



Codice del candidato:

Državni izpitni center



P 1 9 1 A 2 2 1 1 1 I

SESSIONE PRIMAVERILE

INGLESE

Prova d'esame 1

Comprensione di testi scritti

Sabato, 1 giugno 2019 / 60 minuti

Materiali e sussidi consentiti:

*Al candidato sono consentiti l'uso della penna stilografica o della penna a sfera
e la consultazione dei dizionari monolingue e bilingue.*

Al candidato vengono consegnate due schede di valutazione.

MATURITÀ PROFESSIONALE

INDICAZIONI PER I CANDIDATI

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 due schede di valutazione.

La prova d'esame si compone di 4 esercizi, risolvendo correttamente i quali potete conseguire fino a un massimo di 30 punti. Il punteggio conseguibile per ciascun esercizio è di 1 punto.

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 a 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 12 pagine, di cui 2 vuote.



Pagina vuota

VOLTATE IL FOGLIO.



Esercizio 1: Risposte brevi

Leggete il testo e eseguite l'esercizio.

Natasha

My mom says it's time for me to give up now, and that what I'm doing is futile. She's upset, so her accent is thicker than usual, and every statement is a question.

"You no think is time for you to give up now, Tasha? You no think that what you doing is futile?"

She draws out the first syllable of futile for a second too long. My dad doesn't say anything. He's mute with anger or impotence. I'm never sure which. His frown is so deep and so complete that it's hard to imagine his face with another expression. If this were even just a few months ago, I'd be sad to see him like this, but now I don't really care. He's the reason we're all in this mess.

Peter, my nine-year-old brother, is the only one of us happy with this turn of events. Right now, he's packing his suitcase and playing "No Woman, No Cry" by Bob Marley. "Old-school packing music," he called it.

Despite the fact that he was born here in America, Peter says he wants to live in Jamaica. He's always been pretty shy and has a hard time making friends. I think he imagines that Jamaica will be a paradise and that, somehow, things will be better for him there.

The four of us are in the living room of our one-bedroom apartment. The living room doubles as a bedroom, and Peter and I share it. It has two small sofa beds that we pull out at night, and a bright blue curtain down the middle for privacy. Right now the curtain is pulled aside so you can see both our halves at once.

It's pretty easy to guess which one of us wants to leave and which wants to stay. My side still looks lived-in. My books are on my small IKEA shelf. My favorite picture of me and my best friend, Bev, is still sitting on my desk. We're wearing safety goggles and sexy-pouting at the camera in physics lab. The safety goggles were my idea. The sexy-pouting was hers. I haven't removed a single item of clothing from

my dresser. I haven't even taken down my NASA star map poster. It's huge – actually eight posters that I taped together – and shows all the major stars, constellations, and sections of the Milky Way visible from the Northern Hemisphere. It even has instructions on how to find Polaris and navigate your way by stars in case you get lost. The poster tubes I bought for packing it are leaning unopened against the wall.

On Peter's side, virtually all the surfaces are bare, most of his possessions already packed away into boxes and suitcases.

My mom is right, of course – what I'm doing is futile. Still, I grab my headphones, my physics textbook, and some comics. If I have time to kill, maybe I can finish up my homework and read.

Peter shakes his head at me. "Why are you bringing that?" he asks, meaning the textbook. "We're leaving, Tash. You don't have to turn in *homework*."

Peter has just discovered the power of sarcasm. He uses it every chance he gets.

I don't bother responding to him, just put my headphones on and head for the door. "Back soon," I say to my mom.

She kisses her teeth and turns away. I remind myself that she's not upset with me. *Tasha, is no you me upset with, you know?* is something she says a lot these days. I'm going to the Unites States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) building in downtown Manhattan to see if someone there can help me. We are undocumented immigrants, and we're being deported tonight.

Today is my last chance to try to convince someone – or fate – to help me find a way to stay in America.

To be clear: I don't believe in fate. But I'm desperate.



Leggete il testo *Natasha* e rispondete alle seguenti domande formulando risposte brevi. Scrivete le risposte in inglese sulle righe che trovate sotto le domande.

Example:

0. Is English Tasha's mother's native language?

No.

1. What is Tasha's father blamed for?

2. Who in the family is optimistic about their life in Jamaica?

3. What room do the children sleep in?

4. What is Tasha interested in?

5. What is in the poster tubes?

6. What does the underlined word 'virtually' mean? Answer using one word in English.

7. Why is the family leaving?

8. What action does Tasha describe as desperate?



Esercizio 2: Abbinamento

Leggete il testo e eseguite l'esercizio.

