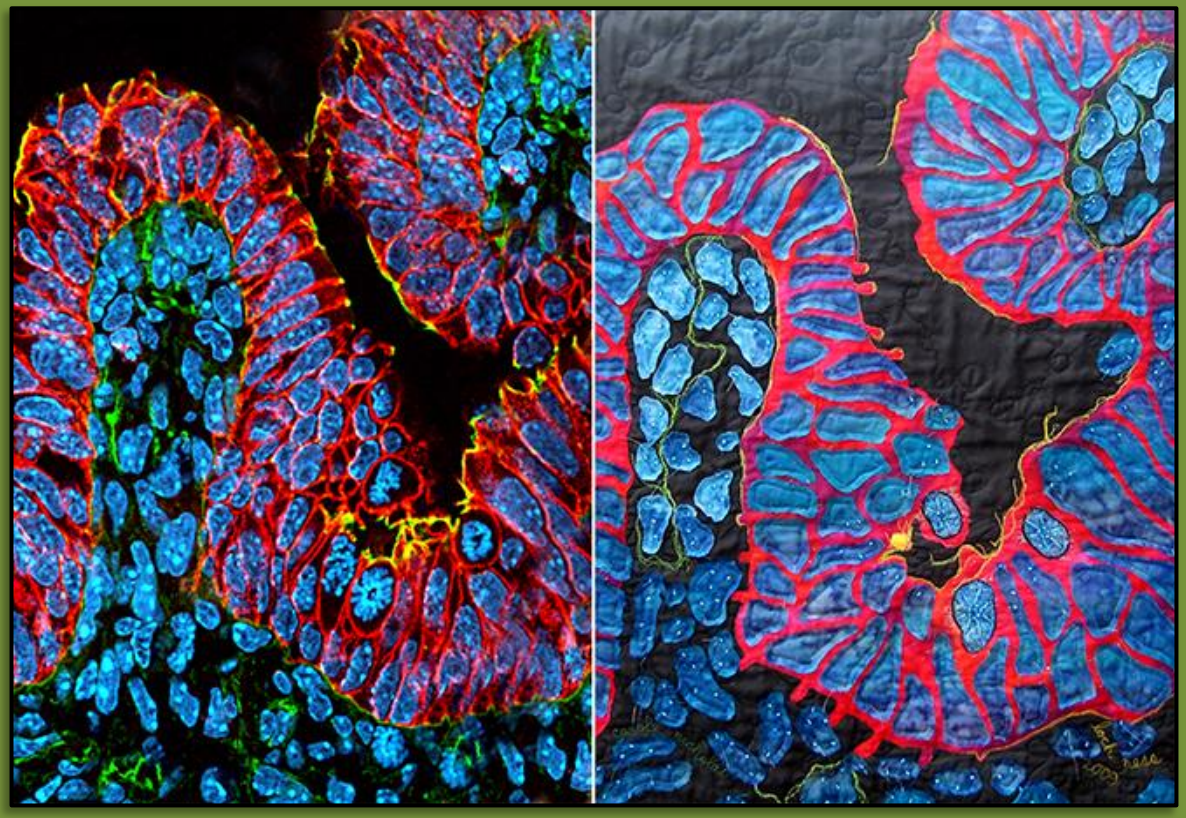

ABILITÀ LINGUISTICHE PER IL CORSO DI LAUREA IN BIOLOGIA (1° anno, A.A. 2018-19)
POWER POINT PRESENTATION, 8, 3 e 6 MAGGIO

Information about course on my home page:

unica.it → Facoltà → Facoltà di Studi Umanistici → Elenco docenti (cerca GRAY) → Didattica → Materiale Didattico

http://people.unica.it/geoffreymichaelgray/didattica/materiale-didattico/

Il seguente libro di testo, che contiene spiegazioni in lingua italiana, esempi ed esercizi, è un punto di riferimento indispensabile per il corso:

New Get Inside Language A1-B2+ Levels, M. Vince, G. Cerulli, M. Muzzarelli e D. Morini, Macmillan Education, 2017, ISBN: 978-1-380-00688-2.

