

il **nuovo** concorso
a cattedra

TEST COMMENTATI

Inglese

Ampia raccolta di **quesiti a risposta multipla**

Classi di concorso:

A25 Seconda lingua comunitaria nella scuola secondaria di primo grado (Inglese)

A24 Lingue e culture straniere negli istituti di istruzione secondaria di secondo grado (Inglese)

a cura di M. Rogers • E. Vaccaro



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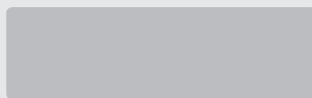
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il **nuovo** concorso
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TEST COMMENTATI

Inglese

Ampia raccolta di **quesiti** a **risposta multipla**

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Prefazione

Il volume si pone come strumento di supporto per quanti si apprestano alla preparazione del concorso a cattedra per la classe il cui programma d'esame prevede l'insegnamento della Lingua inglese nella scuola secondaria.

Il presente volume contiene una **raccolta di quesiti** a risposta multipla suddivisi per **area disciplinare** e corredati da **soluzioni commentate** per favorire il ripasso delle nozioni fondamentali e fissare i concetti chiave in vista della prova concorsuale. Rappresenta dunque uno strumento di **ripetizione e verifica** delle molteplici competenze professionali richieste per le diverse classi di concorso, secondo la struttura dei programmi d'esame definiti dal Ministero dell'Istruzione.

Il testo è articolato in parti. La **Prima Parte** è dedicata alle **competenze disciplinari** proprie della classe di concorso; contiene dunque quesiti relativi alle materie di insegnamento e ai programmi d'esame ministeriale.

La **Seconda Parte, Esercitazioni**, comprende una serie di **verifiche trasversali** per una esercitazione completa sulla prova d'esame.

Il testo è completato da estensioni online tra cui un **software di simulazione** accessibile dall'area riservata seguendo la procedura indicata nel frontespizio del volume, per effettuare infinite esercitazioni sugli argomenti oggetto delle prove d'esame.

Ulteriori **materiali didattici** e **approfondimenti** sono disponibili nell'area riservata a cui si accede mediante la registrazione al sito *edises.it* secondo la procedura indicata nel frontespizio del volume.

Eventuali errata-corrigé saranno pubblicati sul sito *edises.it*, nella scheda "Aggiornamenti" della pagina dedicata al volume.

Altri aggiornamenti sulle procedure concorsuali saranno disponibili sui nostri profili social.

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Parte Prima

Competenze disciplinari

SOMMARIO

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Capitolo 2	History and Literature
Capitolo 3	Culture and Civilization
Capitolo 4	Language

Capitolo 1

Reading Comprehension

Out with the new

Why attitudes to immigration are hardening

The British like to think of themselves as rather enlightened when it comes to immigration and race relations. Disputes over headscarves are left to the French. Ghettos, frank discrimination and the nasty notion that Britishness is a white characteristic endure only in coal-stained northern towns, which are stuck in the past in more ways than this. Everywhere else, a multicultural consensus reigns. It's a view that is becoming hard to sustain. A YouGov poll for *The Economist* this week finds that 74% of people believe too many immigrants are coming into the country. Londoners, young people and the middle classes can normally be counted on to hold more liberal views, but not, it seems, when it comes to immigration. Their sentiments are virtually identical.

Most damaging for Britain's enlightened self-image, the nation has risen to the top of the European xenophobes' league. A Eurobarometer poll earlier this year found that 41% saw immigration as one of the two biggest problems faced by the nation — 16 points more than in any other European country. Forget unemployment, terrorism or crime: the real threat comes from the man with the battered suitcase. Why the hard feelings? It's a puzzle, especially given the benefits brought by new arrivals. Immigrants may depress wages in the bus-driving and vegetable-picking industries, but they are only good news for urban middle-class folk, who benefit from cheaper (and more interesting) restaurant food and plentiful nursing. Even reproduction is easier, thanks to foreign nannies. «A generation of London kids is being raised with Warsaw-accented English,» points out Trevor Phillips, chair of the Commission for Racial Equality.

The Economist's poll suggests an answer. The natives are not particularly restless about newcomers who come explicitly to work. Just 7% of those who reckon there are too many immigrants blame the number of employment permits handed out. Four-fifths believe the country needs more skilled workers, and two-fifths even think it needs more grunts.

The newcomers that grate are those who strain the delicate British sense of fair play: 85% cite either asylum seekers or illegal immigrants as the main reason the country is being overrun. They are thought to be bad news not because they take jobs or commit crimes, but because they compete unfairly for public services. Jumping the queue is always intolerable, whether it is for housing or at supermarket tills.

Hostility to those who do not come openly to work is not new. Even in 2000, before the asylum panic, just 12% believed that genuine refugees should be accepted unreservedly — the lowest number in Europe. But Britons are more blasé than other Europeans about the effect of immigration on national harmony. Of those who reckon there are too many, only a quarter worry about racial balance. «Britain has become a multicultural society; it just doesn't want any more people to come in,» says John Solomos, who follows the subject at City University in London.

