



Codice del candidato:

**Državni izpitni center**



M 0 6 2 2 4 2 1 1 1

SECONDA SESSIONE D'ESAME

**Livello superiore**  
**INGLESE**

≡ Prova d'esame 1 ≡

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

**Venerdì, 25 agosto 2006 / 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.*

**MATURITÀ GENERALE**

**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 soluzioni degli esercizi della prova d'esame non vanno scritti a matita.**

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 le risposte **nella prova d'esame** negli appositi spazi usando la penna stilografica o la penna a sfera, per gli esercizi 2 e 3 della parte A vanno pure annerite le rispettive caselle con la matita **sul foglio per le risposte**. 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 1 vuota.*

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

Answer ***in note form*** in the spaces below.

**Example:**

0. What were the soldiers looking for in the mountains of Hubei?

***A yeti***

## **It's not just about pandas**

1. What was offered to Wang as the proof of yeti's existence?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What did Wang dislike about Shanghai?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What prevented Wang's book on Chinese mammals?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Where did Wang work during the cultural revolution?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What were endangered species in China often killed for?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Why did the number of insects increase during the Great Leap Forward?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. When did China first legally protect its endangered species?

\_\_\_\_\_

# It's not just about pandas

Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 17 April 2003, by Dominic Murphy

In the early 1970s, the Chinese zoologist Wang Sung was sent to investigate an alleged sighting of a yeti in the remote mountains of Hubei, central China. It was a delicate assignment. A serious report had been made by a keen local official to the government in Beijing – who had had up to 100 soldiers searching the countryside for the beast. After interviewing two farmers who said they had seen the "wild man", and examining hair samples supposedly from him, Wang and his team concluded that no such creature existed. The hairs were instead from the golden monkey and the serow, an animal related to the goat and the antelope. But how to say that and not to make an ass of the government? "We just said we found no evidence to find their meeting with the yeti was true," says Wang. "We didn't say for definite, 'No yeti.'"

Such coolness of character is typical of Wang. He also demonstrated the diplomacy that would, later in his career as a conservationist, see him successfully communicating with the Chinese government – and, most importantly, getting things done.

When Wang was very young, his family moved to Shanghai, a city that Wang loathed for its commercial obsessions. "No one doing trade is honest," he says. "I need truth in a human being and by doing research, I was able to talk frankly."

When he graduated he moved to the Institute of Zoology of the Chinese Academy of Science, Beijing, to carry out research. He was part of the first team to catalogue the flora and fauna in some of the remotest parts of China. In the mountains of Great Xing'an and Changbai, he remembers, there were still bears, moose, tigers and wolves. It was at this time that Wang first had ambitions to catalogue China's mammals. He began to research for a

book, but it was not to be. In 1966, Mao Zedong launched the cultural revolution.

"Everyone had to join the cultural revolution," says Wang. "It was a strange time: every day writing posters, attending meetings about Mao's work. For about one-and-a-half years, all us intellectuals were sent to farms." The cultural revolution didn't officially end until 1976, but was being relaxed by the early 1970s, and a "re-educated" Wang was able to return to work as a research zoologist. Gradually, Wang's interests were moving beyond field work to focus on wildlife protection.

At that time, there was no environmental regulation. People hunted anything – often endangered species – for food or medicine and took what they wanted from the land: forests were chopped down and exploitation was unchecked. In The Great Leap Forward in 1958, Mao declared that small birds were a menace to crops, so a programme to scare them away began. A plague of insects, which had no birds to prey on them, then destroyed that year's crops. Starvation ensued.

As China slowly began to look to the outside world, the attitudes to conservation changed. "One of the most important events was a World Conservation Union delegation visiting China in 1979," he says. "Some doubted that this was the right time to start talking to the international community, but I said, 'Why not?' When asked what we should concentrate on, I said pandas." There then followed the hugely important *Cites treaty*, outlawing trade in endangered species, which China ratified in the early 1980s. Wang was one of the scientific advisers to this. As a direct result, in May 1993, the state council issued a ban on tiger bone, rhinoceros horn and their medicinal derivatives.

**READING TASK 2: GAPPED TEXT**

In the following extract 9 sentences have been removed.

Choose from sentences A–J the one which fits each gap 1–9. There is one EXTRA sentence which you do not need.

Write your answers in the spaces next to the numbers and shade in the appropriate circles on your answer sheet.

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0 (K).