Non è disponibile su Amazon.it. Può essere acquistato o ordinato presso la libreria SUKKA, Via G. Deledda 36, Cagliari. Tel. 070/6848476. Email: books@sukka.it

Non acquistare versioni di questo libro con ISBN diverso da quello citato sopra.

Il seguente libro non è essenziale ma è molto utile e divertente:

Beppe Severgnini: *L'inglese: Lezioni semiserie*

Rizzoli.

Disponibile su Amazon.it.

TODAY'S LESSON

1) General English Lexis: Technology and communication

2) Grammar: Word order, direct object and indirect object, relative pronouns, relative clauses

3) Conversation and exam practice

Lexis for General English

Technology and communication (book 598-9, 602-3)

Household appliances:

frullatore
macchina da caffè
lavastoviglie
rasoio elettrico
asciugacapelli
stufa
ferro da stiro
aspirapolvere
microonde
lavatrice
TV a schermo largo

Lexis for General English

Technology and communication(book598-9, 602-3)

Household appliances:

frullatore blender

macchina da caffè coffee machine

lavastoviglie dishwasher

rasoio elettrico electric razor

asciugacapelli hairdryer

stufa heater

ferro da stiro iron

aspirapolvere vacuum cleaner

microonde microwave

lavatrice washing machine

TV a schermo largo wide screen TV

Lexis for General English

Technology and communication (book 603)

1.You can't surf the internet unless you have a b_____ on your computer.

2. My laptop is new and I haven't i_____ any anti-virus software yet.

3. How often do you b_____ u_____ your files? Are you afraid of losing them?

4. If you want to make a fruit salad cut the fruit into chunks and then put them in the b_____.

5. Can you switch the p_____ on? I want to print this document.

6. You can access the internet by c_____ on this symbol / icon.

Lexis for General English

Technology and communication (book 603)

1.You can’t surf the internet unless you have a browser on your computer.

2. My laptop is new and I haven’t installed any anti-virus software yet.

3. How often do you back up your files? Are you afraid of losing them?

4. If you want to make a fruit salad cut the fruit into chunks and then put them in the blender.

5. Can you switch the printer on? I want to print this document.

6. You can access the internet by clicking on this symbol / icon.

Lexis for General English

What are the names of these objects?(book 603)

1. You use it to wash clothes.
2. Something that is used to heat a room.
3. A piece of equipment that answers the phone.
4. A big, flat television.
5. Something that provides a battery with electricity.
6. A moving staircase.
7. You use it to make toast.
8. You use it to clean your teeth.
9. You use it to clean the floor of your home.
10. You use it to dry your hair.

Lexis for General English

What are the names of these objects?(book 603)

1. You use it to wash clothes. a washing machine
2. Something that is used to heat a room. a heater
3. A piece of equipment that answers the phone.
   an answer phone (= segreteria telefonica)
4. A big, flat television. a wide screen TV
5. Something that provides a battery with electricity. a battery charger
6. A moving staircase. an escalator
7. You use it to make toast. a toaster
8. You use it to clean your teeth.an electric toothbrush
9. You use it to clean the floor of your home.a vacuum cleaner
10. You use it to dry your hair. a hair dryer

Grammar:

1) Remember word order (affirmative, negative and interrogative) I'm your teacher. / I'm not your teacher. / Are you our teacher? : **see book 418-19**

2) Direct objects (DO) and indirect objects (IO):
Mary bought John **(IO)** a computer **(DO)**
see book 420-21

3) Relative pronouns: use 'who' for people and 'which' for things. Use 'that' for both:
This is the man who /that designed this house.
This is the car which /that we bought last week
see book 446-47

Grammar: relative clauses book **(book 449-54)**

Defining clauses: they identify and define the grammatical subject or object of the sentence

The student (← = subject) who spoke to me has gone home.

The student (← = object) that I spoke to has gone home.

Non-defining clauses: they don't identify and define the subject or the object. They give additional information and are enclosed by commas.

Anne, who comes from Cagliari, is 25.

This building, which was built last year, is now open.

