



Codice del candidato:

Državni izpitni center



SESSIONE AUTUNNALE

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

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

Venerdì, 30 agosto 2013 / 60 minuti (35 + 25)

*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 25 punti nella parte B, per un totale di 45 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: Short Answers**

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

Example:

0. Where did the author want his son to get married?

In the local church.

1. Which foreign culture triggers negative sentiments among the Mexicans?

2. To what did the son attribute his father's health problem at the airport?

3. Why was the author's flight to Mexico unpleasant?

4. Which accessory had to be bought for the author?

5. What delayed the arrival of one of the wedding guests?

6. Which role known in Western weddings is non-existent in Mexico?

7. What did the author's Spanish turn out to be like?

8. Why was the author puzzled by the civil ceremony?

9. Where were the extended family during the civil wedding?

10. What symbolizes the married life of a couple?

Mexico: get me to the iglesia on time

My first thought when told of Number Two Son's engagement to a Mexican girl was that our delightful Victorian Gothic church in rural Oxfordshire was the ideal venue for a wedding; my first comment was that Guadalajara, some 5,000 miles away, was rather far to go. Fire rained from all sides of the family. Was I not *el padre*, father of the groom? Was I not an unflinching representative of the imperial breed? Didn't I like my beautiful future daughter-in-law?

After the snarls died away, I was presented with a cribsheet with some essential pointers. Mexicans are politer than Spaniards, it began. They are emotional, noisy, proud of their country. They like to do things in large groups, and have noble sentiments. They know about The Queen, Los Be-at-les and Sherlock Holmes, but entertain deep suspicions of "the black waters of Yankee imperialism" (Coca-Cola). It is true Mexico has endemic corruption, but everyone expects you to haggle for everything.

Retribution for my lack of faith came as I was about to board our BA flight at Heathrow, when I bent down to tie a shoelace and felt something go in my lower back. Number One Son demanded that I remain on the ground – until convinced that I was not suffering a heart attack, but needed only a helping hand up to a bench. *O me of little faith*, I kept thinking, as stabbing pain alternated with a dull ache throughout the trip.

When we arrived at Guadalajara, preparations were proceeding slowly. Food and flowers had been chosen, work had begun on dresses for the bridesmaids. "Tranquila, hija" (Be calm, daughter), repeated the bride's mother. The only major crisis was caused by my inability to wear a belt with my morning suit, a result of that nasty twinge. This necessitated the whole family hunting all over Guadalajara, the second city of Mexico, for that foreign commodity, a pair of braces – finally located for a bargain £60.

After 25 hours without sleep, my wife and I had a large, elegant chamber very different from the usual shoe-box hotel room. Breakfast on the verandah of the 18th-century Hacienda La Magdalena, outside the suburb of Zapopan, was a delight. Looking out over the large

gardens, I thought: this is the life. Meanwhile, a stream of guests was arriving: the bridegroom's mates from Tunbridge Wells, a godfather from Toronto, an intrepid Englishwoman who had left Cairo as the Arab Spring was beginning and arrived via Chiapas, where her bus was held up for five hours by rebels. With so much to discuss we sank into Mexican mode, hanging around interminably until a decision about what to do next was mysteriously reached.

Over the next three days, we met the bride's parents, the three daughters who joined our own as bridesmaids, an unknown concept in Mexico, and also a million or so cousins. Everyone in our party started communicating in some Spanish, except me. My well-cherished phrases, "Dos cervezas", "Manos altas" and "Astilleros reales", proved of limited value on the occasions we did not want to drink beer, order people to put up their hands or discuss royal dockyards. But I managed to exchange polite smiles while visiting street markets, admiring the colonial architecture and observing the powerful faith of the colourfully dressed indigenous Mexicans.

We were told that only the couple's parents could attend the civil ceremony in the judge's office, which went on so long that I blotted my copybook by asking, "Are they married yet?". As we signed documents, the room steadily filled with court officials and photographers while family members (summoned from a bar) peered in through the glass door on to the courtyard before bursting in to make the room feel like an overcrowded commuter train.

The religious ceremony took place a couple of days later, in a second hacienda. It began with the procession led by the bridegroom and his mother down the length of the cloister, past the red bougainvillea and into the small chapel, where I gave him my blessing with a Sign of the Cross. It was a perfect ceremony, with Number Three Son helping to wrap the happy couple in two linked rosaries, signifying their future together.

Emerging to the music of a uniformed mariachi band, we progressed to drinks at the old tequila factory in the grounds. Somehow it was no surprise that we missed our connecting flight home from Mexico City.

(Adapted from an article in *The Telegraph*, 10th July 2011, by David Twiston Davies)

Task 2: Gapped Sentences

In the following extract, 10 sentence parts have been removed.

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

WRITE your answers in the spaces next to the numbers.

There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

Why supermodel Helena Christensen returned to her roots

When I imagine the horrible effects of climate change, I think of icebergs shrinking in Antarctica. But last month, I travelled to tropical Peru to see a hidden side of a global crisis.

I will admit I didn't even know tropical glaciers existed (0 L). I looked up at the Auzangate Glacier near Cusco in the south of the country to see a white patch at the top of the mountain. Not so long ago, it stretched all the way down into the valley below.

People all over the world are being deeply affected by something that many of us don't really consider in our day-to-day lives. In Peru, whole families of farmers depend on the water running off glaciers and into rivers. But because of the changes in temperature caused by global carbon emissions, the glaciers are retreating and the rivers are running dry. The farmers live on the crops (1) and the yarn they spin from the coats of their alpaca herds. But they can no longer predict the seasons and the alpacas are leaving – it is almost as if they can sense the disaster faster than we can.

