



Codice del candidato:

Državni izpitni center



SESSIONE PRIMAVERILE

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

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

Sabato, 29 maggio 2010 / 80 minuti (40 + 40)

*Al candidato sono consentiti l'uso della penna stilografica o della penna a sfera,
della matita HB o B, della gomma e del temperamatite.
Al candidato viene consegnato un foglio per le risposte.*

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.

Non è consentito usare la matita per scrivere le risposte all'interno della prova d'esame.

Incollate o scrivete il vostro numero di codice negli spazi appositi su questa pagina in alto a destra e sul foglio per le risposte.

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 80 minuti: vi consigliamo di dedicare 40 minuti alla risoluzione di ciascuna parte della prova.

La prova d'esame contiene 2 esercizi per la parte A e 3 esercizi per la parte B. Potete conseguire fino a un massimo di 20 punti nella parte A e 47 punti nella parte B, per un totale di 67 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. Limitatamente all'esercizio 2 della parte A ricordatevi di compilare anche il **foglio per le risposte**. Qualora per ciascuna asserzione vengano scelte più risposte, queste ultime verranno valutate con il punteggio di zero (0). Scrivete in modo leggibile. 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 verrà assegnato il punteggio di zero (0).

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

La prova si compone di 12 pagine, di cui 3 bianche.

A) COMPrensione DI TESTI SCRITTI (Tempo consigliato per la risoluzione: 40 minuti)**TASK 1: SHORT ANSWERS**

Answer in note form in the spaces below. Use 1–5 words for each answer.

Example:

0. How was Salty Sam related to Pamela?

He was her great-great grandfather.

Indonesia: in search of Salty Sam

1. Why did Salty Sam set sail for Indonesia?

2. Who ruined the family myth?

3. What do Trudy and Pamela have in common?

4. What did the initial irritation grow into?

5. What was the Stephenson family secret?

6. What was supposedly the Rosalie's secret cargo?

7. Why is it risky to sail in Indonesian waters?

8. What could Indonesian authorities mistake Pamela's crew for?

9. Why could the crew be put behind bars?

10. How did many sailors make money in Salty Sam's time?

Indonesia: in search of Salty Sam

Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 8 October 2006, by Jenny Cockle

In 2006, the former comedienne Pamela Stephenson decided to set sail for Indonesia to discover the truth about her ancestor's final voyage. This is her story.

My great-great grandfather Samuel Stephenson – known as Salty Sam – was an entrepreneurial master mariner from Rotherhithe, London. In 1821, it was said, he set off from Java aboard his ship, the *Rosalie*, to trade along the old spice route in the Indonesian archipelago, but he never made it back. His crew mutinied and seized control of the *Rosalie* with all its cargo and Salty Sam was thrown overboard.

I accepted all this as family history until last summer, when I had a chance meeting with a sun-beaten Englishwoman called Trudy in a bar in Malta. It was one of the most peculiar things that has ever happened to me. She came right up to me and said: "It wasn't a mutiny. They were pirated in the Sunda Straits." You see, I had mentioned the story of Salty Sam in my book, *Billy*, and Trudy said she'd got chills when she read it because she realised that one of her ancestors had been on the same ship.

Her news completely threw me and I didn't immediately realise the importance of it. In fact, I was slightly irritated. But it kept gnawing at me, and it was an urge that came to be overpowering. I'm passionate by nature, a little obsessive you might say, and it became an obsession to find out what really happened to Salty Sam – was it murder or mutiny?

It wasn't until I was in my 20s that I was told that my great-grandmother was a Maori. You wouldn't think it to look at me, but I'm proud of it. I don't know why it was kept a secret all those years. My favourite aunt, Sal, was just like an old Maori woman in many ways. Although I was born in New Zealand, I grew up in Australia, so I was a bit removed from all that. Nevertheless, the past has always fascinated me.

