



Codice del candidato:

Državni izpitni center



M 2 1 1 2 4 1 1 1 1

SESSIONE PRIMAVERILE

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

Sabato, 29 maggio 2021 / 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 3 vuote.



A) COMPrensione DI TESTI SCRITTI

Task 1: Short answers

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

Example:

0. What assumption does the author make to illustrate the popularity of the sandwich?

Readers are eating one now.

1. What was surprising about the ingredients of the first Marks & Spencer sandwiches?

2. Why is the theory about the Earl's discovery of the sandwich on his Mediterranean tour questionable?

3. Who were the first reported sandwich eaters?

4. Who takes advantage of the legend connected to the Earl's gambling spree?

5. Why was the sandwich soon embraced by those organising parties?

6. Why does *The Guardian* journalist suspect he was refused the visit to a 2 Sisters' factory?

7. What is the truth behind some of the supermarkets' sandwich brands?

8. Which criterion do Algerians use to determine the quality of food?

9. According to Whiteside, what characteristic is shared by the British and the sandwich?



How the sandwich consumed Britain

The invention of the chilled packaged sandwich, an accessory of modern British life which is so influential, so multifarious and so close to hand that you are probably eating one right now, took place exactly 37 years ago. Like many things to do with the sandwich, this might seem, at first glance, to be improbable. But it is true. In the spring of 1980, Marks & Spencer, the nation's most powerful department store, began selling packaged sandwiches out on the shop floor. Triangles of white bread in plastic cartons, in the food aisles, along with everything else. Prices started at 43p.

And, oh, they sold. They sold so fast that the sandwich experiment spread from five stores to 25, and then 105. Soon, Marks & Spencer was hiring more sandwich makers in Edinburgh. In the Croydon branch, a crew of seven was making a hundred sandwiches an hour. The first official Marks & Spencer sandwich was salmon and tomato, but in truth it was a free-for-all. They sold so fast that staff made them out of whatever was lying around.

Scholarly attempts to isolate the precise moment of incarnation mostly read like parodies. There is some theorising around “trenchers”, thick hunks of bread that served as plates in the Middle Ages; while everyone acknowledges the long history of flatbreads and their fillings in Southern Europe and the Middle East. For this reason, there is strong interest in the Earl of Sandwich's tour of the Mediterranean as a young man in 1738-1739. It is allegedly he who introduced the sandwich to Britain and consequently gave the name to it. Unfortunately, he made no mention of the pitta bread or the calzone in the detailed journal that was published after his death.

The first definite sandwich sighting occurs in the diaries of Edward Gibbon, who dined at the Cocoa Tree club, on the corner of St James Street and Pall Mall in London on the evening of 24 November 1762. “Twenty or thirty of the first men in the kingdom ... supping at little tables ... upon a bit of cold meat, or a Sandwich.” A few years later, a French travel writer, Pierre-Jean Grosley, supplied the myth – beloved by marketing people ever since – that the Earl demanded “a bit of beef, between two slices of toasted bread,” to keep him going through a 24-hour gambling binge. He probably came up with the beef sandwich as a way of eating quickly and efficiently.

The fad was soon unstoppable. Louis Eustache Ude, the chef to the Earl of Sefton, acknowledged the power of a new format in his cookbook of 1813. A generous spread of sandwiches, some plates of pastry and here and there on the table some baskets of fruit – a textbook food-to-go offering, in other words – could cut the costs of a dinner and dance by three quarters.

On the factory side, these days, two firms, Greencore and 2 Sisters, supply well over half of the UK's factory-made sandwiches between them – perhaps a billion a year. Neither allowed me to visit. 2 Sisters Food Group was recently the subject of a Guardian/TV investigation into its processing of supermarket chicken.

On a grey morning last month, I managed to get invited to see the sandwich assembly lines at Adelle – a £300m food-to-go manufacturer – at Wembley, in north-west London. Like many wholesalers, Adelle is reluctant to name its clients, for fear of ending the illusion that most supermarkets and high-street brands still make their own. The factory manager was Azzeddine “Abdul” Chahar, a 48-year-old former police detective from Algiers, who fled the country's civil war in 1993. Chahar has been making sandwiches ever since, although he sometimes gets funny looks when he tells friends back home what he does. Algerians, like many people around the world, regard the sandwich as inferior food, because it is cold. “Even today,” he shrugged. He tries to persuade his teenage daughter to have a decent meal at school, but most mornings she makes him buy her a sandwich on the way. “It's a quick lunch. Pick up and go,” Chahar said. “There is no time in the UK. You know that.”

