



Codice del candidato:

Državni izpitni center



M 2 2 2 2 4 2 1 1 1

SESSIONE AUTUNNALE

Livello superiore

I N G L E S E

≡ Prova d'esame 1 ≡

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

Venerdì, 26 agosto 2022 / 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 on the right. 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.

N-word: The troubled history of the racial slur

When I hear the N-word I shudder. I think of my dad hearing the words, “Get the [N-word]!” while being chased through the streets of Liverpool by racist football fans as he went to watch Man City.

The word can be traced back in history to slavery. It was in the summer of 1619 when a ship arrived in a port in Virginia carrying around 20 Africans who were chained up to be sold as slaves. It was the first documented arrival of slaves in the US, and the Africans were referred to using the Spanish and Portuguese words for black – which is where the word comes from.

“It’s really tied into the idea that African people aren’t really human beings,” says Kehinde Andrews, professor of black studies at Birmingham City University. “They were more like an animal than a human being: a beast of burden, could be bought and sold, could be thrown overboard ships and literally had no rights. So when the N-word is used, that’s essentially what it’s used for. So I would hope most people would understand why that is deeply offensive and problematic because it still is used in that context now.” You only have to watch films like *12 Years a Slave* to see how the word was used to make black people feel inferior and unworthy.

But not everyone sees the word as being problematic. In 2013, some BBC viewers complained when an episode from *Fawlty Towers* was edited to remove a line that contained the word – saying it was the “airbrushing of history”. In 2015, a Radio 1 Newsbeat survey of 3,000 18- to 29-year-olds suggested more than a quarter of people thought it was acceptable to be used in some circumstances.

The N-word was also the name given to a black Labrador which was the mascot of the Royal Air Force (RAF) 617 Squadron – famously known as the Dambusters – during World War Two. In July this year, the name of the Dambusters’ dog was removed from its gravestone as RAF Scampton “did not want to give prominence to an offensive term”. More than 3,000 people signed a petition calling for it to be put back, with some arguing it was a “disgraceful decision” and the dog was “a part of history”.

The issue of using the word was brought up by BBC London presenter Eddie Nestor on his show in August and there were a lot of different views. Caller Mark said discussions around the use of it had become “over-sensitised”. He said the word has been “demonised”, adding: “If you walked up and slapped me in the face I’d be offended, if you call me any name under the sun, I’ll just rise above it and walk on. It’s just a word, it doesn’t hurt.”

Questions that always get asked when the word comes up are “Why do some black people still use it?” and “Why can’t white people sing it if it’s in a rap song?” It makes me think back to one of my favourite comedy films, *Rush Hour*, and Chris Tucker’s character – who is black – uses it to greet his black friend saying, “What’s up my [N-word]?” Then a few minutes later, Jackie Chan’s character copies him and says it to a black person and it starts a huge fight. You’ll also hear the word in songs by black US rappers and in UK grime music.

I came across a letter posted on Twitter written by race expert Dr Jacqui Stanford about the use of the word. She said historically black enslaved people created a language for themselves, “often using the framework and actual words of their enslavers”. “Black people have successfully stripped the N-word of its original offence and in our struggle to survive the devastation it occasions,” she wrote.

I spoke to Dr Stanford about this further and she said the word was a “complex term” and she “doesn’t necessarily reject it”. During our chat, she used the full word and every time I heard it I could just feel my body tensing up. “The word is being policed because black folks did not have a choice in the matter at a certain time when it was used to their disadvantage, to abuse and to inscribe and reinforce the sense of black people as inferior by white people”, Dr Stanford says. “White people shouldn’t use the word because its origin in slavery hasn’t been lost. These are people who have created the word in the first place, but who have now lost power in relation to it, they have lost the power to use it with impunity, they have lost the power to reclaim it.”

In 2018, Kendrick Lamar stopped a white woman from singing his song M.A.A.D City on stage at one of his concerts after she repeatedly used the word – which is in the track. Explaining why he did this,



Task 2: Gapped text

In the following article, ten sentences have been removed. Choose from sentences A–M to complete gaps 1–10. There are two extra sentences which you do not need to use. Write your answers in the table on the right. There is an example at the beginning: Gap 0 (J).

