Degree course in Biology **First year English language course** **16 January 2018**
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 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. I _____ **(SEE)** Zoe yesterday. Last month she _____ **(GO)** to Thailand.
2. If we _____ **(LIVE)** in Milan, we _____ **(CAN)** go skiing every weekend in winter.
3. Roberta _____ **(LISTEN)** to the radio when her best friend _____ **(TELL)** her the good news.
4. If Antonio _____ **(LEARN)** to speak English now, he _____ **(NOT HAVE)** difficulty communicating when he goes to London next year.
5. Jane _____ **(NOT BE)** happy because she _____ **(NOT FOUND)** a job yet.

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. This time next year I will be in America.
2. I'm very well, thank you.
3. No, Federica has never studied biology.
4. There are forty people in this room.
5. No, Peter doesn't play basketball.

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.

1. John is younger than David. → David is _____ John..
2. Darwin formulated the theory of natural selection. → The theory of natural selection _____ by Darwin.
3. Maria arrived in Cagliari from London. → Maria _____ from London to Cagliari.
4. Don't forget to telephone Paolo. → _____ telephone Paolo.
5. Iceland is smaller than Russia. → Iceland_____ as Russia.

4. GUIDED WRITING (5 points). *Read this part of an email that you have received from your English friend*: **"Thank-you for inviting me to your house for Christmas last week. I really enjoyed the lovely Italian food you cooked, and it was very nice to meet your parents and see Sardinia."** *Write an email to your friend. Do the following things: (1) thank him/her for his/her email, (2) say that you enjoyed speaking English to him /her and that your parents were pleased to meet him/her, and (3) that you hope you will see your friend again soon. 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 for each of the 10 spaces. Look at the example in number* ***0.***

"LEVELS OF ORGANISATION" OF THE HUMAN BODY

The life processes of the human body are built and **(0) m** *maintained* at several physical levels, which biologists call "levels of organization". These include the cellular level, the tissue level, the organ level and the organ system level. Here, we define some of their essential characteristics.

The cellular level: If you examine a **(1) s** _____ of any human tissue under a microscope, you will see many (possibly millions of) cells. Cell biology is extremely complex but one of the main functions of cells involves the ways in which they build themselves through processes of fusion (that form the zygote), division (mitosis) and differentiation. Another main function of cells involves the ways in which they **(2) m** _____ by converting raw materials (nutrients) into usable energy through anabolic and catabolic reactions. Nutrients are thereby converted into useful molecules such as proteins and thousands of other products.

The tissue level: A tissue is an assemblage (or group) of cells, not necessarily identical, that carry out a specific function. Tissues in the human body are divided into four main classes. First, there is **(3) n** _____ tissue that transmits electrical impulses and forms nerves. These tissues are found in every human organ and they participate in nearly every physiological reaction. Second, there are connective tissues that support and link the parts of the body. Bone tissue, fibrous connective tissue and **(4) ca** _____ are types of connective tissue. Third, there are muscle tissues that allow the parts of the body to move. In the **(5) h** _____, for example, muscle tissue helps to move blood along via actions of contraction and relaxation. Lastly, there is epithelial tissue (epithelium) that lines the inside of the organs and covers the body. The extreme outer layer of the human body, which is called the **(6) sk** _____, is made up of epithelial tissue.

The organ level: An organ is a part of the body that performs a specialised physiological function. For example, the **(7) s** _____**h** has the specific physiological function of breaking down food. The organs that belong to one system can have functions that are integral to another system. One example of this is the way in which the blood vessels serve as a transportation network. They deliver nutrients produced by the digestive system to the skeletal muscles to provide energy for locomotion. But they also deliver nutrients to the **(8) u** _____ to provide energy for the developing fetus.

The organ system level: Human anatomists and physiologists have divided the body **(9) i** _____ organ systems, that is, groups of organs that work closely together to meet a major physiological need. An excellent example is the digestive system which is one of the organ systems responsible for obtaining energy **(10) f** _____ the environment. Other organ systems include the musculoskeletal system and the integument.

