



Codice del candidato:

Državni izpitni center



P 2 0 3 A 2 2 1 1 1 1

SESSIONE INVERNALE

INGLESE

Prova d'esame 1

Comprensione di testi scritti

Martedì, 2 febbraio 2021 / 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 e ortograficamente corretto. 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.



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Pagina vuota

VOLTATE IL FOGLIO.



Esercizio 1: Risposte brevi

Leggete il testo e eseguite l'esercizio.

Happy birthday, Gen Z: celebrating with 16-year-olds around the world

They were born at the dawn of the new millennium; now they're young adults with their own dreams and fears. What makes them tick?

Luiza, Brazil

It's been a good year for me personally: I can do things I wasn't allowed to do before. My mother never let me go to the beach with my friends, but now that I am 16, I have more freedom. But I have to earn her confidence with the way I behave. Many girls get pregnant young, or use drugs and cause trouble. My mother is worried I will get involved, but I want to go to college and study economics, move to Rio, São Paulo or one of the other cities, where there are more opportunities. I'd like to have a good life, with a good salary and a good husband, and to build a family. But it's difficult.

Maria, Denmark

It's good being a teenager here. Because we have the welfare state, we're all looked after. I see refugees coming to my town from Syria and realise how lucky I am. I'd say I'm a pretty happy Dane right now. I still worry about the future, like studying something for ages, then realising I don't want to pursue that as my career, or not getting a good job. But Danes often study until their late 20s and have kids or marry much later, so I don't have to think about any of that yet. I just get to be a teenager.

Yuan, China

I feel happy about being a teenager. Our generation is much more open-minded than the previous one. We pay close attention to all the latest trends. I am looking forward to being treated like an adult, but right now I am still a student and my first priority is to study. Compared with other countries, I think Chinese teenagers pay more attention to their school work and are more focused.

Caitlin, Wales

I wouldn't say I'm a big worrier, but there are things I get anxious about. I worry about exams, because I struggle to write neatly, and I work myself up over it. Right now, I'm trying to revise for my maths GCSEs in November, so I do around an hour and a half of revision every other day, then I'll step it up to two hours.

Nickson, Uganda

I've never celebrated my birthday before. I'm from Kitale, a village in Kenya, and birthdays aren't a big thing; lots of people don't even know their exact age. At the moment, though, I'm in Uganda with my sister, her friend, and seven orphans, and we're going to have a dinner at home. We'll have cake and dance. My parents sent me to Nairobi to stay with my eldest sister, so I could go to school there. It was the first time I'd left home, and the bus took a whole day. I arrived in shorts; it was so embarrassing, because everyone was wearing trousers. People laughed at me when I got off the bus.

Yulia, Ukraine

My city isn't the best place for me; many people here don't want to improve their lives. It's been difficult growing up here, plus I'm a bit of an outsider. My country faces a lot of problems: homophobia and ethnic tensions are big challenges, and we have corruption, propaganda and war. Fortunately, all my relatives are alive and my home wasn't damaged by fighting, but I know lots of people who lost close ones, lost their homes, their jobs. It was strange when I realised I could work out which weapons were firing just by the sound, as was seeing people go about their lives despite the fighting. Most of us now aren't even afraid. Artillery strikes have exploded close to my school and lessons weren't even cancelled.

Mohammed, Syria

I live about six miles north-east of central Damascus. The area is controlled by groups fighting against Assad. Since October 2013, we have been under total siege by the Syrian regime. Life here is very scary, because of shelling and bombardment. Many things have been moved to escape the bombing: my school is in a basement. When there are air raids, I hide in the middle of our house until it's over. I try to cope with the stress by hanging out with friends and playing on the computer. When the generator is working, I like to watch wrestling on TV.



Rispondete in forma breve alle seguenti domande riguardanti il testo *Happy birthday, Gen Z: celebrating with 16-year-olds around the world*. Scrivete le vostre risposte sulle righe che trovate sotto ciascuna domanda.

Example:

0. In which country do female teenagers often get in trouble?

Brazil.

1. Who goes to a school which is situated underground?

2. Who is afraid of studying something that he/she will not be interested in later?

3. In which country is education most important for teenagers?

4. Who moved to a big city to get his/her education there?

5. Who says he/she doesn't want to be bothered by 'adult' problems?

6. Which teenager sees more chances for his/her future in the city?

7. Who socializes with his/her friends despite war?

8. Who compares his/her contemporaries to those of his/her parents?



Esercizio 2: Completamento

Leggete il testo e eseguite l'esercizio.

