

PROVA 1

Situated in the North of Italy, in the heart of the most prosperous part of Europe, Lombardy represents a bridge to the Mediterranean. It is located in a strategic position, along the main route linking eastern and western Europe. A population of nearly 10 million inhabitants, distributed over an area of 24,000 square kilometres, makes this region in many ways similar to a nation in its own right. Lombardy is divided in 11 provinces, 1 metropolitan area (Milan) and 1523 municipalities. Milan is the capital of Lombardy. It is a dynamic and competitive reality that, thanks to its geographic position and the resourcefulness of its inhabitants, is a privileged actor in the international market.

PROVA 2

Lombardy produces 20.6% of the national added value: first place in Italy and fourth place in Europe. Thanks to its fortunate geographical setting and its dynamic business system, it is also the first Italian region both for its volume and value of commercial exchange with foreign markets. The privileged geographic position and the inclination of its people have allowed Lombardia to operate on the national and international scene as an accredited dynamic interlocutor from an economic point of view, and to become one of the most industrialised areas in Europe.

PROVA 3

Design is another asset of the Lombard economic system's excellence, and one of its main symbols is represented by one of the headquarters of the Lombardia Region itself, the Pirelli skyscraper 127 metres tall, designed in post-war times by architect and designer Giò Ponti, with its unique "diamond" shape it represents a masterpiece of contemporary architecture. The extraordinary quality of the constructive elements' design and its technical, structural, functional and aesthetic characteristics award this tower significant international consequence.

PROVA 4

At the beginning of 2024, Italy had an estimated population of 58.9 million. Its population density, at nearly two hundred inhabitants per square kilometre, is higher than that of most Western European countries. However, the distribution of the population is widely uneven ; the most densely populated areas are the Po Valley (that accounts for almost half of the national population) in northern Italy and the metropolitan areas of Rome and Naples in central and southern Italy, while other vast areas are very sparsely populated, like the plateaus of Basilicata, the Alps and Apennines highlands, and the island of Sardinia.

PROVA 5

The population of Italy almost doubled during the twentieth century, but the pattern of growth was extremely uneven due to large-scale internal migration from the rural South to the industrial cities of the North, a phenomenon which happened as a consequence of the Italian economic miracle of the 1950–1960s. In addition, after centuries of net emigration, from the 1980s Italy has experienced large-scale immigration for the first time in modern history. According to the Italian government, there were more than five million foreign nationals resident in Italy on 1st of January 2024.

PROVA 6

In Italy high fertility and birth rates persisted until the 1970s, after which they started to dramatically decline, leading to rapid population aging. At the end of the first decade of the 21st century, one in five Italians was over 65 years old. However, as a result of the massive immigration of the last two decades, Italy has, in recent years, experienced a significant growth in birth rates. The total fertility rate has also climbed from an all-time low of 1.18 children per woman in 1995 to 1.25 in 2021.

PROVA 7

When exploring New York City, there are several different options for activities during a day trip. Some visitors come to see a show, visit art museums, or simply to shop in many of the city's high-end retailers. However, many tourists simply come to New York City for the sightseeing. One of the most visited landmarks in New York City is the Empire State Building.

The Empire State Building, constructed in 1931, is the ninth highest building in the world, and the fourth tallest structure in the United States. It is located in Midtown, Manhattan. This skyscraper is an iconic symbol of the city, having been featured in over 90 popular movies (as of 2018) throughout film history. Tourists come from all over the world to visit this building and view the city from its famous observation decks.

PROVA 8

The Lombardy healthcare system is well known for its high standards and efficiency. There are over 200 private and public accredited hospitals and 18 research hospitals (IRCCS). The majority of hospitals are run by the Lombardy Health Service, while about 22.4% of beds are located in private hospitals, either profit or not-for-profit.

The healthcare professionals are committed to providing safe and excellent clinical care, and a strong orientation towards “quality” is a notable feature of the majority of healthcare organisations within the region.

PROVA 9

Quality and Safety is the chief priority of the Lombardy healthcare system. Lombardy guarantees high-quality health services and attracts a substantial number of patients from other parts of the country.