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. I (SEE) I ___**SAW**__ Zoe yesterday. Last month she (GO) ___**WENT** _ to Thailand.
2. If we (LIVE)_**LIVED** / **LIVE**__ in Milan, we (CAN) _**COULD** _/ **CAN** _ go skiing every weekend in winter.
3. Roberta (LISTEN) _**WAS LISTENING**__ to the radio when her best friend (TELL) _**TOLD** __ her the good news.
4. If Antonio (LEARN)__**LEARNS / LEARNT/ED** __ to speak English now, he (NOT HAVE) _**WON'T /WILL NOT / WOULDN'T /WOULD NOT HAVE** ___difficulty communicating when he goes to London next year.
5. Jane (NOT BE) _**ISN'T /IS NOT**__**WASN'T / WAS NOT** happy because she (NOT FOUND) __**HASN'T /HAS NOT FOUND** a job yet. (NOTA BENE: NON 'DOESN'T FOUND'← sbagliato)

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. This time next year I will be in America. **Where will you be this time next year? What will you be doing this time next year? Etc.**
2. I'm very well, thank you. **How are you? How are you doing? Etc.**
3. No, Federica has never studied biology. **Has Federica ever studied biology? /Did F. ever study biology? Is F. a biology student?**
4. There are forty people in this room. **How many people are in this room?**
5. No, Peter doesn't play basketball. **Does Peter play basketball?**

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.

1. John is younger than David. → David is **OLDER THAN / NOT AS YOUNG AS** John..
2. Darwin formulated the theory of natural selection. → The theory of natural selection **WAS FORMULATED** by Darwin..
3. Maria arrived in Cagliari from London. →Maria **WENT/TRAVELLED/FLEW** from London to Cagliari.
4. Don't forget to telephone Paolo. → **REMEMBER TO** telephone Paolo.
5. Iceland is smaller than Russia. → Iceland **IS NOT /ISN'T AS BIG** as Russia.

4. GUIDED WRITING (5 points). *Read this part of an email that you have received from your English friend*: **"Thank-you for inviting me to your house for Christmas last week. I really enjoyed the lovely Italian food you cooked, and it was very nice to meet your parents and see Sardinia."** *Write an email to your friend. Do the following things: (1) thank him/her for his/her email, (2) say that you enjoyed speaking English to him /her and that your parents were pleased to meet him/her, and (3) that you hope you will see your friend again soon. Write between 70 and 100 words.*

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

Example (110 words):

Dear Alan,

Thanks for your last email which I read yesterday. I'm glad you were able to stay with me and my family for Christmas. We enjoyed showing you the beaches and the mountains in Sardinia, and my parents thought you were very nice. And it was an excellent opportunity for me to practise my English ! You are probably very busy at work now but I hope that you will soon be able to come here for a second time. Please kindly let me know if you think this would be possible. We would be very pleased to see you again.
Take care and stay well,
Stefano.

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****.*

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The cellular level: If you examine a **(1) s _SAMPLE / SECTION_** of any human tissue under a microscope, you will see many (possibly millions of) cells. Cell biology is extremely complex but one of the main functions of cells involves the ways in which they build themselves through processes of fusion (that form the zygote), division (mitosis) and differentiation. Another main function of cells involves the ways in which they **(2) m _ METABOLISE/METABOLIZE __** by converting raw materials (nutrients) into usable energy through anabolic and catabolic reactions. Nutrients are thereby converted into useful molecules such as proteins and thousands of other products.

The tissue level: A tissue is an assemblage (or group) of cells, not necessarily identical, that carry out a specific function. Tissues in the human body are divided into four main classes. First, there is **(3) n_NERVOUS ___** tissue that transmits electrical impulses and forms nerves. These tissues are found in every human organ and they participate in nearly every physiological reaction.

Second, there are connective tissues that support and link the parts of the body. Bone tissue, fibrous connective tissue and **(4) ca_CARTILAGE** _are types of connective tissue. Third, there are muscle tissues that allow the parts of the body to move. In the **(5) h___HEART __** , for example, muscle tissue helps to move blood along via actions of contraction and relaxation. Lastly, there is epithelial tissue (epithelium) that lines the inside of the organs and covers the body. The extreme outer layer of the human body, which is called the **(6) s _SKIN_** , is made up of epithelial tissue.

The organ level: An organ is a part of the body that performs a specialised physiological function. For example, the **(7) s _STOMACH __** has the specific physiological function of breaking down food. The organs that belong to one system can have functions that are integral to another system. One example of this is the way in which the blood vessels serve as a transportation network. They deliver nutrients produced by the digestive system to the skeletal muscles to provide energy for locomotion. But they also deliver nutrients to the **(8) u _UTERUS __** to provide energy for the developing fetus.

The organ system level: Human anatomists and physiologists have divided the body **(9) i __INTO__** organ systems, that is, groups of organs that work closely together to meet a major physiological need. An excellent example is the digestive system which is one of the organ systems responsible for obtaining energy **(10) f __FROM** _ the environment. Other organ systems include the musculoskeletal system and the integument.