



Codice del candidato:

**Državni izpitni center**



P 1 7 3 A 2 2 1 1 1 1

SESSIONE INVERNALE

**INGLESE**

Prova d'esame 1

Comprensione di testi scritti

**Lunedì, 5 febbraio 2018 / 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: 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.*





P 1 7 3 A 2 2 1 1 1 0 3

**Pagina vuota**

**VOLTATE IL FOGLIO.**



## Esercizio 1: Abbinamento

Leggete il testo e eseguite l'esercizio.

### Instagram pictures reveal Belfast as the UK's happiest city

<b>A</b>	The happiest place in the UK? It's easy to find: all you have to do is analyse the colours, facial expressions and other objects in tens of millions of location-tagged photos posted on Instagram. And it turns out that the happiest city is Belfast - and the happiest place there is a pub called the Parlour Bar in Elmwood Avenue. Why? Because the people in photos posted from around that location tend to be smiling, and few look grumpy.
<b>B</b>	The least happy place, meanwhile, turns out to be Salford, which comes below London and Bath in an analysis of 40 cities by Peter Warden, co-founder of the UK startup Jetpac, which provides guides of places to visit around the world based on publicly posted pictures. Warden analysed 100 million photos from Instagram's public system, as part of the company's attempt to build a recommendation system built purely on pictures which are "geotagged" - linked to a specific location.
<b>C</b>	<p>He got software to analyse the faces in the pictures, which first found the mouths of people in the pictures, and then decided - based on colour - whether they were wearing lipstick (which would indicate being "glammed up", and so likely to be having a good time) and whether they were smiling - which is rated on a scale of 0 to 100.</p> <p>The software could also identify moustaches - and so could point to the places in cities likely to have the largest concentration of "hipsters" - although, Warden notes, they tend not to smile as much as others. (That could be part of the reason why London rates so lowly on the top 40.)</p>
<b>D</b>	Using that system, Belfast turns out to be the happiest city - and the Parlour Bar, close by the Methodist College and the Botanical Gardens, is ranked as the ground zero of happy people. "We get a lot of students," said John Kennedy, the manager at the bar, when contacted by the Guardian. "They bring a fun element to the bar. And we've got a quirky atmosphere. Plus oven-baked pizza." The 550-capacity location also means that students armed with smart phones are highly likely to take and share photos from there.
<b>E</b>	Warden's analysis was made possible because we are generating so many photographs every day. More than a billion photos are taken worldwide on a daily basis. About 55 million of those are taken on Instagram - and of those, 30% are public, and of those 30% are geotagged, yielding nearly 5 million photos every day on Instagram alone which are public and geotagged.
<b>F</b>	"We're identifying particular venues (bars, hotels, parks, etc.) that we are interested in, and then we query Instagram for public photos at that place over the last year," explains Warden. "Popular places will have hundreds or thousands of photos, and we've looked at over 6 million venues so far, so the numbers add up pretty quickly."
<b>G</b>	Jetpac's systems have analysed photos to create many other categories - including intellectuals (art galleries and museums), jet-setters (take many airport building photos), parents (photos from nurseries or toy stores), musos (photos from concert halls and music festivals), sports fans and more.
<b>H</b>	Warden, who formerly worked at Apple, said: "I've been searching for an interesting and accessible data source like this for years, so it's been great to find one I can turn into a useful product. I'm convinced all the 'data exhaust' that people are generating can actually help us in a lot of ways, so it's great to get beyond Tomorrow's World tech demos and have something a bit more down-to-earth to show."



Leggete il testo *Instagram pictures reveal Belfast as the UK's happiest city* e cercate nei paragrafi segnalati dopo l'abbreviazione (par.) i termini corrispondenti alle definizioni sottostanti. Per ciascuna definizione potete utilizzare solamente una parola tratta dal testo.

