

Time allowed: 2 hours

1. VERB FORMS (5 points). Give the correct forms of the verbs and, when required, pronouns or adverbs. You may have to use negative forms, and auxiliary verbs as well as main verbs. Look at the example below.

Example: When the telephone _____ (RING) I _____ (WATCH) television.

When the telephone rang I was watching television.

- Perhaps you are right: she _____ (**BORN**) in Italy. But I _____ (**THINK, negative**) so.
- We _____ (**WATCH**) a video when we _____ (**HEAR**) an ambulance pass our house.
- Today _____ (**BE**) a terrible day. This morning I lost my car keys and I _____ (**HAVE**) to walk to work.
- _____ (**EAT**) lots of chocolate is nice. But it _____ (**RECOMMEND, negative**) if you are on a diet.
- If Alice _____ (**GO**) to her driving lessons this week, I'm sure she _____ (**PASS**) her driving test next week.

2. QUESTION FORMATION (5 points). Write appropriate questions for the following five answers. Look at the example below.

Example: It's half-past nine.

What time is it, please?

- Yes, Alex likes playing football.
- She's talking to John.
- Mary has lived in Quartu for ten years.
- No, there isn't anyone here who speaks Chinese.
- I go the gym three times a week.

3. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (5 points). Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first. **Do not use more than four words.** Look at the example below.

Example: You are too young to drive a car. You are not old enough to drive a car.

- Nigel has lent his computer to Steve. → Steve _____ computer.
- "I like Italy", Mary said to Jane. → Mary told Jane that _____.
- Many students have read this book. → This book _____ many students.
- A Ferrari car is more expensive than a Fiat. → A Fiat car _____ than a Ferrari.
- Last week my mother sent me a present. → Last week I _____ my mother.

4. GUIDED WRITING (5 points). During the Christmas holidays you went to a party at your English friend's house. Write an email to your friend. Do the following things: 1) thank your friend for the invitation to his/her party; 2) tell him/her what you liked about the party (e.g., the food, the music or the people); 3) invite him/her to a party that you are going to have in the summer. Write at least 70 - 100 words. You can write more words if you want.

Segue sul retro

5. LEXIS FOR BIOLOGY (10 points). Read all of this text. Then write an appropriate word or expression for each of the 10 spaces. Look at the example in number 0.

A scientific experiment: eating pasta before a marathon

At the centre of biology and other branches of natural science are the *methods* **(0) t** *that* scientists use. A scientific experiment that tests a hypothesis must be replicable. Other scientists must be able to conduct the same experiment and obtain similar results. Only in this way is it possible to

1) d _____ that a hypothesis is a scientifically verifiable fact.

For example, let's imagine that you want to perform a scientific experiment to test your hypothesis that people can run **2) f** _____ or more easily in a marathon when they eat lots of pasta the night before. In more scientific terms, you want to test your hypothesis that the ingestion of large quantities of **3) ca** _____ provides more energy and stamina that boost performance when running forty-two kilometres. In order to make your experiment replicable, you need to

4) h _____ at least one factor that you can change. This is called an experimental variable or an independent variable. In your experiment, the experimental variable is eating or not eating pasta. You can create this variable **5) b** _____ using two groups of runners for your experiment – an experimental group and a control group. Both groups should have the same number of people and their age, gender and level of physical fitness should **6) a** _____ be the same. The only difference between the two groups is that whilst the experimental group will eat pasta the night before the marathon, the control group will not eat **7) a** _____ pasta. This presence of this variable makes your experiment a scientific one.

During the marathon, observe and compare the runners in each group. These observations are your initial data and you should write them down. Immediately after the marathon, you should collect more detailed quantitative data (e.g., how many members of each group finished the race and in which position) and some qualitative data (e.g., ask the members of both groups **8) h** _____ tired they now feel).

Analyse all your data by comparing and measuring the differences between your experimental and control groups. You must then decide whether this analysis confirms or refutes your hypothesis that eating pasta **9) i** _____ performance when running in a marathon. You should compare your results with those of scientists who have conducted similar experiments. Finally, write an

10) a _____ about your experiment and submit it to an appropriate journal for peer review.

ANSWERS / SOLUZIONI

1. VERB FORMS (5 points). Give the correct forms of the verbs and, when required, pronouns or adverbs. You may have to use negative forms, and auxiliary verbs as well as main verbs. Look at the example below.

Example: When the telephone _____ (RING) I _____ (WATCH) television.
When the telephone rang I was watching television.

- Perhaps you are right: she **WAS BORN (BORN)** in Italy. But I **DO NOT / DON'T THINK (THINK, negative)** so.
- We **WERE WATCHING (WATCH)** a video when we **HEARD (HEAR)** an ambulance pass our house.
- Today **HAS BEEN / (WAS) / IS (BE)** a terrible day. This morning I lost my car keys and I **HAD / HAVE GOT (HAVE)** to walk to work.
- EATING / TO EAT (EAT)** lots of chocolate is nice. But it **IS NOT / ISN'T RECOMMENDED (RECOMMEND, negative)** if you are on a diet.
- If Alice **GOES (GO)** to her driving lessons this week, I'm sure she **WILL PASS (PASS)** her driving test next week.

