

ITALIANO

SCRITTURA E LETTURA

- Seleziona due articoli dalle maggiori testate di giornale (o Blog di una certa rilevanza) che trattano un argomento di tuo interesse. Fanne un riassunto in 150 parole, evidenziando bene tutti i passaggi logici (e tesi, antitesi, confutazione, se ci sono) e cercando di non ripetere le stesse parole del testo. Poi scrivi un tema argomentativo che esponga le tue opinioni in merito.
- Leggere i seguenti romanzi:
 - G. Verga, I Malavoglia
 - L. Pirandello, Il fu Mattia Pascal
 - I. Svevo, La coscienza di Zeno o in alternativa C. PAVESE, La luna e i falò

Poi, per ciascun romanzo, rispondi per iscritto a queste domande dopo le prime 10 pagine, a metà e alla fine:

- *Che cosa hai osservato?*
- *Quali sono le tue prime impressioni?*
- *Che cosa non ti è chiaro?*
- *Che cosa non ti è piaciuto/ che cosa ti è piaciuto?*
- *Che cosa ti sembra di aver capito finora?*
- *Che cosa ti senti di affermare di un personaggio a tua scelta?*
- *Scegli una affermazione significativa*

Gli elaborati vanno caricati su Showbie, nella cartella "COMPITI delle VACANZE"

SPAGNOLO

- Letture (scegliere un libro tra queste proposte):
 - *Todo lo que nunca te dije lo guardo aquí* . Sara Herranz
 - *A todos los chicos que me enamor* . Jenny Han
 - *Matar un reino* . Alexandra Christo
 - *Los crímenes del rey blanco*. Erik Vigler
 - *Luz y tinieblas* . Belén Conde Durán
 - *El día en que me fui*. Carles Porta
 - *Canciones para Paula*. Blues Jeans
 - *Maravilloso desastre*. J. McGuire
 - *El sabor prohibido del jengibre*. Jaime Ford
 - *Vida robada*. Ann Morgan
 - *Alguien está mintiendo*. Karen M. McManus
- "Nuevo ¡ Clarísimo! 2" Antonella Bartolomeo, Margarita Murguialday. Ed. Europass
- Ripasso programma (test d'ingresso settembre)
- Visione film in lingua.

TEDESCO

- Temi (due colonne):
 - *Schreibe einen Brief für eine wichtige Person deines Lebens*
 - *Meine Vorstellungen für das 5.Jahr*
 - *Mein beliebtester Film*
- Svolgere simulazioni di seconda prova inviate dalla docente (3)
- Traumnovelle (Arthur Schnitzler) lettura integrale in lingua. Acquistare qualsiasi edizione con testo a fronte.

FISICA

- Studiare dal libro di testo “LED, luci sulla fisica 1” le unità 2, 3 e 4 del tema 4 (pagine da 464 a 544). Eseguire tutti gli esercizi delle pagine 554, 555, 556 e 557.
- Si richiede inoltre la lettura di un libro di fisica divulgativo. Qui di seguito, vengono suggeriti alcuni titoli:
 - “Sette brevi lezioni di fisica” di Carlo Rovelli
 - “La grande storia del tempo” di Stephen Hawking
 - “Fisica per non fisici” di Guido Corbò
 - “La fisica sotto il naso ” di Andrea Frova
 - “Sei donne che hanno cambiato il mondo” di Gabriella Greison
 - “La luce e il tempo” di Guido Sorbò
 - “Einstein forever” di Gabriella Greison
 - “L’ordine del tempo” di Carlo Rovelli
 - “Fisica Semplice per menti curiose” di Bruce Benamran

SCIENZE

- In previsione del test d’ingresso studiare lo sviluppo embrionale e il parto ai paragrafi 32.5 e 32. 6 del libro “Invito alla biologia – Fisiologia umana” (da pag. 543 a 548).
- In previsione del test d’ingresso studiare l’atmosfera sul libro “#Terra” volume 1. In particolare studiare i paragrafi: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15

STORIA

- Preparare il test di ingresso studiando i seguenti argomenti:
 - *Il completamento dell’unità (pp. 414 – 425)**
 - *L’unificazione tedesca(pp. 346 – 350)**
 - *La Germania di Bismarck(pp. 504 – 507)**
- Leggere il documento “L’Europa dell’800: la Rivoluzione e la trasformazione industriale”
- Leggere il capitolo dedicato alle Nazioni americane (pp. 357 – 375)*

(*) Dal libro di testo “STORIA. Concetti e connessioni”

FILOSOFIA

Letture integrali del saggio *La banalità del male* di Hannah Arendt

INGLESE

- Svolgere le due text analysis caricate sulla piattaforma Showbie (e di seguito riportate).
- Studiare le seguenti pagine del libro di letteratura Only Connect 2: E4, E5, E6, E7, E8, E14, E15, E16, E17, E18, E19
- Lettura integrale in lingua del romanzo “*The Great Gatsby*” by Francis Scott Fitzgerald
Il test d’ingresso di settembre verterà sulle pagine di studio e sul romanzo scelto.

