



Codice del candidato:

Državni izpitni center



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SESSIONE PRIMAVERILE

Livello superiore

I N G L E S E

≡ Prova d'esame 1 ≡

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

Sabato, 1 giugno 2024 / 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

Read the text below and choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) which fits according to the text. There is an example at the beginning (0).

The bear came over the mountain

Fiona lived in her parents' house, in the town where she and Grant went to university. It was a big, bay-windowed house that seemed to Grant both elegant and disorderly, with rugs crooked on the floors and cup rings bitten into the table varnish. He was impressed by the odd mixture of modern and classical style, which reflected the owners' unconventional taste.

Her mother was Icelandic – a powerful woman with a froth of white hair and indignant far-left politics. The father was an important cardiologist, revered around the hospital but happily subservient at home, where he would listen to his wife's strange tirades with an absent-minded smile. To find relief from the constant pressures of work, he would wander to the nearby woods to indulge in birdwatching.

Fiona had her own little car and a pile of cashmere sweaters, but she wasn't in a sorority, and her mother's political activity was probably the reason. Not that she cared. Sororities were a joke to her, and so was politics – though she liked to play "The Four Insurgent Generals" on the phonograph, and sometimes also the "Internationale," very loud, if there was a guest she thought she could make nervous.

A curly-haired gloomy-looking foreigner was courting her – she said he was a Visigoth – and so were two or three quite respectable and uneasy young interns. She made fun of them all and of Grant as well. She would drolly repeat some of his small-town phrases. He thought maybe she was joking when she proposed to him, on a cold bright day on the beach at Port Stanley. Sand was stinging their faces and the waves delivered crashing loads of gravel at their feet.

"Do you think it would be fun –" Fiona shouted. "Do you think it would be fun if we got married?" He took her up on it, he shouted yes. He wanted never to be away from her. She had the spark of life.

...

Who would have thought years would pass quite so quickly?

Just before they left their house Fiona noticed a mark on the kitchen floor. It came from the cheap black house shoes she had been wearing earlier in the day. Having rubbed the smear, she remarked that she'd never have to do this again, since she wasn't taking those shoes with her.

"I guess I'll be dressed up all the time," she said. "Or semi-dressed up. It'll be sort of like in a hotel."

She put on her golden-brown, fur-collared ski jacket over a white turtleneck sweater and tailored fawn slacks. She was a tall, narrow-shouldered woman, seventy years old but still upright and trim, with long legs and long feet, delicate wrists and ankles, and tiny, almost comical-looking ears. Her hair that was as light as milkweed fluff had gone from pale blond to white somehow without Grant's noticing exactly when, and she still wore it down to her shoulders, as her mother had done. (That was the thing that had alarmed Grant's own mother, a small-town widow who worked as a doctor's receptionist. The long white hair on Fiona's mother, even more than the state of the house, had told her all she needed to know about attitudes and politics.) But otherwise Fiona, with her fine bones and small sapphire eyes, was nothing like her mother. She had a slightly crooked mouth, which she emphasized now with red lipstick – usually the last thing she did before she left the house.

She looked just like herself on this day – direct and vague as in fact she was, sweet and ironic.

Over a year ago, Grant had started noticing so many little yellow notes stuck up all over the house. That was not entirely new. Fiona had always written things down – the title of a book she'd heard mentioned on the radio or the jobs she wanted to make sure she got done that day. He found it mystifying and touching in its precision.



The new notes were different. Stuck onto the kitchen drawers – *Cutlery, Dish Towels, Knives*. Couldn't she just open the drawers and see what was inside? Worse things were coming. She went to town and phoned Grant from a booth to ask him how to drive home. She went for her usual walk across the field into the woods and came home by the fence line – a very long way round. She said that she'd counted on fences always taking you somewhere.

"She's always been a bit like this," Grant said to the doctor. He tried without success to explain how Fiona's surprise and apologies now seemed somehow like routine courtesy, not quite concealing a private amusement. As if she'd stumbled on some unexpected adventure. Or begun playing a game that she hoped he would catch on to.

"Yes, well," the doctor said. "It might be selective at first. We don't know, do we? Till we see the pattern of the deterioration, we really can't say."

Line 53 In a while, it hardly mattered what label was put on it. Fiona, who no longer went shopping alone, disappeared from the supermarket while Grant had his back turned. A policeman picked her up as she was walking down the middle of the road, blocks away. He asked her name and she answered readily. Then he asked her the name of the Prime Minister.

