



Codice del candidato:

Državni izpitni center



P 0 4 3 A 2 2 1 1 1 1

III SESSIONE D'ESAME

Lingua inglese

Prova d'esame 1

A: Comprensione del testo
B: Competenza linguistica

Giovedì 3 febbraio 2005 / 60 minuti (30 + 30)

*Al candidato è consentito l'uso della penna stilografica o della penna a sfera.
Al candidato è consegnato il fascicolo con due schede di valutazione.*

PROVA DI MATURITÀ PROFESSIONALE

INDICAZIONI PER I CANDIDATI

Leggete attentamente le seguenti indicazioni. Non voltate pagina e non iniziate a risolvere i quesiti prima del via dell'insegnante preposto.

Incollate o scrivete il vostro numero di codice nello spazio apposito su questa pagina in alto e sulla scheda di valutazione.

Questa prova d'esame comprende due quesiti nella parte A e due quesiti nella parte B.
Per risolvere la prova avete a disposizione 60 minuti: 30 minuti per la parte A e 30 minuti per la parte B.

Scrivete con la penna stilografica o con la penna a sfera. Le risposte scritte con la matita verranno valutate 0 (zero) punti. Scrivete in modo leggibile. Le risposte illeggibili e le correzioni non adeguate verranno valutate zero (0) punti. In caso di errore tracciate una barra sulla risposta errata e scrivetela nuovamente.

Scrivete la risposta nel fascicolo **della prova** in base alle indicazioni che vengono date per ogni quesito.

Nella prova sono indicati i punti che potete raggiungere per ogni quesito.

Abbiate fiducia in voi stessi e nelle vostre capacità.

Buon lavoro.

Questa prova d'esame ha 12 pagine, di cui 2 vuote.

PAGINA VUOTA

Voltate pagina.

A: COMPrensione DEL TESTO (Tempo a disposizione: 30 minuti)**1° ESERCIZIO: RISPOSTE BREVI**

Leggi il testo *Croatia emerges as the new Tuscany* e rispondi alle domande con risposte brevi.
Le risposte, formulate in inglese, vanno scritte sulle righe sottostanti le domande.

1. Which holiday destinations is Croatia compared with?

2. What is Frank Knight's job?

3. How much does a three-bedroom house on Hvar cost?

4. Who bought 300 properties in Croatia last year?

5. Who established the internet link for Croatian properties?

6. Name **two** reasons why Britons are interested in Croatia.

7. What do tourists miss in Tuscany today?

8. What makes buying Croatian estates so difficult ?

9. What did Miss Bennett's property use to be?

10. Do property prices in Croatia depend on the usual market rules?

Croatia emerges as the new Tuscany

By Nicole Martin

Adapted from www.telegraph.co.uk, 12 August 2003

Ten years after war almost wiped out its tourist industry, Croatia is rivalling the French Riviera and Tuscany as a smart holiday destination for travellers seeking sea and sun without crowds, high-rise hotels and fast-food chains.

The return of tourists to the former Yugoslavian state has also led to increasing demand by foreigners who want holiday homes.

In the most expensive parts of the French Riviera it is difficult to buy a fully restored family property with a pool for less than £500,000, and a similar home in Tuscany for less than £400,000, according to the estate agent Frank Knight.

But in Croatia, a 400-year-old, five-bedroom stone house with a 3,280ft garden near Dubrovnik costs about £250,000, and an unrenovated three-bedroom house on the island of Hvar costs £52,000.

Although few British estate agents deal with Croatia, its tourist board says about 300 properties were sold to Britons last year.

Maria Bennett, the founder of Homesincroatia.com, a website specialising in property in Croatia, said that in the second half of last year some 600 British families contacted her about buying a second home on the Dalmatian coast.

The country's popularity could be explained by its architecture, good weather, unspoilt coastline, low crime rate and rich cultural history, she said.

"It's what Tuscany was 50 years ago. People buying property in Croatia are looking for the authentic feel of the Mediterranean."