Assisted travel heroes: the companies that have mastered the art of accessibility

For those with mobility issues, travelling can be a frustrating experience – but there are firms that go the extra mile, says Julia Buckley

A

Virgin Atlantic

Virgin Atlantic is light years ahead of other airlines, going way beyond its legal requirements with a dedicated special assistance team which can talk through your needs before booking and offers “rig visits” – tours of the airline’s training cabins at Gatwick – enabling you to try different seats and cabins for size and practise things like bathroom runs. On-board, you’re allowed to use your own body support rather than the airline’s, and if the flight crew seem more helpful than others, it’s probably because the airline incorporates disabled travellers’ views and experiences into training videos.

B

Accomable

A cross between a hotel booking site and Airbnb for travellers with special needs, Accomable matches disabled travellers with adapted accommodation around the world, whether that’s in hotels, self-catering cottages, or even glamping. Big brands are coming onboard – IHG Europe, Carlson Rezidor Asia and HomeAway are among those that have partnered with the site – and it’s growing quickly too. Having launched last summer with just 30 properties, Accomable now has 700 listings in 62 countries, with 2500 more on the way.

C

Aviramps

Flying from your local airport isn’t just handy; it can also be more accessible. Eleven regional airports around the UK, including Edinburgh, Birmingham, Exeter and Cardiff, use Aviramps: Telford-made aeroplane ramps, whose gentle gradients and wide turns make wheelchair access possible (rival ramps are usually too steep and narrow to do this safely). It means the ability to board and disembark along with other passengers, with far less manhandling and far more dignity than the more popular Ambulift. Newquay Cornwall airport has been the trailblazer in this respect – the special assistance is second to none, and representatives from around the globe come here to check out the devices. Flybe, meanwhile, is the first UK airline to lobby for them to be used at all the airports it serves.

D

Limitless Travel

Many people with mobility issues would rather skip a holiday than risk one going wrong. That’s where Limitless Travel comes in – its concierge for travellers with disabilities will tailor-make a (hopefully) fool proof trip, from hotels to transfers to access-friendly guides and drivers. They will also brief everyone involved of your specific needs upfront and provide you with a contact in case of mishaps on the road. They’re currently rolling out access-focused reviews of attractions and hotels across the UK; the site will be revamped next month with 500 listings.

**E****Gondolas4all**

True, Venice is hardly the most accessible of cities, but it's not impossible with careful planning, and this summer La Serenissima took a leap forward with the launch of Gondolas4all, a crowd-funded initiative to make gondola rides wheelchair-accessible. Trips are booked in advance and start at Piazzale Roma, where there's an accessible platform and lift into the gondola; from there, it's down the Grand Canal and in among the smaller labyrinthine waterways – allowing you to see parts of the city that are otherwise inaccessible for wheelchair users. As practical as it is symbolic.

F**Adapted Vehicle Hire**

Planning a road trip can be tricky if you have special requirements for the car; step forward Adapted Vehicle Hire which has a fleet of 150 wheelchair access vehicles and adapted cars (anything from left leg accelerators to hand controls and infrared auxiliary controls), deliverable to anywhere in the UK. They're insured to take abroad, too, so that European road trip is suddenly more doable.

(Adattato da: www.independent.co.uk. Acquisito il 6. 1. 2017.)

Leggete il testo *Assisted travel heroes: the companies that have mastered the art of accessibility* e collegate le affermazioni sottostanti (9–15) con le descrizioni delle aziende presentate nei paragrafi (A–F). Segnate la lettera corrispondente alla descrizione dell'azienda nella rispettiva casella numerata della tabella. È possibile che la descrizione di un'azienda vada collegata a più di un'affermazione.

Example:

0.	This company offers more than the law demands.	A
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9.	This company assists disabled people by informing others about their needs in advance.	
10.	This company tries to make tours round the town available for everybody.	
11.	This company helps disabled people to find appropriate lodgings.	
12.	This company owns a group of specially modified means of transport.	
13.	This company includes special needs people's opinions into its personnel's education.	
14.	This company receives financial support from a large number of individuals.	
15.	This company's product is more user-friendly than other similar products.	



Esercizio 3: Scelta multipla

Leggete il testo e eseguite l'esercizio.