"If you don't know that, young man, you really shouldn't be in such a responsible job."

(Adapted from a short story by Alice Munro, published in *The New Yorker*, 14 October 2013)

0. Fiona lived
 - A in a small village.
 - B with her parents.
 - C in a university-owned house.
 - D in a modest house.

1. The house was
 - A old-fashioned and rundown.
 - B stylish and messy.
 - C well-kept and cosy.
 - D spacious and unappealing.

2. Fiona's father
 - A was not respected enough at work.
 - B let his wife be in charge.
 - C rarely took time to relax.
 - D was annoyed by his wife's political views.

3. As a student, Fiona
 - A thought highly of student social clubs.
 - B was popular among other girls.
 - C benefited from her mother's political views.
 - D was comfortably well-off.



4. Fiona showed her attitude to politics
 - A by supporting her mother's political views.
 - B whenever they had guests in the house.
 - C by provoking a certain type of visitor.
 - D by passionately singing revolutionary songs.

5. Which statement is NOT true?
 - A Grant was an object of Fiona's ridicule.
 - B Grant and Fiona came from different social backgrounds.
 - C Grant expected to get married to Fiona.
 - D Grant was not the only one courting Fiona.

6. At the age of 70, Fiona
 - A had lost her figure.
 - B was moving to a hotel.
 - C changed her hairstyle.
 - D was facing a big change.

7. Grant's mother
 - A judged Fiona's mother by her appearance.
 - B approved of Fiona's mother's housekeeping.
 - C never had to earn a living herself.
 - D was a cosmopolitan woman.

8. Over a year ago,
 - A Grant first came across Fiona's notes around the house.
 - B Fiona started asking Grant to pick her up from town.
 - C Fiona started taking shortcuts to get home from her walks.
 - D Grant started doubting the sincerity of Fiona's apologies.

9. What does "it" in line 53 refer to?
 - A Fiona's prognosis.
 - B Fiona's medical record.
 - C Fiona's illness.
 - D Fiona's character.



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Pagina vuota

VOLTATE IL FOGLIO.



Task 2: Gapped text

Read the text and choose from the sentences below the text the one that fits each gap. Each sentence can be used only once. There are two extra sentences which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0 (D).

NASA is practicing asteroid deflection. You know, just in case.

The last thing anyone needs to think about right now is a catastrophic asteroid impact. [0] The chance that a known asteroid big enough to really do damage – or, you know, imperil our entire existence – will strike the planet in the near future years is insignificant. It is so minute that you should worry more about the extinctions brought on by climate change.

But it helps to be prepared for these kinds of scenarios, and luckily there are people for whom thinking about them is a full-time job. So just before Thanksgiving, NASA launched a space mission to test technology that could, someday, help humanity deflect a dangerous asteroid barreling its way. [1] What did this particular asteroid ever do to us? Nothing, but NASA needs a test subject. With the asteroid in its sights, the probe will line itself up and then smash right into the unsuspecting rock at nearly 15,000 miles an hour. [2] Afterward, scientists will observe the shift to determine whether this technique could work to protect our planet.

This would not be the first time a NASA spacecraft has bumped into an asteroid just minding its own business. In 2020, a probe touched down on an asteroid's surface and blasted it with nitrogen gas to stir up rocks. That mission was designed to collect some of those rocks and return them to Earth. [3] This new mission, however, is about survival.

The Double Asteroid Redirection Test, or DART for short, marks humanity's first-ever attempt to change the orbit of an asteroid. In some ways, isn't it kind of rude? A bunch of "star stuff," as the renowned astronomer Carl Sagan called us, has become smart enough to interfere with orbital mechanics and to change, on a small scale, the nature of its solar system. [4] But here we are anyway, throwing a spacecraft the size of a vending machine at an asteroid as big as Egypt's Great Pyramid.

The series of events that brought us to this particular point in human history can be traced back to 1998, when an astronomy institute issued an alert about a recently discovered asteroid that looked like it could hit in 2028. [5] Scientists at NASA quickly found that this rock wasn't going to collide with Earth after all, but the agency did establish a center devoted to estimating the probability of asteroids and comets hitting Earth, so that we might have a chance at actually stopping them.