Prince Harry and Meghan Markle take on the firm

The British monarchy's record of absorbing outsiders is patchy. In recent times, it has had one outstanding success (Kate Middleton, Prince William's wife), several modest successes (including Sophie Rhys-Jones, Prince Edward's wife), a few questionable results (among them Sarah Ferguson, Prince Andrew's ex-wife) and two stunning failures (Diana Spencer, the late Princess of Wales, and Meghan Markle, Prince Harry's wife). **[0]** Prince Harry and Ms Markle, the Duke and Duchess of Sussex, gave it to Oprah Winfrey, America's most famous talk-show host.

The revelations in the interview were in part familiar. **[1]** "This was very, very clear," the duchess responded to a question about whether she was having suicidal thoughts. "Very clear and very scary. I didn't know who to turn to in that." A new factor, and a particularly explosive one, was race. The duchess, herself mixed-race, said that when she was pregnant with her son Archie, her husband had told her there were "conversations about how dark his skin might be", and she implied that the issue was connected to decisions about her son's title and security for the family. **[2]**

The couple's evident closeness during the interview underlined another big difference between their situation and Princess Diana's. **[3]** The painful consequences of Prince Harry's decision to move to America for his relationship with his family also came out in the interview. For a while, the prince said, his father stopped taking his calls.

These revelations indicate what is presumably part of the purpose of the interview. There has been plenty of criticism in Britain of the couple's decision to leave the country for California, and of their attempt to retain some of the privileges of royalty while doing so. **[4]** Such exposure should also enhance their celebrity and popularity, on which their income depends now that they have been financially cut off by the royal family. But it also represents a burning of bridges. For the duchess at least, there will be no going back.

Two days after the interview, the palace issued a neutral, conciliatory response: "the issues raised, particularly of race, are concerning...they will be addressed by the family privately." But it included a carefully worded phrase casting doubt on the notion that the couple's account was the objective truth: "some recollections," it said, "may vary." However, the fundamental problem with which Princess Diana struggled is clear. **[5]** The job requires self-effacement, at which the queen, who has not said a single interesting thing in public in her 70 years on the throne, has excelled. **[6]** The Duchess of Cambridge, aka Ms Middleton, is, similarly, brilliantly bland. The Duchess of Sussex is not; and her complaint in her interview that while she was a royal she was not allowed to talk to Ms Winfrey without other people in the room demonstrated her failure to grasp the need to subsume individual needs into those of the institution. It would have been bizarre for the household's communications chiefs to allow her to negotiate with the world's most powerful interviewer by herself.

[7] It has exposed the royal family to criticism to which it cannot properly respond publicly without getting into a shouting match that would damage the monarchy further. It has also sharply divided opinion, thus undermining the institution's unifying role. Younger Britons – along with Americans – are more likely to take the view that the monarchy and the British press are institutionally racist. **[8]** Older Britons, however, are more likely to be of the opinion that she is an adult who should have thought harder about the job before signing up to it, and that if she was depressed, her husband, who founded a mental-health charity, could have got help for her. **[9]** Britain's reputation as a socially liberal, racially tolerant country has taken a hit, too. Experts said the couple's comments on race do have the potential to shatter the institution.



Yet the interview may do the monarchy less damage than the current furore suggests. [10] That may, of course, have a lot to do with the queen. Ironically, given her determination to obscure her personality, she is personally very popular. When she dies, things may look different.