But buying a second home in Croatia was not easy, she said. Every property has to be approved by the foreign ministry and the notorious bureaucracy means that it can sometimes take two years to secure a property.

"You have to be very patient," said Miss Bennett, who took almost two years to find the 11th-century former monastery in Dubrovnik she bought for £25,000 10 years ago. "Very few properties are advertised and the market on the whole is unregulated. There is also no consistency in values."

"Agents don't value properties but tend to market them at a price named by the owner. This means that the price of very similar properties in the same town or village can differ by thousands of pounds."

"I'm very lucky that I bought the property when I did because prices are going up every year. To anyone looking, my advice would be to buy now."

2° ESERCIZIO: VERO/FALSO

Leggi attentamente il testo *Learning to learn again* e segna se le affermazioni sottostanti sono vere (V) oppure false (F). Quindi iscriviti nelle apposite caselle il segno (✓).

Le eventuali correzioni saranno considerate valide solo se chiaramente leggibili.

	T	F	
1. James has no problems when talking to girls.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1.
2. His forehead is entirely made of plastic.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2.
3. James was injured in an accident which was caused by a lorry.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3.
4. Because of his brain injuries he cannot concentrate and memorise well.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4.
5. Before the accident he wanted to become a pilot.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5.
6. Accidents at home and work are the main cause of traumatic brain injuries.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6.
7. Some people who have injured their brain suffer from mood changes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	7.
8. After the accident, James was treated and rehabilitated in two different institutions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8.
9. James's recovery was so remarkable that he doesn't need anyone's help at school.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	9.
10. James has completely forgotten about his previous ambitions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10.

(20)

Learning to learn again

by Judith Woods

Adapted from www.telegraph.co.uk, 26 February 2003

James Topping leans back in a chair and links his fingers behind his head, as his mother bustles about in the background. "I have to say, I'm never short of a conversational topic when it comes to meeting girls," he says, with a 17-year-old's best attempt at a raffish smile. "When I was on holiday at Centre Parcs, I hit my head on the waterslide and a girl nearby was worried that I'd hurt myself. I told her it wasn't a problem, because, hey, part of my forehead was plastic."

James had been travelling by bus on his way back from an orienteering exercise with the Air Training Corps when a lorry ploughed into the vehicle, which had been parked by the roadside. Three of his friends were killed, and James sustained such severe brain injuries that doctors feared he would die. But against the odds, he survived, and although he has made a remarkable physical recovery, the damage to his memory and concentration has been profound. He was transformed from a grade A pupil, bound for university, to a student who is struggling to complete a single maths GCSE and has set his sights on becoming a gardener.

"I used to be very academic," he says. "I hoped to get the RAF to sponsor me to study engineering and then to train as a pilot. But that will never happen now. The best comparison I can make is that my memory is like an overturned filing cabinet, with everything spilled on the floor, which makes it difficult to find anything quickly."

According to the head injury charity Headway, brain injury is the most common cause of death and disability in young people in the UK. Road accidents account

for almost half of all traumatic brain injuries, followed by accidents at home and work, sports-related accidents and violent assault.

Although 90 per cent of people who have sustained a severe brain injury make a good physical recovery, they may be left with cognitive disabilities. Relatives of young people report problems ranging from rapid mood changes to poor memory.

Following the crash, James underwent several months of treatment at Addenbrooke's Hospital in Cambridge. After that, he was transferred to a rehabilitation unit at the Children's Trust at Tadworth in Surrey, where he received intense speech, language and physical therapies over seven months.

He now attends school three days a week, where he is assisted by a special needs teacher, and is also studying for an NVQ at Capel Manor Horticultural College nearby. His mother is aware that her son is one of the lucky ones. The families of other young people with brain injuries often find it impossible to get the support they need.

For James, low energy levels remain a problem; after a day at college, he often falls into such a deep sleep on the sofa that his snores echo through the house. But it's clear that gardening is his new passion - and that the sparks of his former ambition haven't been left behind.

