



Codice del candidato:

Državni izpitni center



P 2 3 1 A 2 2 1 1 1 1

SESSIONE PRIMAVERILE

INGLESE

Prova d'esame 1

Comprensione di testi scritti

Sabato, 27 maggio 2023 / 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.



Pagina vuota

VOLTATE IL FOGLIO.



Esercizio 1: Abbinamento

Leggete il testo e eseguite l'esercizio.

Why walking makes you a better worker

- A** “Come to the woods, for here is rest,” wrote John Muir, the 19th Century Scottish-American naturalist who was one of the earliest advocates of US national parks. Muir spent large chunks of his life exploring Yosemite and the Sierra Nevada, and wrote prolifically of his belief in nature’s nourishing role.
- B** And it seems like Muir was on to something: there is mounting evidence that spending time in nature makes us healthier and happier. It’s something many people feel instinctively. But we’re busy at work, distracted by technology and often live in urban environments far from wild spaces. We also don’t get out much: the average American, for example, spends about 90% of their life indoors.
- C** But what happens if we make time for an hour outside each day? Does it matter where we go? What does nature do for you? There are some obvious benefits to going outside. You’ll have to stand up and move, which is beneficial if most of your day involves sitting in front of a screen. Research shows short breaks can boost engagement at work, and a quick break in natural light will deliver a shot of vitamin D. So far, so positive.
- D** But based on a growing body of research comparing how we react in urban and natural settings, the kind of open-air environment you seek out matters too: green and blue spaces trump busy city streets. “Generally, the research tells us that when people are exposed to the natural environment, they tend to have a reduced stress response. When you are out in nature you have lower blood pressure, better heart rate variability, better mood,” says Lisa Nisbet, associate professor in the psychology department at Canada’s Trent University. Of course, some of us live in cities with no ready access to forests or wilderness. But as Nisbet says, it doesn’t have to be a forest – multiple studies have shown that green environments in cities have beneficial effects too.
- E** Jo Barton, of the School of Sport, Rehabilitation and Exercise Sciences at the University of Essex in the UK, works on “green exercise”, the idea that being active in nature delivers health benefits. In one study, she looked at what “dose” of nature was needed to deliver a mental health boost. The longer, the better, you might assume. But in the study Barton found that when it came to self-esteem and mood, the biggest improvements came in the first five minutes of exposure to nature. She believes that the rapid boost may be driven by the transition to a green environment, and the way nature helps us switch from voluntary attention, which requires focus and energy, to involuntary attention, which requires minimal effort, allowing us to recover from mental fatigue.
- F** But it seems the idea that nature packs a punch isn’t getting through to everyone: one recent US survey found that 35% of office workers spend just 15 minutes outside each day. So what simple ways are there to make nature part of a workday routine? If you work at a tech giant, then problem solved: Microsoft has built treehouse meeting areas for employees, Amazon has The Spheres, three plant-filled domes where 800 employees can “think and work differently”, and Adobe has built a running track on the roof of its London office.
- G** But there are cheaper options. “What we tend to promote here is the walk-and-talk meeting,” says Barton. “Not eating into your work time, just changing where you meet so you’re outdoors.” Windows with a view of nature can improve productivity and wellbeing, she adds, as can having plants in the workplace. Some companies are also adding outdoor meeting rooms or pods. But workers should also introduce small, regular exposures that become a habit – like parking further away from work and walking in via a green space, or eating lunch in the park. “I think that means breaking it down into smaller chunks rather than finding a whole hour in one go,” says Barton. It seems more manageable. Either way, it’s clear that seeking out natural settings amid the concrete of modern life is well worth doing.



Leggete il testo *Why walking makes you a better worker* e cercate, in ciascuno dei capoversi (*paragraphs*) indicati, le parole corrispondenti alle definizioni o ai sinonimi sottostanti. Su ciascuna riga potete scrivere solamente una parola.

Example:

0. highly productively, in great amount (Paragraph A)

prolifically

1. disturbed, preoccupied (Paragraph B)

2. relating to a city or a town (Paragraph B)

3. the fact of being involved with something (Paragraph C)

4. numerous, many (Paragraph D)

5. quick or sudden (Paragraph E)

6. the process of asking questions to find out people's opinions (Paragraph F)

7. a very hard building material (Paragraph G)



Esercizio 2: Completamento

Leggete il testo e eseguite l'esercizio.

