirs and more effective sewage plants are now being planned.

The water crisis is even worse outside Beijing. The state planning development commission has called for price reform throughout China where more than 400 out of 668 cities suffer chronic shortages. Peasant communities in some areas have waged war on their neighbours in disputes over water sharing.

The underlying causes are agricultural overuse, deforestation, and excessive reclamation of flood plains. This results in the paradoxical combination of worse floods and worse droughts as the land's water retention capacity diminishes. China's deserts are growing by 2,460sq km annually.

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READING TASK 2: MATCHING (Paragraphs and Statements)

Match all statements 1–10 with paragraphs from A–H.

MORE THAN ONE STATEMENT may refer to **THE SAME PARAGRAPH**.

Write your answers on the answer sheet and shade in the appropriate circle.

Example:

0. *Goodall worked for a well-known scientist.*

0.	A
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The ascent of one woman

1. Goodall's observations shed light on chimpanzees' cruelty.
2. The public's opinion of her work was different from that of academics.
3. Goodall is engaged in protecting chimpanzees.
4. Goodall had no ambitions to work in the field of science.
5. In her academic work Goodall rejected some established ideas.
6. Goodall found out that young chimps were not always safe within their own community.
7. Goodall's observations proved chimpanzees' ingenuity.
8. In her academic work Goodall referred to chimps by names.
9. In her late twenties Goodall was thinking of a new career.
10. Goodall's observations of David Greybeard brought her finance for her projects.

The ascent of one woman

Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 3 April 2003, by Esther Addley

A

Goodall was 26 when she first started work with chimpanzees. A former secretary from Bournemouth, she had had a lifetime obsession with animals. She had arrived in Africa in 1957, having saved up waitressing tips to pay for the long boat journey south, and, through a mix of chance and persistence, got herself a job as secretary to the celebrated anthropologist Louis Leakey. Within a few months Goodall had convinced him that she was the person to undertake a study of a group of chimpanzees that he had identified living in an area called Gombe on the shores of Lake Tanganyika.

B

"I didn't know the first thing about studying chimps so I had no idea what I would find. They had never been studied in the wild before. All I remember thinking was that I had to find out enough about the chimps to satisfy my own curiosity, and so as not to let Louis Leakey down. I knew nothing about science. I wasn't interested in being a scientist. I wanted to learn about chimpanzees and write books about them, that was all," she says.

C

In fact, her most celebrated finding came quite by accident, and within months of her arrival at Gombe. One rainy morning Goodall witnessed, through her binoculars, the chimp she called David Greybeard pushing a long leafy stem into a hole in a termite mound, withdrawing it, and sucking from it the soldier termites that had defensively clung to the prod. He was, Goodall realised, fishing for his food. The ability to make tools, until then accepted as the chasm that separated humans from the animal kingdom, was not, after all, exclusive to homo sapiens.

D

Today is Jane Goodall's 69th birthday, and she is arguably the most famous scientist alive – at least outside her native country. For this remarkable level of celebrity, Goodall largely has the National Geographic Society to thank. Encouraged by her observation of toolmaking, the organisation was persuaded to provide funding for a further year's research; some time later it sent a young photographer, Hugo van Lawick. His photographs of wild chimpanzees looking under her shirt for hidden bananas, and early films of baby apes reaching out to touch her nose, were flashed around the world.

E

But if the public reacted enthusiastically to her work, the reaction from the scientific community, which her observations so challenged, could scarcely have been more different. In 1962, encouraged by Leakey, she left Gombe to write up her findings for a PhD at Cambridge. But the greeting she met there, she says, was hostility. Not knowing any better at the time, Goodall had given the chimps names, mainly to help her identify them; accepted wisdom demanded that she should have numbered them, like other scientific subjects. Most damningly, her attribution of personalities and emotions – grief, despair, empathy – to the individual animals was seen as naive and shockingly anthropomorphic.

F

When her PhD thesis was returned to her after a first reading, the genders of the chimps had been crossed out, in every case replacing "he" or "she" with "it". Furious, Goodall wrote her pronouns back in. The thesis stayed as she wanted it. Her studies would go on to show that chimpanzees demonstrate a range of behaviours previously thought unique to humans: reasoned thought, abstraction, generalisation, symbolic representation, and concept of self.