## One train, many lives

Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 13 March 2004, by Lena Corner

Strange things start happening when you spend a week on a train crossing Siberia. Passengers wander around in thermal long johns. A group of elderly Russian women exercise to deafening Euro-pop in the narrow corridor. Most male passengers give up shaving; one stands in a pair of oversized shoes examining the timetable for three days. Cabin fever isn't the phrase for it. (0 K)

This is off-season on the Trans-Manchurian, the lesser-known of the two trains that shuttle between Moscow and Beijing. (1    ) But instead of taking the southerly (and more direct) route through Mongolia to China's capital, it continues east almost to the Pacific before turning through the province of Manchuria, and arriving in Beijing nearly a week later.

I am heading the other way, east to west. It is mid-February, when temperatures have been known to drop as low as -20°C. There are no holidaymakers here. At this time of year, you're travelling with the people of Asia going about their business – crossing continents to visit family, or doing thousand-mile commutes in search of work. (2    ) But there's a couple of young Chinese loggers heading to a job in Irkutsk, and Diana, a Ukrainian tap dancer returning home after a seven-month contract in Beijing, who we could talk to.

Greater Beijing is roughly the size of Belgium, so as train No 19 departs from Central station just after 11pm on Saturday night, the rows of brightly lit red lanterns in people's homes, a hangover from the Chinese New Year celebrations, continue to dot the sprawling urban landscape for hours. (3    ) Tickets are carefully checked, and sealed bags containing sheets and towels are delivered to passengers within minutes of boarding. The four-berth compartments are of solid Russian design. They are all sturdy chrome fittings and red leather banquettes, with a vase of plastic flowers on every table.

Staff hierarchy is strict. Each carriage has its own attendant who vacuums and polishes daily. (4    ) Further up the train is the captain – he has an expensive row of gold teeth, and, for the right amount of hard currency, can issue whatever ticket you may need. Another plum job is that of restaurant attendant – on the Chinese leg of the journey, at least. Ours doesn't bother himself with anything so menial as serving food. (5    )

By morning, the flat, brown, treeless landscape has given way to something more mountainous and snow-covered. Miles and miles of white land is broken only by the odd cyclist riding over a frozen lake or a tractor rumbling through the snow. We are woken by a noisy coal delivery that will keep the stoves burning all week. (6    ) On Monday we reach Manzhouli, the last Chinese station before the

border with Russia. It's 5am and there's a flurry of activity in our compartment – someone takes our passports, someone else gives us a migration card, and another searches our compartment. All I care about is getting another five minutes of sleep. (7 \_\_\_\_ ) They've had to empty every one of their many bags, each bulging with Dorse & Gaddana "designer" goods. No wonder they'd been feasting on caviar the previous evening.

Due to differing gauge sizes in China and Russia, there's a two-hour wait at Zabaikalsk station, the first stop on the other side of the frontier, as each carriage is lifted off, one by one, and placed on a different set of wheels. (8 \_\_\_\_ ) And back on board, the smoky restaurant-car of old has been taken over by a new regime, headed by a golden-haired waitress in a frilly apron. She serves us a smoked sausage-and-salad starter followed by delicious garlic chicken and chips, all washed down with a Baltika beer. We're getting into the swing of life on board. By now, I've learnt how to wash in the tiny sink without toppling into the toilet, and I've even started sharing a civilised afternoon tea with Diana the tap dancer.

Outside, the Siberian landscape is all birch trees, undulating hills and fairytale log cabins with smoking chimneys. (9 \_\_\_\_ ) There are numerous clusters of oilrigs, presumably just like the ones that made Roman Abramovich his fortune. It's a forbidding landscape – you can see why the Soviets chose it as the perfect location for their gulags – but from the warmth of our carriage, intensely beautiful.

By the time we reach Ulan Ude, deep into Siberia, the local delicacy, *omul* – a tasty smoked fish – seems to be everywhere. It's a smell that will remain with us all the way to Moscow. The restaurant car is crowded. And there we meet Helena. She is on her way back to the Siberian capital of Irkutsk after doing a language degree. We soon become friends.

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- A** They all hold master keys, so can lock toilets or open compartments on a whim.
- B** Still, I'm glad I'm not the people in the carriage next door.
- C** For the first three days, we live on noodles and pickled eggs.
- D** Occasionally, an enormous power station flits by, belching out smoke into the cloudless sky.
- E** On board, it's straight down to business.
- F** The proportions are impossible to imagine.
- G** Few of them can speak English.
- H** It's freezing outside, but on board it's T-shirt temperature.
- I** There's a staff change-over, too.
- J** It follows the Trans-Siberian railway from the Russian capital across the world's biggest country.
- K** *Asylum-on-wheels might be more apt.*

**READING TASK 3: TRUE / FALSE / NOT GIVEN**

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

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

*Example:*

		TRUE	FALSE	NOT GIVEN
0.	Businessmen in Buenos Aires hurry straight to work in the morning.		✓	