How to recognize a fake news story

8 helpful tips to stop yourself from sharing false information:

Read past the headline: One way that fake news gets amplified is that busy readers __0__ or opening paragraph before they decide to share an article. Fake news publishers sometimes exploit this tendency, writing the beginning of a story in a straightforward way before filling in the rest with obviously false information. In other cases, clicking through to the article will reveal that the story really has nothing to do with the headline at all or provides nothing to back it up.

Check what news outlet published it: Unfamiliar websites plastered with ads and all-caps headlines should draw immediate scepticism. Googling a site's name and checking out other articles it posts should also help determine whether it's trustworthy. Many fake news sites will outright say that they are satire or don't contain factual information, but others are made to mimic major news outlets. Check the URL names of pages that look suspicious, __9__ that is pretending to be a trusted source.

Check the publish date and time: Another common element in fake news is that old articles or events can resurface and lead people to believe they just happened. __10__ is something readers can quickly do to prevent being misled. Sometimes, however, finding out when an event happened can take a bit more work — such as when the date of an article is current, but the events described within it are old. Click through links and read carefully to determine when the event described actually happened.

Look at what links and sources are used: A lack of links or sources for claims in an article is an obvious warning sign that the post is likely false. Fake sites __11__ to sites that appear to back up their claims, but are themselves spreading misinformation. Check to see that claims supported by links actually come from reliable sources.

Look out for questionable quotes and photos: It's incredibly easy for fake news writers to invent false quotes, even __12__. Be sceptical of shocking or suspicious quotes, and search to see if they have been reported elsewhere. Likewise, it's easy to take a photo from one event and say it's from another. Images can also be altered for a certain story. Reverse image searches, either through Google or tools like TinEye, can help you find where an image originated.

Beware confirmation bias: People are often drawn to stories that reinforce the way they see the world and how they feel about certain issues. Fake news is no exception, and many of the articles that fall under its umbrella are designed to stir up emotion in readers and prey on their biases. It's important to check that news stories are based in fact, rather than sharing them because they __13__ or pre-existing political beliefs.

Search if other news outlets are reporting it: If a story looks suspicious or claims to reveal major news, search to see if other news outlets __14__. A single article from a suspicious source making a grand claim should be viewed with heavy scepticism. If no reliable news outlets are also reporting the story, then it's very likely fake.

Think before you share: Fake news sites rely on readers to __15__ in order for them to spread. In extreme cases, these fake articles can balloon out of control and have unintended consequences for those involved in the stories. After fake news stories claimed that Hillary Clinton was sexually abusing children at a Washington, D.C., pizza restaurant, the business owner and his employees __16__. The staff is still under attack even though these false claims have been debunked.



Collocate le parti di frase (A–K) nei rispettivi punti (9–16) del testo *How to recognize a fake news story*. Scrivete la lettera corrispondente a ciascuna risposta sulla rispettiva riga numerata. Tenete presente che due possibilità sono di troppo.

Example:

0. H

9.

A are also reporting the story

10.

B attributing them to major public figures

11.

C checking the time stamp

12.

D has a history of hoaxes

13.

E making sure that it is not a hoax site

14.

F having looked at who wrote the article

15.

~~H may not look past the headline~~

16.

I support one side of an argument

J received death threats and vicious online harassment

K share and engage with their articles



Esercizio 3: Abbinamento

Leggete il testo e eseguite l'esercizio.