G

But not all her findings were benign. Goodall admits she was "devastated" to observe that the chimpanzees, widely romanticised as noble savages, were every bit as capable of brutality as their hominid cousins. It was known that the apes occasionally ate meat, but Goodall was the first to observe male chimps in highly organised, savage hunts of smaller mammals for food. She watched two female chimps embark on a murderous, and cannibalistic, campaign against other females young. Such levels of brutal behaviour had never been observed in non-human primates.

H

In 1986 Jane Goodall ceased to be a field scientist. She was attending a conference, marking the publication of her study "The Chimpanzees of Gombe", at which primatologists working across the globe described the critical threats – from habitat destruction to the bushmeat trade. "I realised, right there, that I had to leave being an observer, and I had to go and do something." In 1977 she founded the conservation charity, which supports campaigns against the bush trade, the use of captive chimps in scientific research and innovative sustainable development projects for villagers living alongside ape communities.

READING TASK 3: TRUE / FALSE / NOT GIVEN

Decide whether the following statements are TRUE / FALSE or NOT GIVEN.

Tick (✓) the appropriate column on your answer sheet and shade in the appropriate circle.

Example:

0. *Teddy Boys were the beginners of a new culture among young people.*

T	F	NG
✓		

FATHER TEDS

1. Many people were scared of the Teddy Boys.
2. Teddy Boy fan clubs appeared across the country.
3. It is not known why the youngsters were called Teddy Boys.
4. The author's father was strict when the son tried to imitate the Teddy Boys' style.
5. The Teddy Boys became of interest to the media again about 20 years later.
6. The author was disappointed by the Teds' rock'n'roll party.
7. The book *The Teds* has been translated into French and German.
8. The author wanted to meet some of the people mentioned in the book.
9. Danny was for a while financially supported by the author.
10. Despite health problem Danny and Sue still socialise.

FATHER TEDS

Adapted from an article in *The Observer Magazine*, 26 January 2003, by Chris Steele-Perkins

'In early 1954, on a late train from Southend, someone pulled the communication cord. The train ground to a halt. Light bulbs were smashed. Police arrested a gang dressed in Edwardian suits. In April, two gangs, also dressed Edwardian-style, met after a dance. They were ready for action: bricks and sand-filled socks were used – 55 youths were taken in for questioning. The following August Bank Holiday the first Best-Dressed Ted contest was held. The winner was a 20-year-old greengrocer's assistant. The Teddy Boy myth was born...'

The Teddy Boys were the first mass expression of British youth culture: a tribal clique determined to strut, threaten, amaze, entertain and finally define the aspirations and imagination of working-class youth in post-war Britain. Many others would follow: Mods, Punks, Skins, Hippies, Goths and – like the Teds – they would blend music, dress, hair, slang and attitude in a unique, creative subculture. But none could rival the place in history of the Teds who, with their outrageous style, rebellious attitude and violent behaviour, became the first teenage embodiment of dread to all decent right-thinking citizens.

It is hard to imagine how radical Teds were when they first appeared in the conventional, austere, post-war 50s. They revelled in hairstyles borrowed from American rock and film stars and exaggerated music from the new, loud, sexual rock'n'roll. They sported velvet-cuffed drape coats which were copied from the high Edwardian style (hence the Teddy), tight trousers, and an attitude magnified by British truculence. And their shoes were from... Mars!

Certainly my father, the most conservative of men, considered Teds to be beyond the pale, threatening that I didn't want to turn out like one of them. But I sort of did. I was too young and too scared of them then, but I did cultivate a Brylcreme quiff and I bought a pair of winkle-pickers, which my father threw in the fire. And that was more or less that.

Or it was, until the 70s when I was asked to photograph the Teddy Boy revival for *New Society* magazine. I teamed up with my friend and writer, Richard Smith, and both of us were intrigued by what we found – the energy, the style, the kitsch, the buzz. And the music was good – not cutting edge, but good. A night out with the Teds was generally a good crack – sometimes some violence, some vomit on the carpet, but generally a rock'n'roll party. I wasn't a Ted, but it was easy enough to fit in. I was the bloke who took photographs.

The book of the work we did came out in 1979. It was called *The Teds* and it became a bit of a cult. The book has recently been republished and looking at it again, my curiosity got the better of me. I decided to go back and find some of the characters who were in the book. It was almost like going to a school reunion – 'Whatever happened to...' I went down to a Teddy Boy weekender in Reading. I didn't realise these things still went on, but I was told by some of the Teds that there were too many of these kinds of events now, that the scene was getting diluted. It was certainly getting old.

