



Codice del candidato:

**Državni izpitni center**



P 0 8 2 A 2 2 1 1 1 1

SESSIONE AUTUNNALE

# INGLESE

Prova d'esame 1

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

**Mercoledì, 27 agosto 2008 / 60 minuti (30 + 30)**

*Al candidato sono consentiti l'uso della penna stilografica o della penna a sfera.  
Al candidato vengono consegnate due schede di valutazione.*

**MATURITÀ PROFESSIONALE**

## 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 sulle schede 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 30 minuti alla risoluzione di ciascuna parte della prova.

La prova d'esame contiene due quesiti per la parte A e due quesiti per la parte B. Potete conseguire fino a un massimo di 15 punti nella parte A e 15 punti nella parte B, per un totale di 30 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: 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 2 bianche.*



# Pagina bianca

**VOLTATE IL FOGLIO.**

**A) COMPrensione DI TESTI SCRITTI** (Tempo a disposizione: 30 minuti)**ESERCIZIO 1: COLLEGAMENTO DI TESTI**

Leggete attentamente gli annunci pubblicitari dei ristoranti che trovate nella pagina accanto e scrivete, accanto a ciascuna delle situazioni presentate nella tabella qui sotto, la lettera corrispondente al ristorante più adatto. **Attenzione: ciascun annuncio va utilizzato una volta sola e nella pagina vi è un annuncio in più.**

Le correzioni illeggibili non saranno prese in considerazione.

**Example:**

0.	John never has enough time for breakfast during weekdays. This is why he would like to have a proper English breakfast at the weekend.	J
1.	You would like to invite your friend to a dinner. She is a vegetarian and allergic to gluten.	
2.	John wants to take his business partners out for dinner. He would like a fine restaurant serving exotic food and a rich wine list to choose from.	
3.	Elizabeth and her friends have recently visited some African countries. They would like to try some African food in London.	
4.	You are planning to invite your colleagues from work to lunch. One of them adores spaghetti and the other one has a sweet tooth.	
5.	Tom would like to take his girlfriend out for a romantic dinner. He prefers traditional English food as he has spent quite some time abroad.	
6.	Roger wants to take his family for a Sunday lunch. His wife likes shrimps and they have two children.	
7.	Alice would like to treat her friends to lunch in a private atmosphere without spending a fortune.	
8.	The Browns like Mediterranean food. They are keen dancers and would like to combine their dinner with dancing.	

(8 punti)



**A AXUM**

We serve special typical Ethiopian traditional vegetarian and non-vegetarian menus. We use traditional African recipes. Try our tea and honey wine. Our staff is friendly. We offer take away service.

**C SUNSET RESTAURANT**

140 Park Lane

It is a combination of fantastic traditional British food and amazing candlelit atmosphere. They offer a fresh approach to dining in London. It's perfect for every occasion.

**D DEL BUONGUSTAIO**

It is a truly authentic Italian restaurant, with the food fresh from the market and prepared from the best ingredients. We offer traditional Italian favourites – fantastic homemade pastas, pizzas and salads followed by a selection of finest cakes.

**E CAFE PUSHKAR**

Top Veggie restaurant offering an exciting menu with influences from around the world. Large Vegan and gluten free selection.

**B FENG WEI**

Mr. David Peng the extremely talented chef at Feng Wei follows the principles in which Chinese foods are served in a perfectly balanced way. Feng Wei is perfect for private parties. The lunchtime menu is extremely good value making this venue perfect for lunches.

**F WHEELERS OF ST JAMES'S**

Arranged over four floors which include an oyster bar, two dining rooms and a small private dining room. The main theme of the menu is very fine seafood and it offers sophistication and refinement. The new owner also wants to encourage families with young children to try the fare which include the more familiar cod and chips.

**G CINNAMON CLUB**

Our award winning restaurant takes the Indian dining experience to new heights – a team of 20 chefs from Indian five star hotels will prepare a meal you will never forget. An extensive wine list, dazzling cocktails and friendly service all go towards making a special experience in a unique atmosphere.