Conversation and exam practice

1) Where are you living at the moment?
2) How long have you lived there?
3) Who is your best friend?
4) How long have you known him/her?
5) What did you do yesterday?
6) What are you going to do tomorrow?
7) Where will you go in August?
8) If you heat water to 100°C, it …..
9) If it rains tomorrow, what will you do?
10) If you had a lot of money, what would you do?

1) Where are you living at the moment?

I’m living in….

2) How long have you lived there?

I’ve lived there since January / for 4 months.

3) Who is your best friend?

My best friend is..

4) How long have you known him/her?

I’ve known him/her since… / for….

5) What did you do yesterday?

Yesterday I went to….

6) What are you going to do tomorrow?

I’m going to see my friends / study at home.

7) Where will you go in August?

I’ll go to Pula and Chia.

8) If you heat water to 100°C, it …..

If you heat water to 100°C, it boils.

9) If it rains tomorrow, what will you do?

If it rains tomorrow, I’ll stay at home.

10) If you had a lot of money, what would you do?

If I had a lot of money, I would buy a….

EXAM PRACTICE

Practice exam: CLICK HERE

EXAM PRACTICE

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. VERB FORMS

1. I _____ (KNOW) my friend Efisio for one year. I _____ (MEET) him last summer in Sardinia.

2. She _____ (LEARN) German at the moment because she _____ (WANT) to work in Germany next year.

3. He _____ (HAVE negative) to go to the university every day. It's not necessary. But he _____ (HAVE) to go there every Tuesday for the mathematics lessons.

4. A: All living things _____ (MAKE) of cells that come from preexisting cells. Do you know the names of the two nineteenth-century scientists who _____ (DISCOVER) this? B: Yes, Schwann and Schleiden.

5. If Mary _____ (GO) to America next year for a holiday, she _____ (SPEND) a week in New York.

1. VERB FORMS

1. I HAVE KNOWN (I'VE KNOWN) my friend Efisio for one year. I MET him last summer in Sardinia.

2. She IS LEARNING German at the moment because she WANTS to work in Germany next year.

3. He DOESN'T (DOES NOT) HAVE to go to the university every day. It's not necessary. But he HAS to go there every Tuesday for the mathematics lessons.

4. A: All living things ARE MADE of cells that come from preexisting cells. Do you know the names of the two nineteenth-century scientists who DISCOVERED this? B: Yes, Schwann and Schleiden.

5. If Mary GOES to America next year for a holiday, she WILL SPEND (SHE'LL SPEND) / IS GOING TO SPEND a week in New York.

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?

2. QUESTION FORMATION (5 points).

1. I live in Sassari.

2. I've got one sister and one brother.

3. My hobbies are wind surfing and photography.

4. No, there isn't any milk in the fridge.

5. This time last year I was at school.

2. QUESTION FORMATION (5 points).

1. I live in Sassari. Where do you live?

2. I've got one sister and one brother. How many brothers and sisters have you got? Do you have any brothers and sisters?

3. My hobbies are wind surfing and photography. Do you have any hobbies? What are your hobbies?

4. No, there isn't any milk in the fridge. Is there any milk in the fridge?

5. This time last year I was at school. Where were you this time last year? What were you doing this time last year?

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.

3. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (5 points).

1.This box is too heavy for me lift. → I'm _____ to lift this box.

2.This Microsoft computer is cheaper than that Apple computer. → This Apple computer is _____ that Microsoft computer.

3. He's a good tennis player. → He _____ .

4. Four apples were on the table. → _____ four apples on the table.

5. You can't park your car here. → You _____ to park your car here.

3. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (5 points).

1.This box is too heavy for me lift. → I'm not strong enough to lift this box.

2.This Microsoft computer is cheaper than that Apple computer. → This Apple computer is more expensive than that Microsoft computer.

