SIMULAZIONE 2   --> **ANSWER KEY**

PART 1 – COMPREHENSION AND INTERPRETATION

TEXT 1

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 X   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* X

3. The number of London residents whose main language is not English and cannot speak English well or at all increased from 319,600 in 2011 to 355,000, which is approximately 4% of all Londoners aged three years or more.

    T ☐   *F* X   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 X   F ☐   NS ☐

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* X

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 X   F ☐   NS ☐

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

    T ☐   *F* X   NS ☐

Answer the questions below. Use complete sentences and your own words. (suggested answers)

1. Illustrate some of the key insights into London's language composition given by the Census 2021.

    [Note: at least two of the following should be included in the answer]
    The information obtained from the Census 2021 includes:

    1. Proportion of residents with main languages other than English in London: 22%, indicating the significant presence of non-English languages in the city.

    2. Proficiency in English: The census collects data on the proficiency of individuals whose main language is not English. It provides information on how well these residents speak English, categorizing proficiency levels as "very well," "well," "not well," or "not at all."

    3. Changes in language composition over time: The 2021 Census reveals an increase in the number of London residents reporting English as their main language between 2011 and 2021.

    4. Comparison with the rest of England: The census data allows for a comparison between London's language composition and that of the rest of England. It provides insights into how London's language diversity differs from other regions.

    5. Most common main languages other than English: The census reveals the most prevalent non-English languages spoken in London. It specifies the percentage and number of speakers for languages such as Romanian, Spanish, Polish, Bengali, and others.

    6. Specific language communities: The 2021 Census provides information on specific language communities or groups residing in London, such as speakers of UK languages other than English, sign language users, or speakers of less commonly spoken languages.

    7. Household language composition: The 2021 Census includes data on households where English is not the main language spoken. It identifies the proportion of households without an English-speaking member and those with no adults but at least one child whose main language is English.

2. Using the data provided in the text illustrate how the language composition of the rest of England compares to London's.

    If we consider all the elements given in the text the language composition of the population in other parts of England appears to have a higher prevalence of English as the main language, and the proportion of residents using languages other than English is considerably lower than in London.

3. What was the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the language composition of London's population?

    Determining the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on London's language composition is difficult. However, data from migration patterns, visa records, and other sources indicate that numerous young foreign workers departed from London when the pandemic began in early 2020. They only started to come back in significant numbers when the job market stabilized around mid-2021, which was after the Census took place. Although foreign workers are more inclined to speak languages other than English compared to UK citizens, it doesn't necessarily mean they would have identified a main language other than English if they had taken part in the Census.

TEXT 2

*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 X   F ☐   NS ☐

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

    T ☐   *F X*   NS ☐

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

    T X   F ☐   NS ☐

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

1. Explain the metaphor in the first stanza.

The first quatrain of Emily Dickinson's poem "Success is counted sweetest" uses a metaphor to convey the poem's main message. The metaphor explores the concept of success and its perception. Success is compared to something sweet, like nectar, which represents a desirable experience. However, the poem suggests that only those who have never experienced success directly, or "ne'er succeed" (l.2), can truly understand and appreciate the sweetness of success. The metaphorical comparison between success and sweetness emphasizes the value of success. By likening success to something delightful and desirable, the poem highlights its appeal and the yearning it can create in those who have not achieved it. The idea that "To comprehend a nectar requires sorest need" (l. 4) suggests that those who have experienced failure or have felt a deep longing for success can better appreciate and understand its true sweetness.

2. Explain the use of irony in the poem.

The idea that success is best understood by those who have not achieved it challenges conventional wisdom and offers a thought-provoking perspective. This irony adds complexity to the poem's tone, as readers are led to question their conventional notions of success and reflect on the true value and significance of success.