



Codice del candidato:

Državni izpitni center



M 1 9 2 2 4 2 1 1 1

SESSIONE AUTUNNALE

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

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

Martedì, 27 agosto 2019 / 60 minuti (35 + 25)

Materiali e sussidi consentiti:

Al candidato è consentito l'uso della penna stilografica o della penna a sfera.

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.

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 30 punti nella parte B, per un totale di 50 punti. È prevista l'assegnazione di 1 punto per ciascuna risposta esatta.

Scrivete le vostre risposte all'interno della prova, **nei riquadri appositamente previsti**, 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 12 pagine, di cui 2 vuote.



A) COMPrensione DI TESTI SCRITTI

Task 1: Multiple choice questions

For items 1–8, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits according to the text. There is an example at the beginning (0).

To Kill a Mockingbird

When he was nearly thirteen, my brother Jem got his arm badly broken at the elbow. When it healed, and Jem's fears of never being able to play football were dispelled, he was seldom self-conscious about his injury. His left arm was somewhat shorter than his right; when he stood or walked, the back of his hand was at right angles to his body, his thumb parallel to his thigh. He couldn't have cared less, so long as he could pass and kick.

When enough years had gone by to enable us to look back on them, we sometimes discussed the events leading to his accident. I maintain that the Ewells started it all, but Jem, who was four years my senior, said it started long before that. He said it began the summer Dill came to us, when Dill first gave us the idea of making Boo Radley come out. I said if he wanted to take a broad view of the thing, it really began with Andrew Jackson. If General Jackson hadn't run the Creeks up the creek, Simon Finch would never have paddled up the Alabama, and where would we be if he hadn't? We were far too old to settle an argument with a fist-fight, so we consulted Atticus. Our father said we were both right. Being Southerners, it was a source of shame to some members of the family that we had no recorded ancestors on either side of the Battle of Hastings. All we had was Simon Finch, a fur-trapping apothecary from Cornwall whose piety was exceeded only by his stinginess. In England, Simon was irritated by the persecution of those who called themselves Methodists at the hands of their more liberal brethren, and as Simon called himself a Methodist, he worked his way across the Atlantic to Philadelphia, thence to Jamaica, thence to Mobile, and up the Saint Stephens. Mindful of John Wesley's strictures on the use of many words in buying and selling, Simon made a pile practicing medicine, but in this pursuit he was unhappy lest he be tempted into doing what he knew was not for the glory of God, as the putting on of gold and costly apparel. So Simon, having forgotten his preacher's words on the possession of human beings, bought three slaves and with their aid established a homestead on the banks of the Alabama River some forty miles above Saint Stephens. He returned to Saint Stephens only once, to find a wife, and with her established a line that ran high to daughters. Simon lived to an impressive age and died rich.

It was customary for the men in the family to remain on Simon's homestead, Finch's Landing, and make their living from cotton. The place was self-sufficient: modest in comparison with the empires around it, the Landing nevertheless produced everything required to sustain life except ice, wheat flour, and articles of clothing, supplied by river-boats from Mobile.

Simon would have regarded with impotent fury the disturbance between the North and the South, as it left his descendants stripped of everything but their land, yet the tradition of living on the land remained unbroken until well into the twentieth century, when my father, Atticus Finch, went to Montgomery to read law, and his younger brother went to Boston to study medicine. Their sister Alexandra was the Finch who remained at the Landing: she married a taciturn man who spent most of his time lying in a hammock by the river wondering if his trot-lines were full.

When my father was admitted to the bar, he returned to Maycomb and began his practice. Maycomb, some twenty miles east of Finch's Landing, was the county seat of Maycomb County. Atticus's office in the courthouse contained little more than a hat rack, a spittoon, a checkerboard and an unsullied Code of Alabama. His first two clients were the last two persons hanged in the Maycomb County jail. Atticus had urged them to accept the state's generosity in allowing them to plead Guilty to second-degree murder and escape with their lives, but they were Haverfords, in Maycomb County a name synonymous with jackass. They persisted in pleading Not Guilty to first-degree murder, so there was nothing much Atticus could do for his clients except be present at their departure, an occasion that was probably the beginning of my father's profound distaste for the practice of criminal law.