The Listeners

Walter de la Mare

The Collected Poems of Walter de la Mare (1979)

‘Is there anybody there?’ said the Traveller,
Knocking on the Moonlit door;
And his horse in the silence champed the grasses
Of the forest’s ferny floor:
5 And a bird flew up out of the turret,
Above the Traveller’s head:
And he smote upon the door again a second time;
‘Is there anybody there?’ he said.
But no one descended to the Traveller;
10 No head from the leaf-fringed sill
Leaned over and looked into his grey eyes,
Where he stood perplexed and still.
But only a host of phantom listeners
That dwelt in the lone house then
15 Stood listening in the quiet of the moonlight
To that voice from the world of men:
Stood thronging the faint moonbeams on the dark stair
That goes down to the empty hall
Heartening in an air stirred and shaken
20 By the lonely Traveller’s call.
And he felt in his heart their strangeness,
Their stillness answering his cry,
While his horse moved, cropping the dark turf,
‘Neath the starred and leafy sky;
25 For he suddenly smoked on the door, even
Louder, and lifted his head:-
‘Tell them I came, and no one answered,
That I kept my word,’ he said.
Never the least stir made the listeners,
30 Though every word he spake
Fell echoing though the shadowiness of the still house
From the one man left awake:
At, they heard his foot upon the stirrup,
And the sound of iron on stone,
35 And how the silence surged softly backward,
When the plunging hoofs were gone.

Comprehension and interpretation

1. Why is the word ‘Traveller’ written with a capital letter?
2. What is the Traveller doing in the poem?
3. What time is it?
4. Why is the Traveller ‘perplexed and still’? (Line 12)
5. Who are the ‘phantom listeners’? (Line 13)
6. How is the house described?
7. What message does the Traveller leave?
8. How do you think he feels when he leaves?
9. What is the atmosphere in the poem?
10. What effect do the words ‘the world of men’ (line 16) have on the reader?

Production

Write a 300-word essay discussing who are the ‘travellers’ today who would like to gain entry into our world but find themselves excluded.

Speak about

1. Who are those who knock and receive no answer
2. Why there is no response
3. (.....) your own idea.

Has history been made at COP21?

The COP21 (an acronym for 21st Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) was held in Paris, France, in December 2015 and reached a historic agreement concerning the worrying effects of climate change and its environmental consequences.

I'm not a fan of hyperbole, but it would be mean to say the adoption of the Paris agreement was anything other than a globally historic moment. This carefully worded document that balances the right of countries to develop with the need to protect the planet is a truly world changing instrument.

It sets out, for the first time, a global approach to a problem of humanity's own making : the recent rapid warming of the earth that science says is mainly down to the use of fossil fuels.

The deal sets out a firm goal of keeping temperature rises well below 2 C and will even try to keep them below 1,5 C. This is no easy task as researchers say that in 2015 the world exceeded 1 C above pre-industrial levels. It also sets out a means of getting there. Its a little complicated in terms of language, but that's what you get when you try to convince 196 parties to agree a plan of action.

The agreement text means that emissions of greenhouse gases will have to peak globally and reduce rapidly thereafter, in accordance with the best possible science. This phrase is crucial according to observers, meaning that the Paris deal will be guided by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. And the IPCC say that carbon emissions will have to go to zero by the end of this century.

There is a striking piece of UN jargon that has been designed to get around the difficult business of differentiation, the long standing division of the world into developed and developing countries only.

It's called CBDRRCILNDC, which translates as Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities, In the Light of Different National Circumstances. Essentially it means a gradual shift away from the absolute division set up in 1992 when the UN convention was adopted. Over time more countries will take on more cuts.

Another sign of this breakdown of differentiation is the adoption of a single system of measuring, reporting and verifying that countries will do what they say under the terms of the agreement.

But it is not all one way. The deal re-iterates the 'flexibility' that the developing nations will only come into this system when they are ready to do so.

There is also a separate article on loss and damage. While it doesn't oblige the rich countries to give compensation or take liability, the fact that it is there in the body of the agreement is a big win for the poorer nations. The finance sections also reflect this give and take. The poor nations won't have to contribute any cash; the richer ones will have to give more money in the new deal and with greater predicatability.

