



Codice del candidato:

**Državni izpitni center**



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SESSIONE PRIMAVERILE

**INGLESE**

Prova d'esame 1

Comprensione di testi scritti

**Sabato, 28 maggio 2022 / 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.

### Public transportation safety tips

Getting from here to there is just a part of life that we often take for granted. Everyone has their own routines for day-to-day travel, but what if you are in an unfamiliar city? Below are some tips for using public transportation to keep you safe while on the go.

- 0 You may be tempted to read a book, check your messages, or take a quick nap on public transportation, but that's the perfect way to have your wallet, camera, backpack and other stuff stolen. Plus, you could end up in a strange place at the end of the bus line with no way to get back if you sleep too long.
- 1 Be polite to your fellow passengers. Do not jump queues. Try to be accommodative of other people's needs as much as you can. Apologizing for an unintended push or being grateful for a seat from your fellow passenger helps to build the camaraderie and reduces the stress for everyone involved in the travel.
- 2 Travel with a companion if at all possible. If traveling alone, try to have someone meet you at your designated stop.
- 3 Don't make yourself a target by wearing flashy jewelry or carrying designer handbags. Better yet, remove all jewelry before using public transportation. Thieves may not know the difference between real or costume jewelry.
- 4 If feeling uncomfortable with other passengers or even the cab driver, discontinue that mode of travel.
- 5 Avoid sitting near the exit door on subways, trains and busses. This is an ideal location for "snatch and grab" of purses or briefcases. Sit near the driver if at all possible. Aisle seats are best.
- 6 While idle chatter can be harmless, be careful of giving out any personal information. Others may be listening for details about where you live or work. Also, thieves sometimes stage arguments or commotion to distract passengers so others can steal valuables during the disruption.
- 7 It is imperative to intimately understand your desired public transportation system. Usually, there are multiple routes that take you to the desired destination. Traffic on certain routes may vary depending on time of the day and frequency of the transport. Building up such knowledge takes time and detailed study of the routes and timetables. However, in the long run it is the best way to beat the crowds.
- 8 Last but not least in our travel tips, when waiting on the platform on an underground or metro stand back from the tracks. In most countries there will be floor markings where you should stand.



Collegate i sottostanti titoli (A–K) con il contenuto dei singoli capoversi (1–8) del testo *Public transportation safety tips*. Sopra ciascuna delle linee numerate, scrivete la lettera corrispondente alla risposta più adeguata. Tenete presente che nell'elenco ci sono due titoli in più.

**Example:**

0.   **G**  

- |          |                             |
|----------|-----------------------------|
| 1. _____ | A Be courteous              |
| 2. _____ | B Keep to yourself          |
| 3. _____ | C Light the way             |
| 4. _____ | D Out of sight, out of mind |
| 5. _____ | E Safety in numbers         |
| 6. _____ | F Seating matters           |
| 7. _____ | <del>G Stay alert</del>     |
| 8. _____ | H Stay behind the line      |
|          | I Dress appropriately       |
|          | J Trust your instincts      |
|          | K Do your research          |



## Esercizio 2: Completamento

Leggete il testo e eseguite l'esercizio.

### Why we eat what we eat on Thanksgiving

When Americans sit down with their families for Thanksgiving dinner, most of them will probably gorge themselves on the same traditional Thanksgiving menu, with turkey, cranberry sauce, stuffing, and pumpkin pie taking up the most real estate on the plates. How did these dishes become the national “what you eat on Thanksgiving” options, though?

#### Why do we eat turkey on Thanksgiving?

It's not necessarily because the Pilgrims did it. Turkey may not have been on the menu at the 1621 celebration by the Pilgrims of Plymouth \_\_\_0\_\_\_. There were definitely wild turkeys in the Plymouth area, though, as colonist William Bradford noted in his book *Of Plymouth Plantation*.

When it comes to why we eat turkey on Thanksgiving today, it helps to know a bit about the history of the holiday. While the idea of giving thanks and celebrating the harvest was popular in certain parts of the country, \_\_\_9\_\_\_ until the 19th century. Presidents would occasionally declare a Thanksgiving Day celebration, but the holiday hadn't completely caught on nationwide. Many of these early celebrations included turkey; Alexander Hamilton once remarked, “No citizen of the U.S. shall refrain from turkey on Thanksgiving Day.”

When Bradford's journals were reprinted in 1856 after being lost for at least half a century, they found a receptive audience with advocates \_\_\_10\_\_\_. Since Bradford wrote of how the colonists had hunted wild turkeys during the autumn of 1621 and since turkey is a uniquely North American bird, it gained traction \_\_\_11\_\_\_ after Lincoln declared Thanksgiving a national holiday in 1863.

Moreover, there were pragmatic reasons for eating turkey rather than, say, chicken at a feast like Thanksgiving. The birds are large enough that they can feed a table full of hungry family members, and unlike chickens or cows, \_\_\_12\_\_\_ like laying eggs or making milk. Unlike pork, turkey wasn't so common that it seemed like an unsuitable choice for a special occasion, either.