"You know what I'd really like?" he asks, before I leave. "I'd love to do work experience on Ground Force. That would be brilliant - and I think I'd be good at it."

B: COMPETENZA LINGUISTICA (Tempo a disposizione: 30 minuti)**1° ESERCIZIO: SCEGLIERE LA PAROLA ADATTA AL CONTESTO**

Leggi attentamente il testo *Let's not follow hysterical environmentalists off the planet* e completalo inserendovi le parole mancanti. Nella tabella sottostante sono riportate quattro possibili scelte (A, B, C e D) per ogni parola mancante. Cerchia la lettera corrispondente alla parola che hai scelto di inserire nel testo.

Inizia a risolvere l'esercizio solo dopo aver letto il testo!

Le correzioni illeggibili non saranno considerate valide.

1.	A	honest	B	honesty	C	honestly	D	dishonest
2.	A	off	B	of	C	away	D	out
3.	A	be	B	been	C	being	D	to be
4.	A	they	B	those	C	them	D	their
5.	A	later	B	latter	C	last	D	latest
6.	A	allready	B	already	C	alredy	D	allredy
7.	A	without	B	withn	C	with	D	by
8.	A	running	B	runing	C	run	D	to run
9.	A	a	B	the	C	one	D	an
10.	A	inpossible	B	impossible	C	unpossible	D	dispossible

(10)

Let's not follow hysterical environmentalists off the planet

By Simon Carr

Adapted from *Independent Digital (UK) Ltd*, 12 August 2002

At *The Independent* in the late 1980s we wanted to run a campaign to get eight cycle-ways across London – four lateral and four vertical. Naturally we thought the environmental pressure groups might like to endorse the idea but we fell foul of one of the big ones, I ___1___ can't remember which.

Greenpeace, perhaps; Friends of the Earth. The young woman in charge of these things listened to our proposal and went ___2___ like a firecracker: "That's a terrible idea. That's an awful idea! That's ghettoising the cyclist. That's saying to the cyclist you have no right to be on the roads."

"That's like saying – and her voice jumped in pitch and volume – that's like saying to a person that's ___3___ robbed: 'It's your fault!'"

It's stupid to generalise, but one can't be clever all the time. So let me say that environmentalists very often have this same hysterical undertow to their worldview. Passion, moral superiority and carefully selected statistics make ___4___ mad.

A report coinciding with the ___5___ conference tells us that we'll need to colonise other planets by 2050 as the world will have run out of resources.

This is insane by any standards. One of the many resources that planets lack (leaving aside plastics recycling centres and sustainable drainage) is the sort of air that people like to breathe. Our local atmosphere may be polluted, but acid rain on Jupiter would dissolve the Empire State building.

Everything we need is here ___6___. All the minerals, all the fossil fuels, all the food necessary to feed us, clothe us and get us to work in the morning, now and forever more.

The Limits to Growth was the thing that made this panic popular a generation ago. "If the present growth trends in world population, industrialisation, pollution, food production and resource depletion continue unchanged, the limits to growth on this planet will be reached sometime ___7___ the next 100 years."

Gold was predicted to run out in 1981, silver and mercury in 1985 and zinc in 1990, oil in 1992. When in 1992 we hadn't run out of oil, Beyond the Limits told us we'd run out in 2030.

We've always worried about ___8___ out of resources. In 1865, Stanley Jevons was doomsaying about Britain's inevitable collapse when we inevitably ran out of coal.

The point is that when resources get scarce, their price goes up. The only inevitable thing that happens is that prospectors find it worthwhile to go looking for more of the scarce commodity. Julian Simon, ___9___ economist, realised this and bet the Limits to Growth pessimists \$10,000 that the price of any raw material – to be picked by his opponents – would drop. They picked chrome, copper, nickel, tin and tungsten. In 10 years' time, the total basket of mineral prices had fallen and so had each individual one, by between 5 and 74 per cent.