## Aires and graces

		TRUE	FALSE	NOT GIVEN
1.	The traffic policemen in Buenos Aires have a bad reputation.			
2.	The author went for a walk with his friend after 7pm.			
3.	Some people make their living by searching through waste.			
4.	Many shoppers in Buenos Aires come from abroad.			
5.	The author felt uneasy because he visited expensive places.			
6.	Tourists are not welcome in Buenos Aires.			
7.	The hotel was near the shopping area.			
8.	The prices in the author's hometown were twice as high as in Buenos Aires.			
9.	It is possible to publicly express discontent in Buenos Aires.			

## Aires and graces

Adapted from an article in *The Guardian on Saturday*, 14 September 2002, by Will Hide

It's August, the tail end of winter, the sun is out in Buenos Aires and it's a pleasant 20°F. Down Avenida Alvear, elegant ladies with expensive hair-dos are strolling in their long, thick coats and designer sunglasses, while businessmen in suits with cardigans underneath walk to work, stopping for a strong coffee in one of the many small cafes en route.

The locals complain about the poor state of the pavements and the even higher levels of corruption among the traffic police since the economy went belly-up in January, but life appears to continue as normal in South America's most European city.

Further north, in swanky Recoleta, past the cemetery where Eva Peron rests, the city's legion of dog walkers are busy in the park near the Monumento de los Españoles. Last year, they were getting 100 pesos per dog per month, which, when the currency was pegged one-to-one with the US dollar, meant a nice little earner, especially as some have 20 mutts in tow at one time. Now they still get 100 pesos a month, but a single peso buys just 27 cents.

The way to tell that all is not quite as it was is to take a stroll around town in the evening. At 7pm, the offices have emptied but the restaurants and bars have yet to fill up as Argentinians eat very late. If you look around, you see them, los Cartoneros, the cardboard people – well-organised gangs rifling through bins for scrap, for which they will receive around 10p a kilo. Some estimates put their number at over 200,000 in Buenos Aires alone, a figure that has exploded since January and genuinely shocks Argentinians.

Buenos Aires wasn't like other South American cities, it was closer to Madrid or Paris. The middle classes used to go on long-weekend shopping sprees to Miami, but now they stay home while Chileans and Brazilians head over to Buenos Aires to pick up bargains, and those at the bottom of the pile get what they can from the rubbish bins. So, yes, I feel guilty as I head along Calle Libertad and upstairs to Bar Danzon – beautiful, designer decor; beautiful, designer clients – and order a large Quilmes beer, handing over the equivalent of 80p. And there's the rub. For tourists, Buenos

Aires right now is unbelievably cheap. A full-works meal in a trendy restaurant costs £12. Taxi across town, £2. New shoes, £10. But should I be there at all?

Yes, says local English resident Lindsay Taylor. "It's a big help if people come here and spend. There's a sense of tourism being one of the few beacons of hope, though, as with any destination, it's a double-edged sword. But this is a great place, and people should be encouraged to come."

It certainly is a great place. From my hotel, the grand 1930s Alvear Palace, I walk up Avenida Callao, passing little shops offering everything from books and lingerie to Adidas trainers and brand new CDs for £4. Turning left at the Plaza del Congreso, I head down Avenida de Mayo, stopping for a drink in the shady elegance of Café Tortoni, where the great and the good have paused since 1858. My small cup of coffee comes with biscuits and a glass of sparkling water, costs 30p and is delivered by a waiter who, along with his colleagues, has exactly the right air of world-weary gravitas about him.

The guide book says to "stick to tostados, anything else comes at an astronomical price", which seemed like good advice last year when Buenos Aires ranked with Tokyo as one of the world's most expensive cities for travellers. Now, everything on the menu is a bargain.

In the nearby Plaza de Mayo, the mothers of those who disappeared in the so-called dirty war in the 70s and 80s still gather in their headscarves every Thursday afternoon. On the other side of the square, workers from the city's racecourse are protesting, complete with a couple of starting-stalls, bales of straw, drums, firecrackers and smoke bombs. Grim-faced riot police stand by, clutching tear-gas launchers and batons.

"What's it all about?" I ask a reporter from a local TV station. Her English is worse than my Spanish, but she manages to say "Er, slot machines, many problems in Argentina."

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

Write the missing words in the spaces on the right.

There is ONE word missing in each gap.

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

## The call of the wild

Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 7 February 2004, by Jeremy Atiyah

A hundred years ago, the small Alaskan town of Nome was in the grip of prospecting fever. Jeremy Atiyah finds the biggest excitement in town these days is a dog-sled 0.

