



Codice del candidato:

**Državni izpitni center**



SESSIONE AUTUNNALE

**Livello superiore**  
**I N G L E S E**  
≡ Prova d'esame 1 ≡

- A) Comprensione di testi scritti  
B) Conoscenza e uso della lingua

**Venerdì, 28 agosto 2015 / 60 minuti (35 + 25)**

*Materiali e sussidi consentiti:*

*Al candidato è consentito l'uso della penna stilografica o della penna a sfera.*

*Al candidato viene consegnata una scheda di valutazione.*

**MATURITÀ GENERALE**

**INDICAZIONI PER IL CANDIDATO**

**Leggete con attenzione le seguenti indicazioni.**

**Non aprite la prova d'esame e non iniziate a svolgerla prima del via dell'insegnante preposto.**

Incollate o scrivete il vostro numero di codice negli spazi appositi su questa pagina in alto a destra e sulla scheda di valutazione.

La prova d'esame si compone di due parti, denominate A e B. Il tempo a disposizione per l'esecuzione dell'intera prova è di 60 minuti: vi consigliamo di dedicare 35 minuti alla risoluzione della parte A, e 25 minuti a quella della parte B.

La prova d'esame contiene 2 esercizi per la parte A e 2 esercizi per la parte B. Potete conseguire fino a un massimo di 20 punti nella parte A e 30 punti nella parte B, per un totale di 50 punti. È prevista l'assegnazione di 1 punto per ciascuna risposta esatta.

Scrivete le vostre risposte negli spazi appositamente previsti **all'interno della prova** utilizzando la penna stilografica o la penna a sfera. Scrivete in modo leggibile e ortograficamente corretto. In caso di errore, tracciate un segno sulla risposta scorretta e scrivete accanto ad essa quella corretta. Alle risposte e alle correzioni scritte in modo illeggibile verranno assegnati 0 punti.

Abbiate fiducia in voi stessi e nelle vostre capacità. Vi auguriamo buon lavoro.

*La prova si compone di 8 pagine, di cui 1 vuota.*



## A) COMPrensione DI TESTI SCRITTI

### Task 1: Multiple choice

For questions 1–9, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits according to the text. There is an example at the beginning (0).

### Devices and Desires

Inspector Rickards knew that Commander Dalgliesh was right; it would have been an inexcusable intrusion to call on Mrs Dennison so late at night. But he couldn't drive past her house without slowing down and glancing to see if there was any sign of life. There was none; the house stood dark and silent behind the wind-torn bushes.

5 Entering his own darkened house, Rickards felt a sudden overwhelming tiredness. But there was paperwork to be got through before he could go to bed, including his final report on the Whistler inquiry; awkward questions to be answered, a defence to be argued which would stand a chance of dismissing the charges, private and public, of police incompetence, poor supervision, too much reliance on technology and not enough good old-fashioned detection. And that was  
10 before he could begin scrutinizing the latest reports on the Robarts murder.

It was nearly four o'clock before he tore off his clothes and slumped face downwards on the bed. Sometime during the night he must have been aware that he was cold for he awoke to find himself under the bedclothes and, stretching out his hand to the bedside lamp, saw with dismay that he had slept through the alarm and that it was almost eight o'clock. Instantly awake, he  
15 threw back the bedclothes and stumbled over to peer at himself in the glass of his wife's dressing table.

Para 4 The dressing table, kidney-shaped, was trimmed with pink and white flowered voile, the pretty matching set of ring stand and tray still neatly in place, a stuffed doll which Susie had won at a fair as a child hanging from the side of the glass. Only her jars of make-up were missing and their absence suddenly struck him as heartbreakingly as if she were dead and they had been  
20 disposed of with the unimportant remains of life. What, he wondered, bending low to look more closely into the glass, had anything in this pink and white, utterly feminine bedroom, to do with **that** rugged face, that rough, masculine torso? He experienced again what he had felt initially when they first moved in a month after the honeymoon, that nothing in the house was truly his.  
25 When he was a young Police Constable, he would have been amazed had anyone told him that he would achieve such a house, a gravel sweep of drive, its own half acre of garden, a drawing room and separate dining room, each with its carefully chosen suite of furniture which still smelt pristine new, reminding him every time he entered of the Oxford Street department store in which it had been chosen. But with Susie away he was again as ill at ease in it as if he were a barely  
30 tolerated and despised guest.

