Corso di Laurea in Biologia: Lingua inglese 1° anno. **Tempo della prova: 2 ore**

1. VERB FORMS (5 points). *Give the correct forms of the verbs and, when required, pronouns or adverbs. You may have to use 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.

1. At the moment Maria _____ (PREPARE) for an important English exam. She always _____ (STUDY) in the evenings.
2. When I _____ (BE) a child I _____ (USE) walk to school.
3. Yesterday Daniela _____ (BUY) an expensive smartphone. But tomorrow her sceptical friend _____ (EXPLAIN) to her how WhatsApp passes on all telephone contacts to Facebook.
4. Anna _____ (HAVE NEVER MEET) Paola. But they will both want to do a lot of athletic sports when they _____ (VISIT) California next year.
5. After John _____ (LEAVE) school in 2015, he immediately _____ (GO) to university.

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?

1. I've lived in Cagliari for fifteen years.
2. Mary lives in London.
3. To get to the Policlinico at Monserrato, cross the bridge and then take the second road on the right.
4. There are thirty-one days in July.
5. I was studying for my exam yesterday.

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

Example: You are too young to drive a car. You are __not old enough__ to drive a car.

1. Remember to close the door when you leave. → _____ forget to close the door when you leave.
2. Paolo is taller than Marco. → Marco isn't _____ Paolo.
3. She hasn't arrived yet. → She _____ hasn't arrived.
4. This sports centre has got a swimming pool. → _____ is a swimming pool in this sports centre.
5. Doctor Katz gave the lesson on protein structure. → The lesson on protein structure _____ Doctor Katz.

4. GUIDED WRITING (5 points). *Read this part of an email that you received from your English friend:*

……Here are some photos of my holiday in Japan. It was really interesting. Have you been on holiday recently? When do people in your country usually go on holiday? ……

Write a reply to your friend. Do the following things: (1) thank him/her for his/her email, (2) say where you went on your last holiday and (3) say when people in Italy usually go on holiday. Write between 70 and 100 words.

Segue sul retro

5. LEXIS FOR BIOLOGY (10 points).

*Read all of this text. Then write an appropriate word or expression in each of the 10 spaces. Look at the example in number **0**.*

What makes living things (organisms) different from non-living things? All organisms have at least eight specific characteristics that define the properties of life:

First, they are made of **(0) c** __cells__ that contain DNA, sometimes referred to as "the double **(1) h** _______ ". The idea that information is stored in DNA, copied into RNA and then used to build proteins is the central principle of molecular biology.

Second, living things maintain order inside their cells and bodies. They constantly use energy to rebuild and repair themselves so that they can stay alive. Large food molecules – proteins, carbohydrates and **(2) f** _______ – are broken down into smaller subunits that release energy to cells so that they can grow and maintain themselves.

Third, living things use homeostatic processes that maintain the balance of variables such as pH level, glucose level and body temperature. Although there are many types of homeostatic control, they all have the following three components: a **(3) r** _______ that measures changes in variables such as blood pressure, body temperature or heart rate; a control centre such as a neuron or gland that processes the information; and an **(4) e** _______ such as a muscle or gland that carries out the response.

Fourth, organisms respond to signals in the environment. All animals have complex **(5) n** _______ systems that receive information from the sense organs, interpret that information and coordinate a response.

Fifth, living things transfer energy among themselves and between themselves and the environment. For example, when plants perform photosynthesis they use light energy from the Sun to build food molecules that contain chemical energy. But some of this chemical energy is transferred back to the environment as **(6) h** _______ energy.

Sixth, organisms grow and develop. For example, human males and females are identical organisms until gender differentiation occurs. Of the forty-six human chromosones, it is the last pair – the two Chromosones 23 – that determine whether the human **(7) e** _______ will develop into a male or a female.

Seventh, living things reproduce and inevitably die. Whilst processes of **(8) m** _______ create cells that are genetically identical to the parent cell, processes of meiosis produce cells that contain **(9) h** _______ the genetic information of each parent cell.

Lastly, organisms have traits (characteristics) that have evolved through time. Several scientists, including Raymond Dart and the Leakeys, have studied fossilised **(10) b** _______ in order to understand how the anatomic structure of modern human beings evolved from the anatomic features of other primates, such as apes and chimpanzees.

ALL ANSWERS ON PAGES 3 AND 4

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 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.

