

SIMULAZIONE 2

ESAME DI STATO DI ISTRUZIONE SECONDARIA SUPERIORE

Indirizzi: LICEO LINGUISTICO

Prova scritta di: LINGUA E CULTURA STRANIERA 1 (INGLESE)

PART 1 – COMPREHENSION AND INTERPRETATION

TEXT 1

Read the text and answer the questions below.

THE LANGUAGE OF LONDONERS

The 2021 Census included two questions on language - one asked each person aged three years or over, which is their main language, and the second asked those not giving English as their main language, how well they can speak English. So the census surveyed “fluency” in spoken English but not reading or writing skills.

- 5 The Census recorded 8.80 million usual residents in London (people living in London with no other address or whose main residence is in London).

[...]

Key Findings

- 10 • 1.83 million, some 22 per cent of London residents aged three years and over spoke a main language other than English. The proportion with main languages other than English was three times as high in London than in the rest of England (7 per cent).
- For those in London whose main language was not English, most reported speaking English very well (46 per cent, 840,500 residents) or well (35 per cent, 636,200 residents).
- 15 • 355,000 of London residents whose main language was not English could not speak English well or at all, up from 319,600 in 2011. This was some 4 per cent of all Londoners aged three years or more in both years.
- The number of London residents aged three years and over reporting English as their main language increased by more than half a million between 2011 and 2021, from 6.08 million in 2011 to 6.65 million in 2021. The proportion increased only marginally from 77.9 per cent to 78.4 per cent. This proportion was much lower than the proportion in the rest of England (93 per cent).
- 20 • The most common main languages other than English in London were Romanian (1.9 per cent, 159,300 speakers), Spanish (1.4 per cent, 117,500 speakers), Polish (1.3 per cent, 112,100), and Bengali (1.2 per cent, 102,000).
- There were 2,400 London residents who reported spoken UK languages other than English as their main language, including Welsh, Gaelic and Romany English. 4,900 London residents reported using sign communication as their main language.
- 25 • One in eight households in London, 423,000 households, did not have a member who spoke English as a main language and a further 3 per cent (112,000 households) included no adults, but at least one child, with English as a main language.

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- 30 [...]
 - On Census Day 2021 English was by far the most widely spoken language in London, with 78 per cent of Londoners reporting English as their main language.
 - It is not possible to say how the language make up of London was affected by the Covid 19 pandemic. Evidence from migration flows estimates, visas granted and other sources suggests that many young foreign workers left London at the beginning of the pandemic in early 2020 and did not return in significant numbers until the labour market returned to more normal conditions in the middle of 2021 - after the Census was conducted in March. While foreign workers will be more likely than UK citizens to speak languages other than English, they would not necessarily have given a main language other than English in the Census.
- 35
- 40 A question on proficiency in English was asked of the 1.83 million Londoners for whom English was not their main language. Options were able to speak English 'very well', 'well', 'not well' or 'not at all'. These data do not include respondents who reported their main language as English but have poor spoken English.
- 45
 - For those in London whose main language was not English, most reported speaking English very well (46 per cent, 840,500 residents) or well (35 per cent well, 636,200 residents).
 - 19 per cent of London residents whose main language was not English could not speak English well or at all, equivalent to 4 per cent of all London residents aged three years or more.

(623 words)

(Adapted from: <https://apps.london.gov.uk/census-2021-reports/#/main-language-ep>)

*Read the following statements and say whether each one is **True (T)**, **False (F)** or **Not Stated (NS)**. Put a cross in the correct box.*

1. The proportion of London residents aged three years and over with main languages other than English is three times higher than the rest of England (7% vs. 22%).

T F NS

2. There is a growing number of Londoners whose main language is English who reported speaking a second foreign language very well.

T F NS

3. The number of London residents whose main language is not English and cannot speak English well or at all gradually decreased and is now approximately 4% of all Londoners aged three years or more.

T F NS

4. The number of London residents reporting English as their main language increased by over half a million between 2011 and 2021, but the proportion only marginally increased from 77.9% to 78.4%. The proportion in the rest of England is much higher at 93%.

T F NS

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5. Apart from Romanian, Spanish, Polish, and Bengali there are at least another ten languages with more than 100,000 speakers in the whole London area.

T F NS

6. There are 2,400 London residents who reported UK languages other than English as their main language, including Welsh, Gaelic, and Romany English. Additionally, 4,900 residents reported sign communication as their main language.

T F NS

7. All families in London have a member who doesn't speak English at all.

T F NS

Answer the questions below. Use complete sentences and your own words.

1. Illustrate some of the key insights into London's language composition given by the Census 2021.
2. Using the data provided in the text illustrate how the language composition of the rest of England compares to London's.
3. What was the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the language composition of London's population?

TEXT 2

Read the text and answer the questions below.

Success is counted sweetest (1859)

Success is counted sweetest
 By those who ne'er succeed.
 To comprehend a nectar
 Requires sorest need.

5 Not one of all the Purple Host
 Who took the Flag today
 Can tell the definition
 So clear of Victory

10 As he defeated – dying –
 On whose forbidden ear
 The distant strains of triumph
 Burst agonized and clear.

Emily Dickinson

(From: Emily Dickinson, *The Complete Poems*, Little, Brown & Co., 1960)

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Read the following statements and say whether each one is **True (T)**, **False (F)** or **Not Stated (NS)**. Put a cross in the correct box.

1. The first quatrain dealing with the importance of success says that success is more valued by those who have never achieved it in their whole lives.

T F NS

2. The second quatrain contains the image of a defeated army on a battlefield.

T F NS

3. In the whole poem success is a kind of paradox.

T F NS

Answer the questions below. Use complete sentences and your own words.

1. Explain the metaphor in the first stanza.
2. Explain the use of irony in the poem.

PART 2 – WRITTEN PRODUCTION

A. Ernest Hemingway once wrote:

“What difference does it make to the dead, the orphans and the homeless, whether the mad destruction is wrought under the name of totalitarianism or in the holy name of liberty or democracy?”

In a 300-word essay discuss this quotation about war and its consequences.

B. *“Tell me and I forget, teach me and I may remember, involve me and I learn” – Benjamin Franklin*

Illustrate the meaning of the quotation in a 300-word essay with some examples taken from your personal experience as a student.