True colours: what people think

0	I do everything a nanny would do, only I'm a teenager, completely unqualified, and paid much less than the minimum wage. And I don't speak your language very well. I see your dirty laundry up close – literally and figuratively. One friend knows her host father is having an affair, another says the teenage daughter and mother haven't spoken in months. Sometimes I wonder what I'm still doing here. It's difficult to cancel cinema plans for last-minute babysitting – for the third week running. Other days I think I have the best job in the world. I don't pay for accommodation and I live in the centre of an incredible city, in an apartment I could never afford.
17	I don't consider myself strange. I simply don't see the appeal. You probably think I must be old or just plain weird, but I am none of those things. I'm in my 30s, use a computer and don't consider myself odd. My husband doesn't have one, either. You say you need to be available at all times, yet when I try to call you, your phone is switched off. You say, how can you meet people? I say, what happened to agreeing on a time and place, and just being there? You say you can't contact me, but I've got a landline and I know how to use email. The sad reality is that everyone is becoming more disconnected – the opposite of what people claim cutting edge technology is supposed to do.
18	It could have been any of us, but it happened to be me. A brief 18 months of undivided attention and love before three more appeared. The second was a severe blow. No doubt, learning the need to share was important. Then came years of requests to look after a younger sibling, exhortations of, "You should be setting a better example," seeing the others getting away with stuff I didn't. We each played our roles: the naughty second one who later skipped school to meet boys; the ever so charming third, who could do no wrong; and finally the surprise appearance of the fourth, destined to be spoiled even now. So that left me: the sensible, quiet one who got the grades, did the homework and became a chameleon – skilled at reading a situation and being what was needed.
19	When you wave off your child on her week away, don't wish me a nice holiday. I've been planning every detail of this adventure for months, with a mixture of dread and resignation. For the week, I'll be your child's parent. I'll carry forms detailing what she can and can't eat, her medical history and her travel sickness pills in my backpack every minute of every day. In my head I'll carry my worries and hopes for your child. I'll do that for her, and for each child on board the coach. Every meal eaten, every road crossed, every interaction will be considered, planned, observed and evaluated. So when we return home, please remember to thank me. And maybe show that you understand the awesome responsibility I have undertaken by helping to get her bags off the coach.
20	People say I must be really clever, but most of the time I feel incredibly stupid. At school, I was the best at my subject, but here I am decidedly lacking. I spend my time desperately trying to complete my work, only to get it back full of corrections in red or with no comments at all. The work is never-ending; you hand in one essay only to be set another. I'm convinced I'm going to fail all my exams. If I'm ill, I feel guilty about lying in bed, staring at the pile of books on my desk. An email from my tutor refusing to extend the deadline only makes it worse. I drag myself to the library and sit in the corner. The sooner I finish it, the sooner I can go back to bed. I meet the deadline, knowing it is one of my worst attempts this term.



21	I see the envy in people's eyes when I tell them where I live. I travel constantly to regions far removed from the daily commute of suburban England. I come back, flash my suntan around and talk casually of dignitaries met. And it is wonderful. But, of course, the opposite is also true: for every beach paradise I can also show you an isolated, gossip-ridden, Groundhog Day played out in suffocating humidity. The cocktail parties, the flagged cars, the endless small talk. It's something I thought would get easier but I still find it a grind. You might see me at a party, fixed grin, neat dress, nodding along to whatever my companion is saying. But I don't stay quiet because I have nothing to say, or because I am fascinated with the conversation. I have opinions boiling away constantly just under the surface, but I can't share them. Not without risking offence or bad publicity, or at worst, an incident. So it's easier to nod along.
22	They laugh when you ask them "Have you tried turning it off and on again?" "I knew you were going to say that!" they retort. But you didn't do it, did you? It's a mix of fairly rare, genuine problems, tedious admin tasks and coming to the sobbing realisation that, yes, somebody really did ask why they need to plug their new printer into a power socket when they specifically bought a wireless printer. Sometimes you just need to put them on hold and take a moment to compose yourself.
23	Honestly, I don't remember most students I've met. I remember them if for some reason they are unusual. They might be unusually well organised, unusually needy, unpleasant or just plain odd. Most of them blend into a blur of fairly polite young people whom I meet once or twice and never again. I like it that in my job I see different people. I see students living the dream of going to university and those pushed into it by their parents. I meet academics who are world leaders but incapable of making a cup of tea. Above all, I see a lot of students and some staff who seem to have forgotten there is anywhere outside the university.

(Adattato da: <https://www.theguardian.com>. Acquisito il: 29. 7. 2017.)

Collegate le persone indicate qui sotto (A–J) con il contenuto dei capoversi (17–23) del testo *True colours: what people think*, scrivendo la lettera corrispondente a ciascuna persona sulla rispettiva lineetta numerata. Tenete presente che due possibilità sono di troppo.

Example:

0. F

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------|
| 17. _____ | A the eldest child |
| 18. _____ | B the flight attendant |
| 19. _____ | C the diplomat's wife |
| 20. _____ | D the second child |
| 21. _____ | E the university student |
| 22. _____ | F the au pair |
| 23. _____ | G the student adviser |
| | H the mobile phone opponent |
| | I the school-trip teacher |
| | J the IT support technician |



Esercizio 4: Quesiti a scelta multipla

Leggete il testo e eseguite l'esercizio.