We put on wellington boots, white coats and hairnets, and washed our hands three or four times. Dressing to enter a sandwich factory is a bit like preparing to perform surgery on a horse. Chahar showed me corridors stacked high with specialised brown bread (which must be perfectly square), cold storage with six days' supply of cheese, and a room with 22 different mayonnaises.

A few weeks later, I travelled to Newcastle to meet Roger Whiteside, now running Greggs, a successful food-to-go company. When I asked him to explain the rise of the sandwich that he has witnessed throughout his career, his answer acknowledged in part the pressured lives of the population it feeds. “When you talk to people, if they are honest, a large number of people eat the exact same sandwich every single day, all their life,” he said. And in a way, that is the very British secret of a very British industry. The sandwich is a national pastime of modest expectations, remorselessly fulfilled.

(Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 24 November 2017, by Sam Knight)



Task 2: Gapped sentences

In the following extract, eleven sentence parts have been removed. Choose from sentence parts A–M the one which fits each gap (1–11). There are two extra sentence parts which you do not need to use. Write your answers in the table below. There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0 (N).

A primate location in the Congo jungle

Tiptoeing in the rainforest is never easy. Squelching underfoot and communicating only through hand signals, we tried to get closer to the shadows in the trees. Lango Forest is a popular haunt for monkeys, but these were something bigger, something special. Initially our guide, Karl, thought they were chimpanzees, rarely seen in the wild. But closer inspection proved him wrong. “They’re gorillas, wild gorillas,” he whispered, wide-eyed and elated, “they’ve never been habituated, maybe never seen humans!” On seeing us, [0]. “That’s what I love about Congo,” he mused. “The forests are full of surprises, full of secrets...”

The rainforests of Odzala-Kokoua National Park, spreading 13,600 sq km across north-west Congo, [1]. Established in 1935, Odzala is one of Africa’s oldest national parks yet it is rarely visited, the country being adversely affected by people’s confusion with its volatile neighbour, Democratic Republic of Congo. With a unique biodiversity and Africa’s densest population of Western lowland gorillas, the area is ripe for tourist discovery, [2], a tourist and conservation organisation.

The timing is fortuitous. African Parks, a South African organisation funded by a Dutch conservation foundation that regenerates depleted parks, assumed management of Odzala in 2010 on a 25-year mandate. With wildlife populations decimated through poaching, [3], and for this it needs local people on side. Leon Lamprecht, AP’s manager, explained: “The only way this park can have a long-term life is if [4]. Short-term benefits are the prevention of elephant poaching for ivory. Tourism dollars will help communities: they’ll see the long-term benefits outweighing the short-term.”

Our two-hour flight from Congo’s laid-back capital, Brazzaville, took us over seemingly endless expanses of rainforest. Beneath its canopy live some 430 bird species and 100 species of mammal, including 11 types of diurnal primates, more than any central African forest region.

Arriving at Lango Camp on a humid afternoon, [5]: it was frogs, croaking and calling like a choir of thousands. The camp, inspired by the settlements of the B’Aka forest people, who lived here for 40,000 years, has stylishly simple tree houses built of raffia palms and wood, all perched on decking overlooking the river. After dinner, as we sat stargazing on our terrace, [6] and it stayed there as we listened to elephants trumpeting in the darkness.

The emphasis at Lango is on rainforest safari drives, walks and boat trips, and I soon realised that after years of travelling in southern and eastern Africa everything here is different. Elephants are shorter, with longer, straighter tusks. Forest buffalo look more like cows, red not black, [7]. Crocodiles are slender-snouted or dwarf, not Nile; monkeys putty-nosed or moustached not vervet; savannahs moist not parched. There are new animals to see including the stripy, deer-like sitatunga and the beautifully-named bongo, a huge, mainly nocturnal antelope.

In Lango Forest, like children on our first nature walk, we crouched down to look at weird new fruits such as wild mango and the sweet-smelling pineapple-shaped produce of the corossol tree. An exquisite wren-sized turquoise butterfly glided past, stealing the show. But for the birders among us, the star was a rare black dwarf hornbill, preening himself on a branch.

After wading knee-deep through swamps and marshes we took a boat along the Lekoli River. Nearby, a lone bull elephant had also been wading through swamps, with watermarks almost to the top of his haunches. Drifting along the now calm waters, we received a running commentary of monkey mania from Karl and Fraser, steering our aluminium vessel. “There goes a De Brazza’s monkey,” said Fraser. But my favourites were the playful putty-nosed monkeys chasing each other in circles, [8]. Bird lovers were in raptures: within five minutes a goliath heron emerged to our right and a giant kingfisher to our



left, but both were outshone by the famously elusive Pel's fishing owl that suddenly darted across the river.