During his first five years in Maycomb, Atticus practiced economy more than anything, so several years thereafter he invested his earnings in his brother's education. John Hale Finch was ten years younger than my father, and chose to study medicine at a time when cotton was not worth growing; but after getting Uncle John started, Atticus derived a reasonable income from the law. He liked Maycomb, he was Maycomb County born and bred; he knew his people, they knew him, and because of Simon Finch's industry, Atticus was related by blood or marriage to nearly every family in the town. Maycomb was an old town, but it was a tired old town when I first knew it. In rainy weather the streets turned to red slop; grass grew on the sidewalks, the courthouse sagged in the square. Somehow, it was hotter then: a black dog suffered on a summer's day; bony mules hitched to Hoover carts flicked flies in the sweltering shade of the live oaks on the square. Men's stiff collars wilted by nine in the morning. Ladies bathed before noon. People moved slowly then. A day was twenty-four hours long but seemed longer. There was no hurry, for there was nowhere to go, nothing to buy and no money to buy it with.

(Extract from the novel *To Kill a Mockingbird* by Harper Lee)



M 1 9 2 2 4 2 1 1 1 0 3

Example:

0. At the opening of the chapter, the reader learns that the narrator
- A was Jem's sibling.
 - B had broken Jem's elbow.
 - C was nearly thirteen years old.
 - D had suffered from an elbow injury.

1. Jem's behaviour after his incident shows that he was
- A excessively worried about his physical appearance.
 - B painfully aware of his physical deformation.
 - C interested solely in his sporting ability.
 - D fearful and lacking confidence.
2. The narrator and her brother disagreed about
- A the role General Jackson played in their family history.
 - B the exact time Simon Finch had paddled up the Alabama.
 - C when Dill first came to them and made Boo Radley come out.
 - D the circumstances that eventually brought about Jem's injury.
3. Which of the statements below best describes Simon Finch?
- A He was a self-made man with a clear goal.
 - B He made his money as a slave trader in Jamaica.
 - C He was a religious fanatic, strictly abiding by the Methodist rules.
 - D He came to Philadelphia from Cornwall after the battle of Hastings.
4. In its pre-20th-century history, Finch's Landing was
- A a small, self-sufficient homestead, producing cotton clothing.
 - B a modest homestead growing into a cotton empire.
 - C as a rule run by the male members of the family.
 - D often compared with the empires around it.
5. Had Simon Finch lived well into the 20th century, he would have
- A encouraged his male descendants to continue living on the land.
 - B prevented his family from being stripped of all possessions.
 - C had to adapt to living in impoverished conditions.
 - D stopped Alexandra from marrying a taciturn man.



6. The 20th century brought to Finch Landing
 - A impotent fury.
 - B a break from tradition.
 - C soldiers from the North.
 - D more prosperity and wealth.

7. Atticus's first legal case
 - A ultimately resulted in the escape of the accused.
 - B left indelible marks on his views on practicing law.
 - C brought him fame and fortune in Maycomb County.
 - D began in a Maycomb bar where he had his practice.

8. By referring to Maycomb as "tired", the narrator wants to point out that
 - A the heat made the townspeople feel sleepy.
 - B the townspeople were dirty and shabby.
 - C the town was too old for young people.
 - D the town was rather dull and drab.



M 1 9 2 2 4 2 1 1 0 5

Pagina vuota

VOLTATE IL FOGLIO.

Non scrivete nel campo grigio. Non scrivete nel campo grigio. Non scrivete nel campo grigio. Non scrivete nel campo grigio. Non scrivete nel campo grigio.



Task 2: Matching

Match statements 1–12 with paragraphs A–E. More than one statement may refer to the same paragraph. Write your answers in the table next to each statement. There is an example at the beginning: Statement 0 (A).

Example:

Statement

Hz is a unit of frequency.

Paragraph

0. A

Statement	Paragraph
A member of the government is claimed to have changed the tuning practice.	1. _____
The present standard for tuning was slightly adjusted for technical reasons.	2. _____
The introduction of a special tuning tool did not guarantee uniform tuning.	3. _____
The author of the article ridicules the conspiracy theory.	4. _____
Despite the established standards, different tunings are still used.	5. _____
Some numbers are believed to have striking characteristics.	6. _____
Higher reaching sounds were taken as signs of quality.	7. _____
In the past, different principles were used to measure time.	8. _____
Musical instruments have different mechanisms for tuning.	9. _____
The weather can change the sound of a musical instrument.	10. _____
The world's first tuning standard resulted from singers' complaints.	11. _____
The current definition of 'a second' includes a process that cannot be observed with the naked eye.	12. _____



