



Codice del candidato:

**Državni izpitni center**



M 2 3 2 2 4 1 1 1 1

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, 25 agosto 2023 / 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 apposti 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: Short answers

Read the text and answer the questions in note form in the spaces below. Use 1–5 words for each answer. All contracted forms with the exception of *can't* count as two words. There is an example at the beginning: Answer 0.

#### Magical and empty places: a wildlife safari holiday in Scotland

I'm standing on one of the most magical and unusual spots in the Highlands, on an island in the middle of a loch. Of course, there's nothing unusual in itself about that – there are hundreds of such Scottish islands – but this particular one, Eilean Sùbhainn, is large enough to have a miniature loch of its own at its centre, which itself has an island on it, like a series of Russian dolls.

As might be expected, the “island on a loch on an island on a loch” has become a place that over the years has attracted a great deal of attention because of a Gaelic legend that it is the earthly seat of power of Queen Mab, queen of the fairies. If so, she chose an excellent position in the middle of Loch Maree looking south-east towards the mountain of Slioch and north-west towards the sea.

“This is the sort of place where time stands still,” Eoghain Maclean says, as I get used to the disorientating effect of the nearby plane of water of the smaller loch being so much higher than the water of the loch that surrounds Eilean Sùbhainn. Eoghain has guided me here in a small boat, followed by a wet crossing of the island and its marshes. He has known the area for more than 50 years, having worked on the loch as a ghillie (assistant) when a boy.

In a remote part of Wester Ross, Loch Maree has always been a place that has held spiritual currency. On another of the islands, Isle Maree, there is a surprisingly large prehistoric stone circle; what is also unusual is that later Vikings and Christians have chosen to use that same stone circle as a burial ground for themselves. Saint Máel Ruba lived on the island in the sixth century; the loch is named after a corrupted version of his name.

Isle Maree has a rich mix of broadleaf woodland. In addition to the Scots pine you might expect, I saw oak, sweet chestnut and holly, all carpeted by violets and primroses. In past centuries, one holly tree became a “money tree” into which devout visitors to the island hammered copper coins as offerings, with the unfortunate side-effect that the tree has now died from copper poisoning. There is speculation that the hollies on the island were originally brought by Saint Máel Ruba as a way of warding off the druidic influence, by planting a tree seen as having Christian associations.

At nearly 14 miles long, Loch Maree is one of the largest of Scottish lochs but also one of the less visited, partly because it is a nature reserve. Yet it has become popular with kayakers who can explore the archipelago of 32 islands.

As well as the islands, there are some curious small floating platforms seeded from polystyrene bases that the RSPB Wildlife Charity has put up to help the loch's rare colony of breeding black-throated divers. We are not visiting at the right time of year to see the divers, but the loch does attract various bird species.

But, as ever when trying to read a landscape in Scotland, all is not quite as idyllic as it might appear. When Eoghain was a boy and helped the ghillies on this loch, there were great quantities of sea trout and plenty of controlled fishing under licence. However, since the establishment of fish farms near the entrance to the loch, the resulting parasitic organisms have become so prevalent that the wild sea trout have all disappeared.

This is a subject that infuriates Eoghain: “It's such a shame. Of course the fish farms give employment. But then so did the wild fish when they could still get up here.” That afternoon, Eoghain takes us on a birdwatching safari.

We head up into the mountains near Applecross and advance into what Eoghain describes euphemistically as “**a bit of weather**”, which means my girlfriend and I are wearing a full set of thermals and waterproofs. I'm also grateful that I'm wearing what I've often found to be the best boots for the Highlands – nothing technical or expensive, but those short rubber ones sold in service stations with fleece linings.

A delightful bonus comes when a mountain hare, relatively rare on the west coast compared to elsewhere, emerges from under our feet and stops to study us before bolting away. Eoghain tells us how odd it is that mountain hares are still not protected and indeed are often persecuted by gamekeepers who think, erroneously, that they carry ticks and therefore can infect their precious grouse.



A rival photographer with a ponytail and London accent stops to tell us that he's just seen a parade of five ptarmigan up on the ridge above. Pumped up with success – he says he's been trying to photograph them for 12 years – he makes me laugh by telling us that just as he was lining up to take the shot of the ptarmigan, two eagles flew over the ridge above him and he was left in a dilemma which way to point the camera.

The growing popularity of wildlife safaris, as an alternative to the traditional shoot where you're pointing a gun not a camera at the animals, is a sign that things are slowly changing in the Highlands.

(Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 8 September 2021, by Hugh Thomson)

0. Where is the island of Eilean Sùbhainn located?

***In the Highlands.***

1. What justifies the comparison of Eilean Sùbhainn with a series of Russian dolls?

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2. Why have people always been fascinated by Eilean Sùbhainn?