2. QUESTION FORMATION (5 points). Write appropriate questions for the following five answers. Look at the example below.

Example: It's half-past nine.
What time is it, please?

- Yes, Alex likes playing football. **DOES ALEX LIKE PLAYING FOOTBALL / HAVE ANY HOBBIES?**
- She's talking to John. **WHAT'S SHE DOING? ||| WHO IS / WHO'S SHE TALKING TO?**
- Mary has lived in Quartu for ten years. **HOW LONG HAS MARY LIVED IN QUARTU?**
- No, there isn't anyone here who speaks Chinese. **IS THERE ANYONE HERE WHO SPEAKS CHINESE?**
- I go the gym three times a week. **HOW OFTEN DO YOU GO TO THE GYM?**

3. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (5 points). Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first. **Do not use more than four words.** Look at the example below.

Example: You are too young to drive a car. You are not old enough to drive a car.

- Nigel has lent his computer to Steve. → Steve **HAS BORROWED NIGEL'S** computer.
- "I like Italy", Mary said to Jane. → Mary told Jane that **SHE LIKES / LIKED ITALY.**
- Many students have read this book. → This book **HAS BEEN READ BY** many students
- A Ferrari car is more expensive than a Fiat. → A Fiat car **IS LESS EXPENSIVE / CHEAPER** than a Ferrari.
- Last week my mother sent me a present. → Last week I **RECEIVED A PRESENT FROM** my mother.

4. GUIDED WRITING (5 points). During the Christmas holidays you went to a party at your English friend's house. Write an email to your friend. Do the following things: 1) thank your friend for the invitation to his/her party; 2) tell him/her what you liked about the party (e.g., the food, the music or the people); 3) invite him/her to a party that you are going to have in the summer. *Write at least 70 - 100 words. You can write more words if you want.*

Credit will be given for good grammar, appropriate lexis and completion of the three tasks.

Example (105 words):

Dear Paul,

Thanks for having invited me to your party during the Christmas holidays. I really enjoyed it. You prepared some really tasty food, especially the chocolate cake, and I also liked the cool jazz and guitar music. Your party was a wonderful opportunity to meet some interesting people that are studying at university, and I was able to make some new friends. I am planning to have a party at my house during the summer, probably in July or August. Would you like to come to this party? Please let me know. I would be very pleased to see you.

See you soon.

Carlo

5. LEXIS FOR BIOLOGY (10 points). Read all of this text. Then write an appropriate word or expression for each of the 10 spaces. Look at the example in number 0.

A scientific experiment: eating pasta before a marathon

At the centre of biology and other branches of natural science are the *methods* (0) **t** that scientists use. A scientific experiment that tests a hypothesis must be replicable. Other scientists must be able to conduct the same experiment and obtain similar results. Only in this way is it possible to

1) **d DEMONSTRATE / DECIDE** that a hypothesis is a scientifically verifiable fact.

For example, let's imagine that you want to perform a scientific experiment to test your hypothesis that people can run 2) **f FASTER** or more easily in a marathon when they eat lots of pasta the night before. In more scientific terms, you want to test your hypothesis that the ingestion of large quantities of 3) **ca CARBOHYDRATE(S) / CALORIES** provides more energy and stamina that boost performance when running forty-two kilometres. In order to make your experiment replicable, you need to 4) **h HAVE** at least one factor that you can change. This is called an experimental variable or an independent variable. In your experiment, the experimental variable is eating or not eating pasta. You can create this variable 5) **b BY** using two groups of runners for your experiment – an experimental group and a control group. Both groups should have the same number of people and their age, gender and level of physical fitness should 6) **a ALSO** be the same. The only difference between the two groups is that whilst the experimental group will eat pasta the night before the marathon, the control group will not eat 7) **a ANY** pasta. This presence of this variable makes your experiment a scientific one.

During the marathon, observe and compare the runners in each group. These observations are your initial data and you should write them down. Immediately after the marathon, you should collect more detailed quantitative data (e.g., how many members of each group finished the race and in which position) and some qualitative data (e.g., ask the members of both groups **8) h HOW** tired they now feel).

Analyse all your data by comparing and measuring the differences between your experimental and control groups. You must then decide whether this analysis confirms or refutes your hypothesis that eating pasta **9) i IMPROVES / INCREASES** performance when running in a marathon. You should compare your results with those of scientists who have conducted similar experiments. Finally, write an **10) a ARTICLE** about your experiment and submit it to an appropriate journal for peer review.

(adapted from R.F. Katz and D.R. Siegfried, 2010)