So, I decided to retrace Salty Sam's final journey and started researching the trip last November. My research began in London, in the British Library. Then I made a quick side-trip to New Zealand to visit the Alexander Turnbull Library in Wellington, where I knew there were some legal documents concerning Salty Sam. Those documents turned out to be incredibly important as they told us what kind of cargo he would have been carrying before he left Surabaya. Also, it wasn't mentioned in the documents, but unofficially he would most likely have been carrying opium, too. It's amazing how much you can find out after 200 years.

Then the preparations for the voyage began. My husband and I are lucky enough to own a wonderful 112ft sailboat, the *Takapuna*, which was moored in Australia. Taking a boat anywhere is expensive, plus, I had to get a security team to travel with us because there is still a real threat of piracy around the Spice Islands.

For a previous journey to the South Pacific, I'd undergone weapons training, so I am quite proficient with rifles and hand-guns. I see myself as a female Mel Gibson. My grandson thinks it's very cool too: "That's my granny there ... with the gun!"

I knew we were confronting some obvious dangers. No matter how good your modern navigation equipment is, we'd be sailing in some dodgy, uncharted waters. Added to that, Indonesian officials weren't necessarily going to cast a benevolent eye over what we were doing. We were afraid that they wouldn't be able to distinguish us from the treasure-hunters who rip them off. A big fear of mine was that the boat would be impounded. I knew we should carry weapons and although we were doing everything by the book and declaring our weapons, there was still a possibility we could end up in jail.

We set sail from Cairns but ran into some severe weather conditions with two cyclones either side of us – Larry and Glenda. The boat was damaged in the storms so we limped into Darwin where the crew could do some repairs. On 16 March, we set off for the Arafura Sea and headed for the Spice Islands, picking up clues everywhere we went.

The most exciting part of the sea journey was when we reached the point where we were following in Salty Sam's wake. I'm pretty certain he was running opium. Most people were back then if they were interested in making money. Initially, I thought he might have been a member of the East India Trading Company, so I was thrilled when I realised he would have been somebody they wouldn't have spat on! He'd have been a complete thorn in their side as an independent mariner.

I do feel satisfied with the quest, because what I wanted most from this journey was to learn about Salty Sam's life and to understand what kind of man he was. I have done that and I now feel very close to him. I think I have inherited Salty Sam's adventurous spirit and I'm very grateful for it. It's a wonderful thing to have – it really is life-affirming.

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TASK 2: GAPPED TEXT

In the following extract 10 sentences have been removed.

Choose from the sentences A–K the one which fits each gap (1–10). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

WRITE your answers in the spaces next to the numbers, then COMPLETE the answer sheet according to the instructions on it.

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

Modern India: in the hands of fate

Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 29 July 2007, by S Kane

I first discussed the idea of making a documentary on modern India about five years ago with a British Asian producer Deep Seghal. The BBC had expressed an interest in me doing a series, but Deep and I couldn't find a spine for it, so we left it on the back burner. Then, as the 60th anniversary of Indian independence approached, we finally had a hook for my travels. (0 L) We wanted to go behind the headlines about this rapidly expanding economy, to discover the real country and present it in a series of snapshots.

We made four trips to the subcontinent in a year, and as filming progressed, India emerged as a land of contradictions. The most obvious of these is the dichotomy between rich and poor. This contrast couldn't have been clearer than when I visited the rich, expanding cities of Mumbai, Bangalore and Pune – which generate most of the country's wealth – and then soon after found myself in a village where little had changed for 500 years. (1) Most of the poor (we estimated their number at almost half a billion) live in such villages.

Against the backdrop of buzzing cities doing IT and finance work for the rest of the world, there is the growth of a new breed of super-poor people who don't have mobile phones – because even the poor in India now have mobiles. In the suburbs of Mumbai we filmed a man who recycled rubbish for a living. These people come to your house, barter for your trash and then open it up and separate it to sell on. As if that wasn't bizarre enough, this guy had two mobile phones.

