

MODELLO DI SOLUZIONE E VALUTAZIONE

COMMISSIONE CANTONALE PER LA FORMAZIONE NEL COMMERCIO

sessione **ESAMI 2015**

sezione **IMPIEGATI DI COMMERCIO
PROFILO E / PROFILO B**

materia **INGLESE**

serie **1**

tempo accordato per l'esame **90 minuti**
punteggio massimo **70 punti**
mezzi ausiliari **dizionario bilingue**

*I Cantoni detengono il diritto d'uso degli esami ai fini scolastici.
Il testo d'esame non va utilizzato nelle classi fino al 30.06.2016
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LISTENING COMPREHENSION

PART A – 5 pts

Name of new service	GOOGLE DRIVE	(1)
Cost of 5 GB	FREE	(1)
What can be stored	PHOTO(S)	(0.5)
	DOCUMENT(S)	(0.5)
	Other files	
Cost of 16 TB	799 \$ per month	(1)
Number of movies stored in 16 TB	16'000	(1)

! SPELLING

Vengono accettati anche spelling alternativi qualora non compromettano la comprensione (es. Gogle, Fotos, dokument, ecc.)

PART B – 5 pts

- Speaker 1 **E**
Speaker 2 **A**
Speaker 3 **F**
Speaker 4 **C**
Speaker 5 **B**

PART C – 10 pts

		True	False
1.	Many people waste food because it has gone past the “use by” date.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Most of the food which is thrown away cannot be eaten anymore.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3.	1 million tons of food are wasted every year.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4.	Only 25% of the food which is produced is eaten.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5.	Consumers expect the food to look perfect.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	A European consumer wastes an average of 95 kilos of food per year.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7.	Food waste only exists in developed countries.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8.	Food is not the only thing to be wasted.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.	The manufacturing industry is the most demanding in water.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10.	We’ll be using 50% more fresh water by 2050.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT A, Task 1 – 5 pts

Paragraph 1-5	1	2	3	4	5
Heading A-F	D	A	F	C	E

TEXT A, Task 2 – 5 pts

	T	F	?
1. The London program has been more successful than the New York one.			X
2. Taxi drivers think the distribution of the stations will increase their business. They think the distribution of the stations takes away potential customers. They think the distribution of the stations take up road space.		X	
3. Statistics show that bike lanes are safe enough.	X		
4. If you don't want to pay overtime fees, dock your bike before 60 minutes. If you don't want to pay overtime fees, dock your bike before <u>30 min.</u>		X	
5. Helmets are included in the price.			X

! FALSE STATEMENTS

Students get:

- **1 pt if they justify their answer;**
- **0 pts if there is no correction, if the correction is wrong or isn't clear.**

TEXT A, Task 3 – 5 pts

Statement 1-5	1	2	3	4	5
Answer A - B - C - D	B	D	A	A	C

TEXT A, Task 4 – 5 pts

Paragraph 1	up to now	so far
Paragraph 2	necessary	required
Paragraph 3 (pt)	rescued financially	(was) bailed out (solo BAILED ½)
Paragraph 4	happiness	delight
Paragraph 5	straightaway	immediately

TEXT B – 5 pts

Sentence 1-5	1	2	3	4	5
Answer A-H	H	C	E	D	F

PART A

Google has entered the market of offering online storage space. Their new service, called Google Drive, will be in direct competition with rival cloud storage services like Dropbox, Apple's iCloud and Microsoft's Skydrive. The search giant will offer five gigabytes of storage for free to those wishing to keep their photos, documents and other files online. Keeping things in the cloud means users can access their files from any computer anywhere in the world, as long as it has Internet access. At the top end, Google will offer sixteen terabytes of space – at a price of seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars a month. Sixteen terabytes is sufficient to store sixteen thousand movies. For most people, the free five gigabytes option will be more than enough space.

PART B

Speaker one:

Yes, I've bought many things online. This year, I bought all of my family's Christmas presents online. I bought my mother a calendar, and I bought my father a golf bag online. And I bought my sister a gift voucher for an American store, because she wants to buy a suit.

Speaker two:

I'm a big record collector, vinyl record collector. I often use internet shopping sites to purchase rare and difficult-to-find records. It offers a huge range and access to records that often record shops do not have, or you have to wait for them to come into stock. So, I find it opens up a whole world of options.