1. At the moment Maria **IS PREPARING** for an important English exam. She always **STUDIES** in the evenings.
2. When I **WAS** a child I **USED TO** walk to school.
3. Yesterday Daniela **BOUGHT** an expensive smartphone. But tomorrow her sceptical friend **WILL EXPLAIN / IS GOING TO EXPLAIN** to her how WhatsApp passes on all telephone contacts to Facebook.
4. Anna **HAS NEVER MET** Paola. But they will both want to do a lot of athletic sports when they **VISIT** California next year.
5. After John **LEFT** school in 2015, he immediately **WENT** to university.

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?

1. I've lived in Cagliari for fifteen years.**HOW LONG / HOW MANY YEARS HAVE YOU LIVED IN C?**
2. Mary lives in London. **WHERE DOES M LIVE?**
3. To get to the Policlinico at Monserrato, cross the bridge and then take the second road on the right. **HOW DO I GET TO / CAN YOU TELL ME HOW TO GET TO THE POLICLINICO AT M**?
4. There are thirty-one days in July. **HOW MANY DAYS ARE THERE IN JULY? / HOW MANY DAYS DOES JULY HAVE?**
5. I was studying for my exam yesterday. **WHAT WERE YOU DOING / STUDYING YESTERDAY? / WHAT DID YOU DO YESTERDAY?**

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

Example: You are too young to drive a car. You are _not old enough_ to drive a car.

1. Remember to close the door when you leave. → **DO NOT / DON'T** forget to close the door when you leave.
2. Paolo is taller than Marco. → Marco isn't **AS TALL AS** Paolo.
3. She hasn't arrived yet. → She **STILL** hasn't arrived.
4. This sports centre has got a swimming pool. → **THERE** is a swimming pool in this sports centre.
5. Doctor Katz gave the lesson on protein structure. → The lesson on protein structure **WAS GIVEN BY** Doctor Katz.

4. GUIDED WRITING (5 points).

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

EXAMPLE ANSWER:

Dear Mary,

Thank you for your email and for the photos of your holiday in Japan. I have never been to Japan but I would like to go there one day.

My most recent holiday was in London. I went there for the first time last summer. We visited the Museum of Natural Science which was very interesting. But public transport in London is very expensive and I didn't like the food.

People in Italy usually go on holiday in August. I don't know why. Perhaps because it is too hot to work during this month.

Keep in touch.
Best wishes.
Pietro

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

Full credit will be given only if there is correct spelling

What makes living things (organisms) different from non-living things? All organisms have at least eight specific characteristics that define the properties of life:

First, they are made of **(0) c** __*cells*__ that contain DNA, sometimes referred to as "the double **(1) h HELIX**". The idea that information is stored in DNA, copied into RNA and then used to build proteins is the central principle of molecular biology.

Second, living things maintain order inside their cells and bodies. They constantly use energy to rebuild and repair themselves so that they can stay alive. Large food molecules – proteins, carbohydrates and **(2) f FATS** – are broken down into smaller subunits that release energy to cells so that they can grow and maintain themselves.

Third, living things use homeostatic processes that maintain the balance of variables such as pH level, glucose level and body temperature. Although there are many types of homeostatic control, they all have the following three components: a **(3) r RECEPTOR** that measures changes in variables such as blood pressure, body temperature or heart rate; a control centre such as a neuron or gland that processes the information; and an **(4) e EFFECTOR** such as a muscle or gland that carries out the response.

Fourth, organisms respond to signals in the environment. All animals have complex **(5) n NERVOUS** systems that receive information from the sense organs, interpret that information and coordinate a response.

Fifth, living things transfer energy among themselves and between themselves and the environment. For example, when plants perform photosynthesis they use light energy from the Sun to build food molecules that contain chemical energy. But some of this chemical energy is transferred back to the environment as **(6) h HEAT** energy.

Sixth, organisms grow and develop. For example, human males and females are identical organisms until gender differentiation occurs. Of the forty-six human chromosones, it is the last pair – the two Chromosones 23 – that determine whether the human **(7) e EMBRYO** will develop into a male or a female.

Seventh, living things reproduce and inevitably die. Whilst processes of **(8) m MITOSIS** create cells that are genetically identical to the parent cell, processes of meiosis produce cells that contain **(9) h HALF** the genetic information of each parent cell.

Lastly, organisms have traits (characteristics) that have evolved through time. Several scientists, including Raymond Dart and the Leakeys, have studied fossilised **(10) b BONES** in order to understand how the anatomic structure of modern human beings evolved from the anatomic features of other primates, such as apes and chimpanzees.