And it wasn't only the house that rejected him. With Susie absent it was sometimes difficult even to believe in the reality of his marriage. He had met her on a cultural cruise to Greece on which he had booked as an alternative to the usual solitary walking holiday. She had been one of the few younger women on the ship, travelling with her mother, the widow of a dentist. He  
35 realized now that it was Susie who had made the running, who had been determined on the marriage, who had chosen him long before he had thought of choosing her. But the realization when it came was flattering rather than disturbing and, after all, he hadn't been unwilling. He had reached that time of life when he would occasionally indulge in an idealized picture of a wife waiting at home, domestic comfort, someone to return to at the end of the day, a child who would  
40 be his stake in the future, someone to work for.

And she had married him despite the opposition from her mother, who at first had seemed to cooperate in the enterprise, perhaps reminding herself that Susie was twenty-eight and time was not on her side, but who, once the engagement had been secured, had made it plain that her only child could have done better, and had embarked on a policy of pompously making the best  
45 of it while undertaking a powerful campaign of his social re-education. But even she hadn't been able to find fault with the house. It had cost him all his savings and the mortgage was the largest his income could support but the moment he saw it, together with the estate agent, he realised that it stood there as a solid symbol of the two things which had mattered most to him, his marriage and his job.

50 Susie had been trained as a secretary but had seemed glad to give it up. If she had wanted to carry on working he would have supported her as he would in any interest she cared to take up.

(Adapted from: P. D. James, *Devices and Desires*)

**Example:**

0. Commander Dalgliesh
- A was to the right of Rickards.
  - B advised Rickards not to visit Mrs Dennison.
  - C wanted Rickards to apologize to Mrs Dennison.
  - D ordered Rickards to drive past Mrs Denison's house.
1. When driving past Mrs Dennison's house, Rickards
- A couldn't see the house because of the wind-torn bushes.
  - B wanted to check if somebody was still awake in the house.
  - C wasn't able to slow down because it was too dark and windy.
  - D feared that Mrs Dennison might no longer show any signs of life.
2. Among the tasks awaiting Rickards was the task of
- A drawing charges against incompetent officers.
  - B preparing questions for the Whistler inquiry.
  - C making plans to modernize police work.
  - D going through various police reports.
3. The word *that* in line 23 refers to
- A a stuffed doll.
  - B Susie's dressing table.
  - C a set of ring stand and tray.
  - D Rickards' mirror reflection.
4. In paragraph 4, Rickards feels as if
- A his life had become unimportant.
  - B he was a stranger in his house.
  - C his body had lost its masculinity.
  - D he had just returned from the honeymoon.
5. Rickards used to spend his holidays
- A hiking.
  - B on ships.
  - C running.
  - D in Greece.
6. When reflecting on his marriage, Rickards
- A regretted that he had chosen Susie to be his wife.
  - B blamed Susie for not giving him domestic comfort.
  - C felt glad Susie had been determined to marry him.
  - D discovered that he had been tricked into marrying.
7. Susie's mother
- A thought that time was not on Rickards' side.
  - B considered Rickards a perfect match for Susie.
  - C strongly opposed the marriage from the start.
  - D only pretended that Rickards was suitable for Susie.
8. Rickards bought the house, because
- A he wished to impress his mother-in-law.
  - B his savings allowed him to splash out.
  - C it represented his ultimate life goals.
  - D his mother-in-law found it faultless.
9. The writer presents Rickards as
- A traditional and domineering.
  - B alienated and bragging.
  - C busy and contemplative.
  - D sensitive and inflexible.