The DART mission is aiming for Dimorphos, a small asteroid that orbits a bigger asteroid, Didymos, like a moon. "If the mission works as intended, DART will carve a crater into the surface of Dimorphos and fling out rocky debris, known as ejecta," explains Angela Stickle, a planetary scientist at John Hopkins University. She adds, "As that ejecta leaves the asteroid, it acts as a rocket engine and pushes the asteroid. You're creating a natural engine on the asteroid that then slows down its velocity." She and her team predict that the impact will shrink Dimorphos's 12-hour orbit by about 10 minutes. [6] If an asteroid were heading toward Earth, a version of this technique might shift an asteroid's trajectory enough to turn a certain disaster into a near miss.

In case you are wondering whether NASA could flub this mission and accidentally shove the asteroid toward Earth – don't worry. [7] "It's just going to give it a small nudge," Nancy Chabot, the mission's coordination head at the Applied Physics Laboratory, told reporters earlier this month.

In 2005, Congress directed NASA to find at least 90 percent of the potentially hazardous asteroids that are statistically likely to exist out there. Remember when I said that no known asteroids have a significant chance of crashing into Earth in the near future? Well, NASA was supposed to meet that 90-percent goal as of 2020, but so far scientists have managed to find only 40 percent. [8] "But an object of this size would actually pose a hazard to the planet," Thomas told me.

Let's say that someday astronomers identify a new asteroid that, unlike the 1998 discovery, could really be perilous. Scientists have practiced this scenario every year for nearly a decade in a NASA-run event about planetary defense. [9] After a month of observations in this hypothetical scenario, that likelihood jumped to 100 percent. Astronomers needed more than a year to determine where exactly a



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.

Sleeping giants

Scientists have found evidence 0 frozen methane deposits in the Arctic Ocean, known as the “sleeping giants of the carbon cycle,” have started to be released over a large area of the seafloor off the East Siberian coast.

High levels of methane, a potent greenhouse 1, have been detected down to a depth of 350 metres in the Laptev Sea near Russia, prompting concern among researchers that a new climate feedback loop may have been triggered that could accelerate the pace of global heating. The slope sediments in the Arctic contain a huge quantity of frozen methane and 2 gases, known as hydrates. Methane has a warming 3 which is 80 times stronger than carbon dioxide over 20 years. The United States Geological Survey has previously listed Arctic hydrate destabilisation 4 one of four most serious scenarios for abrupt climate change.

The international team on board the Russian research ship Akademik Keldysh said that most of the bubbles were currently dissolving in the water but methane levels at the surface were four to eight times of 5 would normally be expected and this was venting into the atmosphere. “6 is unlikely to be any major impact on global warming at this moment, but the point is that this process has now been triggered 7 we expect it to be ongoing,” said the Swedish scientist Örjan Gustafsson, in a satellite call from the vessel.

The scientists who are part of a multi-year International Shelf Study Expedition stressed that their findings were preliminary. The scale of methane releases will not be confirmed 8 they return. They will analyse the data and 9 their studies published in a peer-reviewed journal. But the discovery of a potentially destabilised slope of frozen methane raises concerns that a new tipping point has been reached, possibly increasing the speed of global heating. The Arctic is considered ground zero in the debate about the vulnerability of frozen methane deposits in the ocean.

With the Arctic temperature now rising more than twice as fast as the global average, the question of 10 they will be released into the atmosphere, if ever, has been a matter of considerable uncertainty in climate computer models. The 60-member team on the Akademik Keldysh believe they are the first 11 have observationally confirmed that the methane release is already under way across a wide area of the slope about 600 km offshore.

At six monitoring points over a slope area, they saw clouds of bubbles released from sediment. At one location on the Laptev Sea slope at a depth of about 300 metres, they found methane concentrations of up to 1,600 nanomoles per litre, which is 400 times higher than it 12 be expected if the sea and the atmosphere were in equilibrium.

Igor Semiletov, who is the chief scientist on board, said the discharges were “significantly larger” than anything found before. “The discovery of actively releasing shelf slope hydrates is very important and unknown until now,” he said. “This is a new page. Potentially, they can have serious climate consequences, but we need more research 13 we can confirm that.”

The most likely cause of the instability is an intrusion of warm Atlantic currents into the east Arctic. This “Atlantification” is driven by human-induced climate disruption. The latest discovery potentially marks the third source of methane emissions from the region. Semiletov, who has been studying this area for two decades, has previously reported that the gas is now 14 released from the shelf of the Arctic.