**H APOLLONIA**

The most famous Greek restaurant and Taverna in London with excellent cuisine followed by club/disco until late. Bookings highly recommended.

**I EXCEL STAR**

A former warehouse converted into a new stylish restaurant located at the Royal Victoria Docks, steps away from the Excel Exhibition Centre. Set menus and regular special offers available.

**J SOPRANOS**

The Menu offers traditional Italian dishes including peppered steaks and lasagne, and has a vegetarian alternative all made 'A Casa'. English breakfast served at the weekends with special sausages.

**ESERCIZIO 2: VERO / FALSO**

Leggete attentamente l'articolo *Shady Predictions* e indicate se le affermazioni sottostanti sono vere (T) o false (F) facendo un segno di spunta (✓) nella casella corrispondente della tabella.

Le correzioni illeggibili non saranno prese in considerazione.

**Example:**

		T	F
0.	Simply Taupe is a brownish-grey colour.	✓	

		T	F
1.	Clothes in this shade will only be available on the internet.		
2.	A scientist and an artist experimented on people's colour perceptions.		
3.	Two different colours can look the same to the human eye.		
4.	People can test their own matching of colours at Birmingham's Ikon gallery.		
5.	Colour matching can be tricky if lights and colours are constantly changing.		
6.	From the start semicircles in the experiment are of the same colour.		
7.	Oicherman would like to apply his findings to industry.		

(7 punti)

# SHADY PREDICTIONS

Adapted from <http://www.britishcouncil.org/science-cubed-story-4.htm>

## Colour Laboratory

'Simply Taupe' will be Autumn's hottest colour according to the Pantone Color institute®. For some of us that's a brownish-grey, for designers it's PANTONE 16-0906. In our search for the perfect, reassuringly neutral, taupe outfit, we'll browse the Internet, fashion pages and high street, to find apparently different shades of 16-0906. The capriciousness of colour, call it Your Uncertainty of Colour Matching, has inspired the collaboration between artist Olafur Eliasson and scientist Boris Oicherman.

At Birmingham's Ikon gallery they have created a 'colour laboratory' exploring how two colours can look identical to the human eye but are physically quite different. Members of the public can interact with the work and participate in the psychophysical experiment, measuring their own sensation of colour.



## Solar spectrum experience

Oicherman who works in the Colour and Imaging Group at the University of Leeds, explains, 'I needed subjects for my study of colour matching. I saw Eliasson's Weather Project at the Tate Modern where light and colour were continuously playing with our colour perception. People were spending a lot of time in this installation trying to understand what was going on so I thought this would be a great chance to find out what they see.'

The experiment at Ikon comprises three rooms. The first part is Eliasson's series of colour prints through which we can experience the entire solar spectrum. The second room is Oicherman's laboratory. The third room is an evolving mosaic of semicircles, each semicircle different according to the visual adjustments made.

## Colour experiment

Oicherman describes the task, 'The subjects look into the anomaloscope and see a circle divided into two halves. One half is the sample colour and the other half is the colour they can control. They must adjust this to match exactly without the interference of verbal questioning. You find that subjects' adjustments vary depending on their colour vision.'

For Oicherman the aim is predicting how colour perception affects colour design for industrial applications. He sums up the purpose, 'If I can predict the variation in colour perception when I know the physical properties of the colours, I can estimate how differently people will perceive these colours and design how the colour displays in such a way as to minimise variations.' We can agree on the shade of taupe.

**B) CONOSCENZA E USO DELLA LINGUA** (Tempo a disposizione: 30 minuti)**ESERCIZIO 1: SCELTA E COMPLETAMENTO**

Leggete attentamente il brano *Student health special: college life, the sober truth* e inseritevi le parole o espressioni mancanti. Per ciascuna di esse, nella tabella sottostante avete a disposizione quattro possibili risposte (A, B, C e D). Cerchiate la lettera corrispondente alla risposta da voi scelta.