Keeping up with China's marathon fever

If you want to understand how China is changing, look at the boom in running

My first half-marathon was in Beijing in 2011. I had planned on running the 10km race but the day before it a strong wind had cleared out the smog blanketing the city. There were still empty spots in the half and I decided to go for it. Whatever worries I had about my lack of training vanished when I entered the start area in Tiananmen Square. It was a sea of middle-age flab, with some runners still smoking cigarettes and a few in jeans. For quite a number the main attraction appeared not to be the race itself but the opportunity to urinate surreptitiously on the outer walls of Zhongnanhai, the Chinese leadership's headquarters, as the crowd of runners rounded the first big turn.

That experience summed up the state of running in China at the time. Half a decade on, things have changed dramatically. This is clear enough from the statistics: there were 328 marathons nationwide in 2016, up from 22 in 2011, with 2.8m runners. "Marathon fever", as it has been dubbed by local media, has gripped the country.

The most obvious question for anyone outside the country is how running is even possible given the pollution. The answer is a mix of pragmatism and stubborn idealism. While it's true that China falls well short of international standards for air quality, it is equally true that the worst days – when the air tastes acrid and smog shrouds buildings – are the exception, not the rule. Runners learn to make do: they check air-quality readings on their phones much the way that runners elsewhere check weather forecasts, and head outdoors only when the conditions are good enough.

Mercifully, most races are held in the spring and autumn, when temperate, windy weather makes for milder pollution. Sometimes bad luck strikes, as with the 2014 Beijing marathon, which fell on a grimy day. Pictures of runners donning gas masks went viral. Many will have seen the masks as a measure of hopelessness. But a better way to view them is as a quiet protest, a refusal to accept pollution as normal. It is no coincidence that China's marathon boom has coincided with much greater public awareness of environmental problems and pressure on the government to fix things. This is something wanted by citizens in

general, but runners are unusually sensitive to their immediate environment.

The organisation of marathons, almost taken for granted in cities such as London or Chicago, is still in its infancy in China. Snack stations along the courses have improved but remain unpredictable. Bright Dairy sponsored Shanghai's 2017 half-marathon, marketing its new yoghurt energy drink. They will not have won over the runners wanting to quench their thirst who instead gulped yoghurt that had been sitting out in the sun. More serious are problems with signage, a basic element of any race. At the 2016 Nanjing marathon a group of elite runners went the wrong way and lost to second-tier competitors.

But the bigger picture is that runners and organisers alike are getting the hang of marathons. The jean-clad joggers that I saw in 2011 have been replaced by people in the latest high-tech gear. Marathons with 30,000 spots are fully subscribed in the space of a couple of hours. Most big cities now have a handful of decent jogging paths. Municipal officials see marathons as advertisements for their cities, showing them off as clean, orderly and modern. For the central government, promoting marathons is part of a push for healthier lifestyles.

The running craze also speaks to a new stage in China's social development. Although conspicuous consumption has not gone away, for many people fitness and recreation are the new luxuries. Status symbols have become less gaudy: the trendy go for cleansing juices, not 1982 Château Lafite, and wearable devices, not Swiss watches. One banker recently told me that whereas a bottle of cognac used to make a good client gift, a spot in the Shanghai or Beijing marathons is now much more coveted.

The early years of China's marathon boom were quite the ego stroke for middling runners. Finishing the Shanghai half-marathon at just under one hour and 30 minutes in 2015, I took 57th place. In New York I would have barely scraped into the top 1,000. But while my times have been steady, I find myself slipping farther back in the pack. All around me China's runners are hitting their stride.



Cerchiate la lettera che precede il completamento corretto per ciascuna delle seguenti affermazioni riguardanti il testo *Keeping up with China's marathon fever*. È possibile dare solo una risposta.

Example:

