Biology: First year English Language Course **27 February 2019**
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.

1. If Cinzia _____ **(GO)** to Cagliari tomorrow, she _____ **(SEE)** her mother.

2. What _____ **(HAPPEN)** to your leg when you _____ **(PLAY)** football last week?

3. Hanan _____ **(GROW)** up in Gaza but she _____ **(LIVE, negative)** there since 2004.

4. Yesterday I _____ **(SPEAK)** to Alan. He still _____ **(FIND, negative)** a job.

5. If we _____ **(HAVE)** more money**,** we _____ **(CAN)** go to Australia for a holiday.

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 feel fine, thanks. And you?

2. David usually goes to bed at 11 o'clock.

3. No, my mother doesn't go to work. She stays at home.

4. If it rains, we'll invite some friends to our house.

5. A coffee, please.

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. Today is hotter than yesterday. → Yesterday _____ than today.

2. "Where were you born?" Jo asked Michela. → Jo asked Michela _____ born.

3. There isn't a cinema in my town. → My town _____ a cinema.

4. Rachel Carson wrote *Silent Spring*. → *Silent Spring* _____ Rachel Carson.

5. John sold his computer to Alessio. → Alessio _____ John.

4. GUIDED WRITING (5 points).
You have received an email from your friend. He/she has asked you about your long-term plans for the future. Write a reply to your friend. Tell him/her what you hope to be doing in ten years' time. Say what kind of job you would like to have, where you would like to live and what you would like to do in your free time. *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**.*

The human immune system

The immune system is a host **(0) d** *defence* system comprising many biological structures and processes within an organism that protect it **1) f** _______ disease. To function properly, an immune system must detect a wide variety of agents known as pathogens. These include viruses, bacteria, and parasitic worms that cause human diseases. The immune system has to distinguish **2) b** _______ these pathogens and the organism's own healthy tissue. Pathogens can rapidly evolve and adapt, and thereby avoid detection and neutralization by the immune system. However, multiple defence mechanisms **3) h** _______ evolved to recognise and neutralise pathogens. Even simple unicellular organisms such as bacteria possess a rudimentary immune system in the form of enzymes.

In the human body, the skin, eyes, mouth and the intestine each have several ways of detecting and neutralising pathogens. For example, acidic **4) g** _______ juices in the stomach destroy the most harmful pathogens that have been ingested. The human immune system also includes two types of white blood cells. The first are dendritic cells that break **5) d** _______ pathogens into smaller elements called antigens, that is, cells or molecules that your immune system recognizes as being foreign and not you. The second are phagocytes that find and eat harmful microbes. (*Phago* means "eat" and *cyte* means "cell" so phagocytes are "eater-cells".) Also important are lymphatic vessels and lymphatic organs that clean white blood vessels of any foreign material.

When pathogens do invade the body, it responds quickly by producing a series of events that lead to **6) in** _______. This is a defensive response that confines the infection to one location, and releases molecules such as histamine – a nitrogen compound that fights the infection. For example, the itchy, irritating, red lump on your skin after a mosquito bite is caused not by the bite but by the histamine that's released to **7) de**_______ the antigens that the mosquito introduced.

Perhaps the most fascinating aspect of the human immune system is *immunologic memory*. During the course of a human life span the immune system can "remember" a particular pathogen it has met **8) b**_______ . Unfortunately, the human immune system becomes weaker and less efficient as time passes and people grow **9) o** _______ . In old age, there is also an increased risk of autoimmune diseases such as *arthritis*. The healthy cells of the body are **10) att** _______ not by foreign cells but by the cells of its immune system.

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.

1. If Cinzia GOES **(GO)** to Cagliari tomorrow, she WILL SEE / SHE'LL SEE ||| IS GOING TO SEE **(SEE)** her mother.
2. What HAPPENED **(HAPPEN)** to your leg when you PLAYED / WERE PLAYING **(PLAY)** football last week?
3. Hanan GREW **(GROW)** up in Gaza but she HAS NOT / HASN'T LIVED **(LIVE, negative)** there since 2004.
4. Yesterday I SPOKE / WAS SPEAKING **(SPEAK)** to Alan. He still HAS NOT / HASN'T FOUND / CAN'T FIND **(FIND, negative)** a job.
5. If we HAD **(HAVE)** more money, we COULD **(CAN)** go to Australia for a holiday.