**Example:**

0.	looks on a person's face showing their thoughts or feelings (par. A)	<b><i>expressions</i></b>
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1.	the detailed study of something (par. B)	
2.	to recognize somebody or something (par. C)	
3.	the character or mood of a place (par. D)	
4.	affecting all parts of the globe (par. E)	
5.	liked by a large number of people (par. F)	
6.	groups of things that are similar in some way (par. G)	
7.	helping you to achieve something (par. H)	



## Esercizio 2: Completamento

Leggete il testo e eseguite l'esercizio.

### Inactivity 'killing as many as smoking'

*A lack of exercise is now causing as many deaths as smoking across the world, a study suggests.*

The report, \_\_0\_\_ to coincide with the build-up to the Olympics, estimates that about a third of adults are not doing enough physical activity, causing 5.3 million deaths a year.

That equates to about one in 10 deaths from diseases such as heart disease, diabetes and breast and colon cancer.

Researchers said the problem was now so bad it \_\_8\_\_.

And they said tackling it required a new way of thinking, suggesting the public needed to be warned about the dangers of inactivity rather than just reminded of the benefits of being active.

The team of 33 researchers \_\_9\_\_ also said governments needed to look at ways to make physical activity more convenient, affordable and safer.

It is recommended that adults do 150 minutes of moderate exercise, such as brisk walking, cycling or gardening, each week.

The medical journal The Lancet found people in higher income countries were the least active with those in the UK among the worst, as nearly two-thirds of adults were judged \_\_10\_\_.

The researchers admitted comparisons between countries were difficult because the way activity was estimated \_\_11\_\_ from place to place.

Nonetheless, they said they remained confident that their overall conclusion was valid.

Pedro Hallal, one of the lead researchers, said: "With the upcoming 2012 Olympic Games, sport and physical activity will attract tremendous worldwide attention." Although the world will be watching elite athletes from many countries \_\_12\_\_, most spectators will be quite inactive.

"The global challenge is clear - make physical activity a public health priority throughout the world \_\_13\_\_ and reduce the burden of disease."

Prof Lindsey Davies, president of the UK Faculty of Public Health, agreed.

"We need to do all we can to make it easy for people to look after their health and \_\_14\_\_ as part of their daily lives," she said.

"Our environment has a significant part to play. For example, people who feel unsafe in their local park will be less likely to use it."

But others \_\_15\_\_ smoking with inactivity.

While smoking and inactivity kill a similar number of people, smoking rates are much lower than the number of inactive people, making smoking more risky to the individual.

Dr Claire Knight, of Cancer Research UK, said: "When it comes to preventing cancer, stopping smoking is by far the most important thing you can do."



Inserite le espressioni (A–K) nei punti adeguati (8–15) del testo *Inactivity 'killing as many as smoking'*. Due espressioni sono di troppo. Scrivete la lettera di ciascuna risposta sulla corrispondente riga numerata.

**Example:**

0.   C  

8.       

A compete in sporting events

9.       

B drawn from centres across the world

~~C published in the Lancet~~

10.       

D questioned equating

11.       

E get active

F shouldn't be seen as a problem

12.       

G may have differed

H not to be doing enough

13.       

I should be treated as a pandemic

14.       

J getting inactive

K to improve health

15.



### Esercizio 3: Completamento

Leggete il testo e eseguite l'esercizio.

## slums.surfing.com

*Hole in the wall has a whole new meaning in New Delhi. David Cohen reports on a remarkable initiative to provide free internet access to slum children.*

A few feet away from the hi-tech offices of New Delhi-based NIIT - a computer training and software services company - stands a tall, yellow wall. For years it has been an anonymous barrier separating internet-haves from the penniless have-nots living in the neighbouring Kalkaji slum in the south of the city. But now the wall has been breached. NIIT engineers installed a kiosk in the wall containing a Pentium PC connected to the internet which gives free net access to any passer-by.

"Straightaway children approached and began learning how to operate the computer," says Sugata Mitra, director of research and development at NIIT. "No one showed them how to use it. They came on their own, because they were curious, and learnt by a process of trial and error." Within an hour they had learnt how to manipulate the mouse through the touch pad. Mitra had set up the web browser pointing at [www.altavista.com](http://www.altavista.com) and moments later they worked out "almost by accident" how to click and surf the web. Grown-ups showed no interest. But, despite their lack of education, groups of children aged 6-12 swarmed around the machine all day.