British fish and chips under threat

Traditional British fish and chips could soon be off the menu in the U.K., as new research suggests squid, sardines and anchovies have flocked to the warmer waters around the British Isles and are poised to replace cod as the classic meal's seafood of choice.

The Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (Cefas), which monitors wildlife in Britain's North Sea, has found that there has been an increase in warm water species in the area compared to previous years, replacing cold water fish such as cod. Dr John Pinnegar, who led the research and will be presenting his findings at the British Ecological Society's Annual Meeting this week, said "Our models for 2025 and beyond suggest that seawater temperature may continue to rise in the future. As a result, U.K. waters will become more hospitable for some species and less suitable for others, with the overall result that most commercial species will move northwards."

The North Sea has seen a dramatic increase in the numbers of squid over the past three decades, according to the new data. Cefas found squid at 60% of its 76 survey stations in the region in 2014, compared with only 20% in 1984. On the other hand, cod populations have been slow to replenish after overfishing, with scientists fearing that the North Sea's increasingly warmer waters have affected the species' reproduction rates. Cod is the most common fish used in fish and chip recipes, along with haddock.

These changing patterns could mean that fish and chip fans could potentially enjoy seafood offerings more commonly found in the Mediterranean at their local "chippy." "U.K. consumers enjoy eating quite a limited range of seafood, but in the long term we will need to adapt our diets," Pinnegar said in a statement published by New Food Magazine. "In 2025 and beyond, we may need to replace cod and other old favourites with warm-water species such as squid, mackerel, sardine and red mullet."

Andrew Crook, vice president of the National Federation of Fish Friers, told TIME that fears about traditional fish and chips are a little overcooked. Many businesses have been working to improve the sustainability of their fish supply chain, he says, and have already adapted their menus to reflect the changing marine populations. "Scottish fishers are catching more langoustines for example, and shops are starting to offer more variety."

Moreover, the 17-year industry veteran doesn't see the taste for the iconic British supper disappearing any time soon. "With fish and chips, people really are ingrained in what they want," Crook says. "We don't think there's a need to replace cod and haddock but it's good to offer alternatives for people to try. Our industry is trying to differentiate itself from fast food, as there's more skill involved. People will try different species, but they'll always revert back to fish and chips – it's comforting, and it's been a tradition for years."

(Adattato da: <http://time.com>. Acquisito il: 14. 1. 2018.)



Cerchiate la lettera che precede la risposta corretta per ciascuna delle seguenti domande riguardanti il testo *British fish and chips under threat*. Per ciascuna domanda è possibile dare solo una risposta.

Example:

0. What is threatening the traditional British fish and chips?
- A New scientific research.
 - B Hungry sardines and anchovies.
 - C Changes in water temperature.
 - D Serious seawater pollution.
24. According to the article, what may happen to cod?
- A Cod will die out in a matter of a few years.
 - B Cod will travel to colder waters in the north.
 - C Cod will become a commercially important species.
 - D Cod will become the main ingredient of fish and chips.
25. What do scientific studies say about squid?
- A Squid is adapted to warmer temperatures.
 - B The squid population is on the decrease.
 - C Squid is not a possible replacement for cod.
 - D Squid has been detected at 76 survey stations.
26. How varied is the British seafood diet at the moment?
- A The British eat a wide variety of fish species.
 - B The seafood preferences of the British are changing.
 - C The British eat a small selection of seafood.
 - D The British only eat cod and haddock.
27. What is the meaning of the underlined word 'overcooked'?
- A Exaggerated.
 - B Ruined.
 - C Delicious.
 - D Tasteless.
28. How did some businesses respond to the environmental threat?
- A They have not made any changes.
 - B They offer a larger selection of fish.
 - C They buy fish from other Scottish fishers.
 - D They bought new menus to attract customers.
29. What is Crook's prediction about fish and chips?
- A People will stop eating fish and chips altogether.
 - B Fish and chips will be sold without cod or haddock.
 - C Only skilful fish and chips businesses will survive.
 - D Old habits die hard – the traditional dish will survive.
30. Which of the statements best describes the text?
- A Many species of fish are disappearing fast.
 - B Seafood is a very healthy dietary choice.
 - C British seafood shops harm the environment.
 - D Environmental change may affect people's traditions.



Pagina vuota