The '432 Hz vs. 440 Hz' conspiracy theory

A Some people believe that there is a conspiracy theory about the way we tune musical instruments, involving the Nazis, chakras, and golf. To understand this theory, we need a little bit of historical background. As you probably know, musical instruments need to be tuned. When you turn a tuning peg on a string instrument or adjust the length of the tube of a wind instrument, it makes it sound a little bit higher or lower. For different instruments to sound good together, they all have to produce the same tone when they play the same musical note, for example, the note A. The usual way to specify a tuning is to give the frequency of the note A4. The modern standard is $A = 440$ Hz, where Hz is a unit meaning 'per second', so '440 Hz' refers to 440 vibrations per second. To tune to this frequency, a musician would either listen to a tone played by some tuning device and tune by ear or use an electronic tuner.

B If you Google '432 Hz', you will find a tremendous number of articles about the tuning $A = 432$ Hz and its presumed healing and soothing properties. If you dig a little bit deeper, you will also find an explanation of this phenomenon. Presumably, the 432 Hz tuning is, in some way, tuned to the vibrations of nature itself, whereas the 440 Hz tuning was introduced by Joseph Goebbels, the Nazi minister of propaganda. There are millions of people in the world who believe that Goebbels dictated the tuning to make people feel more anxious and warlike. Now, why should 432 Hz be so great? According to proponents of the theory, the number 432 has special properties. And, indeed, it is an interesting number. It is a sum of four consecutive primes: $103 + 107 + 109 + 113$. It is exactly three gross, where gross = 144 is a traditional unit of a dozen dozens. Then you will find many mystical arguments, such that there are 432 Buddha statues on Mount Meru, or that it is somehow related to the location of chakras. There is even a claim that scientists in Nike found out that the best golf balls have 432 dimples.

C I can say with certainty that the arguments about numerical or mystical properties of the number 432 are utter nonsense. It is important to understand that 432 Hz refers to the number of vibrations per second, and 'one second' is a rather arbitrarily chosen unit. It was historically defined in many imprecise ways, such as a certain fraction of the time that passes between two new moons. Later, it was defined as a certain fraction of the mean solar day, which is the average time (over one year) the Earth needs to rotate around its axis relative to the Sun, and when it was discovered that even the average is not constant due to various tidal effects, the second was eventually redefined as 'the duration of 9,192,631,770 periods of the radiation corresponding to the transition between the two hyperfine levels of the ground state of the caesium-133 atom'. So, the 432 Hz tuning, the divine tuning of nature itself, is ultimately defined as one vibration per 21,279,240.2083 periods of radiation of an uncommon chemical element. Very spiritual, indeed.

D In Bach's era, there was no standardised way to tune instruments. The same piece could sound much higher or lower depending on where and when it was performed, and even organs in two different churches in the same city could be tuned in completely incompatible ways. The pitches musical instruments produce change over time due to heat and mechanical wear and tear, so until the tuning fork was invented in 1711, there was no simple way to make tunings consistent among different regions and even performances in one region. However, even after the invention of the tuning fork, there was no single standardised tuning. Orchestras in different regions used tuning forks resonating at different frequencies. And then, in the 19th century, the era of pitch inflation started. Orchestras, competing with one another over better sound, started to tune their instruments higher and higher. This eventually led to problems for singers, who complained about having to perform pieces in higher registers than they were originally meant to be performed in.

E At the urging of singers, the French government made the tuning $A = 435$ Hz officially standard in France in 1859, and many orchestras and Opera houses in Europe adopted this standard. In Britain, however, the French standard was interpreted in a wrong way, due to which British orchestras commonly tuned to $A = 439$ Hz. In 1939, there was an international conference held in London that resulted in a recommendation to use $A = 440$ Hz, as a compromise between the various tuning systems used at the time, some of which reached beyond 450 Hz. This recommendation was further supported by the fact that the BBC required their orchestras to tune to 440 Hz instead of 439 Hz because 439 is a prime number, and the corresponding frequency is hard to generate electronically with standard electronic clocks. Eventually, in 1955, the standard $A = 440$ Hz was adopted by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). Nevertheless, most symphony orchestras ignore the standard and tune to 441, 442 or 443 Hz instead, while orchestras specialising in older music may sometimes tune in a tuning close to the one for which the piece was originally written, which may range from 415 Hz to 470 Hz.