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3. What makes the author feel confused when looking at the two lakes?

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4. Who lent their name to Loch Maree?

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5. What did a religious ritual on Isle Maree result in?

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6. In what way do environmentalists help the rare bird species on Loch Maree?

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7. What caused the extinction of the wild sea trout?

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8. What kind of weather does the expression “a bit of weather” refer to?

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9. What is a common misconception about mountain hares?

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10. What distracted the photographer in his attempt to take the desired photo?

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## Task 2: Matching

Read the text and match the statements with the paragraphs. More than one statement may refer to the same paragraph. There is an example at the beginning: Example 0.

### The most controversial moments in the history of photography

**A** Mathew B. Brady was the most famous photographer of the American Civil War. In 1862, Brady, whose 1864 portrait of Abraham Lincoln is visible on the \$5 bill, organized an exhibition called *The Dead of Antietam* in his New York studio. For the first time, Americans saw images, primarily taken by Brady's staffers, of the soldiers killed and maimed on the battlefield. The results were shocking. "Mr. Brady has done something to bring home to us the terrible reality and earnestness of war," wrote *The New York Times*. "If he has not brought bodies and laid them in our dooryards and along the streets, he has done something very like it."

Brady was in the field with the army at least once during every year of the war and was often intimately involved in composing photos, if only because he himself posed in more than 30 images. His most conservative colleagues had looked unfavourably upon his departure from commercial business to pictorial war. In one of his interviews he explained: "I can only describe the destiny that overruled me by saying that, like Euphorion, I felt that I had to go. A spirit in my feet said, 'Go', and I went."

While Brady was not the first war photographer – Roger Fenton and Carol Szathmari captured images of the Crimean War of the 1850s – he is largely recognized as the father of photojournalism.

**B** Ron Galella is an American photographer known for his unflinching and unapologetic images of celebrities. Galella is widely considered "the Godfather of American paparazzi," and has been notoriously reproached by his subjects like Elizabeth Taylor, Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, and Marlon Brando.

Galella made it his mission in life to snap Mrs. Onassis. While he ambushed other celebs (Marlon Brando broke his jaw and knocked out five of his teeth; Galella says as revenge for his discovering an affair between Onassis and the movie star), he followed Jackie like no other. Onassis even asked the court to protect her from further harassment. However, in October 1971, he managed to take one of the most famous paparazzi photos of all times. While Galella called this snap his "Mona Lisa," the image captures the debate between what's news and what's gossip; what celebrities owe the public and what we own of them; the battle lines between privacy rights and the rights of a photographer.

**C** Nick Ut is a highly-respected and renowned photographer who took the famous photograph of the devastating conflict in Vietnam. In addition to earning him the coveted *Pulitzer Prize*, this photo also won several other awards, including the *World Press Photo of the Year* in 1972.

This famous photo depicts children screaming and running away from the incredibly painful fire of napalm. In the centre of the photo is a 9-year-old girl who ripped off her burning clothes while fleeing her village, mistakenly bombed by North Vietnamese planes. The photographer doused the young girl, Phan Thi Kim Phuc, in water before transferring her to an American center for medical attention. The image was controversial for its full-frontal nudity, but most newspapers relaxed their policies on nudity to spread the anti-war image. President Nixon even speculated that it was a fake, created to bolster anti-war sentiment.

But 40 years after it was published worldwide and ran up against many newspapers' and magazines' publishing standards, the photo faced similar obstacles when Facebook briefly removed it, arguing that its nudity defied their terms of use.



- D** Yousuf Karsh, a prominent Armenian-Canadian photographer, was famously known for his portrait photography. The turning point in his career came in 1941, when he was hired by the Canadian government to take a portrait of Winston Churchill. He knew he would have very little time to make the picture. He began with a detailed inquiry into the prime minister's character, taking notes on all of his habits, quirks, attitudes and tendencies.

When he finally got Churchill seated in the chair, with lights blazing, Churchill snapped, "You have two minutes." The truth was that Churchill was angry he had not been told he was to be photographed; he lit a fresh cigar and puffed mischievously. Karsh asked Churchill to remove the cigar in his mouth, but Churchill refused point-blank.

Karsh walked up to Churchill supposedly to get a light level and casually pulled the signature cigar from the lips of Churchill and walked back toward his camera. As he walked he clicked his camera remote, capturing the 'determined' look on Churchill's face, which was in fact a reflection of his indignancy. Karsh recounted: "I stepped toward him and without premeditation, but ever so respectfully, I said, 'Forgive me, Sir,' and plucked the cigar out of his mouth.