Most slum children do not go to school, are very poor and speak only Hindi. Many did not even know what the computer was - they just called it 'the thing'. Yet through Mitra's laissez-faire approach, they taught themselves how to use a mouse, browse the net, play games and even download Hindi music files.

"Disney.com is very popular with them because they like games," says Mitra. The children found a game starring Mickey Mouse, whom they affectionately renamed 'the rat'. "They also use Microsoft Paint. It's very, very popular with all of them," says Mitra. The children come from very deprived areas and often do not have easy access to paper and paint.

Another two experiments are now running in other poor areas with similar results. India's population recently passed one billion, yet there are just one million internet users in the country to date. These experiments have led Mitra to speculate on a grand scheme to educate India's children to use the net. "One kiosk, which taught some 160 children, cost 150,000 rupees (£2,343) to build plus the same again for the dedicated internet connection and maintenance. If we built 100,000 kiosks it would cost US\$2bn (£1.4bn) to keep them running for five years. In that time, assuming 200 children learn from each kiosk each year, 100 million children would become computer literate.

"The 13 year-olds of today would be 18. They would vote. I think we would have irreversible social change in India." The British social think tank, the Institute for Social Inventions, applauds Mitra's vision. This summer it awarded the project the prize for social invention of the year because of its novel method of empowering large numbers of people in a lasting way. It's a resounding affirmation of the idea, but whether the project really breaks down the poverty barrier around the slum for these and other slum children only time (and money) will tell.

(Adattato da: <http://www.theguardian.com>. Acquisito il 15. 3. 2014.)





Completate la sintesi sottostante del testo *slums.surfing.com* con le informazioni chiave mancanti. Potete utilizzare soltanto termini o numeri presenti nel testo. Su ciascuna riga va scritto non più di un termine o numero.

**Example:**

A New Delhi computer company (0) *installed* a computer in the wall to offer free Internet usage to people.

The wall itself is a (16) \_\_\_\_\_ which divides the poor people from the nearest slum from the rest of the city. The first who (17) \_\_\_\_\_ the computer were poor children from the slum and they learnt surprisingly quickly how to use the mouse and check out the websites.

They also managed to (18) \_\_\_\_\_ Hindi music and find computer games.

The children often visited Disney.com and (19) \_\_\_\_\_ Mickey Mouse 'the rat'.

Even though India's population has grown to over one billion, there's only one

(20) \_\_\_\_\_ people using the Internet. (21) \_\_\_\_\_ like Mr. Mitra's are trying to educate children on a big scale. His company believes they would bring computer literacy to around 100 million children in (22) \_\_\_\_\_ years. This process would greatly influence India's growing society and it has even been (23) \_\_\_\_\_ the prize for social invention of the year. The British Institute for Social Inventions supports Mr. Mitra in his attempt to bring education to as many people as possible.



## Esercizio 4: Scelta multipla

### How to eat kebabs

**Meat:** If you feel that the fat content of your kebab puts you in imminent danger of drowning, bin it and walk away. But, say what you like, a good, fatty *doner*, the sort where you can actually taste something resembling lamb breast, is still one of the world's great comfort foods.

However, other kebab meats are available and, for me, *doner* will always come second to *kofte*. Cooked on a proper charcoal grill, those minced cigars of seasoned lamb, cut with parsley and a little onion, offer the juiciest bang for your buck. They also sit right in a folded "*naan*", the biggest *kofte* almost providing a handle for the inebriated diner to hold on to. For much the same reason, I can't tolerate *shish*.

As a child of the 80s, raised on a diet of skinless chicken fillets, the presence of great flobby, gobbets of fat can still be a bit of a problem for me. I'm growing up. I am. In other contexts, I'm all over the fat. But, several pints in, I find the wobbly bits you get in lamb or chicken thigh *shawarma* a bit hard to stomach.

