



Codice del candidato:

Državni izpitni center



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SESSIONE PRIMAVERILE

INGLESE

Prova d'esame 1

Comprensione di testi scritti

Sabato, 30 maggio 2026 / 50 minuti

Materiali e sussidi consentiti:

Al candidato sono consentiti l'uso della penna stilografica o a sfera, del dizionario monolingue e del dizionario plurilingue.

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.

La prova d'esame si compone di 3 esercizi, risolvendo correttamente i quali potete conseguire fino a un massimo di 25 punti. È prevista l'assegnazione di 1 punto per ciascuna risposta esatta.

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 8 pagine, di cui 1 vuota.



Esercizio 1: Vero/Falso

Leggete il testo e eseguite l'esercizio.

Allergies are Common Today, but Did They Also Impact Our Ancient Ancestors?

By Joshua Rapp Learn

While we may think that allergies are a common issue that humans have always dealt with, Western doctors may have only first diagnosed allergies in 1870.

And for anything that goes back earlier in history, whether that is hay fever, food allergies, or asthma, the story gets murkier due to a lack of reliable records. In fact, some researchers think allergies may not have even existed in ancient times and were instead an unintended side effect of the overly sanitized industrial societies that some of the world lives in today.

Allergies in Ancient Societies

According to Johannes Ring from the Technical University of Munich in Germany, there is some evidence of allergies in ancient times. "Although probably much rarer — the actual symptoms and clinical conditions of allergic diseases already existed 2,000 years ago," wrote Ring in *History of Allergy in Antiquity*. Some of the examples Ring mentions vary in degrees of ambiguity, including an ancient Egyptian who treated the nose diseases of kings in the Fifth Dynasty. There is also a record of therapeutic treatments for breathing that might have been related to asthma, and Pharaoh Menes may have been the first recorded person to have died from a wasp sting allergy in 2641 B.C.

Roman emperors Augustus and Claudius, and Claudius' son Britannicus, also suffered from hay fever-like symptoms, which affected their breathing and caused runny noses. This may be an early case of atopy — the genetic tendency to develop allergic diseases like asthma and allergic rhinitis. But these and other cases that Ring highlights are uncertain.

Western Medicine Discovers Allergies

Charles Blackley published one of the first known investigations of hay fever in the 1870s after conducting several experiments on grass pollen, and Morrill Wyman published research in 1872 that investigated ragweed pollen and the causes of what was called "Rose Cold" or "June Cold."

This hay fever, as it was then known in England, had been described several decades earlier by physician John Bostock. These may be the earliest scientific descriptions of this kind of allergy, says Thomas Platts-Mills, a physician at the University of Virginia who compiled a history of allergies since 1870.

By the 1890s, knowledge of hay fever, and ways to avoid it, were common. People in Boston escaped ragweed seasons at the Bretton Woods resort in New Hampshire while those in other cities had similar escapes.

Have Allergies Increased in Recent Decades?

"We know that the incidence of clinical food allergy has been on the rise in the last 20 to 30 years," says Jeff Wilson, an immunologist at the University of Virginia who studies allergies. Allergy symptoms appear to be much rarer in ancient times than they are today. In fact, this is true of symptoms even a few decades ago — especially when talking about food allergies. "The interesting thing is how and why they have increased," Platts-Mills says. Textbooks in the early 1900s barely mentioned it, if at all. Meanwhile, in January 2023, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention released data that showed more than a quarter of U.S. adults and children had at least one allergy.

Allergies to things like peanuts, milk, eggs, and other common food allergies, all increased in the 1980s and 1990s, Wilson says — in the 1960s they were still uncommon. And like most allergies, "food allergy doesn't look the same in all parts of the world," he says. Asthma has also increased, rising especially high in industrialized countries starting in the 1960s. "Prior to 1960, most textbooks of pediatrics did not regard asthma as common, let alone [an] epidemic," Platts-Mills wrote. Asthma continued to increase until the early 1990s, at which point it began to plateau.



The Root Cause of Allergies

Researchers are not certain about what causes allergies. Wilson says there are various running theories, and many of them fall under the broader category of the hygiene hypothesis.

This theory posits that the level of hygiene achieved by many industrialized societies has led to a drastic change in the microbiomes of our bodies. The specific causes are in dispute, whether they are antibiotics, cleaning products, or other chemicals, but the result is that our immune system is out of balance.

This means that all the bacteria — some harmful and some not — as well as parasites affect people in industrialized societies a lot less than they used to. While this has boosted our survival, it also means our immune system has nothing better to do than attack problems that aren't problems — like peanut butter, pollen, or other allergies that affect people today.

(Adattato da: <https://www.discovermagazine.com/health/allergies-are-common-today-but-did-they-also-impact-our-ancient-ancestors>. Data di consultazione: 17. 10. 2024.)