My mother and I speak different languages. Technology has brought us together.

Last week, I wrote a letter to my mother on my computer. It began as a list of sorts, detailing my day – I woke up, __0__, I ate a bowl of porridge, I drove to work – but then quickly spiralled into an unbidable series of paragraphs about my views on gender politics, feminism and the dire state of our country's incarceration system. __8__, then cut and pasted it into Google Translate. I printed out the document with the Chinese text on an A4 sheet, put it in an envelope, sealed it and put it in a post box. Two days later, my mother called me and told me the sentences were awkward and didn't make sense. She didn't quite know what I was getting at, but she was glad I was thinking of her. I do this twice a week because my mother does not have email. And I do this because she does not speak English. And I don't speak Mandarin.

I was four years old when my family and I immigrated to Australia. The little Mandarin I had as a child has worn off after 26 years of living in Sydney. My parents had spent the first 35 years of their lives in Taiwan, speaking one language. __9__, running his own travel agency in the city. My mother fulfilled the expectations of her cultural heritage and took on the full-time housekeeping duties of a housewife and mother.

At school, I quickly learned that if you wanted to be seen, you had to speak up. And speaking up meant getting really good at this new language. I loved English from the moment __10__.

I understood, at a young age that, tied in with learning a new language was the sense that I was being accepted. If I could speak well, I might accomplish the dream of all migrant children – to "fit in". But here is the tragedy and truth I discovered very early on – the deeper I

went into that relationship with English, the further it took me away from my mother. I hadn't been able to tell her what I wanted out of life. How I felt when I fell in love and when I fell out of love and all the emotions in between, because __11__. This all changed in 2006 when Google launched its free online translation service. At 21, I began writing long letters to my mother. And 10 years later, __12__. Often, the translation is strange. But writing to my mother feels so liberating – even if the metaphorical expressions I use often get lost in translation. "Thank you for driving me to the station" was translated into Chinese as "Thank you for servicing me the vehicle to the station."

How ironic, that someone like me, an antiquarian who wrote handwritten letters to friends during high school and university, technologically illiterate by most people's standards – __13__ – would eventually owe it to technology for bringing me closer to my mother. Communicating is one thing, understanding is another. The experience of writing letters to my mother, and our conversations proceeding from them, is both humbling and frustrating. Technology has aided us in finding this half-satisfying resolution. Ultimately, __14__, even if it's not the perfect mother-daughter relationship I have always yearned for. It's the gesture that becomes my form of communicating my love for her, not necessarily the content of my letters. Just as she has always used food to show her love, __15__, typing out sentences and sending her pieces of paper with ink on them. Each time she receives my letters, she knows I love her. And isn't that what I was trying to do all along?



Inserite le espressioni (A–K) nei punti adeguati (8–15) del testo *My mother and I speak different languages. Technology has brought us together*. Scrivete la lettera corrispondente a ciascuna risposta sulla rispettiva lineetta numerata. Tenete presente che nell'elenco ci sono due espressioni in più.

Example:

0. G

8.

A I am simply sitting down

9.

B I had no words for them in Mandarin

10.

C I have a total of two apps on my phone

11.

D my father never learnt English

12.

E I pronounced my first syllables

13.

F I'm still sending them off twice a week

14.

~~G I went to yoga~~

15.

H my father learnt English quickly

I I highlighted the text

J Google Translate helps us form some sort of bond

K my phone is full of apps



Esercizio 3: Quesiti a scelta multipla

Leggete il testo e eseguite l'esercizio.

The remarkable floating gardens of Bangladesh

In the lowlands of Bangladesh, people are turning to a centuries-old form of hydroponics to keep afloat.

Birds fly low over the surface of the water. Bijoy Kumar, a farmer in the low-lying Gopalganj district of Bangladesh, stands knee deep in water, tending to his plants. He and his family could not escape the rising waters in the volatile monsoons – so they abandoned the traditional rice crop. He turned instead to an eco-friendly practice that had been used by his ancestors in the southern flood plains, a traditional form of hydroponics, called floating vegetable gardens.