Part of what makes India fascinating is this mixture of tiger economy and traditional soul. There is a seeming contradiction in being incredibly wealthy and enjoying your money and retaining a sense of moral responsibility. Yet when we were in Calcutta, we filmed at a school attached to one of Mother Teresa's convents. As part of a scheme called the Rainbow Project the fee-paying pupils teach street children in their holidays. (2)

By contrast, there was Mayo College in Rajasthan – the Eton of India – just a few miles from another college called Barefoot. (3) There they train them for free in skills such as solar engineering, which they take back to their communities. The fact that these could co-exist has a lot to do with the fatalism that lies at the heart of Indian culture. This fatalism also informs the lack of hatred towards Britain for its role in India's modern history. Partition wasn't Britain's finest moment, strategically. Yet there is an attitude that India wanted its freedom so there was a price to pay and they can't entirely blame the British for how it turned out. I find that incredibly generous of spirit.

Retracing my father's steps at the time of Partition was something I'd wanted to do for a while. The timing was perfect – not just because it will mark the 60th anniversary of independence, but because by the time we were filming I was a new dad, which gave me a new perspective on relationships. (4) I became a witness to my father's childhood: by following the Grand Trunk Road

into Pakistan and visiting his ancestral village of Badhoki Gosaiyan and seeing the streets he had played in, suddenly I got access to him as a kid. (5 ___) To be able to cut across that and say these are the real stories of people was an extraordinary privilege and I think it's one of the highlights of the programme and the book.

This part of the project was a very personal – as well as historical and political – journey for me, which took me to the far north of India. In Shimla, I stayed in the Cecil Hotel. As a child in post-Partition India, my father would walk past this hotel, look through the windows and wonder what kind of people stayed there. (6 ___) The trip then took me to Delhi, where many post-Partition refugees, including my father, ended up and where I found myself in the middle of a city slum looking at a couple of gravestones. On arrival, refugees were given a plot of land in an old cemetery to live on and were told to clear it themselves. They had to remove everything by hand and were then given bits of wood to make their own hovels. (7 ___)

I then moved on for a bit of lighter, spiritual rejuvenation to Rishikesh. (8 ___) My background is Hindu, but I'm not practising, so I didn't find God. But I did find a big statue of God and lots of followers of God and an exotic smell that could have been God. (9 ___) The top of a mountain or a quiet bit on a beach in Cornwall is also very spiritual.

Just outside Rishikesh I had some of the best fun. No one has invented a better religious festival than Holi, a celebration of spring through colour. It's a national holiday where everyone gathers as much coloured water or powder paint as possible and basically lobs it at one another. I'd experienced Holi before, on childhood visits, and remember thinking the world had gone mad – all those austere aunts and uncles covered in paint. It's a celebration that transcends generations. (10 ___)

Today, India still carries the weight of its history and the price that was paid for its independence – the loss of life, 15 million people uprooted, people's hearts and minds permanently divided. Now you have India, which is a country on the up, and Pakistan, a country that is not. Yet they should have had the same future. Still, there is a real sense of hope and ambition mixed with the traditional fatalism. Perhaps this fatalism is what has helped Indians through the years.

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- A This is an institution that brings in illiterate people from local villages.
- B Ironically, years later, it was his son.
- C This is the spiritual heartland of India and very popular with yoga fans.
- D When I told my extended family what I was trying to do, the stories flowed.
- E I found that very moving – that compassion is present at such an early age, if allowed to flourish.
- F Granted, it is a spiritual place, but for me not the only one.
- G India is still an overwhelmingly rural country.
- H That whole period had been mythologized because no one spoke about it.
- I Towns in India are overcrowded.
- J I had no idea that my dad had gone through that.
- K We should have it in Britain.
- L *The aim was to get a feel for India at 60.*

B) CONOSCENZA E USO DELLA LINGUA (Tempo consigliato per la risoluzione: 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.

