



Codice dell'alunno:

**Državni izpitni center**



SESSIONE ORDINARIA

**2°**

**triennio**



**Giovedì, 10 maggio 2012 / 60 minuti**

*All'alunno è consentito l'uso della penna stilografica o della penna a sfera di colore blu o nero.  
All'alunno viene consegnata una scheda di valutazione.*

**VERIFICA DELLE COMPETENZE  
alla fine del secondo triennio**

#### INDICAZIONI PER L'ALUNNO

Leggi attentamente queste istruzioni.

Incolla o scrivi il tuo numero di codice nello spazio apposito su questa pagina in alto e sulla scheda di valutazione.

Leggi attentamente le istruzioni di ciascuno degli esercizi della prova.

Nella prima parte ascolterai dei testi registrati e risolverai due esercizi.

Poi dovrai risolvere gli altri esercizi contenuti nella prova.

Scrivi in modo leggibile. Se sbagli, traccia una riga sulla risposta sbagliata e riscrivi la risposta.

Se hai risolto tutti gli esercizi e hai ancora tempo a disposizione, usalo per ricontrollare le tue risposte.

Buon lavoro.

*La prova ha 16 pagine, di cui 4 vuote.*



**Pagina vuota**

## A) COMPrensione DELL'ASCOLTO

### Esercizio 1

Ascolterete un testo riguardante una ferrovia gestita da alcuni vostri coetanei che vivono in Ungheria. Leggete le affermazioni nella tabella e stabilite, durante l'ascolto del testo, se esse sono vere o false. Seguite l'esempio 0.

Ascolterete il testo per due volte.

Ora avete un po' di tempo per dare un'occhiata all'esercizio.

E ora ascoltate il testo e risolvete l'esercizio.

### CHILDREN'S RAILWAY

Primer:		VERO	FALSO
0.	The children who run the railway are 11 to 15 years old.	✓	

		VERO	FALSO
1.	There are three stations on this railway.		
2.	The State Railways workers teach children to run the line.		
3.	The station master makes a call before arriving at each station.		
4.	All Hungarian train stations sell tickets for the kids' railway line.		
5.	No adults are allowed on the train.		
6.	Children on the red and white train can get a reward if they work hard.		

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## Esercizio 2

Il testo che segue parla di alcuni vostri coetanei che hanno partecipato a un campeggio in stile indiano. Ascoltatelo e cerciate la risposta corretta per ciascuna delle domande proposte qui sotto. Seguite l'esempio 0.

Ascolterete il testo per due volte.

Ora avete un po' di tempo per dare un'occhiata all'esercizio.

E ora ascoltate il testo e risolvete l'esercizio.

### AN INDIAN CAMP STORY

Esempio:

0. Who does the storyteller know the story from?

- A His mother.                      B His father.  
C His grandmother.               D His grandfather.



1. Where does Old-man put his coat?

- A On the stone.    B On the hill.    C On the road.    D On the tree.

2. Which unusual thing does the stone do in the story?

- A It talks.              B It tells stories.    C It flies.              D It plays music.

3. Why does the stone sit on Old-man?

- A To warm him.    B To punish him.    C To play with him.    D To surprise him.

4. What does the Nighthawk do to the stone?

- A He swallows it.    B He talks to it.    C He breaks it.    D He pushes it.

5. What does Old-man give the Nighthawk as a reward?

- A White spots.    B Children.    C His coat.    D Nothing.

6. Who is tired at the end of the story?

- A Old-man.    B The stone.    C The listeners.    D The storyteller.

## **B) COMPrensione DI TESTI SCRITTI**

### **Esercizio 1**

**Leggi il testo sottostante e rispondi alle domande dando risposte BREVI. Segui l'esempio 0.**

## **ZULAA'S UNUSUAL HOBBY**

Zulaa is a teenage girl who wants to become a good journalist when she grows up. If you ask 12-year-old Zulaa what she does before school, you might be surprised. Zulaa begins her day at a Mongolian public radio station as a volunteer correspondent. In this position, she makes a difference in the lives of the children throughout her country.

Zulaa first got in touch with the public radio station in 2005 when a reporter interviewed her about her participation in the school's Olympiad contest. She liked it, so her father Shagdarsuren D., an important figure in radio broadcasting, encouraged her to start working for the radio station. Since 2006, Zulaa has hosted Good Morning, her own radio show for the children of Mongolia. Zulaa can be heard from 7:10 A.M. to 7:20 A.M., which is the time when children are awake and preparing for school. Topics for the show include: school events, contests, weather forecasts, daily horoscopes, advice on various topics, Mongolian news, and important world events.

Zulaa works with the station's team. They help her with ideas for future radio shows. Zulaa also interviews people who have done interesting things or have important information to share related to the children's lives. "Since the show's content is related to my school, it's not that difficult to get material for my show," Zulaa says.

Both her home and the radio station are located in the capital of Mongolia. Because many people don't have access to television or daily newspapers, public radio is the usual way for Mongolians to connect to the world, especially for those who live in tents.