**Bread:** We're deprived in this country. In Europe, you'll find kebabs wrapped in lavash (like a Turkish tortilla, termed durum kebab), lahmacun (the Turkish pizza base) and, most brilliantly of all, tombik or gobit, those thick, pillowy grilled pitta. Our pitta, thin, frozen, out of packets and god forbid wholemeal, are pitiable in comparison. Alternatively, you could have your *doner* meat on a burger bun. You could forgo bread and have it with chips and cheese. You could even make a doomed attempt and have it over salad. But, frankly, you would be wrong.

**Sauces:** A perfect kebab, the kind you would eat sober, at 6pm, delivers a zigzag of brilliantly contradictory flavours: clean and spritzy, spiky,

salty, ruggedly savoury. Which is why you don't want to smother it in a chilli sauce that's all raw, nostril-stinging heat. Ask yourself this: what would fly in Istanbul? The Turks would say: What you want is three things: lemon juice; a modestly cucumber-y, garlicky yoghurt sauce (like a very thin *tzatziki*), and a fresh chilli sauce that packs as much fruity tomato-based sweetness as it does expertly modulated heat.

**Salad:** The amount of "salad" served with most kebabs is ridiculous. A few limp leaves of lettuce and a quarter of Dutch tomato will not do. You want fresh veg in there: nicely cubed cucumber; earthy, mineral shredded cabbage; properly blanched onions; whole jalapenos (not withered and pre-sliced), and plenty of it. Whatever you're eating it should feel fat in your hand.

**Drink:** Diet Coke, 7UP or whichever soft drink you hope may take the edge off the morning after. When sober, beer is actually a great kebab combination, but, as yet, no one has had the foresight to bring these two natural bedfellows together on a national basis. Crisp pale ales and chargrilled meats – who wouldn't love that? No wine, though. Sipping Chablis with a kebab would be like cladding a wheelie bin in Swarovski crystals: utterly pointless and splashy.

**Sitting or standing:** Most likely you will be eating your kebab on a street corner, in which case it is mandatory, that you adopt The Stance: stooping from the shoulders, chin jutted out in a (failed) attempt not to get chilli sauce down your shirt. It's not a comfortable way to eat, which is why, when the opportunity arises, I prefer to sit down in a takeaway. I might even open it up and use a fork. Yes, that's how much of a pampered middle-class softy I am.

So, kebabs, how do you eat yours?

(Adattato da: <http://www.theguardian.com/>. Acquisito il 26. 9. 2012.)

**Cerchiate la lettera che precede l'affermazione in grado di completare correttamente ciascuna delle frasi sottostanti e riguardanti il testo *How to Eat Kebab*. Per ciascuna frase è possibile dare una sola risposta.**

#### Example:

0. The author claims
- A you should never eat *doners* because they are fatty.
  - B that fatty, lamb *doners* can still be a great meal.
  - C you mustn't buy *doners* that are made of lamb.
  - D *doner* meat is usually sliced into big chunks.



24. The author likes
- A *doner* more than *kofte*.
  - B *kofte* more than *doner*.
  - C *shish* the most.
  - D *shish* in a *naan* bread only.
25. The author used to eat a lot of
- A fatty food as a child.
  - B fast food as a child.
  - C *shawarma* as a child.
  - D lean chicken as a child.
26. In England people usually eat *doner* meat
- A on burger buns.
  - B with pitta.
  - C over salad.
  - D with chips and cheese.
27. The author
- A likes to eat a kebab the Turkish way.
  - B likes to put a lot of chilli sauce on a kebab.
  - C doesn't like to put anything on a kebab.
  - D likes to put ketchup and mayo on a kebab.
28. The author claims there
- A should be Dutch tomatoes in kebabs.
  - B are enough vegetables in kebabs.
  - C aren't enough vegetables in kebabs.
  - D should be raw onions in kebabs.
29. The author claims
- A Diet Cokes are awful with kebabs.
  - B 7UP is the best drink with kebabs.
  - C wine is good with kebabs.
  - D beer is good with kebabs.
30. The author
- A likes to have his kebab standing on a street corner.
  - B always uses forks when eating kebabs.
  - C likes to have his kebab sitting down.
  - D likes to have his kebab at home.



# Pagina vuota