Michael Meacher, our Environment Minister, says we need two planets to live on. He says our 6 billion lives are all untenable. Whatever truth there is in these preposterous remarks is ___10___ to find out.

2° ESERCIZIO: SCEGLIERE LA FORMA ADEGUATA

Leggi attentamente il testo *For the Web Generation, Travel is Self-Service* e inserisci i verbi dati all'infinito nella forma adeguata.

Trascrivi i verbi - volti nella forma adeguata e scritti in modo chiaramente leggibile – nella tabella sottostante.

Inizia a risolvere l'esercizio solo dopo aver letto il testo. Per ogni risposta esatta viene assegnato 1 punto. I criteri adottati per l'assegnazione del punto sono la correttezza ortografica e l'adeguatezza della forma in relazione al testo. Non vengono assegnati mezzi punti.

Le correzioni illegibili non saranno considerate valide.

1.	
2.	
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6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	

For the Web Generation, Travel Is Self-Service

By Bob Tedeschi

Adapted from www.nytimes.com, 20 October 2002

When Enda Carey booked his first trip on the Internet in 1998, a journey from New York to Argentina and Brazil, he wasn't immediately convinced that what he had done was real. "I remember ___1___ (**THINK**) it must've been a mistake," said Mr. Carey, a vice president at J. P. Morgan Chase in New York. "I didn't really believe it until the tickets were in my hands."

It is, perhaps, equally difficult _____2_____ (**GRASP**) the depth of the change wrought by the Internet on the travel industry in the four years since then, and the eight years since companies first lined up on the Web in earnest to reach wired travellers. Statistics help tell part of the story: more than 61 million households in the United States will book travel online this year, according to Forrester Research, a technology consultant. They _____3_____ (**SPEND**) roughly \$20 billion on those bookings, or 10 percent of the travel industry total. At \$13.2 billion, airline bookings make up by far the greatest share of that figure, but at the moment hotel bookings _____4_____ (**GROW**) fastest. And those numbers will arc ever higher; Forrester expects online hotel bookings to more than double over the next four years, to \$7.7 billion from \$3.8 billion. While numbers help show the current state of the industry, they fail to convey the multitude of subtle and not-so-subtle behavioural shifts the Web has brought to consumers — and foisted on travel suppliers and travel agents.

Mr. Carey said he had to invest an evening of Internet surfing to find his fare four years ago, which he booked on Expedia. Until _____5_____ (**BUY**) that ticket, Mr. Carey said he relied exclusively on travel agents.

The self-serve generation has also become the last-minute generation. Analysts say that up until now online buyers _____6_____ (**TRAIN**) by airlines, hotels and rental car agencies to be on the lookout for 11th-hour bargains, as companies scramble to fill seats. Of course, there are others who resist online booking, but still rely on the Internet to find good fares. Sheryl Victorson, an office manager at the Veterans Administration in Boston, said that she regularly checked the Web for bargains, but that she called the airlines directly when she found them.

As for the impact of the Internet on travel suppliers, a typical case is that of Sanjiv Patel, who _____7_____ (**OWN**) the Red Carpet Inn in Albany. Like many of the 240 franchisees in the Hospitality International chain, it is a modest hotel, with rates typically \$50 to \$55 a night. Before this year, the franchise didn't have the ability to accept reservations online, and lost considerable business to Marriott, Fairfield Inn and other competitors.

When the company started offering Internet reservations in January, through middlemen, the impact was immediate: the hotel _____8_____ (**BOOK**) 25 percent more rooms over the previous year's level. This was a particularly meaningful number for Albany because competition _____9_____ (**BE**) high and occupancy rates hover around 73 percent; the national average is about 63 percent.

There was, however, a catch. When consumers book with the chain's hotels online they _____10_____ (**OFTEN OFFER**) discounted rates usually given only to members of AAA or AARP, so the hotel gets 10 percent less on the room price.

PAGINA VUOTA