#### Did the pilgrims have cranberry sauce?

While the cranberries the Pilgrims needed were probably easy to come by, making cranberry sauce requires sugar, which was \_\_\_13\_\_\_, so while revellers may have eaten cranberries, it's unlikely that the feast featured the tasty sauce. What's more, it's not even entirely clear that cranberry sauce had been invented yet. It's not until 1663 that visitors to the area started commenting on a sweet sauce made of boiled cranberries that accompanied meat.

There's the same problem with potatoes. Neither sweet potatoes nor white potatoes were available to the colonists in 1621, so the Pilgrims \_\_\_14\_\_\_.

#### How about pumpkin pie?

It may be the flagship dessert at modern Thanksgiving dinners, but pumpkin pie didn't make an appearance at the first Thanksgiving. The Pilgrims probably lacked the butter and flour needed to make a pie crust, \_\_\_15\_\_\_ in which they could have baked a pumpkin pie. That doesn't mean pumpkins weren't available for the meal, though; they were probably served after \_\_\_16\_\_\_. Pumpkin pie became a popular dish on 17th-century American tables, though, and it might have shown up for Thanksgiving as early as the 1623 celebration of the holiday.



Inserite le espressioni (A–K) nei punti adeguati (9–16) del testo *Why we eat what we eat on Thanksgiving*. Scrivete la lettera corrispondente a ciascuna risposta sulla rispettiva lineetta numerata. Tenete presente che nell’elenco ci sono due espressioni in più.

**Example:**

0.   A  

9.                   A ~~that is considered the first Thanksgiving~~
10.                   B definitely didn't feast on everyone's favourite side dish
11.                   C being baked in the coals of a fire or stewed
12.                   D it was by no means an annual national holiday
13.                   E and it's not clear that they even had an oven
14.                   F readily available in every settlement
15.                   G as the Thanksgiving meal of choice for Americans
16.                   H they don't serve an additional purpose
- I who wanted Thanksgiving turned into a national holiday
- J American politicians celebrated it regularly
- K a rare luxury at the time of the first Thanksgiving



### Esercizio 3: Abbinamento

Leggete il testo e eseguite l'esercizio.

## 7 formidable facts about the Tower of London

- Paragraph A The nearly 1000-year-old Tower of London inspires many reactions, among them awe, horror, and intrigue. William the Conqueror built the White Tower in 1066 on the River Thames as a symbol of Norman power and dominance. The UNESCO World Heritage Site is a landmark in London that millions come to see every year. The impenetrable fortress has played many roles over the years, serving as a royal palace, a menagerie, a prison, the Royal Mint, and a repository for royal documents and jewels. Here are seven facts you may not know about the Tower of London.
- Paragraph B **The Tower of London has held notable prisoners.**  
From royals accused of treason and religious conspirators to common thieves and even sorcerers, many people have been incarcerated in the Tower of London, but the experiences differed—some were tortured and starved, while others were waited on by servants. And, of course, there were executions. Three queens were beheaded at the tower in the 16th century. Elizabeth I was just 2 when her mother Anne Boleyn was condemned to death by her husband, King Henry VIII. The king later also beheaded his fifth wife, Catherine Howard. The third rolling regal head was of proclaimed queen Lady Jane Grey, also known as the “Nine Days’ Queen,” who was 17 when she was charged with high treason by Queen Mary I.
- Paragraph C **A Catholic priest escaped the Tower of London in 1557 using invisible ink.**  
During the reign of Protestant Queen Elizabeth I, the persecution of Catholics led to the incarceration and torture of Jesuit priest John Gerard. His escape is still a wonder—he sent notes to his fellow prisoner John Arden and outside supporters with an invisible ink made of orange juice, which revealed his secret messages when held to a heat source. He later used a rope to get to the boat waiting across the moat.
- Paragraph D **The Tower of London once had a zoo.**  
In the 1200s, King John started the royal menagerie in the Tower of London to hold the exotic animals gifted by other monarchs. It became an attraction for Londoners who came to see captive lions and the white bear, who was regularly taken to the Thames to hunt. The menagerie closed in the 1830s and the royal gifts were re-homed in the London Zoo. As a nod to this legacy, the Tower exhibits animal sculptures by artist Kendra Haste.
- Paragraph E **In 2014, the Tower of London organized the Centenary Commemoration of World War I with 888,246 poppies.**  
Five million people came to see the art display of ceramic poppies in the moat, all created by artist Paul Cummins. Each poppy denoted a British military fatality in the war. They were sold for £23 million (each poppy was £25) to raise money for armed forces charities. However, a controversy arose when it was revealed that a whopping £15 million was spent on costs and the charities only received £9 million.
- Paragraph F **In 2019, 500-year-old skeletons were unearthed under the Tower of London’s chapel.**  
Archeologists found two skeletons, an adult woman and a child, near the same spot where the headless body of Queen Anne was also laid to rest. The bones were thought to be buried somewhere between 1450 and 1550 and give an insight into the lives of the common folk who lived at the tower in the medieval times.
- Paragraph G **Beefeaters live in the Tower of London with their families.**  
The Yeoman Warders (also known as Beefeaters) have been guarding the Tower since the Tudor era. Clad in a sharp red dress, these 37 men and women give tours of the fortress. Every night at 9:53 p.m., they lock the tower, a 700-year-old tradition called the Ceremony of Keys. Beefeaters and their families, around 150 people in total, live in the supposedly haunted Tower of London, and also frequent a secret pub in the fortress.