## Task 2: Gapped text

In the following extract, 11 sentences have been removed. Choose from sentences A–L the one which fits each gap (1–11). There is one extra sentence. Write your answers in the spaces next to the numbers. There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0 (M).

### Chimps are making monkeys out of us

Tetsuro Matsuzawa begins his working day, conventionally enough, in front of a computer. (0 M) Within minutes, the calm of his basement laboratory is pierced by the sound of excitable primates. On cue, two chimpanzees appear through an opening in the ceiling, flash a look of recognition at Matsuzawa, and then aim an inquisitive stare at his unfamiliar companion from *The Observer*. Matsuzawa feeds them a spoonful of honey each and wipes their hands and fingers. (1 \_\_\_) It also encourages them to show up again the following morning. After all, Ai, a 36-year-old chimpanzee, and her 13-year-old son, Ayumu, are free to stay in their nearby home, a re-creation of a west African rainforest they share with 12 other chimps.

There is a very good reason why the chimps are such willing participants in Matsuzawa's experiment. (2 \_\_\_) Over the course of more than three decades, Matsuzawa, a professor at Kyoto University's Primate Research Institute in Inuyama, a historic town in central Japan, has gained unprecedented insights into the workings of the primate mind, and by extension, our own.

In a landmark test of short-term memory conducted in public in 2007, Ayumu demonstrated astonishing powers of recall. (3 \_\_\_) The strength of Ayumu's cognitive functions surprised even Matsuzawa, who has studied the mental dexterity of chimps for 36 years. He makes long annual visits to Bossou in south-eastern Guinea, where he witnesses chimps display in the wild the same powers of recognition and recall that Ayumu and other young chimps demonstrate on his computer screens. 'We've concluded through the cognitive tests that chimps have extraordinary memories,' Matsuzawa says. (4 \_\_\_) As a human, you can do things to improve your memory, but you will never be a match for Ayumu.' The results stunned observers. In the tests, Ai and Ayumu, and two other pairs of a mother and offspring, were shown the numerals 1 to 9 spread randomly across a computer screen. (5 \_\_\_) To complicate matters, the game was altered so that as soon as the chimps touched the digit 1, the remaining eight were immediately masked by white squares. To complete the exercise, they had to remember the location of each concealed number and, again, touch them in the correct order. (6 \_\_\_) The animals and their human counterparts displayed the same degree of accuracy – about 80% – when the numbers remained visible for seven tenths of a second. But when the time was reduced to four tenths of a second, and then just two tenths, Ayumu maintained the same level of accuracy, while his mother and the human volunteers floundered.

Given that humans share 98.8% of their DNA with chimpanzees, why do the latter have such vastly superior working memories? (7 \_\_\_) As humans evolved and acquired new skills – notably the ability to use language to communicate and collaborate – they lost others they once shared with their common simian ancestors. 'Our ancestors may have also had photographic memories, but we lost that during evolution so that we could acquire new skills,' he says. (8 \_\_\_) For the chimps, the ability to memorise the location of objects is critical to their survival in the wild, where they compete for food



with other, often aggressive, ape communities. To thrive, an individual chimp must be able to look up at, say, a sprawling fig tree and quickly note the location of the ripe fruit. 'They have to be able to think quickly because there are other hungry chimps behind them,' Matsuzawa says. They have to grasp the situation as quickly as possible and decide where to go.

(9 \_\_\_) 'They have to see how many opponents are in front of them and decide whether to move forward or stay put. It can be a life-or-death decision.' Six years after Ayumu first demonstrated his skills in public, the institute's researchers are trying to find how far he can go before he falters badly. In the most recent tests, the number of digits has been increased from 1–9 to 1–19. The juxtaposition of two digits to form a single number is proving a worthy nemesis.