By the time I got back to my camera, he looked so belligerent he could have devoured me. It was at that instant I took the photograph. The silence was deafening. Then Mr Churchill, smiling benignly, said, 'You may take another one.' He walked toward me, shook my hand and said, 'You can even make a roaring lion stand still to be photographed.'"

- E** Margaret Bourke-White captured the iconic image of Gandhi at his spinning wheel in 1946, less than two years before his assassination. She was the first female photographer from *Life* magazine commissioned to travel to India and photograph India's future leaders during the lead-up to the partition of India, creation of Pakistan, as well as to India's independence from the British.

By the time Margaret Bourke-White came to Gandhi's compound for a *Life* article on India's leaders, spinning was so bound up with Gandhi's identity that his secretary told Bourke-White that she had to acquire the craft before photographing the leader. She took up the challenge, but further demands followed – Gandhi wasn't to be spoken to (it being his day of silence). And because he detested bright light, Bourke-White was only allowed to use three flashbulbs. The humid Indian weather wreaked havoc on her camera equipment, too. She tried to take the picture without flash, but the bright Indian day hindered her further.

When the time finally came to shoot, Bourke-White's first flashbulb failed. And while the second one worked, she forgot to pull the slide, rendering it blank. She thought it was all over, but luckily, the third try was successful. In the end, she came away with an image that became Gandhi's most enduring representation.

(Adapted from [www.history.com/news/10-most-controversial-moments-in-the-history-of-photography](http://www.history.com/news/10-most-controversial-moments-in-the-history-of-photography))

**Example:**

The photographer was a victim of physical violence.

Paragraph

(0)   B  

Paragraph

The photographer had to learn a new skill.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

The photographer's decision was met with disapproval by some other photographers.

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

The photos evoked an unfavourable response.

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

The subject of the photograph disregarded the photographer's request.

(4) \_\_\_\_\_

The problem was resolved under false pretences.

(5) \_\_\_\_\_

The photographer's work is present in everyday life of American people.

(6) \_\_\_\_\_

The subject of the photo was very particular in their demands.

(7) \_\_\_\_\_

The photographer worked with a group of colleagues.

(8) \_\_\_\_\_

The photo brought about a change in newspapers' strategy.

(9) \_\_\_\_\_

The photo was published to promote pacifist ideas.

(10) \_\_\_\_\_



# Pagina vuota

**VOLTATE IL FOGLIO.**



## B) CONOSCENZA E USO DELLA LINGUA

### Task 1: Gap fill

Read the text below and write the missing words in the spaces provided. There is one word missing in each gap. All contracted forms with the exception of *can't* count as two words. There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

### Human speech evolved from chimpanzee ‘lip smacking’, says new study

African great apes, the closest species to humans, have not been studied 0 the rhythm of their communication signals up to now. In a recent study, UK researchers established that “lip-smacking”, a typical behaviour seen 1 chimps, happens in the same timing range as human mouths when they speak. Although chimps’ mannerism has been observed before, the connection between the apes’ lip-smacking and talking abilities in humans has not been previously made, until now.

Human speech evolved from chimpanzee “lip smacking”, says the University of Warwick, after a new study shows that the rhythm is the same as 2 of spoken language. The development of human language is 3 of the longest-standing puzzles of evolution. However, a possible solution started to emerge when scientists found that monkey signals involving a quick succession of mouth open-close cycles were shown 4 exhibit the same pace as human spoken language.

A consortium of researchers led by the University of Warwick have found that the rhythm of chimpanzee lip-smacks also displays 5 speech-like signature. Their paper ‘*Chimpanzee lip-smacks confirm primate continuity for speech-rhythm evolution*’ was published in the journal *Biology Letters*. Just like each and 6 language in the world, monkey lip-smacks have previously shown a rhythm of around 5 cycles/second (i.e. 5Hz).

The team of researchers studied two captive 7 two wild populations of chimpanzees, using video recordings collected at Edinburgh Zoo and Leipzig Zoo, and recordings of wild apes in Uganda. According to their findings, lip-smacking is a social behaviour that brings about friendly interactions between monkeys in a social group. Most of the time, a monkey will lip smack to a superior monkey as a sign of submission. However, it can also be an expression of affection or contentment.

The scientists investigated the rhythm of chimpanzee lip-smacks produced by individuals 8 they groom one another and found that chimpanzees produce lip-smacks at an average speech-like rhythm of 4.15 Hz. The findings show there 9 most likely been a continuous path in the evolution of primate mouth signals with a 5Hz rhythm.