Children can listen to Zulaa's radio show all over the country, including many who live in the countryside. She knows this because she receives poems, songs, and opinions on past shows from children throughout Mongolia. She keeps them all in big boxes at the radio station.

(Adattato da: *Faces*, ottobre 2009)

Esempio:

0. **How old** is Zulaa? Twelve.
1. **Where** does Zulaa work before school? \_\_\_\_\_
2. **When** did Zulaa give her first interview for the public radio station?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. **What** is the name of Zulaa's radio show? \_\_\_\_\_
4. **Who** helps Zulaa to plan radio shows? \_\_\_\_\_
5. **How** do most Mongolians get news? \_\_\_\_\_
6. **Who** writes to Zulaa? \_\_\_\_\_

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## Esercizio 2

Leggi il testo sottostante e, tra i titoli proposti, cerca quello che esprime meglio il contenuto di ciascun capoverso. Scrivi la lettera corrispondente a ciascun titolo nella casella adeguata della tabella. Tieni presente che ci sono due titoli in più. Segui l'esempio 0.

### BABY SEALS GROW UP ON THE ICE

0. In February, female seals know they are going to have a baby – a seal pup. They lift themselves up onto the sea ice and stay away from the other females. When seal pups are born they are 90 cm long and weigh 10 kg. Their fur is yellowish.



1. The mother seal smells her newborn pup so that she remembers it. She feeds it and then dives back into the sea. She watches it from a distance. When her baby calls, she knows its cry and comes out of the sea. She smells the pup so she knows it's the right one.
2. Seal pups drink milk 6 or 7 times a day so they put on more than 2 kg every day. By their third day, their fur is all white. This thick, curly coat keeps them warm but it's not waterproof. The pups can't go into the sea yet. If they feel they are in danger, they don't move.
3. Very young seal pups cry when they are hungry but eventually their mothers don't come back. Luckily, they don't die. They have a lot of fat in their bodies but they lose a lot of weight anyway. Their lovely fur starts to fall out.
4. In time, they meet other baby seals on the ice. They make little groups and move towards the sea ice. It's beginning to melt at this time of the year. The pups watch the water, but they keep away from it.
5. Sooner or later some of the young seals jump into the sea. The others follow and soon they are all swimming. They're only 3 weeks old at this point. For the next two months, they learn to dive. They catch small fish.
6. In early June, the young seals swim north. They will travel the same way as their parents. They head for the sea around Greenland. If they meet their mothers they won't recognise them. But before they set off, they must survive the hunters on the sea ice...

(Fonte: *Discovery Box*, marzo 2010)



- A What happens when mum goes forever?
- B Taking care of a baby
- C How do seal pups swim?
- D Born on the ice
- E Leaving their mums
- F Swimming to a new place
- G Starting to grow
- H No family, but not alone
- I Learning new things

Esempio:

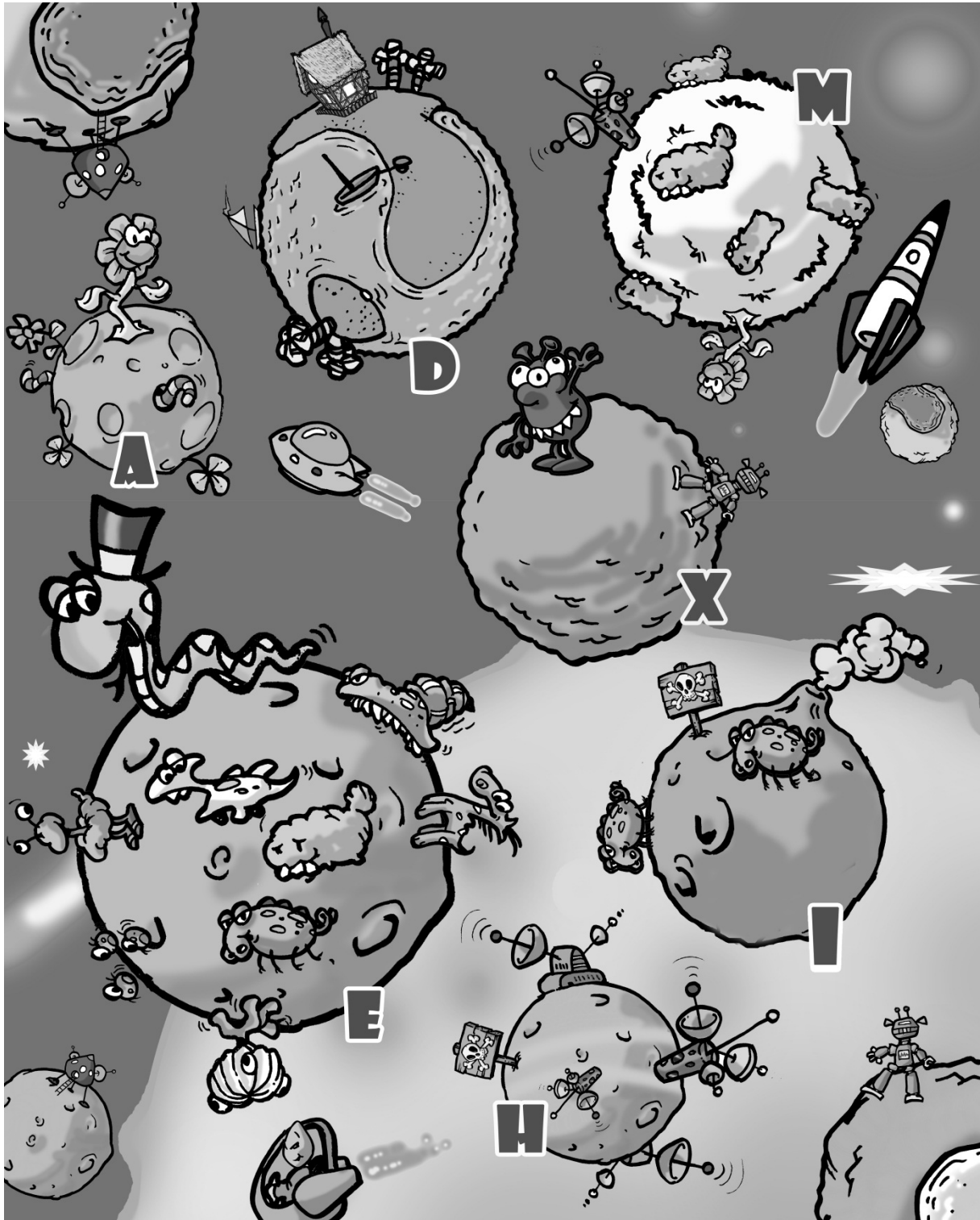
0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<b>D</b>						

