Degree course in Biology **First year English language course** **13 February 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 _____ **(TELL)** him immediately if I _____ **(BE)** you.
2. Linda _____ **(HAVE)** breakfast when she _____ **(HEAR)** the news.
3. Yesterday we_____ **(STUDY)** all day so I think we _____ **(PASS)** our exam tomorrow.
4. I _____ **(KNOW)** my English friend for five years. We _____ **(MEET)** each other for the first time in London.
5. Last week Antonella _____ **(BREAK)** her leg so she can't dance but she might go to the disco tomorrow _____ **(SEE)** her friends.

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. She has studied pharmacy for three years.
2. He goes to the university by car.
3. I'm tired because I didn't sleep well last night.
4. Yes, I speak French.
5. It costs €10.

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. "Where are you going?" John asked Peter. → John asked Peter where _____.
2. In Brazil they speak Portuguese. → Portuguese is _____.
3. Paolo borrowed €10,000 from the bank. → The bank _____.
4. There wasn't anybody in the room. → Nobody _____.
5. This biology book belongs to Maria. → This is _____.

4. GUIDED WRITING (5 points). *Write an email to your English friend about what you usually do at the weekends. Do the following things: (1) say how much time you spend studying, (2) describe any interesting things that you like doing in your free time and 3) say how often and where you meet friends from school or at university. Begin your message with "Dear [invent a name]" and finish your message by wishing him/her well. 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.***

BIODIVERSITY AND TAXONOMY

The planet Earth is **(0) f** *full* of life. Four billion years after the appearance of the first microbes, and 200 years after people started to systematically categorise all living things, new species are still being **(1) d** _____ . The ways in which the diverse organisms on this planet are connected to each **(2) o** _____ through evolutionary relationships, cycles of energy and transfer of matter are known as "biodiversity".

Relevant here are taxonomy and the principle that before you can count species, you have to name them. In the eighteenth century, Carl Linnaeus developed a highly efficient system for naming and categorising species. He decided that all species should have a two-part name. The first part indicates the **(3) g** _____ to which a species belongs, and the second part is the species name. Using this system we can easily understand that we, *Homo sapiens*, are both related to, and distinct from, our evolutionary **(4) r** _____ *Homo erectus* and *Homo habilis.* Today, taxonomists use a range of names to talk about newly discovered species, including political names, e.g., the *bushi*, *obamai* and *donaldtrumpi*. But their work is still partly **(5) b** _____ on Linnaeus's system. However, modern-day biologists also use a "taxonomic hierarchy" of categories to name all living things. From largest to **(6) s** _____, this hierarchy is as follows: domain, kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, species. American biology students sometimes use the following sentence to **(7) r** _____ this hierarchy: **D**umb **K**ids **P**laying **C**hase **O**n **F**reeways **G**et **S**quished.

All too often, taxonomy tends to be dismissed as less important than molecular biology, with its concern for DNA, proteins, and chemical processes within individual **(8) c** _____ . But biodiversity, which includes the study of how and why existing species, such as polar bears and types of invertebrates, are endangered or **(9) d** _____ , is one of the biggest and **(10) m** _____ difficult problems of the biological sciences.

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 **_WOULD TELL____ (**TELL**)** him immediately if I **_WERE_ (**BE**)** you.
2. Linda **__WAS HAVING___ (**HAVE**)** breakfast when she **_HEARD__ (**HEAR**)** the news.
3. Yesterday we**__STUDIED___ (**STUDY) all day so I think we **_WILL PASS_(**PASS**)** our exam tomorrow.
4. I **_HAVE KNOWN_/ KNEW__(**KNOW**)** my English friend for five years. We **_MET__ (**MEET**)** each other for the first time in London.
5. Last week Antonella **_BROKE__ (**BREAK**)** her leg so she can't dance but she might go to the disco tomorrow **_TO SEE_ (SEE)** her friends.

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. She has studied pharmacy for three years. **HOW LONG HAS SHE STUDIED PHARMACY?**
2. He goes to the university by car. **HOW DOES HE GO / GET / TRAVEL TO THE UNIVERSITY?**
3. I'm tired because I didn't sleep well last night. **WHY ARE YOU TIRED?**
4. Yes, I speak French. **DO YOU SPEAK FRENCH?**
5. It costs €10. **HOW MUCH DOES IT COST?**

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. "Where are you going?" John asked Peter. → John asked Peter where **__HE WAS GOING___**.
2. In Brazil they speak Portuguese. → Portuguese is _ **SPOKEN IN BRAZIL /THE LANGUAGE OF BRAZIL____** .
3. Paolo borrowed €10,000 from the bank. → The bank **__LENT PAOLO €10,000___**.
4. There wasn't anybody in the room. → Nobody **_WAS IN THE ROOM___**.
5. This biology book belongs to Maria. → This is ___ **MARIA'S BIOLOGY BOOK__**.

4. GUIDED WRITING (5 points). *Write an email to your English friend about what you usually do at the weekends. Do the following things: (1) say how much time you spend studying, (2) describe any interesting things that you like doing in your free time and 3) say how often and where you meet friends from school or at university. Begin your message with "Dear [invent a name]" and finish your message by wishing him/her well. Write between 70 and 100 words.*

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

Example (112 words):

Dear Miranda,
At the weekends I am usually very busy. On Saturday mornings I have to clean my room and go the shops to buy some food for the week. On Saturday afternoons I often go the university library to study. But sometimes, when I'm feeling lazy, I just take my dog for a walk. Then in the evening I always go the centre of Cagliari to see my friends from school. Sometimes we go to a pizzeria. On Sunday morning, if I don't get up too late, I go the gym. After that I have lunch with my parents and then I return home in the evening.
Best wishes,
Alessandra

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.***

BIODIVERSITY AND TAXONOMY

The planet Earth is **(0) f** *full* of life. Four billion years after the appearance of the first microbes, and 200 years after people started to systematically categorise all living things, new species are still being **(1) d _DISCOVERED/DEFINED__** . The ways in which the diverse organisms on this planet are connected to each **(2) o _OTHER__** through evolutionary relationships, cycles of energy and transfer of matter are known as "biodiversity".

Relevant here are taxonomy and the principle that before you can count species, you have to name them. In the eighteenth century, Carl Linnaeus developed a highly efficient system for naming and categorising species. He decided that all species should have a two-part name. The first part indicates the **(3) g _GENUS / GROUP__** to which a species belongs, and the second part is the species name. Using this system we can easily understand that we, *Homo sapiens*, are both related to, and distinct from, our evolutionary **(4) r _RELATIVES_** *Homo erectus* and *Homo habilis.* Today, taxonomists use a range of names to talk about newly discovered species, including political names, e.g., the *bushi*, *obamai* and *donaldtrumpi*. But their work is still partly **(5) b __BASED__** on Linnaeus's system. However, modern-day biologists also use a "taxonomic hierarchy" of categories to name all living things. From largest to **(6) s _SMALLEST_**, this hierarchy is as follows: domain, kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, species. American biology students sometimes use the following sentence to **(7) r _REMEMBER / REPRESENT__** this hierarchy: **D**umb **K**ids **P**laying **C**hase **O**n **F**reeways **G**et **S**quished.

All too often, taxonomy tends to be dismissed as less important than molecular biology, with its concern for DNA, proteins, and chemical processes within individual **(8) c __CELLS__** . But biodiversity, which includes the study of how and why existing species, such as polar bears and types

of invertebrates, are endangered or **(9) d _DISAPPEARING/_** , is one of the biggest and **(10) m _MOST_** difficult problems of the biological sciences.