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For the second year in a row, his team have found crater-like pockmarks in the shallower parts of the Laptev Sea and East Siberian Sea that are discharging bubble jets of methane, **_15_** is reaching the sea surface at levels tens to hundreds of times higher than normal. This is similar to the craters and sinkholes reported from inland Siberian tundra earlier this autumn.

(Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 27 October 2020, by Jonathan Watts)

Example:

0. *that* _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

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7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____



Task 2: Gap fill (word formation)

Read the text below and change the words in brackets so that they fit in the gaps. Write your answers in the spaces provided. There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

Why *MeToo* fallout is wrecking the lives of schoolboys

Boys are being damaged by “an **_0_ (EXCESS)** cultural shift” against them triggered by the *MeToo* and *Everyone’s Invited* movements that has left many lost, **_1_ (SECURITY)**, and traumatised, according to top child experts. Julie Lynn-Evans, a psychotherapist with 35 years’ experience, says the two movements involving girls and women speaking out about sexual **_2_ (HARASS)** have led to a dangerous backlash against boys. Many have done nothing wrong.

While her clients during lockdown were mostly teenage girls, they are now exclusively boys who have been ostracised, punished or even expelled for behaviour that she describes as little more than clumsy teenage fumbling. Many have been accused by their peers on the *Whisper* app, set up for pupils to report sexual and bullying incidents anonymously. Some are **_3_ (SUICIDE)**. “The healthy sexual development of both boys and girls is at risk,” she says.

Lynn-Evans said, “I am watching boys’ lives being destroyed by an extreme cultural shift in the wake of *MeToo* and *Everyone’s Invited*. This is **_4_ (JUSTICE)** and it is potentially dangerous. My caseload since September has been exclusively boys and all of them are lost. Boys need our protection, too.” *Everyone’s Invited* was set up by a former private schoolgirl in 2020 to invite students to share their **_5_ (AGREE)** experiences. More than 5,000 anonymous allegations included reports of upskirting, sexting, sexual assault, groping, and rape. Head teachers have been quick to report and act on alleged sexual misdemeanour since.

This week, *Consent*, a television drama based on hundreds of allegations from pupils such as those reported on the *Everyone’s Invited* site, will be aired on Channel 4. It tells the story of a girl and boy in the sixth form who are attracted to each other. They have sex at his 18th birthday party, when she has had so much to drink that she is almost **_6_ (CONSCIOUS)**. Egged on by his friends, he also films the encounter and shares it with them in a social media group.

Sandra Paul, a criminal defence lawyer at Kingsley Napley, who has worked with dozens of families of young people when allegations have been made against them, said she was receiving four to five **_7_ (INQUIRE)** a month. Allegations against boys include “unwelcome brushing up against someone in the lunch queue, to truth-or-dare games that go wrong, to alleged rape at a festival”. None have resulted in successful **_8_ (PROSECUTE)** against the boys.

“The issue for the boys who are the subject of a **_9_ (COMPLAIN)** is that an investigation by their school or the police can have profound consequences for their reputation, their education and their future prospects,” said Paul. “Even if the allegations are not proven, the boy usually has to move school or college to try to start again. The criminal justice system makes no priority for the fact that the accused is **_10_ (ESSENCE)** a child.”

One family represented by Kingsley Napley called in lawyers after their son, 15, was accused of touching a girl, 14, in a sexual way. The police investigated, but took no further action. The boy, now 17, was too distraught and **_11_ (ANXIETY)** to attend lessons for weeks. His state prevented him from sitting his mock A-levels and applying for university. His mother said, “At one point he asked us if we would visit him if he went to prison and would his room have a window. We all cried.” His father said, “When we got involved in the justice system, people in the know – the teachers, the police – were all very **_12_ (ASSURE)**, saying that everything would be fine. There is something wrong in society that this is happening, that society is making these **_13_ (JUDGE)** about teenage boys.”

Lynn-Evans said *Everyone’s Invited* and *MeToo* were “a tremendous force for good but it is often a double-edged sword”, and both have “released an **_14_ (PRECEDE)** difficulty for the boys. 50 per cent of the boys I have seen are either being accused of doing something stupid or worried something will come out. Sex and **_15_ (INTIMATE)** are at the top of their poor muddled heads, but they are not the predators they are being made out to be”.

(Adapted from an article from *The Times*, 5 February 2023, by Sian Griffiths)



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Example:

0. excessive

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3.	_____
4.	_____
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