The Lombardy healthcare system is an accredited system and the regional Government is responsible for organising and managing the regional accreditation process, and for granting authorisation for delivering healthcare services based on quality standards.

Both public and private hospitals are subject to the same accreditation pathways and control systems. Since the late 1990's, the regional Government has established financial incentives for hospitals that have developed quality improvement projects and, in the 2000's, regional programmes were launched to support quality improvement in all healthcare facilities of the region.

PROVA 10

In a seminal paper published in 1999 referring to the US context, George Borjas suggested that welfare generosity could act as a “magnet” for migration, influencing the intensity and composition of flows, and immigrants' residential choices . After more than two decades and extensive research in different contexts, the empirical evidence on the “welfare magnet hypothesis” is somewhat mixed. Some studies reject this hypothesis; others, however, document the existence of a moderate welfare magnet effect for selected subpopulations of immigrants.

PROVA 11

Keith recently came back from a trip to Chicago, Illinois. This midwestern metropolis is found along the shore of Lake Michigan. During his visit, Keith spent a lot of time exploring the city to visit important landmarks and monuments.

Keith loves baseball, and he made sure to take a visit to Wrigley Field. Not only did he take a tour of this spectacular stadium, but he also got to watch a Chicago Cubs game. In the stadium, Keith and the other fans cheered for the Cubs. Keith was happy that the Cubs won with a score of 5-4.

PROVA 12

A Christian holiday signifying the birth of Jesus, Christmas is widely celebrated and enjoyed across the United States and the world. The holiday always falls on 25 December (regardless of the day of the week), and is typically accompanied by decorations, presents, and special meals.

Specifically, the legend behind Christmas (and the one that most children are told) is that Santa Claus, a bearded and red-jacket-wearing old man who lives in the North Pole, spends the year crafting presents with his elves. All the children who behave throughout the year are admitted to the Good List, and will presumably receive their desired gifts on Christmas, while those who don't behave are placed on the Naughty List, and will presumably (although the matter is determined by parents) receive a lump of coal.

PROVA 13

While eating at a restaurant is an enjoyable and convenient occasional treat , most individuals and families prepare their meals at home. To make breakfast, lunch, and dinner daily, these persons must have the required foods and ingredients on hand and ready to go; foods and ingredients are typically purchased from a grocery store , or an establishment that distributes foods, drinks, household products, and other items that're used by the typical consumer.

Depending on the grocery store, customers can purchase fruits in a few different ways. Some stores will charge a set amount per pound of fruit, and will weigh customers' fruit purchases and bill them accordingly; other stores will charge customers for each piece of fruit they buy, or for bundles of fruit (a bag of bananas, a bag of apples, etc.); other stores yet will simply charge by the container.

PROVA 14

My job is a long distance from my home, almost 50 miles away. I have to wake up early every morning, as I'm always in a rush. There's never enough time for a relaxed breakfast. At exactly 6:00 AM, I get into my car and start the long drive.

I usually like driving on the highway more than in the city. During the morning rush hour, though, it's not very enjoyable. The heavy traffic is a little bit annoying. So I always listen to my favorite classical music CD's in the car – Chopin, Mozart, and Bach. That cheers me up a lot.

PROVA 15

Halloween is a holiday that's celebrated in America on 31 October of each year, regardless of what day of the week this date falls on. Although it is rooted in religion, Halloween today is enjoyed mainly because of its decorations, costumes, candy, treats, and general excitement, and furthermore, it is enjoyed by most everyone.

Before Halloween, many individuals carve a design into an orange-colored pumpkin, or a solid, durable vegetable. Once a personally satisfying design is carved, a lit candle is typically put inside a pumpkin, thereby making it a Jack-O-Lantern. At night, this design lights up against the darkness.

PROVA 16

As has been the case for many years, jobs, or forms of employment wherein employees perform a service or duty in exchange for financial compensation, play a prominent role in society. Furthermore, all jobs, even those of seemingly little significance, are important, as they simply wouldn't exist if their specific responsibilities weren't of value to employers (companies or persons that pay others for their work), customers (individuals who pay money for a product or service), and the economy generally.

Teachers, or educational professionals tasked with helping students understand certain subjects and topics, are especially crucial today. In short, teachers help their students to become qualified for their future careers.