Bangladesh is prone to floods and waterlogging. Fierce monsoons, Himalayan snow melt and severe cyclones intensify the problem for the country. Two-thirds of Bangladesh is wetland, criss-crossed by highly sedimented rivers that frequently change their course. Vast areas of land in the country are under water for as much as eight months in a year, while seawater intrusion also makes much coastal land useless for growing crops.

And yet agriculture is one of the most important contributors to the country's GDP. Bangladesh is also one of the world's poorest countries, where 48% of the 160-million-strong population is landless. The number of people displaced from their homes in Bangladesh because of climate change is predicted to rise to one in seven of the population by 2050. Some farmers are giving up agriculture and looking for alternative ways to make a living, while others find work at clothing factories or moving to farm shrimp.

But in one part of south-central Bangladesh, for 300-400 years, people have been following an age-old traditional method of cultivation called *dhap*, or known locally as *baira*. These are floating vegetable gardens – artificial islands, that simply rise and fall with the swelling waters. Now farmers are reviving this old practice to reduce their vulnerability due to climate change.

Floating gardens are most common in the districts of Gopalganj, Barisal and Pirojpur. Here, during monsoons the farmers gather weeds like water hyacinth or paddy stalks, and place them on stagnant water, beating them into shape and making rafts. They plant seedlings on these organic beds, and place them in flooded parts of the villages. A typical floating bed is about 6m long, but they can be as long as 55m, and provides enough food for the farmer and their family, and a source of income when the surplus is sold. People are experimenting with the materials used to create the floating gardens – sometimes they use rice and wheat stalks, occasionally adding a system of inner tubes made from car tires and a bamboo framework for additional support.

Their low cost makes the gardens a realistic option for many farmers, says Nazmul Islam Choudhary of the international agency Practical Action. The average cost of a floating bed is around £73, making food production possible throughout the year and providing food security even when the waters rise during the monsoon period. According to a FAO report, the farmers earn an average profit of £107 per 100 square metres of floating bed during the monsoon season. Another advantage of these gardens is that invasive species like water hyacinth actually become beneficial, in constructing these ingenious structures, because of their resistance to salt water, buoyancy and abundance.

At the end of their life cycle, in late autumn when the waters recede, the floating farms are broken up and mixed with soil and used for growing winter crops like turnip, cabbage, cauliflower, tomato and red amaranths.

“It is very environmentally friendly – all the necessary inputs and resources are natural, and it does not create any waste or by-product which can impact the environment negatively,” says Fahmida Akter, a senior research fellow at the James P Grant School of Public Health at Brac University in Dhaka. However, there is a lack of long-term, rigorous study on the feasibility of the floating gardens in other parts of the country, and on just how resilient to climate change they will be. So far, the gardens are still mostly project-based and not widely adopted in northern Bangladesh. But already, many are pinning their hopes on these small patches of safe space to grow food, in a country where the amount of agricultural land is dwindling. “For a country like Bangladesh where periods of waterlogging are increasing and becoming longer each year, floating farming is the future,” says Akter.



Cerchiate la lettera accanto alla risposta che completa correttamente ciascuna delle affermazioni riguardanti il testo *The remarkable floating gardens of Bangladesh*.

Example:

0. Bijoy Kumar grows

- A rice.
- B vegetables.
- C water hyacinths.
- D none of the above.

16. Most floods in Bangladesh are caused by

- A difficult weather conditions.
- B weather conditions and landform.
- C people and landform.
- D seawater and people.

17. An increasing number of Bangladeshi people leave their home, because

- A they work in clothing factories.
- B they work on shrimp farms.
- C they work in alternative businesses.
- D of climate change.

18. Floating gardens are placed on

- A water.
- B water hyacinths.
- C paddy stalks.
- D wood.

19. Floating gardens can be made of

- A artificial materials only.
- B organic materials only.
- C organic and artificial materials.
- D eco-friendly materials.

20. It is NOT true that floating gardens

- A provide vegetables throughout the year.
- B are relatively cheap for most farmers.
- C are good, because they turn an agricultural enemy into a friend.
- D provide winter crops during the Monsoon season.

21. The research on these gardens has been

- A adequate.
- B insufficient.
- C enduring.
- D detailed.

22. The main purpose of this article is to present

- A Bangladeshi agriculture.
- B the life of Bangladeshi people.
- C an innovative solution to many Bangladeshi problems.
- D the Bangladeshi climate change.