I tracked down Tongue-Tied Danny through Val, who had organised the event. When I did the book, he was one of the best-known DJs, in demand around the country, and I photographed his wedding to Sue, 24 years ago. Danny had been out of the scene for many years. He'd got fed up with it, his equipment was always being stolen, his car trashed, he'd had enough. He moved into historical re-enactments and building computers. But the pull of the Ted was too strong, and through some old friends he gradually got back into it.

Nowadays, Danny has to use a walking stick and Sue is permanently in a wheelchair and often in great pain (but still active in her residents' association). She collects porcelain dolls. Danny still gets down to the Galleon pub and the Pavilion in Battersea for rock'n'roll nights.

B: CONOSCENZA E USO DELLA LINGUA (Durata: 40 minuti)**TASK 1: GAP FILL**

Write the missing words in the spaces provided on the answer sheet.

There is ONE word missing in each gap.

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

How to be an ecotourist

Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 9 March 2002

This year has been designated the Year of Ecotourism __0__ by the United Nations. But what does that mean exactly?

"As a general goal," explained Klaus Toepfer, executive director of the UN's environment programme, "it should provide an opportunity __1__ develop tourism in ways that minimise the industry's negative impacts and actively promote the conservation of Earth's unique biodiversity. __2__ handled properly, ecotourism can be a valuable tool for financing the protection of ecologically sensitive areas and the socioeconomic development of populations living in or close to __3__."

Ecotourism, he said, was "far from being a fringe activity" and should not be regarded __4__ "a passing fad or a gimmick", or even as a secondary market niche, __5__ rather as one of the trump cards of the tourist industry of the future".

Perfect ecotourism would ensure a good living for local inhabitants while not detracting from their traditional lifestyles, encroaching on their customs or spoiling in some way the area in __6__ they live. Perfect ecotourism, however, probably doesn't exist. But many companies __7__ making an effort to ensure that the benefits of their holidays – both to local people and the area visited – outweigh their negative impact.

A growing number of travel companies, __8__ instance, now use local transport and locally owned hotels. Some have __9__ able to prove economic benefits, too. More than 5.5m people worldwide, for example, go whale-watching annually; and that provides a far better income __10__ hunting them.

How, though, do you find a holiday company that is eco-friendly? Well, you can start by reading this issue – where most of the holidays have an eco element – or by tapping "ecotourism" into a search engine. Another avenue is to contact the Association of Independent Tour Operators (AITO) who represent the smaller specialists __11__ the travel industry. It has been involved in green issues __12__ 1989, and has gradually encouraged similar interest on the part of its members. Last year, AITO issued its first Responsible Tourism Guidelines – voluntary at present, but moving towards mandatory compliance in the next couple of years. Check out AITO __13__ ring 0877518080 for a free directory of member companies, with useful holiday ideas including eco-friendly trips.

AITO operators organise beach cleans and support charities at their destinations, with the aim of teaching local children the importance of keeping their part of the world free __14__ rubbish – both for the good of wildlife and for the commercial benefits it can bring to their home village or town.

You can play your part by encouraging the tour operator you use to have an environmental policy and to consider the impact __15__ the environment of everything they do.

TASK 2: GAP FILL

Write the correct form of the verb given in brackets in the spaces provided on your answer sheet.

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

The grass is greener

Adapted from an article in *The Observer Magazine*, 3 March 2002, by Tamsin Blanchard

Helen Ellery is delighted. She 0 **has found** a snail on her stairs – inside her flat, a cosy two-bedroom Georgian sanctuary above an old shopfront which now 1 **(SERVE)** as her office. While most of us would be vaguely disgusted to find a trail of slime 2 **(LEAD)** to a snail inside our homes, for Helen it is proof that she has managed to achieve exactly what she wanted: to bring the outside in. If only the odd bee and caterpillar 3 **(MAKE)** themselves at home too, she would be a very happy woman.

Walk up a narrow flight of stairs and you find yourself in Helen's English country cottage. You can almost hear the sea washing up against the shingle beach outside and the seagulls swooping around the sunny blue sky. The smell of freshly cut narcissus wafts about in the breeze from the open windows of the living room. It's only the end of February, but spring has arrived. But the truth is, we are about as far away from the great British seaside as it is possible 4 **(BE)**. This is industrial, urban Clerkenwell in central London.

The views of the windows are of scaffolding and building sites. In the middle of the night, it is not the waves that 5 **(KEEP)** Helen awake but the rumble of the meat trucks on their way to Smithfield Market. Nevertheless, she 6 **(FILL)** her home with a little bit of sea air with the help of some carefully chosen decoration and design.