Le correzioni illeggibili non saranno prese in considerazione.

**Example:**

0.	<b>A</b> as	<b>B</b> like	<b>C</b> when	<b>D</b> while
----	-------------	---------------	---------------	----------------

1.	<b>A</b> several	<b>B</b> few	<b>C</b> following	<b>D</b> a few
2.	<b>A</b> past	<b>B</b> later	<b>C</b> before	<b>D</b> ago
3.	<b>A</b> at most	<b>B</b> just	<b>C</b> but	<b>D</b> no more than
4.	<b>A</b> despite	<b>B</b> but	<b>C</b> however	<b>D</b> although
5.	<b>A</b> such	<b>B</b> so	<b>C</b> same	<b>D</b> for example
6.	<b>A</b> during	<b>B</b> since	<b>C</b> from	<b>D</b> over
7.	<b>A</b> different	<b>B</b> other	<b>C</b> another	<b>D</b> second
8.	<b>A</b> also	<b>B</b> too	<b>C</b> besides	<b>D</b> further

(8 punti)





# Student health special: college life, the sober truth

By Lucie Hoe

Adapted from [www.telegraph.co.uk](http://www.telegraph.co.uk), 6 September 2005

Whichever way you look at it, university life is as much about social development 0 academic achievement, lectures and books. Many of the 360,000 freshers who will embark on their university course in the next 1 weeks will be living away from home for the first time.

That new-found freedom from parental control, coupled with the pressures of making new friends, means that drinking often features prominently in student life.

Three years 2, a report by the National Union of Students (NUS) revealed that more than one million students admitted consuming alcohol just to get drunk. As a result, a campaign was launched with the slogan: "If you do do drink, don't do drunk".

Its aims are to make drinking 3 to get drunk as socially unacceptable as drink-driving and to highlight the risks of this behaviour, such as reduced personal safety and an increased likelihood of having unprotected sex.

Trying to change what is viewed as an integral part of student life is, 4, something of a challenge. Students and booze are closely linked in the minds of many and the aim of those who sell alcohol is to increase, not reduce, their intake.

So drinks are notoriously cheap in university bars – the average price of a pint of beer is £1.70, with the cheapest on sale on at Liverpool University for just £1.20 – and students are besieged with offers, 5 as happy hours and student nights, to drink on a budget off-campus, too.



Despite the budget booze on offer, a British student's average monthly alcohol bill currently exceeds £73, compared with the £122 they spend on food, according to a survey by Mori. Considering such habits, it is unsurprising that government figures show a three-fold increase in liver cirrhosis among 25 to 34-year-olds 6 the past 20 years. Veronica King, the NUS welfare officer, advises students to practise a "safety first" approach to drinking.

"Put your personal wellbeing before temptation," she says. "Yes, have a brilliant time. Yes, drink alcohol. But don't drink too much. If you do get drunk, you are more vulnerable to crime, attacks, unprotected sex and many 7 risks. Drink in moderation."

King adds that most students have a welfare officer, who should be the first port of call if they feel their drink habit is getting out of hand. Charities such as Action on Addiction 8 publish advice leaflets to help students deal with their problems. More than half of students who admit to drinking alcohol say that it has had a negative effect on their studies.

**ESERCIZIO 2: FLESSIONE E DERIVAZIONE DI PAROLE**

Leggete attentamente il testo *Status symbols* e integratelo con le parole che trovate nella colonna alla sua destra; esse vanno modificate e trasformate in modo da risultare corrette e adeguate rispetto al testo.

Scrivete poi in modo leggibile, nella tabella sottostante, le parole nella forma modificata.