"That's a birder's equivalent to seeing an aardvark!" Karl said, explaining the excitement.

"Unbelievable!"

Still scarred from decades of poaching, wildlife here is easily frightened, [9]. Gorillas, however, are more used to humans with three groups having been habituated by the renowned primatologist Dr Magda Bermejo and her husband German Illera.

A bumpy two-hour drive away, Ngaga Camp, similar in design to Lango, is Wilderness's gorilla-tracking base in the heart of the Ndzehi Forest. "Welcome to the Gabon highway," Karl announced en route as our Land Cruiser squeezed between the overgrown reeds and grasses [10].

Even the gorillas are different here. Smaller than their mountain cousins and classed as critically endangered, the population is decreasing through disease, the bush-meat trade and loss of habitat. Visitors follow a strict viewing protocol [11]. This includes restricting visitor numbers to four per group, wearing masks when watching them and spending just one hour in their company.

(Adapted from an article in *The Independent*, 11 January 2014, by Sue Watt)

- A which explains the opening of two camps by Wilderness
- B communities benefit from it
- C it wasn't the beautifully rustic décor of the bar or the captivating view out over the river that struck me most
- D and the impressive horns have been replaced by short, stubby ones
- E all proved that we were on the right track
- F so called because their white noses look like squashed blobs of putty stuck on black faces
- G but it will relax once it learns that the park's new guests are no threat
- H a tiny tree frog jumped on to my knee
- I certainly have an air of the unknown about them
- J its first priority is to stabilise the core population of the park
- K which concealed what was little more than a pot-holed dirt track
- L to keep a minimum seven-metre distance from the gorillas
- M to relieve stress among the gorillas and the risk of contamination with human diseases
- ~~N~~ two giant apes rushed down the tree and disappeared into shrub

0.
N

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.



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.

North and South Korea Agree to Hold Reunions of Families Divided by War

SEOUL, South Korea – North and South Korea agreed to hold temporary reunions 0 August of families separated by the Korean War, officials said on Friday, a sign of improving ties between the countries.

The officials said that 100 older citizens from each country would meet with hundreds of relatives from the other side during three days of gatherings from Aug. 20–26 at the Diamond Mountain resort in North Korea. The reunions, organized by the Red Cross societies of 1 two Koreas, will include relatives who have not seen each other since they were separated during the chaos of the 1950–1953 Korean War. The meetings provide a rare glimpse of the personal pain 2 the long political divide has inflicted on families.

When Kim Jong-un, the leader of North Korea, met with President Moon Jae-in of South Korea on April 27 3 discuss peace and the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, they also tackled the question of the separations – 4 of the peninsula's most emotional humanitarian issues.

The Korean War ended in a truce in 1953, and the peninsula was then divided by the world's most heavily armed border. Many Koreans found 5 and their loved ones on opposite sides of that frontier, called the Demilitarized Zone. In most cases, relatives have been forbidden to exchange letters, phone calls or emails – much less to meet – for six decades.

Through the Red Cross, both countries have organized only 19 similar short-term reunions 6 1985. The reunions are painfully brief, lasting only a few days 7 the families are once again separated. In the last round of reunions, held in 2015, fewer than 100 people from each side 8 selected to meet with relatives, and the gatherings lasted only three days.

Since 1988, more than 75,200 South Koreans who applied for reunions have died 9 seeing their parents, siblings or children again. Last month alone, 462 applicants died in South Korea, according to government data. More than 56,000 South Koreans, the majority of 10 are in their 80s and 90s, are waiting to be selected by lottery.

North Korea is believed to give priority to people deemed loyal to the government when making its selection of participants. It is also thought to prepare them extensively for the reunions, at which North Koreans typically insist that they live happy lives as a result of the generosity of their leader, Kim Jong-un, and often blame the United States 11 preventing reunification on the Korean Peninsula.

South Korea has repeatedly called for more reunions, which are widely viewed 12 a barometer of relations.

Efforts to improve the inter-Korean relationship gained momentum in February, 13 North Korea sent athletes to the Winter Olympics in South Korea, and the countries fielded a unified women's hockey team.

North and South Korea were encouraged to discuss more trust-building projects after Mr. Kim met with President Trump in Singapore on June 12, the first time a North Korean leader 14 met a sitting president of the United States.

On Monday, representatives from both countries agreed that 15 athletes would march under a single flag during the opening and closing ceremonies of the Asian Games in Indonesia later this year. They also agreed to hold exhibition basketball matches in Pyongyang and Seoul in the coming months.