(Adapted from <https://jakubmarian.com>)



B) CONOSCENZA E USO DELLA LINGUA

Task 1: Gap fill

There is ONE word missing in each gap. Write the missing words in the spaces on the right. Bear in mind that all contracted forms with the exception of *can't* count as two words. There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

The faux fur you bought in the UK could actually be real fur – this is what you need to know

Real fur, including cat fur, has been sold as faux-fur on the UK high street.

On Fur Free Friday this year _0_ is a lot to celebrate – namely the game-changing news that Gucci will be fur-free from 2018. The fashion giant declared that animal fur in fashion is 'not modern'. This is yet _1_ victory to chalk up on the ever-growing list of retailers and designers who've decided that fur has had its day. Polls are showing that the vast majority of Brits are against fur and, just this week, famous faces such as Ricky Gervais, Lucy and Tiffany Watson have spoken out against fur. We can also celebrate that it's now 15 years since the last fur farm demolished its cages in the UK, after this cruel business was prohibited _2_ ethical grounds.

But we shouldn't be complacent. Since banning fur farming, the UK has imported at least £650m worth of fur. The majority of this fur is from farms overseas where the animal suffering is just as bad, _3_ not worse, than the cruelty we deemed unacceptable in this country. It makes our government's claim of having 'some of the best animal welfare standards in the world' ring rather hollow when it transpires that, in the case of the fur trade, we've simply outsourced our animal cruelty to countries like China, Poland and Canada.

And it gets worse. Humane Society International/UK has found a worrying new trend. Not only is cruel fur being imported and sold in the UK, but also a significant amount of it is being mis-sold as faux fur. HSI's investigation left many British shoppers horrified, revealing that trusted retailers such as ASOS and House of Fraser _4_ inadvertently sold real animal fur labelled as faux fur. Well-known retailer Missguided was as horrified as its customers when we told them that _5_ to our lab test results, a pair of their shoes contained *cat* fur.

It is easy to see where the confusion happens because fur is no longer just loud-and-proud full-length mink coats, or fox scarves with legs still attached. Fur in Britain today is more deceptive – dyed bright colours, turned into cute pompoms or as trim on hoods or shoes. Often sold for under £10, real fur is sneaking _6_ accessories almost unnoticed. Compounded by the fact that there is no legal requirement to label animal fur in all products, this leaves both consumers and retailers confused.

Animal fur can be produced and sold so cheaply, often more cheaply than faux fur, because most of imported fur comes from animals who have spent their entire lives on fur farms. On these farms animals like foxes, raccoon dogs and minks are _7_ in tiny wire cages, physically and mentally deprived, and then crudely killed. Wild animals such as coyotes are treated _8_ better – they are caught in agonising traps for hours or even days before being shot.

Despite a shaky start with 313 MPs rejecting an amendment to recognise animal sentience in the EU Withdrawal Bill, Secretary of State for Environment has since countered criticisms by stating his ambition 'to make the United Kingdom a world leader in the care and protection of animals.' Obviously this will mean bringing into UK law current EU bans _9_ imports of fur from domestic cats, dogs and commercial seal hunts, but polls show that the vast majority of people don't believe *any* fur should be bought and sold here, _10_ of which animal it used to belong to. Our Fur Free Britain campaign is gathering support to urge the Government to extend existing fur import bans to include all species. With no domestic fur production, and with the vast majority of the public morally opposed to the fur trade, we believe this should be achievable under World Trade Organisation rules.



Until that time, **_11_** all – campaigners, shoppers, retailers, you and me, and the Government – have a job to do in turning back the tide of cheap mislabelled fur that has made a comeback to British highstreets and websites. Aspiring fur-free shoppers and retailers must be extra vigilant to ensure that the fake fur they’re selling or buying really is fake, and HSI offers a range of materials and training to **_12_** them do that. We need government to bring in a law requiring that all animal fur is clearly labelled, allowing ethical shoppers and retailers to avoid it, and give them confidence in buying quality fake fur. And as campaigners we will **_13_** sure that the hundreds of millions of animals suffering and dying on fur farms are not left **_14_** of sight and mind. This year’s Fur Free Friday should mark the beginning of the end for the fur trade in the UK.

(Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 24 November 2017, by Claire Bass)

Example:

0. there

1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____
8.	_____
9.	_____
10.	_____
11.	_____
12.	_____
13.	_____
14.	_____

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Task 2: Gap fill (verbs)

For gaps 1–16, write the correct form of each verb given in brackets in the spaces on the right. There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

Fifty years after the assassination of John F. Kennedy, the ‘city of hate’ confronts its painful past

“From that window. Three shots. Straight line.” This, in the considered opinion of college principal Dick Jewell, **_0_ (SIT)** on the stone wall of Dealey Plaza, was all it took for an insignificant drifter named Lee Harvey Oswald **_1_ (ASSASSINATE)** President John F. Kennedy from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository with a \$12 rifle.

As the anniversary of Kennedy’s assassination is approaching, Dealey Plaza **_2_ (CATCH)** in a time delay. It was designed as a gateway to the city. Now, freight trains crawl across the overpass that also Kennedy’s limousine **_3_ (SPEED)** under on that day to reach Parkland Memorial hospital in the bid to save him.

This year, for the first time, Dallas is preparing to commemorate the anniversary with an official event on the morning of 22 November. The grass of the infamous grassy knoll **_4_ (LAY)** again. The concrete pedestal where local fabric merchant Abraham Zapruder stood at the time of the incident to make the most horrific home movie in American history is freshly painted. A handful of tourists mill around and a small stand **_5_ (SELL)** conspiracy literature.

After years of collective denial over the assassination, Dallas-Fort Worth is now the fourth largest city in the US and wants **_6_ (PRESENT)** as a cosmopolitan, modern metropolis, ready to acknowledge and to get past its trauma.

“We want to recognise this important date in history and turn it into a respectful commemoration of the life and legacy of President Kennedy,” Dallas’s Democratic mayor, Mike Rawlings, said. “We want to honour him, showing that Dallas really did love him at that time and, more importantly, **_7_ (GROW)** to respect his leadership since then.” It’s a significant gesture, say local historians. At that time, Kennedy **_8_ (HARDLY / ADMIRE)** in Texas or by southern Democrats and was only visiting it to shore up support for a re-election bid in 1964.

Since the crime seemed too vast **_9_ (ATTRIBUTE)** to a single criminal, historian William Manchester wrote that Dallas itself became the city where ‘they’ killed Kennedy. A month before Kennedy’s visit, the US ambassador to the UN, Adlai Stevenson, **_10_ (ASSAULT)** and spat on. Dallas became known as a hotbed of extremists. Before the visit, Kennedy told his wife that they **_11_ (HEAD)** into nut country.

The assassination served to cement the city’s reputation. “Dallas was victimised,” says Stephen Fagin, associate curator of the depository’s Sixth Floor Museum. “It gained a reputation as an unwelcoming and hostile environment – the city of hate.”

The initial event, the assassination, shaped as it was by the shock of instant media reports, was followed by Oswald’s murder by nightclub owner Jack Ruby – the first murder on live TV. Now, according to the librarians at the Sixth Floor Museum at Dealey Plaza, 190 Kennedy-related books will be published by the end of the year.

The belief that there was a conspiracy behind the assassination is slowly declining. While the official Warren Commission report said that Oswald **_12_ (ACT)** alone, a subsequent report by the House Select Committee on Assassinations used audio evidence to conclude that a second gunman had fired from the grassy knoll. Conspiracy theories flourished. In the mid-1970s, 89% of Americans believed that others were involved in the assassination, but by the 1990s, the figure **_13_ (DROP)** to 59%.



“It was unsatisfactory to accept that this scrawny little ex-marine, communist sympathiser **_14_ (CAN / TAKE DOWN)** a man of that stature,” says Fagin. “It’s much more satisfying to believe there were darker forces at work and that it was a massive conspiracy involving even the government or international forces.”

The museum, which occupies the floor that Oswald used to shoot from, takes no position on the enduring conspiracy theories beyond acknowledging them. Its mission is to chronicle Kennedy’s “life and legacy, his assassination, as well as the chaos and fear that ensued, and place it in a relevant context”, says its executive director, Nicola Longford. She says that means **_15_ (RECORD)** eyewitness experiences as well as vivid memories before they **_16_ (LOSE)**. “The anniversary has provided an opportunity for many local people to speak for the first time. All of it is riveting, fascinating, and confusing.”

(Adapted from an article in *The Observer*, 12 October 2013, by Edward Helmore)

Example:

0. sitting

1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____
8.	_____
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