The chimps have a famously short attention span and have struggled to apply themselves to the lengthier tasks. Starting when they were aged about four, it took Ayumu and two other young chimps about six months to memorise the digits 1 to 9. (10 \_\_\_) 'There might be a limit to how many things they can pay attention to at one time,' the professor says. 'One to nine was easy, but one to 19 may be too much for them. In that sense, they're like us. Numbers have infinite sequencing, which is why we developed the decimal system. 'Ayumu was amazing at remembering one to nine, and I know that's not his limit. (11 \_\_\_)'

To motivate the chimps, Matsuzawa programmes the computer to flash different numbers of digits on to the screen at any one time.

(Adapted from an article in *The Observer*, 29 September 2013, by Justin McCurry)

- A The answer lies in evolution, says Matsuzawa.
- B Such is a near-daily ritual meant to reward them for arriving on time.
- C All three pairs of apes can replicate his abilities to a certain extent.
- D Their task was to touch the numbers in ascending order.
- E They can grasp things at a glance.
- F In an even harder version, five numbers appeared on the screen before turning into white squares.
- G 'To get something, we had to lose something.'
- H He easily beat his human competitors, who had been in training for months.
- I In 2009, Matsuzawa and his team added the number 10, then 11.
- J By increasing the numerals we want to discover his natural limit.
- K The same instincts kick in when confronted with a rival.
- L During many years of research, a bond has built up between them.
- ~~M~~ He taps in a few commands, takes a seat and waits.



## B) CONOSCENZA E USO DELLA LINGUA

### Task 1: Gap fill

Write one missing word in the spaces on the right. There is ONE word missing in each gap. There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

### Global greed for ivory that makes widows of poachers' wives

Juliana Nginga, 0 lives near Tanzania's largest national park, still 1 the day she was told her husband had been killed. It was the worst news she had ever heard. But 2 most bereaved wives, who can bury their husbands, she was unable to recover her partner's body, report his death, or even hold a public funeral service. She had to mourn her husband's death 3 secret.

This is because the 50-year-old mother-of-two is 4 of the widows of Tanzania's poaching crisis. It is thought her husband, Gabriel Deda, was killed by an elephant in Ruaha National Park, as he was illegally trying to shoot it. In his desire to sell its meat and obtain ivory to sell to the poaching syndicates wreaking havoc across Africa, he lost his life – leaving his wife 5 a husband and his children fatherless.

This happened two decades ago, but contrary 6 popular opinion, the slaughter of elephants in Africa has not ceased. Poaching for ivory is now 7 epidemic across the continent. More than 100 African elephants are killed every day, and in 2011 alone, almost 12 per cent of the population was destroyed. Tanzania is at the centre of the scandal. It is estimated it has lost half its elephant population since 2007 and it is thought it could be wiped out entirely within the next seven years. It had an estimated 70,000 elephants in 2012, according to the Tanzania Elephant Protection Society, 8 says that 30 elephants a day are killed for ivory – almost 11,000 each year.

More men are following in Gabriel Deda's desperate path as they turn 9 poaching to provide for their families by meeting the booming demand for ivory worldwide, particularly in Asia.

It is not 10 elephants who pay the price for this global greed. Poachers risk 11 attacked by wildlife as well as confrontation with the armed rangers trying to protect the animals. And women such as Juliana, who knew little about Gabriel's profession before he died, are left to raise families 12 when it goes wrong.

'My husband used to go to the park to kill elephants and sell their meat. It was difficult to know how much he made, but he had no other options,' Juliana told *The Independent* on Sunday. 'There were six to eight hunters, and he would shoot the elephant while the others carried it. It is not a good thing, but people do it. When the crop failed, there was no food. It was just to get money. He went to kill the elephants one day and when he was shooting, they killed him. I wasn't able to bring the body back or bury it. I neither saw it 13 reported it to the park. Life became so bad. I was struggling to take care of the children on my own. They finished primary school, but none went to secondary school. I couldn't afford it.'