I'm half Peruvian. My mother was born in Lima and sailed to Denmark with her Danish stepfather when she was 18. During the five years they stayed, my mother met my father and when the rest of the family returned home, she stayed. Throughout my childhood we made trips to Peru, but it wasn't until I returned about three years ago that I felt a sense of belonging. I'm grateful (2) I have the opportunity to raise a tiny bit of awareness about what is happening.

In Peru, I met a woman called Elizabeth Ayma, who told me that because the changes are so drastic (3). She can't afford to pay her children's school fees and their health is being affected. Elizabeth told me that she had no idea why these changes were happening – they see them as horrible and strange but they are not aware of global warming. They look at the problem from a religious perspective (4). In some places we were breaking the news to them that it wasn't their fault. I almost felt that left them more shattered. Before, they saw the answer in praying more or trying to treat the soil better; now they've learnt the problem is global, they feel powerless.

But there are local solutions, (5). I met other women who were taking part in a reforestation programme in the Anta valley. They are being paid to plant tiny trees in areas of land provided by the government. They plant them one by one in plastic bags full of soil – thousands of them. We travelled to a second farm where the trees are brought to full size ready to be moved back into the forest. This stops the corrosion (6). The indigenous trees are also a more sustainable alternative to the

versatile but water-hungry eucalyptus trees that have been planted in many areas. It's a plan that will take decades, but soon 10 years will have passed and they will have their trees.

Until conditions for farmers improve they are being forced to adapt, (7 ____). Some try to attract visitors to the mountains by creating pools near hot springs but few can match the farming income they have relied on for hundreds of years. Increasingly, mothers and their children are being forced to relocate to cities like Cusco. There they join huge groups of other displaced people. Many scrape a living by selling rugs, knitted hats, gloves and jewellery, (8 ____) and there is a sense of desperation in the way they sell. There are also huge groups of people with no work at all. You see young people wandering around not knowing what to do, facing a whole new set of challenges and dangers.

Some young Peruvians are luckier. In the Huacarpay valley I visited an incredible school. Education is vital on a local level and increasingly it's the children (9 ____). They're taking that knowledge home and teaching their own parents, who were never informed about any of this. Climate change can be a complicated thing, but simple solutions, like teaching awareness in schools, can make big differences.

But, although education has a role and there is a lot that Peruvians and other communities around the world can do to help themselves, (10 ____). I was in London last night to launch an exhibition of my photos. I've also shown them in New York, but next month I'll be going home to Copenhagen for what I believe will be our last chance for a long time to make the drastic changes Peruvians and the rest of the world desperately need.

(Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 19 November 2009, by Helena Christensen)

- A that has been caused by deforestation
- B and feel that they are being punished
- C in many ways their hands are tied
- D and Oxfam runs many projects that help people make a difference
- E who are being taught about climate change and recycling
- F but they often sell the same things
- G and many try to tap into tourism
- H they grow in the mountains
- I that by taking photographs of what I see
- J that this is going to affect the rest of us
- K her family has less food to eat and less produce to sell
- L until Oxfam invited me to see how rapidly they are disappearing

B) CONOSCENZA E USO DELLA LINGUA

Task 1: Gap Fill

For gaps 1–15, 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.

UK businesswomen still fear to show their feminine virtues

It is amazing to see ___0___ is happening to women in Iceland. In the UK, you seldom see that combination of femininity ___1___ strength in the business world. Time and again I hear senior businesswomen here say ___2___ feel that they have to adopt a split personality, and that they cannot be themselves ___3___ work when they get to senior positions.

Women feel they have to suppress their emotional intelligence and their maternal side when they are in the boardroom. They have to hide their nurturing instincts and their intuitive understanding and be hard-nosed, rational and tough. There is nothing wrong ___4___ being rational, but that is only part of the story. Those at the top feel they have to ape men, and that is off-putting to other women who feel that is not them, so many of them leave the corporate environment. ___5___ is an extraordinary censorship around this. Some of it is coming ___6___ companies and some of it is self-censorship among women themselves.

On a more hopeful note, there ___7___ been a bit of a shift in terms of organisations being prepared to discuss this more openly and wanting to encourage female traits in leadership. This is not about positive discrimination or being anti-men. Women and men at home and in the workplace operate as teams, so ___8___ benefits women usually works to men's advantage, too. It is about women being able to be themselves. If you cannot be yourself and be authentic, then you cannot ___9___ performing at your best. It is a rare woman who says she doesn't have some level of confidence issue, however high up the ladder she may be, that hinders her in being herself in the workplace. ___10___ do we break that vicious circle? By creating networks and supporting each ___11___.

Of course you do have some women who are ruthless, and some who fundamentally disagree with all of this; they get to the top themselves and they don't see why other women shouldn't struggle against the system the way they had to. Fundamentally, though, we have found when we are working with groups of women that ninety nine ___12___ cent of the time they will hold out their hands to help one another and create a supportive environment.

___13___ whole debate about equal pay and equal opportunities went quiet during the boom; it all sounded a bit outmoded, a bit 1970s, but the underlying issue didn't go away: we are 30 years down the line and we ___14___ do not have equality. Over a lifetime, a female middle manager will earn ___15___ average £250,000 less than a man. The credit crunch is an opportunity to re-evaluate gender issues – and we should take that opportunity.

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| 15. | | _____ |

Pagina vuota