Indicate con il segno (✓) se le affermazioni sottostanti sul testo che avete letto sono vere (T) o false (F).

Example:

		T	F
0.	There is plenty of evidence that allergies have always been around.		✓

1.	Western doctors first diagnosed allergies in the early 19 th century.		
2.	According to historical records, Roman emperor Claudius suffered from asthma.		
3.	Charles Blackley conducted experiments on ragweed pollen in the 1870s.		
4.	The first hay fever account was written by a doctor.		
5.	The rate of clinical food allergy has been increasing for the past two to three decades.		
6.	The occurrence of asthma is still going up.		
7.	Increased use of antibiotics is a definitive cause of rising allergy rates.		
8.	The true cause of allergies is better hygiene.		
9.	According to the text, the immune system in industrialized societies is now more balanced due to fewer bacteria and parasites.		



Esercizio 2: Abbinamento

Leggete il testo e eseguite l'esercizio.

Why Do Teens Wear Hoodies in the Summer?

By Bekah Brady

- A** You might have often wondered why your teenagers don't seem to part with their hoodies even during the scorching heat of the summer. Truth be told, this is not just a fashion statement gone wrong but rather a trend embedded in the Gen-Z culture. As parents, it's imperative to understand the underlying reasons and psychology of this phenomenon to become more empathetic towards your teens. In this blog, let's decode the question of why do teenagers wear hoodies in summer.
- B Comfort reigns supreme**
Unlike adults, teenagers prioritize comfort over everything else, and hoodies offer just that. These oversized sweatshirts are made with a soft and warm fabric that feels comforting to the skin. Additionally, the hood provides an easy escape from the sun's glare, especially when they are outdoors. Most teens find it easier to complete their daily activities without feeling sweaty in a hoodie than a tight-fitting T-shirt.
- C Aesthetic appeal**
We all know how much teenagers love to look cool in front of their peers. Hoodies, especially the ones with graphic designs or bold logos, add an element of chic that is hard to miss. They make quite an impression, giving non-verbal cues about the individual's personality, interests, and beliefs. Thus, donning a hoodie empowers teenagers to express themselves without uttering a word.
- D Sense of security**
As contradictory as it may sound, hoodies can also offer a sense of security to teenagers. Adolescence is a turbulent period marked with changes in physiology and emotions. Many teenagers may struggle with low self-esteem or anxiety, which hoodies can help cover up. The oversized nature of these sweatshirts allows them to hide their physical insecurities or just create a feeling of safety for themselves.
- E Protection from judgmental eyes**
Teenagers are often harshly judged by society for their clothing choices and differences. Hoodies, in a way, act as a shield against those judgmental stares. Most teens believe that they can avoid unwanted attention or criticism by wearing a hoodie. This perception arises because of the hoodie's casual and comfortable nature that is associated with a laidback attitude.
- F Versatility**
Lastly, hoodies are versatile and can be paired with almost anything that's already present in your teenager's closet. From shorts and flip-flops to sneakers and jeans, hoodies can be worn over any outfit without having to fret about the mismatch. As parents, this versatility can be quite cost-effective since it reduces the need to buy extra clothes for your teenager's existing wardrobe.
- G Conclusion**
Decoding the psychological motives behind a teenager's hoodie obsession can provide valuable insights into their needs during their formative years. As parents, it's essential to strike a balance between our expectations and those of our teens, ensuring they feel heard and respected. Remember, a teenager's clothing choices are just one of the many ways they express themselves. In a similar vein, companies like Troomi Wireless, which offers safe phones for kids, help parents provide a sense of security while respecting their children's increasing independence. This approach encourages healthy communication and allows teens to explore their self-expression while keeping parents' minds at ease.



Cercate nei capoversi indicati le parole corrispondenti alle definizioni sottostanti. Su ciascuna linea scrivete solo una parola.

Example:

0. having the ability to imagine how someone else feels (Paragraph A)

empathetic

10. extremely important or urgent (Paragraph A)

11. cloth or material for making clothes etc. (Paragraph B)

12. signals for someone to do something (Paragraph C)

13. putting on a piece of clothing (Paragraph C)

14. full of confusion, lacking order (Paragraph D)

15. relaxed, not worried (Paragraph E)

16. being able to change easily or be used for different purposes (Paragraph F)

17. relating to the time when someone or something is starting to develop in character (Paragraph G)



Esercizio 3: Risposte brevi

Leggete il testo e eseguite l'esercizio.

Sustainable skiing: a low-impact, high-fun train trip to Andermatt

By Helen Coffey

Transforming from a military base to a luxe snowsports hotspot, Andermatt has had quite the glow-up – this Swiss resort is balancing tourism growth with staying green.