Mrs Nginga is not alone. More than 20 villages form the Wildlife Management Area that surrounds Ruaha National Park. It was set up to give local communities some control 14 the use of wildlife and resources on their land – in a similar way that Kenya's conservation areas aim to empower those living amid its wildlife. But with high levels of poverty in the Ruaha area and 15 jobs beyond farming, men continue to poach. Besides elephants, other animals are killed for meat, while illegal honey gatherers also risk their lives within the park.

(Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 5 January 2014, by Sarah Morrison)

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Task 2: Gap fill (word formation)

For gaps 1–15, write the correct forms of the words in brackets in the space on the right. There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

History of salt

As far back as 6050 BC, salt has been an important and \_\_0\_\_ (INTEGRATE) part of the world's history. It has been interwoven into the daily lives of \_\_1\_\_ (COUNT) historic civilizations. Used as a part of Egyptian religious offerings and valuable trade between the Phoenicians and their Mediterranean empire, salt and history have been intertwined for millennia, with great importance placed on salt by many different races and cultures of people. Even today, the history of salt touches our daily lives. The word 'salary' was derived from the word 'salt'. Salt was highly valued and its production was legally restricted in ancient times, so it was \_\_2\_\_ (HISTORY) used as a method of trade and currency. The word 'salad' also originated from 'salt', and began with the early Romans salting their leafy greens and vegetables. Undeniably, the history of salt is both broad ranging and unique, leaving its lasting mark in cultures across the globe.

Most people probably think of salt as simply that white granular food seasoning found in a salt shaker on virtually every \_\_3\_\_ (DINE) table. It is that, surely, but it is far more. It is an \_\_4\_\_ (ESSENCE) element in the diet of not only humans but of animals, and even of many plants. It is one of the most \_\_5\_\_ (EFFECT) and most widely used of all food preservatives (and used to preserve Egyptian mummies as well). Its \_\_6\_\_ (INDUSTRY) and other uses are almost without number. In fact, salt has great current as well as historical interest, and is even the subject of \_\_7\_\_ (HUMOUR) cartoons and poetry and useful in film-making. Sometimes, however, we need to separate the salt to get the history.

The fact is that throughout history, salt – called sodium chloride by \_\_8\_\_ (CHEMISTRY) – has been such an important element of life that it has been the subject of many stories, fables and folktales and is frequently referenced in fairy tales. It served as money at various times and places, and it has been the cause of bitter warfare. Offering bread and salt to visitors, in many cultures, is \_\_9\_\_ (TRADITION) etiquette. It is used in making pottery. While we have records of the \_\_10\_\_ (SIGNIFY) of salt in commerce in Medieval times and earlier, in some places like the Sahara and Nepal, salt trading today gives a glimpse of what life may have been like centuries ago.

Chinese folklore recounts the \_\_11\_\_ (DISCOVER) of salt. Salt production has been important in China for two millennia or more. And the Chinese, like many other governments over time, realizing that everyone needed to consume salt, made salt taxes a major revenue source. \_\_12\_\_ (ECONOMY), salt was of crucial importance. A far-flung trade in ancient Greece involving \_\_13\_\_ (CHANGE) of salt for slaves gave rise to the expression, 'not worth his salt'. Special salt rations given to early Roman soldiers were known as 'salarium argentum', the forerunner of the English word 'salary'. References to salt abound in languages around the globe, particularly regarding salt used for food.

Salt has played a vital part in \_\_14\_\_ (RELIGION) ritual in many cultures, symbolizing incorruptible \_\_15\_\_ (PURE). There are more than 30 references to salt in the Bible, using expressions like 'salt of the earth'.

In short, the harmless looking, white granular substance we know today as 'salt' has always been of the utmost value to people's lives.

(Adapted from www.thegreenlivingcenter.com/node/134)

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**Pagina vuota**