Paragraph H **There is a superstition that if the ravens leave the Tower of London, the kingdom will fall.**

According to legend, in the mid-17th century, King Charles II was warned that the Crown would fall if the ravens ever left the Tower of London—so he ordered that six of the birds be kept captive there at all times, as he believed they were a symbol of good fortune. Today, there are seven ravens (one spare) living in an aviary on the grounds. The ravens' primary and secondary wing feathers are trimmed carefully, so they can fly but stay close to home, where they feast on blood-soaked biscuits and meat.

(Adattato da: <http://www.mentalfloss.com>. Data di consultazione: 23. 10. 2020.)

**Leggete il testo *7 formidable facts about the Tower of London* 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. a building or place that is easily recognized (Paragraph A)

*landmark*

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17. the crime of betraying your country (Paragraph B)

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18. impossible to see (Paragraph C)

---

19. shows publicly (Paragraph D)

---

20. every thing in a group considered separately (Paragraph E)

---

21. ordinary (Paragraph F)

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22. according to what is believed to be true (Paragraph G)

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23. having limited ability to move or act freely (Paragraph H)

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24. eat a lot of good food and enjoy it very much (Paragraph H)

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#### Esercizio 4: Quesiti a scelta multipla

Leggete il testo e eseguite l'esercizio.

### First evidence of prehistoric hunting pits

Mexican archaeologists say they have made the first ever discovery of pits built around 15,000 years ago to trap mammoths. Announcing the find on Wednesday, researchers from Mexico's National Institute of Anthropology and History said the two pits contained about 824 bones from at least 14 mammoths.

Hunters may have used torches to scare the mammals into the area with the traps, which are about 1.70 m deep and 23 m in diameter, but one of the skulls found also had marks of a spear-wound on the front.

Luis Barradas, the leader of the five-person excavation team, said the find in the neighbourhood of Tultepec, just north of Mexico City, marks a watershed in the study of the relationship between prehistoric hunting and gathering communities and the huge herbivores.

"There was little evidence before that hunters attacked mammoths. It was thought they frightened them into getting stuck in swamps and then waited for them to die," he told

reporters on Wednesday. "This is evidence of direct attacks on mammoths. In Tultepec we can see there was the intention to hunt and make use of the mammoths."

The first signs of pits emerged by chance in January this year during excavations to prepare the land for use as a city rubbish tip.

Barradas said that at the time the traps were built, the area was probably home to about six herds of mammoths. He said that further excavations might reveal more traps. The archaeologist added that there was still much to study about the mammoth bones already found in the pits and the range of uses they were given by the hunters.

There is a particular mystery, he said, over why the find only includes shoulder blades from the right side. "The left shoulder blades are missing – why?" he asked.

Parts of a jawbone and spine of a camel, and the tooth of a horse were also found at the site. Both species later became extinct in the Americas.

(Adattato da: <https://www.theguardian.com>. Data di consultazione: 20. 12. 2019.)



**Cerchiate la lettera che precede la risposta corretta a ciascuna delle seguenti domande riguardanti il testo *First evidence of prehistoric hunting pits*. Per ciascuna domanda, è possibile dare solo una risposta.**

**Example:**

0. What does the underlined word 'pit' mean?

- A A pit bull.
- B A hole in the ground.
- C A whole area.
- D A large seed.

25. What did the prehistoric hunters use to hunt mammoths?

- A Torches.
- B Torches and holes.
- C Torches, holes and spears.
- D Torches, holes, spears and skulls.

26. Why does Barradas think that the find is important?

- A The find shows the relationship between people and mammoths.
- B The find proves us that mammoths were plant eaters.
- C The find tells us that people ate quite a few mammoths.
- D The find shows that prehistoric hunters were herbivores.

27. What new information has been revealed because of the find?

- A The hunters trapped mammoths in swamps.
- B The hunters frightened the animals into traps.
- C The hunters waited for the mammoths to die.
- D The hunters trapped and attacked mammoths.

28. How were the bones found?

- A The hunters were building pits for traps.
- B The archeologists were looking for mammoths.
- C Barradas excavated the bones on his land.
- D The city was getting the area ready for a dump.

29. What did the hunters do with the bones?

- A The hunters threw the bones away.
- B The hunters used the bones as tools.
- C We do not know yet.
- D The hunters used the bones as weapons.

30. Which of the descriptions below best fits the text?

- A An objectively written newspaper article.
- B A page in a history textbook.
- C A blog post written by an archeology student.
- D A scientific report on an archeological find.



# Pagina vuota