Originally from south Wales, Helen 7 **(LIVE)** in London since her days working in the record industry, promoting bands. As a mature student, she 8 **(APPLY)** to St Martins to do a foundation course and then a degree in graphics. Then she took a step further and went to Chelsea College of Art to do interior design. While there, she had the inklings of an idea and she 9 **(ALREADY / DECIDE)** on the name of her business, The Plot. 'It was about growth, propagation and all things that come from seed.' Now 36, her interiors business has well and truly taken root. She is about to complete a 36-room house in Salisbury, which 10 **(FIT)** out with grass-green rugs 'mown' to give the outlines of a maze, oversized checks, big chintzy floral curtains, and a colour palette 11 **(TAKE)** directly from the garden outside.

Helen's own home is, in a way, her calling card. There are 'lawn' carpets in bright grassy green, 'rape' rugs the shade of an oil-seed rape field just before it's flowered, miniature black-and-white chequerboard tiles in the kitchen, an oversized sofa with traditional English country check upholstery, and lovely, blousy florals on curtains and coming alive on canvases 12 **(HANG)** around the place.

' 13 **(GO)** home to my parents in the countryside is definitely an inspiration for me,' she says. 'All those vegetable patches, big lawns, traditional flowers.' The Britishness of it all is quite fundamental to Helen's vision. But this is not a style lifted straight out of a typical stately home. It's quite tongue in cheek. 'There has to be an element of humour,' she says. 'I didn't want it to be twee. You 14 **(LIVE)** in the city after all, and I didn't want to live in the past.'

Hence the upside-down china cup and saucer lampshade in the kitchen, the lettuce-leaf cushions, the miniature doll's house bath and sink set perched in the bathroom under the toilet cistern, and the painting that she commissioned for the first-floor landing. She asked for a picture of a slug, and in return she 15 **(PRESENT)** with the word 'SLUG' written in big, green sluggy letters.

TASK 3: WORD FORMATION

Write the correct form of the words written on the left in the spaces provided on the answer sheet.

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

It's good to talk – but...

Adapted from an article in *The Observer Magazine*, 8 December 2002, by Alexander Garrett

- Most of us are pretty reliant on the telephone nowadays, but if you work from home in a rural area, the 0 dependency is almost total. In July 1999, when my two lines stopped working, I was instantly cut off; nobody to talk to, no email, and no access to my in-house library, the world-wide web. The situation was compounded by the fact that although I had a mobile, the signal was extremely 1 .
- At least I knew that BT (British Telephone) had a 'service 2 ' to restore the connection within 48 hours. But when I rang from a call-box I was told it would take a week for an engineer to get out to me. There had been thunderstorms in June, engineers were on holiday and in these 'wholly exceptional' circumstances, there weren't enough bodies around to do the job. A 3 week later, I was finally reconnected. Was there any way to prevent this happening again? There is no cable in this area, so I am saddled with BT for better or worse. I was told I could take out a 'Total Care' package which would guarantee a faster 4 . It felt like blackmail, but I went along with it, and duly received written 5 that one of my lines was now covered by Total Care.
- Fast forward three years. This summer, a nasty crackling developed on both lines. Each time I rang BT, they told me the line was testing OK, and suggested it might be my own 6 at fault. If an engineer came and discovered the fault was not BT's, I was darkly warned, I would have to pay more than £90 for the call-out. 7 , the crackling became unbearable, and the phones stopped working altogether.
- As it happened, a few weeks earlier, I had discovered by accident that I was no longer covered by Total-Care; BT had terminated it without my 8 . And I had been too busy to do anything about getting it restored. I rang to ask for an engineer and was offered an appointment ... the following Tuesday. Again, almost a week to have anyone look at the problem. The reason was the 'exceptional' weather, I was told, as a result of which they were again inundated with faults.
- So far, so awful. I struggled on gamely, with the phone line intermittently coming back on over the next six days, calls often being cut off mid conversation, but just managing to get the most 9 work done. The engineer duly turned up on the 10 day and fixed it. Or thought he had. The following morning, the problem was back, the connection gone again.
- 0) **DEPEND**
1) **POVERTY**
2) **COMMIT**
3) **FRUSTRATE**
4) **RESPOND**
5) **CONFIRM**
6) **EQUIP**
7) **EVENTUAL**
8) **KNOW**
9) **URGE**
10) **APPOINT**

PAGINA VUOTA

PAGINA VUOTA