What seems to have happened over the past few years is that immigration has become associated with refugees and illegal entrants rather than with migrant workers. That is not surprising, given the rise in asylum claimants that began in the late 1990s. Numbers are down, but it does not matter: perceptions have shifted. A curious side-effect of this change is that the nation's mental image of the immigrant has taken on a different hue. «We traditionally thought of immigrants as black and brown, and for 40 years they were,» says Mr Phillips. Unlike America, where ethnic minorities and immigrants have always been viewed as two different things, Britons regarded them as one and the same. Now their attention has been drawn to paler arrivals who are often more disliked. Romanians, who are often accused of living off the state, are less popular than West Indians. Iraqis, who are not just refugees but also come from a country where our boys are dying, are more loathed than either. Pakistanis (a well-established but growing group) are disliked, too, probably because of fears of domestic terrorism and memories of riots in 2001.

The fact that immigration has less to do with race only makes it easier to dislike. Hostility used to connote racial prejudice, but no longer. That's modern Britain: multicultural, racially liberal and anti-immigrant to the core.

(*The Economist*, December 9th 2004)

1) In the context of the article, the first paragraph:

- A. is a true picture of the British people's attitude to immigration and race relations
- B. is the opinion of the author of the article
- C. is how the world sees the British
- D. is a description of the British attitude to immigration and race relations which is difficult to defend

2) According to the article, which one of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. Londoners, young people and the middle classes have more liberal views on immigration

- B. Only 7% of British people think that there are too many immigrants in Britain
- C. 85% of British people believe that either asylum seekers or illegal immigrants are putting too much pressure on public services
- D. Immigrants do not queue for buses

3) What does «it» (sentence: “It’s a puzzle...”), refer to?

- A. Unemployment
- B. The battered suitcase
- C. The Eurobarometer poll
- D. The resentment which the British feel towards immigrants

4) According to the article, which one of the following statements is FALSE?

- A. Immigrants keep the wages for bus-drivers and fruit-pickers low
- B. Britain is at the top of the European xenophobes’ league
- C. The nannies of London children now come mostly from Pakistan
- D. Because of immigration, restaurants are less expensive and serve more interesting food

5) Which one of the following words/expressions does NOT have negative connotations in the context of the article?

- A. Restless (sentence: “The natives are not particularly”)
- B. Grate (sentence: “The newcomers that grate...”)
- C. Overrun (sentence “The newcomers that grate...”)
- D. Genuine (sentence: “Even in 2000, before the asylum panic...”)

Read the following passage and put a cross on the letter of the sentence which you consider most appropriate:

In a programme of research which began in 1999 and runs until 2004, funded by The Leverhulme Trust, we are exploring «national» identity, that is, being Scottish, English, and so on. It is not, of course, the only form of identity which matters to people, and indeed, you may reply that that there are far more important aspects of your life: being a parent, your gender, what you do for a living, the church you belong to, and so on. More about that later.

Our reason for focusing on national identity is that, at the moment, it is especially salient in the UK, and in these islands generally. The setting up of the Scottish Parliament, and the Welsh National Assembly, might be thought of as the expressions of the growing importance of being Scottish and being Welsh. It

might even be that «devolution» has become the catalyst for people in England feeling more English, that as Scots and Welsh become more assertive of their nationalities, people in England don't want to be left out. Look, for example, at the revival of the flag of St George as the English national symbol. There is, too, the issue of what it means to be British these days. If, and it is only an if, people are becoming more Scottish, more English, more Welsh, is this happening at the expense of being British? Perhaps people still feel British, but are they using the term to mean different things in different contexts?

Your reaction to these sorts of questions might be that you don't tend to think of them very much; that your national identity doesn't figure as a major issue in your life. That's a very common response. For most people, national identity is literally something you are born with, over which you have no control. We do, however, live in interesting and mobile times. Many more people these days are on the move, crossing borders and boundaries, settling in places other than where they were born. For example, there are now about 400,000 English-born people who live in Scotland, and 750,000 Scots-born people who live in England, to say nothing of the many hundreds of thousands whose ancestry and roots are elsewhere.

What, then, are we finding, after two years of research? The usual health warnings apply that our definite findings will not emerge until this programme is complete. After all, we are interested in real time change and no-one can really tell what the long-term outcomes in identity terms will be. Certain things, however, are beginning to emerge.

In the first place, national identity, notably in Scotland, is as important as people think it is. It is certainly on a par with people's sense of themselves as parents, and more important than their social class, religion, and gender, even among women. Being English in England, on the other hand, is more muted, and is certainly not as salient as it is in Scotland. In other words, there is clear asymmetry on both sides of the border. Scots are much more explicit about their national identity than the English, who find the distinction between being English and being British more problematic.