(Adapted from an article in *The Economist*, 8 March 2021)

- A Being a royal is about serving an institution: it does not work for those who crave individual attention.
- B Most of them probably also believe that the duchess should have been given more support and that she is justified in airing her grievances in public.
- C The loneliness of which the duchess spoke, and the lack of support from within the “firm”, echoed Princess Diana’s experience.
- D They are together, having left the country – rather as Wallis Simpson, the last American to marry a senior member of the royal family, and Edward VIII did, when they went to live in Paris.
- E That’s not because she is a boring person, but because she understands the demands of the job.
- F Moreover, they will generally be critical of the couple having wilfully and selfishly damaged an institution to which Prince Harry’s grandmother and father have devoted their lives.
- G The timing of the leak of a complaint from two and a half years ago suggests that a point was being made: when a relationship breaks down, there tends to be fault on both sides.
- H Earlier, similar troubles did not much dent its popularity, even during the split with Princess Diana, when it barely budged.
- I On 7th March 2021, the world was treated to dramatic evidence of the latest disaster, in the form of an interview.
- J Both declined to say who had raised the issue, though Ms Winfrey later said Prince Harry had told her it was neither the queen nor Prince Philip.
- K And somebody, whether inside or outside the royal household, had launched what looked like a pre-emptive strike.
- L As it is, the duchess has done the interview on her own terms, and its consequences are exactly those that the palace dreaded.
- M A prime-time slot with the world’s most famous interviewer is a good way of putting their side of the story.

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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.

From bean to bar in Ivory Coast, a country built on cocoa

Asking about the importance of cocoa in Ivory Coast feels a little like making enquiries about the value of grapes in Burgundy. When I put the question to N'Zi Kanga Rémi, 0 has for the last 18 years been governor of the rural department of Adzopé, he leaned forward in his chair and fixed me with an amused stare.

His booming voice went up a decibel to fill the administrative offices on 1 walls his own portrait alternated with that of his nation's president. "It doesn't make 2 to ask an Ivorian what cocoa means to him!" he said. "It means everything! It's his first source of income! The foundations of our roads, our schools, our hospitals is cocoa! Our government runs 3 cocoa! All our policy focuses on sustaining cocoa!"

The governor leaned back in his chair and looked 4 confirmation from the representatives of a local cocoa co-operative who sat with us around the table. He then set about itemising some of the many challenges to that sustainability – the problems of climate change and deforestation and disease, the ongoing crisis of child labour – and some of 5 ways they were being addressed.

All the solutions he described led back to one intractable problem, however: it has become next 6 impossible for the 6 million people dependent on cocoa in his country to survive on the money they receive for their crop. Ivory Coast supplies 30% of the cocoa beans for the world chocolate market but the average daily earnings for a farmer here is just a bit more than the price of a KitKat: 74p.

The meeting with the governor came during a few days I spent travelling between cocoa farms and villages in the company of Michael Gidney, the chief executive of Fairtrade UK. As the governor spoke, I jotted down the links in the chain of value that he described. Only the first of those links occurs here: the hard labour that nurtures cocoa trees and removes the beans from their pods, then shells and dries them and sells them at a fixed price. The far more lucrative links are practically all in Europe, cornered by half 7 dozen or so vast corporations, such as Mondélez, Nestlé or Mars.

Among the most important final destinations for Ivory Coast cocoa is the UK, where 700,000 tonnes of chocolate are consumed each year. But the relationship between the UK chocolate consumers and the West African producers 8 undergone a profound shift. When cocoa prices were high in the 1970s, the beans accounted 9 nearly half of the value of a chocolate bar. Today, producers receive around 6% of the value of the final product. The rest goes to branded manufacturers and retailers. The price wars at our supermarket checkouts do not impact 10 link of the supply chain equally. In 2018, the year after the price of cocoa paid to farmers in Ivory Coast fell 11 a third, the Swiss-based Barry Callebaut, the world's biggest supplier of chocolate and cocoa products, posted a 12% jump in profits.

When this crisis in value for small farmers first became clear, it led to the idea of a new relationship between the consumer in the UK and the cocoa producer, one 12 valued transparency of the supply chain. Green & Black's Maya Gold was the first product to be stamped with the Fairtrade logo in 1994. There are now several hundred Fairtrade chocolate products on UK shelves.

You don't have to travel 13 from the governor's offices into the low hills and forest to see how desperately poor these villages are. Some have no access to a water pump, very 14 have sanitation or drainage. Electricity is still a limited and miraculous thing.