(Adapted from an article in *The New York Times*, 22 June 2018, by Choe Sang-Hun)



M 2 1 1 2 4 1 1 1 0 7

Example:

0. *in* _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____



Task 2: Gap fill (verbs)

For gaps 1–15, write the correct form of the verbs in brackets in the spaces on the right. There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0.

If they're not eating any vegetables, you panic: the families raising vegan children

Veganism **_0_ (GO)** mainstream – so what do you feed your baby?

Reena Patel is used to **_1_ (FEND OFF)** other people's concerns about her son, Nishi. "Because he is small, people say, 'He just needs to eat some meat,'" she says. "Or, 'You need to give him some eggs.' It used to upset me, but I **_2_ (BECOME)** quite cool about it now. I know he's happy and healthy."

Nishi is six, and he **_3_ (DIAGNOSE)** with a dairy allergy as a baby. Reena was already vegetarian, and had felt uneasy about eating animal products for some time. Because her baby son was now more or less vegan by default, she joined him – and today the pair are strictly plant-based. Her older son, Aarush, is eight, and, like his dad, vegetarian but considering veganism.

For many parents, the idea of raising children on nothing but plants is hard to fathom. Anyone who has ever struggled to make a child **_4_ (EAT)** something as inoffensive as peas will probably balk at barring fish fingers and yoghurt. But the number of vegan children is on the rise in the UK. No one knows exactly how many there are; the Vegan Society's most recent figures state that there are about 600,000 vegans in the country. It's a social shift **_5_ (DRIVE)** by health, environmental and animal welfare concerns. Since nearly half of all British vegans are aged 15–34, the Vegan Society assumes the number of vegan children must be increasing sharply too. How do their families do it?

Tamar Nussbacher-Lawrence's rather choosy three-year-old son hasn't put her, or her husband Rob, off their newly adopted veganism. "He only wants to eat toast, rice, pasta, chips and fruit," she says. "I do worry about it, but I try **_6_ (NOT/BE)** a crazy food pusher – I always make sure I offer him what we have. Maybe he will eat when he **_7_ (TURN)** 18," she smiles. The couple, who run Inkwa Tattoo studio in London, **_8_ (BE)** vegan for 18 months now, partly inspired by Rob's Rastafarianism. After giving up red meat for a trial period, they quickly **_9_ (CUT OUT)** chicken, fish and dairy, and then all animal products. "We just felt better, physically and mentally. And the better we felt, the easier it was to do," says Rob.

Another powerful motivator was that, soon after, Tamar became pregnant. "We had a hard journey towards having kids," she says. "I specialise in fertility and maternity reflexology, and I tell my clients that, even if you improve the quality of the meat you buy and eat less of it, it **_10_ (MAKE)** a difference to your system."

Erin Marrs lives in Kirkcaldy with her husband Paul, a professional hockey player, and their two sons, Oliver, who is five, and Charles, who is 18 months old. All four are vegan; the children have been vegan since conception, says Erin. She converted her husband, having initially given up dairy to treat her adult acne. "He was not at all eager," she says, "but what I tell everyone to do is pick a favourite meal and then veganise that. I learned to cook because there needed to be no reason he **_11_ (CAN/SAY)**, 'I'm missing out on something.'"

It hasn't always been straightforward. "My eldest went through a phase where he was very picky, around two or three. If you're feeding them a vegan diet and they're not eating any vegetables, you panic. He would only eat fruit – an entire pineapple, or bananas all day." Marrs worried less than she **_12_ (MAY/DO)**, because she extended breastfeeding until Oliver was three – partly **_13_ (AVOID)** having to find a suitable alternative drink.

So far, Oliver has never veered off the vegan path. "If someone gives him peanut butter on toast, he'll ask if the bread is vegan. He's very vocal about it and very firm in his stance. I don't think I've pushed it on to him, other than explaining to him why we eat this way."

"Once he was old enough to know that people ate different things, he started to ask what they **_14_ (EAT)** and we told him: that's a cow or a chicken. If we pass the meat counter in the supermarket, he'll say, 'That's a dead chicken.' He's been around my family for turkey dinners. He knows it was once a living animal, and he has no interest in eating one. At another child's birthday party, he didn't seem to mind **_15_ (NOT/EAT)** the cake. I just said, it's not vegan, and he said, OK. There was a trampoline, so he couldn't have cared less about sitting down to eat."

(Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 27 November 2018, by Rebecca Seal)



M 2 1 1 2 4 1 1 1 0 9

Example:

0. *is going* _____

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



Pagina vuota



Pagina vuota



Pagina vuota