Not so in Scotland, where Scots find it easier to distinguish national (Scottish) identity and state (British) identity than people south of the border. In short, «identity-politics» are done quite differently in England and in Scotland. When Scots migrate to England, they generally take their strong sense of being Scottish with them, while adopting a firmer sense of being British as an inclusive form of identity.

For English-born migrants to Scotland, there is something of a learning curve. Many say that they never thought of themselves as English until they came to live in Scotland, but adapt quite comfortably to live in what they see as a different country, with different traditions and practices. In short, they often go

native and enjoying embracing the differences. They find that the new Scotland with its new parliament offers them an inclusive, territorial, sense of belonging because it gives them the right to vote and to participate in shaping the country. What seems to be happening is that a «civic» sense of being Scottish is being strengthened vis-à-vis an «ethnic» sense based on birth and ancestry. These still matter, of course, but there is a growing feeling of an inclusive sense of Scotland based on who lives here. England is a much bigger country, and we are finding that, just as people are more willing to define themselves as «English», so there are important north-south differences such that, certainly in the north, regional identity plays an important role in self-definition. Being British still matters to people north and south of the border, and certainly in England it does the job of spanning a diversity of ethnic groups, and is used much more to reflect racial inclusiveness in a society where almost 9% belong to an ethnic minority compared with just over 1% in Scotland.

This is a shortened version of the article «*A Matter of Identity*»
by Prof. David McCrone which appeared in Edit,
Vol. 3/1, p. 23.

6) According to the article, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. The only form of identity which matters to people is their national identity
- B. The Welsh are more nationalistic than the Scots
- C. Scots-born people who move to England generally lose their strong sense of being Scottish
- D. The English find it more difficult than the Scots to separate national identity from state (British) identity

7) According to the article, which of the following statements is FALSE?

- A. Many British people move around and settle in places which are not the places they were born in
- B. Being British still matters to people north and south of the border
- C. The way Scots feel about their national identity is different from the way the English feel about theirs
- D. Scottish people who move to England are unhappy there

8) Which of the following statements from the article conveys certainty?

- A. «The setting up of the Scottish parliament, and the Welsh National Assembly, might be thought of as expressions of the growing importance of being Scottish and being Welsh» (lines 8-11)

- B. «It might even be that ‘devolution’ has become a catalyst for people in England feeling more English» (line 11-12)
- C. «Perhaps people still feel British, but are they using the term to mean different things in different contexts?» (lines 17-19)
- D. «Many more people these days are on the move, crossing borders and boundaries, settling in places other than where they were born» (lines 24-26)

9) The tone of the article is:

- A. serious
- B. sarcastic
- C. humorous
- D. extremely formal

10) In the sentence «It is certainly on a par with» (line 35) refers to:

- A. the research
- B. change
- C. national identity
- D. Scotland

Read the following passage and mark the letter of the sentence which you consider most appropriate:

Of all the accessories and adornments to garments one perhaps pays least of all attention to buttons. Functional and often unexciting, replaced by zip fasteners or hooks and eyes there is, one would think, nothing much to be said about the humble button.

Yet it is very probable that buttons started life as ornaments; certainly it is not known that they had any practical function until the 13th century. By the 14th century buttons were once again ornamental, often lavishly so, to such an extent that it was by no means uncommon for a person of wealth and consequence to have as many as 300 buttons on a single article of dress. Unimaginable as it seems today, sewing superfluous buttons on clothes became a craze – not one that seems harmful to us though some Italians took a different view and a law against buttons was enforced in Florence. No buttons were to be worn on the upper arms; penalty for disobedience – a sound whipping. (How often this had to be carried out, history does not relate!)

Most of the buttons on modern clothes which could be called decorative once did in fact serve a useful purpose. Buttons on boots are one good example. Sleeve buttons on men’s coats are a reminder of the days when the fashion was for wearing shirts with frilly lace cuffs.

il **nuovo** concorso a cattedra

TEST COMMENTATI

Gli esercizi della collana si pongono come utili strumenti per il ripasso e l'autovalutazione in vista della preparazione alle prove di concorso ordinario e straordinario per l'insegnamento.

Utile strumento di ripasso e verifica in vista delle prove concorsuali, il volume è costituito da un'**ampia raccolta di quiz** a risposta multipla suddivisi per **area disciplinare** e corredati da un sintetico ma puntuale richiamo teorico.

Le aree trattate sono relative alle principali **conoscenze disciplinari** necessarie per l'insegnamento delle materie per le quali si concorre.

Il **commento** fornito per ciascun quesito favorisce un rapido riepilogo delle **nozioni fondamentali** e consente di fissare i **concetti chiave**.

Il volume comprende inoltre una serie di **esercitazioni finali** per una verifica trasversale delle conoscenze su tutti gli argomenti trattati.



Il testo è completato da un **software di simulazione**, accessibile dall'**area riservata** mediante il codice contenuto all'interno del volume.

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CC 1/IE • **TEST COMMENTATI AVVERTENZE GENERALI**

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