An appeal for your help this Christmas

Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 4 December 2007, by Paul Vallely

Fatmata was born in a land 0 one in four babies dies before the age of five. She has been given hope 1 one of the charities in our Christmas appeal. Last year, readers responded 2 huge generosity to help the poor and dispossessed throughout the world. This year, with your help, many more children will have cause to smile.

Fatmata has done very well already. She has come 3 the world in the toughest place on earth to be born. And she has survived for four months. She is, as our photograph shows, healthy and happy. That's the good news. Now comes the tricky bit.

For she lives in Sierra Leone, the country with the worst infant survival 4 in the world. One in four babies in this part of West Africa dies 5 reaching five years of age. And each one is 6 just a tragedy for two heartbroken parents – it's an indictment of an indifferent Western world, which tolerates such cruel waste so 7 as it is outside the gaze of our television cameras.

Fatmata's mother, Gbessay, has cause for worry. Fatmata's older brother, Ibrahim, has been very ill on a number of occasions. 8 frail frame is evidence of the cold statistics that more 9 a quarter of children under the age of five in Sierra Leone are underweight. And almost one 10 three is stunted in height.

A bookmaker would give long odds on a boy like Ibrahim surviving to the 11 of 40. Small wonder then that women like Gbessay have six or seven children (compared to the UK average of 1.7). When so many children die, parents have big families to ensure 12 enough of their offspring live to look after them in their old age. And a family needs to be big to gather firewood, collect water, herd goats, tend crops – and carry out all the other mundane daily 13 of life in the developing world.

Fatmata is fortunate. In her village in Pendembu, in the Kailahun district of Sierra Leone, 14 clinic has recently been set up by Save the Children. 15 teaches mothers about antenatal care, including breastfeeding, in the face of those vested interests who try to talk women into using powdered milk. Fatmata has received immunisations that were not available when Ibrahim was born. The family now has a mosquito 16 to sleep under.

The clinic is making good, for a handful of people, some of the inadequacies of a national healthcare system seriously undermined by the war that ravaged Sierra Leone for six years. Today, despite international government-to-government aid programmes, the national healthcare system lacks qualified staff and equipment and is chronically underfunded. For the people of Pendembu, at 17 , things look considerably brighter thanks

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to Save the Children, which is working in similar situations across the globe __18__ behalf of millions of children who are denied adequate health care, food, education and protection.

Save the Children is __19__ of the three charities to be supported by this year's Independent Christmas Appeal, which is launched today. Our second is the International Children's Trust (ICT), __20__ works through partner organisations in three continents to address the physical, educational, social and psychological needs of children who live in what are the poorest places on the planet.

Our third is The Gorilla Organization (GO), which works to save the world's last remaining gorillas from extinction. __21__ these spectacular beasts are threatened chiefly by human incursions into their habitat, GO works to help indigenous peoples find alternative ways of making a living, thereby removing __22__ likelihood of their damaging the habitats on which the gorillas depend.

Every day over the next month, *The Independent* will bring reports of the work of __23__ three charities from the field. Some will shock in their detail, such as our investigation into the parents in the Philippines who sell their eight-year-olds into a life of domestic slavery. The cruel reality is that many work 15 hours a day, and are at the beck and call of their masters round the clock. Many have only one day off a month – and some no __24__ at all. They regularly suffer verbal, physical and sexual __25__ from their employers. ICT has an impressive safe-house programme to combat this.

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TASK 2: GAP FILL (Verbs)

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.

Attack on Lawrence memorial 'was racist'

Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 15 February 2008, by Jerome Taylor

Vandals have attacked a centre for inner-city children that 0 (**BUILD**) to commemorate the murdered black teenager Stephen Lawrence, causing thousands of pounds worth of damage only a week after it was opened to the public.

Police said they were treating the attack on the Stephen Lawrence Centre in Deptford, south-east London, as a racially motivated incident and that the crime unit at Lewisham CID were investigating it.

The attackers are believed 1 (**STRIKE**) in the early hours of yesterday, causing more than £100,000 worth of damage. Eight reinforced windows designed by the Turner Prize-winning artist Chris Ofili, and 2 (**DEDICATE**) to Stephen's mother Doreen, were destroyed during an attack which sources said was "sustained and planned".