A key part of keeping ambitions high is a reviewing mechanism - and the one agreed is built on the idea of no backsliding on promises. There will be a review of what countries are now proposing by 2019. Countries will have to endure a global re-assessment in 2023 and two years later make new carbon cutting commitments.

While the deal is not severe when it comes to penalties for missing any targets, the UN is counting on peer pressure to keep countries moving forward. It's worked so far, with 187 countries who deposited national climate plans before the end of the meeting. No one wanted to turn up empty ended.

The key thing about this deal may ultimately not be the rules and mechanisms and targets it sets - its about signals and signs. 'We are sending a critical message to the global marketplace,' said US Secretary of State John Kerry at the conclusion of the meeting. Among the celebrations though were reminders that the hard work on climate change was now only beginning.

(Adapted from www.bbc.com)

Comprehension and interpretation

1. What are the two elements balanced in the Paris Agreement?
2. What does the document do for the first time?
3. What is the difficult goal being aimed at?
4. Why is the language in the document 'complex'?
5. Explain what is meant by 'UN jargon' and what example is given.
6. How is the deal flexible towards developing nations?
7. Explain how there is financial 'give and take' in the document.
8. Will there be a review of the situation in the future?
9. What will happen to the countries that miss their target?
10. What is the key global message that comes out of the climate conference?

Production

Write a 140-190-word essay discussing the following statement: "the hard work on climate change was now only beginning"

COMPITI di MATEMATICA

Dopo aver determinato il tipo di funzione e il dominio, studia il segno e gli zeri di ciascuna delle seguenti funzioni e indica la parte di piano alla quale appartiene il grafico.

$$1. y = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 6x - 7}$$

$$4. y = \frac{x^2 - 3x}{x^2 + 5x - 6}$$

$$7. y = (2 - x)e^x$$

$$2. y = \frac{2x - 5}{x^2 - 9}$$

$$5. y = \ln(x^2 - 3x)$$

$$8. y = \frac{2x - 5}{x^2 - 4}$$

$$3. y = \sqrt{x^2 + 3x - 4}$$

$$6. y = \sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 5}$$

$$9. y = \frac{1}{3x^2 - 2x - 1}$$

Risolvi le seguenti equazioni e disequazioni esponenziali.

$$10. 2^{2x} \cdot 4^{x+1} = 16$$

$$16. 8^{x^2-2x} = 2^{-1}$$

$$11. \sqrt[3]{8^x} + 2^{x-1} - 2^{x+2} = -5$$

$$17. 7^x + 49^{\frac{x}{2}} = 2 \cdot \sqrt[5]{343}$$

$$12. 4^x = -3 \cdot 2^x + 4$$

$$18. 15\sqrt{9^{x+4}} \leq 5 \cdot 81^{4x-1}$$

$$13. 3^{x+1} \cdot \sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{3}}$$

$$19. 17\sqrt{2^{x+1}} - 34\sqrt[3]{4^{x-3}} > 0$$

$$14. \sqrt[3]{27^x} + 3^{x-1} - 3^{x+2} = -23$$

$$20. 5^{x^2-1} \cdot 25^x \geq 5^{\frac{1-4x}{4}} \cdot \sqrt{5}$$

$$15. 9^x - 3^{x+2} - 3^{x+1} + 27 = 0$$

$$21. 16 \cdot 5^{-3x-1} < 80 \cdot 5^{-6x+2}$$

Risolvi le seguenti equazioni e disequazioni logaritmiche.

$$22. \log_2 \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{3} \log_2 x = 2$$

$$28. 1 + \log_3(x^2 - 4) = \log_3 5 + \log_3 x$$

$$23. \log_2(x^2 - 4) + 2 \log_2 x = 1 + \log_2(5x^2 + 16)$$

$$29. \log_2(2x + 6) - \log_4(x - 1) = 3$$

$$24. \log_5(x^2 + 1) = \log_5 2 + \log_5(x^2 - 4)$$

$$30. \log(3 - x)^2 - 2 \log(4 + x) < 0$$

$$25. \log_3 \sqrt{x - 5} + \log_3 \sqrt{2x - 3} = 1$$

$$31. \log_2 x + \log_2(x - 1) \leq 2 \log_2 x$$

$$26. \log_2(2x + 1) - \log_2(x + 1) = 2$$

$$32. \log_2(3x - 2) + \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(2x - 1) \leq 2$$

$$27. \log_3(x + 2) - \log_3 x = \log_3(2x - 1) - 1$$

$$33. \log_2 \log_3(x - 6) < 0$$

Risolvi le seguenti equazioni goniometriche.

$$34. \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$35. \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$36. 2 \cos x = \sqrt{2}$$

$$37. \cos\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$38. \tan\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -1$$

$$39. \cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$40. 2 \sin x = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$41. \sin\left(3x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -1$$