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## C) LESSICO

### Esercizio 1

Osserva l'immagine sottostante, poi completa il testo inserendovi le parole mancanti e che hanno come iniziale le lettere in esso indicate. A ciascuna lineetta corrisponde UNA LETTERA. Segui l'esempio 0.



## ABC GALAXY

Welcome to the ABC galaxy. The name of each **(0) p l a n e t** is one of the 26 letters in the English alphabet. Each planet has something in common with another planet.

Planet A, for example, has the same **(1) f** \_\_\_\_\_ as planet M, which has the same radar as planet H. You can visit a three-eyed alien with two noses and sharp

**(2) t** \_\_\_\_\_ who lives on planet X. Planet E is the biggest zoo in the galaxy so only animals live on it. One of the residents is a giant snake wearing a

**(3) h** \_\_\_\_\_ on its head.

Planets H and I have a danger sign, so it is not very safe to go there without a guide unless you are very brave and bold. There is a volcano on planet I and

**(4) s** \_\_\_\_\_ is coming out of it.

Planet D is our tourists' favourite spot. There is a nice **(5) h** \_\_\_\_\_ where you can stay during the holidays. It is located near the sea. The **(6) w** \_\_\_\_\_ is clear and warm enough to go for a swim.

If you want to know more about the ABC galaxy, give us a call or e-mail us at [explorethegalaxy@space.jam](mailto:explorethegalaxy@space.jam).

## Esercizio 2

Completa il testo con le parole che trovi nel riquadro sottostante. Indica le tue risposte scrivendo nelle caselle della tabella le lettere corrispondenti alle parole da te scelte. Tieni presente che ci sono tre parole in più. Segui l'esempio 0.

### STUDENTS ARE FAMILY

A alone	B biology	C earns	D high	E meet	F nature
G outside	H owns	I pupils	J same	<del>K thing</del>	L work

Solit Kim was born and raised in South Korea, and says that the most important \_\_0\_\_ in a Korean child's life is to learn in school and receive \_\_1\_\_ test results. All kids go to school all day and then they attend studying institutions after school for many hours.

Solit says, "In the after school institutions we study what we are learning in school such as history, \_\_2\_\_, math, English, and Korean so that we can score high on our test scores in school. I want to go \_\_3\_\_ and play and have fun, but my parents, and all my friends' parents, force us to go to after school institutions. We are under a lot of pressure and stressed out, but I learn a lot and \_\_4\_\_ really good friends. My friends are my family. I stay with the \_\_5\_\_ kids from 7:30 in the morning until 11 o'clock at night. The teacher moves from room to room to teach the subjects, but we stay in the same room. There are usually 35 to 40 \_\_6\_\_ in each classroom."

Korean kids don't spend a lot of time with their families. In most homes, both the mom and dad \_\_7\_\_ while the children attend school and institutions. Solit's dad is an architect and her mom \_\_8\_\_ and operates a beauty shop. She has an older brother who she hardly knows because he attends other institutions.

(Adattato da: *Faces*, maggio/giugno 2010)

Esempio:

0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
K								

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