“We don’t want to become like Disneyland, of course – but it’s important to be open to new ideas, to bring new life to the village.” Bänz Simmen, a local guide with an irrepressible energy and staggering depth of knowledge about Andermatt and the surrounding area, relays this at the end of our 90-minute tour around the Swiss Alpine village. By this point, I have lost all feeling in my feet – it is -10C – on a walk that was meant to last an hour. But Bänz was bursting with so much interesting information, from the region’s ice age history and unique geography that meant travellers passed through from all directions, to the village’s more recent transformation from a military base to a world-class ski resort, that it was worth sacrificing some toe sensitivity for.

As someone who grew up here and has such a passion for his home, it’s gratifying, if somewhat surprising, to hear Bänz talk so warmly of the village’s dramatic glow-up. After all, not everyone can accept change so easily. But he is something of a pragmatist, acknowledging that, once the army jobs dried up, the area began haemorrhaging inhabitants. “Tourism was something that we used to do well – it’s just us returning to what we’ve always done,” he says of this latest change in fortunes. The speed of Andermatt’s rebirth has been breathtaking, thanks largely to the vision – and massive cash injection – of Egyptian billionaire Samih Sawiris. He’s already funnelled a whopping CHF1.5bn (£1.3bn) into the project since 2006, constructing a new resort that will, as it expands, join up with the original village. As part of its development into an upscale destination that can compete with Europe’s plentiful ski playgrounds, Andermatt now has two new major hotels – ultra-luxe five-star The Chedi and the more modest but still pretty slick Radisson Blu Hotel Reussen, where I’m staying – with several more planned, alongside a number of quality restaurants. Part of the template is that each hotel is also built with self-contained apartments available for purchase, with this money helping fund the next stage of development.

“Andermatt is lucky in that 100 per cent of our electricity is already carbon neutral,” she says. The company’s properties get all their energy from the region’s hydroelectric power stations, plus there are four wind turbines on the resort’s Gütsch mountain. This is a big win – but there’s more to the sustainability efforts than that. In 2020, Andermatt Swiss Alps Group properly measured its carbon footprint for the previous year for the first time, and did so again in 2021, creating a progress report to be as transparent as possible about where it succeeded and where things need to improve. Diesel piste bashers are an issue, as they are in ski resorts the world over, and the rapid industrial development of the resort has inevitably upped the ante emissions-wise. But there are clear areas in which the resort is making a big push to hit ambitious sustainability targets, such as achieving 100 per cent climate-neutral heating in all buildings; 100 per cent climate-neutral passenger vehicles in the village, alongside the expansion of the electric vehicle charging infrastructure; and increasing the number of women in senior positions throughout the company. The team has called the initiative to keep the resort on track “Andermatt Responsible”, laying out its mission in a mandate: “Specifically, by 2030 the Andermatt Swiss Alps Group wants its operations to be carbon neutral, to increase the diversity of its employees, and to achieve sustainable profitability.”

I’ve already arrived here by sustainable means; since I’m no longer flying amid the climate crisis, one of Andermatt’s biggest draws is that it can be reached entirely by train. Forget a flight followed by an hours-long coach transfer with an excruciating, travel sick-inducing drive up winding hairpin bends to finish. Instead, I slipped seamlessly from an early morning Eurostar to Paris Gare du Nord; took a swift RER ride to Paris Gare de Lyon; a three-hour train to Basel in Switzerland; another three-hour rail stint to Göschenen; and the final 10-minute cog railway ride up the mountain, arriving straight into resort.



Although it might sound a lot of changes, all were straightforward, with plenty of room for my bulky luggage, plenty of time to transfer (and to buy snacks enroute), and glorious views along the way. Having set off in the morning, I pulled into Andermatt just after 7pm, relaxed, refreshed and ready for dinner – which I ate at my hotel, less than a 10-minute stroll from the station. I can hardly think of a more enjoyable way to kick off a ski trip.

(Adattato da: <https://www.independent.co.uk/travel/sustainable-travel/andermatt-ski-holiday-sustainable-switzerland-b2249971.html>. Data di consultazione: 3. 11. 2024.)

Rispondete alle domande con risposte brevi. Scrivete le risposte in lingua inglese sulla lineetta che trovate sotto ciascuna domanda.

Example:

0. Has the village of Andermatt changed for the better in recent years?

Yes.

18. What was Andermatt known for originally?

19. Why did the village tour last longer than planned?

20. How has the village changed in recent years?

21. Due to what has Andermatt been able to develop to such extent so quickly?

22. Is there any luxurious accommodation in the village?

23. What enables Andermatt's electricity to be carbon neutral?

24. Why is the resort still not completely eco-friendly?

25. What mode of transportation did the author use to reach Andermatt?



Pagina vuota