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 feel fine, thanks. And you? HOW ARE YOU? / HOW ARE YOU FEELING?
2. David usually goes to bed at 11 o'clock. WHAT TIME DOES DAVID USUALLY GO TO BED?
3. No, my mother doesn't go to work. She stays at home. DOES YOUR MOTHER GO TO WORK?
4. If it rains, we'll invite some friends to our house. WHAT WILL YOU DO IF IT RAINS?
5. A coffee, please. WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO DRINK? / WOULD YOU LIKE SOMETHING TO DRINK?

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. Today is hotter than yesterday. → Yesterday WAS COOLER / COLDER than today.
2. "Where were you born?" Jo asked Michela. → Jo asked Michela WHERE SHE WAS born.
3. There isn't a cinema in my town. → My town DOES NOT / DOESN'T HAVE / HASN'T GOT / HAS NOT GOTa cinema.
4. Rachel Carson wrote *Silent Spring*. → *Silent Spring* WAS WRITTEN BY Rachel Carson.
5. John sold his computer to Alessio. → Alessio BOUGHT HIS COMPUTER FROM John.

4. GUIDED WRITING (5 points). You have received an email from your friend. He/she has asked you about your long-term plans for the future. Write a reply to your friend. Tell him/her what you hope to be doing in ten years' time. Say what kind of job you would like to have, where you would like to live and what you would like to do in your free time. *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 (98 words):

Dear Mary.
Thanks for your letter. At the moment I am not exactly sure about what I want do in the future. It would be nice, in ten years' time, to have a secure job working as a physiotherapist or as a nurse in a hospital. But this will depend on many things. I would like to continue living in Sardinia because I like the weather, the people and the food on this beautiful island. I hope that in ten years' time I will have more time to practise my favourite sport, which is swimming.
Best wishes,
Giovanna

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**.*

The human immune system

The immune system is a host **(0) d** *defence* system comprising many biological structures and processes within an organism that protect it **1) f** **FROM** disease. To function properly, an immune system must detect a wide variety of agents known as pathogens. These include viruses, bacteria, and parasitic worms that cause human diseases. The immune system has to distinguish **2) b** **BETWEEN** these pathogens and the organism's own healthy tissue. Pathogens can rapidly evolve and adapt, and thereby avoid detection and neutralization by the immune system. However, multiple defence mechanisms **3) h** **HAVE** evolved to recognise and neutralise pathogens. Even simple unicellular organisms such as bacteria possess a rudimentary immune system in the form of enzymes.

In the human body, the skin, eyes, mouth and the intestine each have several ways of detecting and neutralising pathogens. For example, acidic **4) g** **GASTRIC** juices in the stomach destroy the most harmful pathogens that have been ingested. The human immune system also includes two types of white blood cells. The first are dendritic cells that break **5) d** **DOWN (DIFFERENT / DANGEROUS)** pathogens into smaller elements called antigens, that is, cells or molecules that your immune system recognizes as being foreign and not you. The second are phagocytes that find and eat harmful microbes. (*Phago* means "eat" and *cyte* means "cell" so phagocytes are "eater-cells".) Also important are lymphatic vessels and lymphatic organs that clean white blood vessels of any foreign material.

When pathogens do invade the body, it responds quickly by producing a series of events that lead to **6) in** **INFLAMMATION**. This is a defensive response that confines the infection to one location, and releases molecules such as histamine – a nitrogen compound that fights the infection. For example, the itchy, irritating, red lump on your skin after a mosquito bite is caused not by the bite but by the histamine that's released to **7) de** **DESTROY / DELETE** the antigens that the mosquito introduced.

Perhaps the most fascinating aspect of the human immune system is *immunologic memory*. During the course of a human life span the immune system can "remember" a particular pathogen it has met **8) b** **BEFORE**. Unfortunately, the human immune system becomes weaker and less efficient as time passes and people grow **9)** **OLDER**. In old age, there is also an increased risk of autoimmune diseases such as *arthritis*. The healthy cells of the body are **10) att** **ATTACKED** not by foreign cells but by the cells of its immune system.