Esercizio 4: Abbinamento

Leggete il testo e eseguite l'esercizio.

Meet the Refugee Olympic Team, bringing athletes from war-torn countries to the next Olympics

9 athletes were chosen to represent refugees from war-torn nations at the next Olympics. These are their stories.

Rose Nathike Lokonyen, from South Sudan, a runner

Kenya's National Olympic Committee stepped up to support the South Sudanese half of the Refugee Olympic Team (R.O.T.). Lokonyen, 23, will be the R.O.T.'s flag-bearer in the Olympic Parade of Nations on Friday night.

James Nyang Chiengjiek, from South Sudan, a runner

Chiengjiek, 28, wants to inspire refugees to greatness. "Maybe among them are athletes with talent, but who did not yet get any opportunities. We are refugees like that, and some of us have been given this opportunity to go to Rio," he says. "We have to look back and see where our brothers and sisters are, so if one of them also has talent, we can bring them to train with us and also make their lives better."

Angelina Nada Lohalith, from South Sudan, a runner

Lohalith, 21, has had no contact with her parents since she was 6 years old. War destroyed her village and she was forced to flee. Now, she'll run a 1500m race in the Olympics for the R.O.T.

Paulo Amotun Lokoro, from South Sudan, a runner

Lokoro, 24, grew up herding cattle in Sudan but had to leave as war spilled toward him. He didn't even have running shoes before setting up shop in Kenya, but now he's an Olympian. He'll also run a 1500m.

Yiech Pur Biel, from South Sudan, a runner

Biel, 21, spent a full 10 years in a refugee camp after fleeing civil war. He's running in an 800m in Rio, having trained at the camp for years and honed his craft in Kenya.

Rami Anis, from Syria, a swimmer

According to the UNHCR, Anis, 25, started swimming as a 14-year-old in Aleppo. Bombings and kidnappings eventually became a fixture there, and his family sent him to Turkey to live with an older brother who had been studying there. "The bag I took had two jackets, two t-shirts, two trousers – it was a small bag," Rami told the UNHCR. "I thought I would be in Turkey for a couple of months and then return to my country."

Yusra Mardini, from Syria, a swimmer

Mardini, 18, has a remarkable past even by the high standards of the R.O.T. She fled Syria on a boat and, when that boat stalled off the Turkish coast, jumped into the water and literally pushed it toward safety and freedom.

Popole Misenga, from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, a judoka

Misenga, 28, also fled fighting. He was stranded in a forest for eight days as a child and then taken to Kinshasa, where he learned judo. He's settled now in Brazil, and he says he wants the medal for refugees everywhere. "I will win a medal," he says, "and will dedicate it to all refugees."

Yonas Kinde, from Ethiopia, a marathoner

Kinde, 36, has spent the last five years in Luxembourg. He calls his home nation of Ethiopia "very dangerous for my life," and he also sees the Olympics as a chance to send a message on behalf of refugees the world over. "Of course, we have problems – we are refugees – but we can do everything in the refugee camp, so it will help refugee athletes," he says.



In base alle informazioni del testo *Meet the Refugee Olympic Team, bringing athletes from war-torn countries to the next Olympics*, abbinare i nomi degli atleti alle affermazioni che li riguardano, scrivendo la lettera corrispondente a ciascuna di esse nella rispettiva casella numerata.

Example:

0.	Rose Nathike Lokonyen	G
----	-----------------------	----------

23.	James Nyang Chiengjiek	
24.	Angelina Nada Lohalith	
25.	Paulo Amotun Lokoro	
26.	Yiech Pur Biel	
27.	Rami Anis	
28.	Yusra Mardini	
29.	Popole Misenga	
30.	Yonas Kinde	

- A hasn't seen or heard from her/his parents for more than a decade.
- B helped to rescue some refugees by using knowledge of her/his sport.
- C lived with a close relative in exile.
- D sees the Olympics as an opportunity to be a voice of all the refugees.
- E wants to motivate other refugees.
- F was coached in Kenya.
- ~~G will carry the flag at the Olympic ceremony.~~
- H will fight for a medal and devote it to refugees all over the world.
- I worked as a shepherd as a child.



Pagina vuota