Surveys suggest that there are still more than 2 million children working in West Africa's cocoa fields, some using hazardous chemicals or working with machetes. Trafficking and slavery remain endemic. The Fairtrade co-operatives monitor and outlaw these practices but for most families 15 is still the necessity for children to help with appropriate tasks after school.

(Adapted from an article in *The Guardian*, 24 February 2019, by Tim Adams)



M 2 2 2 2 4 2 1 1 1 0 7

Non scrivete nel campo grigio. Non scrivete nel campo grigio. Non scrivete nel campo grigio. Non scrivete nel campo grigio. Non scrivete nel campo grigio.

Example:

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Task 2: Gap fill (verbs)

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

Anthony Burgess archive reveals vast body of previously unseen work

A slang expression for the “droogs”, delinquent gang members, stemming from the novel *A Clockwork Orange*, has been found in a vast archive of the work and life of Anthony Burgess **_0_ (HOLD)** in Manchester, alongside the libretto and the score of an unseen opera about Leon Trotsky.

In preparation for next year’s 50th anniversary of his notorious novel, the small team at the *International Anthony Burgess Foundation* **_1_ (WORK)** for several months to organise and catalogue hundreds of papers, letters, and original compositions, ready for an influx of international visitors.

The team is happy **_2_ (FIND)** this extraordinary resource, which has been left to the foundation by Burgess’s widow Liana. It **_3_ (NOW / HOUSE)** in a renovated building in a regenerated area of the city and is a bulging testament to the writer’s prolific literary and musical talent. The gems, unearthed in the archive, **_4_ (ALREADY / PROVIDE)** musical material for a series of concerts and for an operatic version of *A Clockwork Orange* that had its first studio performance at Manchester University last week. A BBC Radio editor expressed his hopes that a play about the life of Napoleon **_5_ (SHOW)** in one of their programmes as early as the following year.

Manchester-born Anthony Burgess, who died in 1993, **_6_ (WRITE)** at least 33 novels, 25 works of non-fiction, two volumes of autobiography, three symphonies, and more than 250 other musical works, including a piano concerto, a ballet, and several stage musicals.

But more and more of his works **_7_ (COME)** to light. “Last week we opened up a case and inside we found a piece of music we didn’t know about and a tape recording for his music *The Eyes of New York*, which is not transcribed anywhere,” said Andrew Biswell, the director of the foundation and Burgess’s biographer. “It is a programmatic work which **_8_ (DESCRIBE)** a journey around some of his favourite places in the city.”

The 1969 screenplay, which Burgess wrote for Stanley Kubrick, **_9_ (ULTIMATELY / REJECT)** by the film director. Now **_10_ (REDISCOVER)** in the archive, Burgess’ screenplay is laced with new words from the language, Nadsat, a melding of English and Russian, which the author gave his “droogs” in the original novel, published in 1962.

On Wednesday last week, five song lyrics written by the author and set to music by Kevin Malone **_11_ (PERFORM)** for the first time as *A Clockwork Operetta* on the campus, the place where Burgess graduated in English Literature in 1940.

Biswell, the director of the foundation, said that many visitors were curious **_12_ (KNOW)** the author’s music and announced that a CD would soon be available. “I think he **_13_ (MUST / BE)** quite frustrated by the way some people would not take him seriously as a musician because he was much better known as a writer,” said Biswell.

Burgess was criticised for **_14_ (HAVE)** a negative attitude to feminism, but those who knew him better disagreed. If the allegations had been true, he **_15_ (NOT KEEP)** personal correspondence with strong women writers such as Olivia Manning, the author of *Fortunes of War*, or Erica Jong, his neighbour in Monaco.

(Adapted from an article in *The Observer*, 20 November 2011, by Vanessa Thorpe)



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Non scrivete nel campo grigio. Non scrivete nel campo grigio. Non scrivete nel campo grigio. Non scrivete nel campo grigio. Non scrivete nel campo grigio.

Example:

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