Even by Alaskan standards, Nome is *weird*. It is on the American mainland, but you can't reach it by road. It has a mere 4,000 inhabitants. It is only a hundred miles from Siberia and unspeakably cold. Hardly anyone ever goes 1. But once a year it fills up with television crews and the whole of the United States wants to see 2.

Why? Because Nome is the terminus of the annual 1,000-mile dog-sled race from Anchorage that grips the nation each March. I'm more interested 3 the off-season. That's why I am boarding a flight to Nome in mid-winter – and I get the feeling 4 I am leaving the US and heading for a foreign country.

Suddenly people with Asiatic features surround me. On 5 side, an exotic-looking woman removes a fur-trimmed coat to reveal a toddler strapped to her back with 6 shawl. She tells me she's a whaler. On the other side, a man tells me he 7 just been to a meeting in Anchorage to discuss tribal issues.

"Me," he adds, "I'm a caribou hunter. But we need 8 understand corporate USA or we'll be left behind."

When we land at Nome there's a wind 9 at minus 20°C. I check in at a madhouse called the Polaris Hotel, 10, like most cheap hotels in the US, doubles up as a hostel for bums.

The next morning I take a stroll along the promenade in pitch darkness. It's 10am, and 11 are shining from a black sky. Saloon bars line the main drag. Two gloomy natives approach me, asking 12 I can spare a dollar. They are both from Diomedes – that tiny island in the middle of the Bering Strait – just three miles 13 Russia.

The proximity of Russia is something I am trying to 14 used to. Later, I'll walk to the airport to visit the office of Bering Air, the only airline currently offering local flights and sightseeing trips across the Bering Strait. I speak to a Russian woman working there, who 15 out to have been born and bred in Chukotka, just across the strait.

But having made the big step to the US – I ask – wasn't she minded to travel a tiny bit further than Nome? Didn't 16 other place in the vastness of the North American continent take her fancy?

"Why?" she replies, puzzled. "Here I have the best of both worlds. I'm in the US, but I'm not far from 17. It's perfect for me."

Come to think of it, she could even walk to Russia from Nome's

- |     |             |  |
|-----|-------------|--|
| 0.  | <i>race</i> |  |
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beach. The Bering Sea is frozen solid at this **18** of year. From Nome itself the Russian coast is not visible, but from the 2,300-foot-high Cape Mountain Siberia's hills loom bright **19** clear.

Which is not to say that walking the Bering Strait is a particularly good idea. In the middle of the strait the ice churns and buckles all winter long. Crossings between Alaska and Russia, on skis, sledges or amphibious vehicles, are perilous and rare.

And I find it hard to imagine things the other **20**. During the Cold War we got used to the idea of a world divided down the middle by the Bering Strait. For decades barely a ship was seen here, let **21** an aeroplane; and of course no umiaks or kayaks, the Innuits' own boats.

But strangely, it was **22** always so. Back in the late 18th century, when Captain Cook first charted these waters, the straits were busy. Indigenous peoples crossed between America and Asia **23** a matter of routine, using reindeer sledges in winter, boats in summer. The crossing time was not more **24** a single day. After Captain Cook's voyage, it did not **25** long for the white man to sweep those old native trading networks away forever. Travel across the straits virtually ceased.

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18. \_\_\_\_\_

19. \_\_\_\_\_

20. \_\_\_\_\_

21. \_\_\_\_\_

22. \_\_\_\_\_

23. \_\_\_\_\_

24. \_\_\_\_\_

25. \_\_\_\_\_

## TASK 2: GAP FILL

Write the correct form of the verbs given in brackets in the spaces on the right.

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

## Highest ice-fields will not last 100 years, study finds

Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 24 September 2004, by Jonathan Watts

The world's highest ice fields 0 (MELT) so quickly that they are on course to disappear within 100 years, driving up sea levels, increasing floods and turning verdant mountain slopes into deserts, Chinese scientists 1 (WARN) yesterday.

After the most detailed study ever undertaken of China's glaciers, which are said to account for 15% of the planet's ice, researchers from the Academy of Science said that urgent measures were needed 2 (PREPARE) for the impact of climate change at high altitude.

Their study, the Glacier Inventory, 3 (APPROVE) for publication last week after a quarter of a century of exploration in China and Tibet. It will heighten alarm at global warming. Until now, most research on the subject 4 (LOOK) at the melting of the polar ice-caps. Evidence from the inventory suggests that the impact 5 (BE) as bad, if not worse, on the world's highest mountain ranges – many of which are in China.