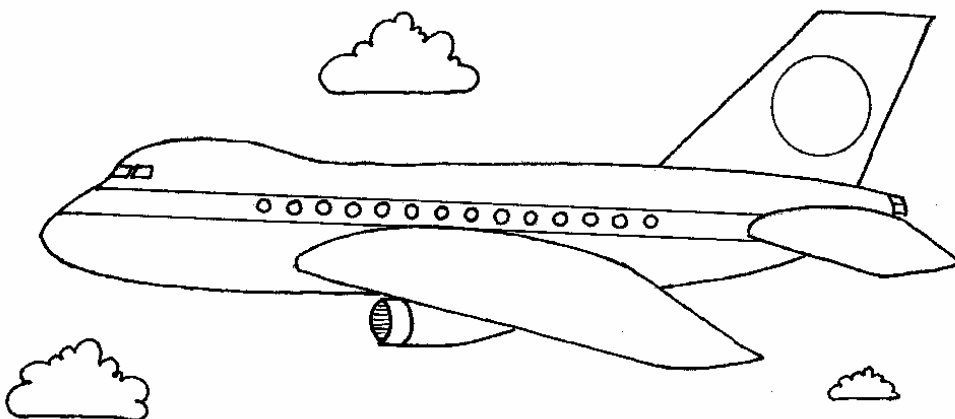
Le correzioni illeggibili non saranno prese in considerazione.

**Example:**

0.	<i>membership</i>
----	-------------------

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

(7 punti)



# Status symbols

By Alain de Botton

You might think you go on holiday to be treated like royalty. But true happiness only comes in realising how insignificant we really are.

Adapted from <http://travel.independent.co.uk/>, 06 March 2004



It's sometimes easy to think that the fierce class divisions that once dominated British life have been overcome. Nowadays, most of us tend to buy the same sort of clothes, eat the same kind of food and talk in accents that don't betray **0** of any particular socio-economic group. But there is one area of life which remains stubbornly status-bound, an area where we are immediately and often **1** reminded of just which group we belong to: travel.

Airlines refer unambiguously to the **2** of "classes" – each with its allotted privileges and hardships. It is through the prism of travel that we are particularly well-placed to observe the infinitely subtle workings of the status system.

Sociologists have observed that we work hard for two reasons: money and status. Status is perhaps the more interesting of the two motivations, for it is rooted in our **3** lives. One could say that we seek status because we want to feel "loved". Increasingly, travel firms strive as much to show us that we are loved, as to offer a more comfortable material experience.

It is common to describe a person who holds an important position in society as a "somebody" and their inverse as a "nobody". But such words are apt in conveying the variations in the quality of **4** assigned to different groups of travellers. Those without status remain unseen, they are treated rudely and are made to queue for hours.

Hotels, too, are aware of how much they can seduce their customers by satisfying their status anxieties rather than by making them materially more **5**. Chocolates on the pillow at night, a polite manner at the reception desk, a bowl of fruit on arrival: these things do not cost much and make very little difference to one's physical well-being, but they have a vital role to play in making us feel important.

Ideally, we wouldn't care so much about how we are treated. It wouldn't make any difference whether the man at the car rental desk was rude or polite in handing us the keys. **6** though, how we feel about ourselves depends to a large degree on how others seem to feel about us. The world's politeness promotes a feeling of being valuable.

But nowadays the travel status race means that we are liable to consider ourselves severely lacking if we do not manage to take at least three foreign holidays a year; if we have never gone skiing or on a safari; if we don't know Thailand and Bondi beach. The **7** William James once wrote a fascinating essay on happiness and possessions. He explained that humiliation is more commonly the result of wanting something to boost our sense of worth and realising we can't afford it. The person who once tasted the pleasures of First Class travel, and is now – because of some fall in status – relegated to economy will be unhappy.

**0 MEMBER**

**1 BRUTAL**

**2 EXIST**

**3 EMOTION**

**4 TREAT**

**5 COMFORT**

**6 FORTUNATELY**

**7 PSYCHOLOGY**

**Pagina bianca**