Speaker three:

I've bought stuff from Amazon before, mostly DVDs and stuff like that, and it was really convenient. I could click online, and it got sent to my door, and I paid on delivery. So, yeah, it was really easy.

Speaker four:

Yes, I have bought quite a few things online, actually. I use Trade Me quite a lot, where you can buy items, used or new, from other users. So, I've bought computer software, I've bought a computer, I've bought a camera, I've even bought shoes and jackets, and I have been satisfied every single time.

Speaker five:

Yeah, I actually quite often buy things from the internet. The last thing I bought was a table. I was quite surprised; I've never bought anything that large before. I just ordered it. It hasn't arrived yet, but I'm looking forward to seeing how easily they can deliver it.

PART C

Chris: Hello and welcome to today's programme on your favourite radio station! I'm Chris and with me today is Paula.

Paula: Hi there... Mmmm... Phew, I'm full. Well, I don't want this other sandwich. Where's the bin?

Chris: Paula, are you going to throw away that sandwich?

Paula: What's wrong with throwing it in the bin?

Chris: Before you throw it away, let's talk about today's topic, shall we? Global food waste. Now, how often do you throw food away?

Paula: Well, I don't waste food all the time. It's usually when I've bought too much food and later I realise it has expired – or gone out of date.

Chris: Yes, I've done the same thing from time to time. Lots of people do. But did you know that globally we are wasting, or throwing away, more and more water and food – food that is often still edible?

Paula: I suppose it's not such a good thing to throw away food – especially when some people are desperately hungry.

Chris: Absolutely. Now, before we go on, I've got a question for you – see if you can answer it. How much food is wasted every year around the world? Is it:

- a) five thousand tons
- b) one million tons
- c) one point three billion tons

Paula: I think it's going to be quite a high number so I'm going to go for c), one point three billion tons.

Chris: And you are absolutely right. It's a staggering amount of waste! At a conference in Sweden to discuss food and water waste around the world, they said about a quarter of the food that is produced doesn't actually make it to our dinner plates – it is wasted.

Paula: A quarter! Why is all this food being wasted?

Chris: Well, the way food is wasted varies. In richer countries, consumers expect their food to look so perfect that slightly blemished, though perfectly nutritious, fruit and vegetables never reach the supermarkets.

Paula: So consumers expect their food to look absolutely perfect.

Chris: That's right. Imagine you're in a supermarket and you want to buy a banana. One banana looks perfect; another one has a blemish – or a mark – on it. Which would you buy? Both bananas are perfectly nutritious to eat.

Paula: Well, I'd probably take the one that looked perfect.

Chris: Exactly, and supermarkets do the same, but on a much bigger scale. They ask the farmers who supply them with fruit and vegetables to throw away any items that have imperfections.

Paula: Which means lots are wasted. So maybe our reliance on supermarkets is one of the reasons why richer countries are wasting so much.

Chris: According to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, the average European or North American consumer wastes between ninety-five and one hundred and fifteen kilograms of food per year. Compare that with people in sub-Saharan Africa who waste only six to eleven kilograms per year.

Paula: Astonishing.

Chris: There **is** food waste in developing countries too, but it's not from consumers. The BBC's Mark Doyle wrote that in poorer, developing countries most of the waste is on farms. Inefficient farming techniques are part of the problem and hot and humid conditions make storing crops difficult.

Paula: So farms in developing countries use inefficient farming techniques which lead to waste. Storing crops in hot and humid conditions can also be difficult. If you've ever left fruit out in the sun, it can quickly rot.

Chris: In addition, pests – such as flies and rats – also take their toll. These pests spoil the crops and they have to be thrown away.

Paula: So there needs to be investment in improving things like food storage and packaging for the farming industry.

Chris: And it's not just food; water is another precious resource being wasted. Now which industry do you think consumes the most fresh water?

Paula: Perhaps the manufacturing industry?

Chris: In fact, it is agriculture through irrigation – or watering the land – so crops can grow. About seventy per cent of all the fresh water used around the world is used for farm irrigation.

Paula: If we're wasting food, then farmers are wasting water to grow the food that is thrown away.

Chris: Yes, food waste puts pressure on the supply of water, too. Looking into the future, this will become a greater problem. By twenty fifty, it's likely we'll be using fifty per cent more fresh water to feed the extra three billion people on the planet.

Paula: So we need to think more carefully about food and water waste... Maybe I should hang on to this sandwich then.

Chris: I think you should. Well, that's all we've got time for. Bye for now.

Paula: Bye.