3. He's a good tennis player. → He plays tennis well.

4. Four apples were on the table. → There were four apples on the table.

5. You can't park your car here. → You are not / aren't allowed to park your car here.

4. GUIDED WRITING (5 points). You spent last weekend in the house of your English friend, Peter. *Write a message to Peter. Do the following things: (1) thank Peter for his hospitality, (2) say what you particularly liked about the weekend and (3) invite Peter to stay at your home for a weekend next month. Write at least 70 to 100 words.*

Dear Peter,

Thank you so much for inviting me to your house last weekend. It was lovely to meet your family and your dog! And your mum cooked some really delicious meals. I especially enjoyed going out for a walk in the country on Saturday afternoon and relaxing in your garden on Sunday morning.

Would you like to come and stay in my house for a weekend sometime next month? We have a spare bedroom in the house and my parents are looking forward to seeing you. Please let me know if you are interested in this.

Best wishes

Ignazio (= 100 words)

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 is a cell? A cell is the **(0) s** smallest living piece of an organism. (Although living organisms contain parts that are smaller than a cell, these parts can't **(1) p** _____ all the functions of life on their own, so they are not considered to be alive.) In contrast, a cell **(2) r**_____ the characteristics of the entire organism. For example, a cell can take in **(3) f** _____ , convert it to energy, and eliminate wastes, just like the organism as a whole can. Cells can also reproduce themselves.

Cells are sacs of fluid that are reinforced by proteins and surrounded by **(4) m** _____ . Inside the fluid there are chemicals and **(5) o** _____ , which are structures inside cells that are used during metabolic processes.

Cells can be categorised **(6) a** _____ to structure or function, or in terms of their evolutionary relationships. Carbohydrates, proteins, nucleic acids, and lipids are four kinds of molecules that are especially important for the structure and function of organisms. Carbohydrates, for example, are energy-packed compounds.

Living creatures can break carbohyrdrates **(7) d _____** quickly, making them a source of near-immediate energy. However, the energy supplied by carbohydrates doesn't last long. So reserves of carbohyrdrates have to be replenished frequently. Carbohydrates also serve as structural elements (such as cell walls in plants).

Proteins provide structure to cells and carry important molecules throughout the body. The foundation of all proteins are amino acids. The genetic information in cells **(8) r _____** amino acids to link together in a certain order, forming chains called **(9) p _____** chains.

Amino acids link together by dehydration synthesis, and each polypeptide chain is made up of a unique number and order of amino acids.

Nucleic acids are large molecules that are made up of strands of nucleotides. Each nucleotide has three components: a phosphate group, a sugar that contains five carbon molecules, and a nitrogen-containing base called a **(10) n _____** base.

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 is a cell? A cell is the **(0) s** smallest living piece of an organism. (Although living organisms contain parts that are smaller than a cell, these parts can't **(1) p _perform_** all the functions of life on their own, so they are not considered to be alive.) In contrast, a cell **(2) r_retains_** the characteristics of the entire organism. For example, a cell can take in **(3) f _fuel_** , convert it to energy, and eliminate wastes, just like the organism as a whole can. Cells can also reproduce themselves.

Cells are sacs of fluid that are reinforced by proteins and surrounded by **(4) m _membranes_** . Inside the fluid there are chemicals and **(5) o _organelles_** , which are structures inside cells that are used during metabolic processes.

Cells can be categorised **(6) a _according_** to structure or function, or in terms of their evolutionary relationships. Carbohydrates, proteins, nucleic acids, and lipids are four kinds of molecules that are especially important for the structure and function of organisms. Carbohydrates, for example, are energy-packed compounds.

Living creatures can break carbohyrdrates **(7) d _down__** quickly, making them a source of near-immediate energy. However, the energy supplied by carbohydrates doesn't last long. So reserves of carbohyrdrates have to be replenished frequently. Carbohydrates also serve as structural elements (such as cell walls in plants).

Proteins provide structure to cells and carry important molecules throughout the body. The foundation of all proteins are amino acids. The genetic information in cells **(8) r _requires_** amino acids to link together in a certain order, forming chains called **(9) p _polypetide_** chains.

Amino acids link together by dehydration synthesis, and each polypeptide chain is made up of a unique number and order of amino acids.

Nucleic acids are large molecules that are made up of strands of nucleotides. Each nucleotide has three components: a phosphate group, a sugar that contains five carbon molecules, and a nitrogen-containing base called a **(10) n _nitrogeneous_** base.