In the past 24 years, the scientists 6 (MEASURE) a 5.5% shrinkage by volume in China's 46,298 glaciers, a loss equivalent to more than 3,000 sq km of ice. Among the most marked changes has been the 500 metre retreat of the glacier at the source of the Yangtze on the Tibet-Qinghai plateau. The huge volumes of water from the glacier's melted ice, 7 (ESTIMATE) at 587bn cubic metres since the 1950s, 8 (THINK) to have been a factor in flooding that has devastated many downstream areas in recent years.

Shrinkages were observed at almost every ice-field in the Karakorum range, 9 (INCLUDE) the Purugangri glaciers, which are said to be the world's third largest body of ice after the Arctic and Antarctica. According to Yao Tandong, who led the 50 scientists in the project, the decline of the Himalayan glaciers would be a disaster for the ecosystem of China and neighbouring states.

If the climate 10 (CONTINUE) to change at the current pace, he predicted that two-thirds of China's glaciers would disappear by the end of the 2050s, and almost all would have melted by 2100. "Within 20 to 30 years, we will see the collapse of many of the smaller glaciers," he said. "Within 60 years, we can predict a very significant reduction in the volume of high-altitude ice fields."

He claimed that in the short term the water from the ice 11 (FILL) reservoirs and lead to more flooding – as was already the case in Nepal and downstream areas of China. In the future, he 12 (PREDICT), the end of the glaciers would deprive the mountain ecology of its main life source and hasten the desertification that threatens western China. Once the mountain ice was gone, rivers would start to dry up and ocean levels would rise, 13 (THREATEN) coastal cities.

The inventory confirms earlier studies of Everest, which showed the world's tallest peak more than 1.3 metres shorter than in 1953, when it 14 (FIRST SCALE) by Edmund Hillary.

To ease the impact of the glacial melt, the scientists plan to advise China's government to build more reservoirs and hydroelectric dams 15 (IMPROVE) downstream flood control.

But they said that there were limits to what could be achieved. "No one can reverse the changes to a glacier," said Shi Yafeng.

0. are melting
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### TASK 3: WORD FORMATION

Write the correct form of the words in the spaces on the right.

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

## Writing is on the wallpaper for noisy mobiles

Adapted from an article in *The Observer*, 25 July 2004, by David Smith

No matter how often they are told, there is always one person who fails to switch off their mobile phone in a cinema or theatre. When the device **0** erupts at a hushed moment, audience members can do little more than give impotent frowns and the **1** 'shhhh!'

All this could be about to change, however, with a technology that enables entire rooms to be sealed off from mobile phone signals, ensuring that they will never disturb the peace again. The phone slayer will be a model of discretion and blend into the background: it is wallpaper.

British **2** have found a way to mass-produce frequency-selective 'wallpaper' screens (FSS) on a large scale for the first time. The screens are metal grids designed in an intricate pattern, which filter out some radio signals and allow others through, depending on their wavelength. They can be fitted to walls and covered with real wallpaper so they **3** from view.

The breakthrough was made by QinetiQ, which was part of the Ministry of Defence before it was privatised and which believes the special wallpaper could benefit airports, hospitals, schools and any **4** requiring a 'quiet zone'.

A technology which has its origins in stealth aircraft and boats could even become an ingredient of home decorating. But, according to QinetiQ, it could also have a more serious role in the fight against **5**.

'Phones can not only be disruptive but on occasions pose a real **6** threat as they could be used to set off a device,' said Michael Burns, director of aviation markets at QinetiQ.

The wallpaper allows certain wavelengths to pass through them while preventing others, so that mobile phone or WiFi signals are effectively blocked out, but two-way radio and other similar systems are **7** unaffected.

'Until now it's only been practical to manufacture small areas of frequency-selective screens, so they have been predominantly used as the **8** screening for microwave oven doors or in **9** radar applications. With our process, it's now both practical and economic to produce large sheets of the material.'

Typical areas that could be screened within an airport include the arrival halls or explosive containment areas, where **10** packages are held awaiting investigation, meaning that a mobile phone could not be used to trigger a device.

The wallpaper is produced by printing the grid pattern on to the surface to be screened. Metal is then 'grown' in the desired pattern when the wallpaper is immersed in a chemical bath. Only one potential problem remains: how to stop signals rushing in when someone opens a door.

**0. INEVITABLE**  
*inevitably*

**1. OCCASION**

**2. SCIENCE**

**3. APPEAR**

**4. BUILD**

**5. TERROR**

**6. SECURE**

**7. TOTAL**

**8. PROTECT**

**9. VARY**

**10. SUSPECT**

PAGINA VUOTA