The attack on the £10m centre, designed by the award-winning architect David Adjaye, immediately 3 (**DRAW**) condemnation from anti-racism campaigners and politicians.

The Mayor of London, Ken Livingstone, said he was "disgusted" by the attack on the centre. "This latest outrageous act of racism follows several others over the past few months on the centre," he said. "It also comes on the anniversary of the inquest that confirmed Stephen's death to be an unprovoked racist murder and will be even more distressing for his mother, who has fought 4 (**ESTABLISH**) this cultural landmark for the whole community."

The centre was built to inspire young people of all races from deprived backgrounds who would pursue careers in design and architecture, the career path that Stephen 5 (**HOPE**) to follow. The 18-year-old student was stabbed to death by a racist gang after 6 (**ATTACK**) as he waited at a bus stop in Eltham 15 years ago. His killers 7 (**NEVER / BRING**) to justice and some of those suspected of carrying out the murder still 8 (**LIVE**) in the area.

The inquiry into how the authorities handled the murder investigation accused the Metropolitan Police of "institutional racism" and 9 (**LEAD**) to a major overhaul of how racist crimes were dealt with by police forces.

Dr Richard Stone, an adviser to the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry said yesterday: "This seems 10 (**BE**) a premeditated attack aimed at causing distress to the Lawrence family because they are black.

"This is a sad day for people 11 (**COMMIT**) to equality of human beings and is a reminder of the injustice faced by the Lawrences."

This attack is the fourth time that the centre 12 (**TARGET**) by vandals so far.

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TASK 3: WORD FORMATION

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

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

Modern technology solves mystery of iceman's death

Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 7 June 2007, by Steve Connor

The longest autopsy in **__0__ (MEDICINE)** history has finally worked out what happened to a prehistoric man who died on an Alpine slope more than 5,000 years ago. He bled to death from an arrow in his back.

A team of scientists used X-ray scanners to conclude that the arrowhead cut through a vital artery in his shoulder. They believe that the arrow tore a hole in an artery beneath his left collarbone, leading to huge **__1__ (LOSE)** of blood and shock that probably led to a heart attack.

Even today, the chance of surviving such an injury for long enough to receive **__2__ (EFFECT)** hospital treatment is estimated to be only 40 per cent.

The iceman died about 3,300 BC and his **__3__ (FREEZE)** body was discovered in 1991 by Alpine walkers who saw it emerging from a glacier on the Italian side of the border with Austria. **__4__ (INITIAL)**, the hikers thought that the body was that of a modern climber.

The Neolithic man carried a flint dagger, a longbow made of yew, a quiver full of arrows, plants with **__5__ (POWER)** pharmacological properties, three layers of clothing, a bearskin hat, a copper axe, fire-making flints and boots stuffed with straw.

It was **__6__ (ORIGIN)** thought that he died in autumn and was caught out by an early snowstorm. But an analysis of his gut in 2001 found that he had possibly drunk water containing hop hornbeam pollen grains that could only have been present in early summer.

Frank Rühli, of the Institute of Anatomy at the University of Zurich, believes that the arrowhead sliced through a vital artery in the iceman's shoulder, causing him to **__7__ (BLOOD)** to death.

A computer tomographic scan shows that the arrowhead had caused a lesion or cut in the dorsal wall of the subclavian artery, the artery underneath the collarbone. In **__8__ (ADD)**, Dr Rühli's team found a large haematoma around the surrounding tissue.

"Such obvious **__9__ (PROVE)** of a vascular lesion in a body of this historic age is unique, and it helped to determine the cause of this extraordinary death without a **__10__ (DESTROY)** autopsy," Dr Rühli said. The fact that the arrow's shaft was pulled out before his death may have worsened the injury, said Dr Rühli, who carried out the research with scientists from Bolzano, where the body is preserved.

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