0. The author didn't enter the 10 km race because
- A the city's air was heavily polluted.
 - B he chose to run the half marathon.
 - C it was cancelled due to heavy winds.
 - D he was worried about his abilities.
16. At the start area of his first Beijing half-marathon the author
- A thought he was a bit overweight and not in shape.
 - B encouraged people not to smoke and wear jeans.
 - C feared the race would not be taken very seriously.
 - D realised he was in better shape than other runners.
17. According to the statistics,
- A there were 328 marathons held between 2011 and 2016.
 - B the number of marathons held in China has increased drastically.
 - C 2.8 million Chinese runners have run marathons so far.
 - D 2.8 million Chinese runners are a part of the marathon fever.
18. Runners in China
- A can run only on a few good days.
 - B do not really care about pollution.
 - C regularly check international standards for air quality.
 - D usually run when the situation outdoors allows it.
19. The popularity of marathons in China has been concurrent with
- A the government's attempts to reduce air pollution.
 - B Chinese runners being given a chance to protest.
 - C people's understanding of ecological difficulties.
 - D a number of Chinese runners wearing gas masks.
20. Bright Dairy sponsored Shanghai's 2017 half-marathon to
- A introduce its new beverage.
 - B help set up the snack stations.
 - C promote its lines of dairy products.
 - D offer runners free snacks.
21. In China, compared to 2011, there are more
- A inappropriately equipped runners.
 - B problems organising marathons.
 - C overweight runners entering marathons.
 - D government endorsed marathons.
22. Nowadays, an appropriate present for your Chinese business partner is
- A a bottle of cognac.
 - B a cleansing juice.
 - C a marathon starting fee.
 - D a personal trainer fee.
23. With regard to his own performance at the marathons, the author is
- A emotional.
 - B realistic.
 - C pessimistic.
 - D ambitious.



Esercizio 4: Completamento

Leggete il testo e eseguite l'esercizio.

Millennials, the reason you're not getting paid enough is because you won't leave your jobs

It is often assumed that the millennial generation (broadly speaking those born in the 1980s and 1990s) spend all their money on holidays, avocado toast and iPhones, and are all cultivating "portfolio careers", __0__. Like most stereotypes there is perhaps some truth in this. People are travelling abroad more than they've ever done, many people are glued to their phones, and there has been a dramatic rise in self-employment since the financial crisis.

When it comes to work, millennials are far less mobile than the previous generation. In fact, young people, __24__, are moving jobs, and moving around the country, far less than they used to.

While the number of graduates has more than doubled since 2001, the share who move region and change jobs has fallen by 80 per cent. Although this may be partly driven by the welcome fact that there are more job opportunities across the country, __25__ with a large increase in the number of graduates in non-graduate jobs, implying a deterioration in the job-matching performance of the UK's labour market.

Consider the North East of the country. Roughly two-thirds of employed graduates in the area lived there before going to university and __26__. But two-in-five people with degrees in the region are in positions that they are overqualified for. Across the country as a whole, over a third of graduates are in non-graduate roles.

This matters for the efficiency and productivity of economy as a whole, but it matters in a

much more visible way for the individual. By moving for work less frequently than in the past, today's young graduates are missing out on significant rises in pay. The typical annual pay rise for someone changing jobs but __27__ is over five times higher than that achieved by someone who remains with the same employer. Those who additionally move region receive even higher rewards.

So what can be done? Part of the solution is to remove any barriers that may prevent young people moving to where there are jobs that better suit their talents. A lack of quality affordable housing can stop people moving and makes it hard for firms to find the best staff. Similarly, in many parts of the country __28__ incredibly difficult for people to commute long distances; investing in roads, railways and bus routes would help.

Of course, while boosting mobility is undoubtedly part of the solution, __29__ moving house for work was a minority pastime. Efforts to boost job-matching – and therefore productivity and pay – must also focus on increasing the numbers of well-paying and stimulating jobs that are available across the country.

Tackling the housing crisis, significantly boosting infrastructure spending and tackling regional inequalities will take time. The jettisoning of incorrect stereotypes can be done immediately. Policy makers need to recognise that today's young people are – in many respects – similar to previous generations; __30__ and expect their earnings and living standards to improve as those of older cohorts have done.



Inserite le espressioni (A–J) nei punti adeguati (24–30) del testo *Millennials, the reason you're not getting paid enough is because you won't leave your jobs*. Scrivete la lettera di ciascuna risposta sulla corrispondente riga numerata. Due espressioni sono di troppo.

Example:

0. H

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|---|---|
| 24. | _____ | A | remained there after graduating |
| 25. | _____ | B | poor infrastructure makes it |
| 26. | _____ | C | particularly young graduates |
| 27. | _____ | D | they value job security |
| 28. | _____ | E | remaining in their existing region |
| 29. | _____ | F | which is close to their hometown |
| 30. | _____ | G | it must be recognised that |
| | | H | disdainful of the notion of a job for life |
| | | I | this decline has coincided |
| | | J | the number of jobs available |



P 1 9 1 A 2 2 1 1 1 1 2

Pagina vuota