Dr Adriano Lameira, from the Department of Psychology at the University of Warwick, said: “Our results prove that spoken language 10 pulled together within our ancestral lineage using ‘ingredients’ that were already available and in use by other primates and hominids. This dispels much of the scientific enigma that language evolution has represented so far. We can also be reassured that our ignorance has been partly a consequence of our huge underestimation of the vocal and cognitive capacities of 11 great ape cousins.

We found pronounced differences in rhythm between chimpanzee populations, suggesting that these are 12 the automatic and stereotypical communication signals so often attributed to apes. Instead, just like in humans, we should start seriously considering that individual differences, social conventions and environmental factors may influence 13 chimpanzees engage ‘in conversation’ with one another.

If we continue searching, new clues 14 certainly unveil themselves. Now it’s a matter of mastering the political and societal power to preserve these precious populations in 15 wild and continue enabling scientists to look further.”

(Adapted from an article in *The Telegraph*, 27 May 2020, by Jamie Johnson)





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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.

**Example:**

0. *for* \_\_\_\_\_

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## Task 2: Gap fill (word formation)

Read the text below and write the correct form of the words in brackets in the spaces provided. There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

### Bishop calls for statue of Henry Morton Stanley to be removed

A bishop has called for statues of **\_0\_ (EXPLORE)** Henry Morton Stanley to be removed for his part in “one of the most cruel and exploitative colonial attempts ever”.

Henry Morton Stanley was famous for his hunt for fellow explorer David Livingstone and his part in the European **\_1\_ (COLONIAL)** of Africa. In November 1871, he found the sick explorer and greeted him with the words: “Dr Livingstone, I presume?”

But Bishop Gregory Cameron, bishop of St Asaph, has written to the city council asking for the **\_2\_ (REMOVE)** of the monument to Stanley from its place near the River Elwy and from nearby Denbigh town centre. He said: “Exactly what do we commemorate in the life of Henry Morton Stanley, born John Rowlands? He was an adventurer who had little respect for the natives of Africa, and who shared in the **\_3\_ (MANAGE)** of one of the most exploitative colonial endeavours ever in that vast continent, the enslaving of an entire population to service the **\_4\_ (CREATE)** of wealth of King Leopold II of the Belgians through the production of rubber. He tried to hide his Welsh upbringing and paid little regard to the communities of St Asaph and Denbigh, which had nurtured him. So why exactly is there a statue of him in Denbigh’s main square, and another monument at the bottom of St Asaph’s High Street?”

Henry Morton Stanley was born in 1841 as John Rowlands in Denbigh. His mother abandoned him when he was a young baby and his father died a few weeks after his birth. He was brought up by his grandfather, a once **\_5\_ (PROSPER)** butcher, who lived in reduced circumstances. Young Henry spent some time in the St Asaph Workhouse before emigrating to America and subsequently travelling to Africa. Sent by The New York Herald to find David Livingstone, a Scottish **\_6\_ (MISSION)** who had gone missing in Africa, Stanley set off in 1871 on an eight-month, 7,000-mile trip accompanied by 200 porters. The goal was accomplished, but not without cost – all **\_7\_ (DESERT)** were whipped and a contemporary, Sir Richard Francis Burton, claimed: “Stanley shoots Africans as if they were monkeys.” On a second trip in 1874, Stanley, in **\_8\_ (PARTNER)** with The Daily Telegraph, traced the course of the River Congo to the sea. In 1876, he made a deal with King Leopold II to travel back to the Congo, and as a result became associated with the Belgium king’s brutal regime, a link he was defending **\_9\_ (PASSION)** for years.

In 2011, Bishop Gregory expressed concern that St Asaph city council had elected to commemorate a man “well known for his imperialist career, his **\_10\_ (BRUTAL)** towards the indigenous African population, and for his collaboration with King Leopold II in the subjugation, exploitation and **\_11\_ (MISTREAT)** of the Congolese people.” In a new letter to the city council, the bishop said: “Current affairs amply demonstrate the anger and distress caused by the celebration of **\_12\_ (RACISM)** colonialists, therefore I would like to suggest to you that the time has come to remove the **\_13\_ (OFFEND)** of this monument. I would like to feel that St Asaph city council would be willing to **\_14\_ (IDENTITY)** with the Black Lives Matter campaign. They could easily demonstrate their support for the cause by making the highly **\_15\_ (SYMBOL)** gesture of putting this monument out of sight, and taking a stand for equality and diversity.”

(Adapted from an article in *The Telegraph*, 14 June 2020)



M 2 3 2 2 4 1 1 1 1 1

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.

**Example:**

0. *explorer* \_\_\_\_\_

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