

SURNAME: _____ **NAME:** _____
ENROLMENT NUMBER: _____
DATE: _____

FIELD OF STUDY:	GSG <input type="checkbox"/>	PST <input type="checkbox"/>	Other:
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UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI CAGLIARI

FACOLTÀ DI SCIENZE ECONOMICHE, GIURIDICHE E POLITICHE

ESAME DI LINGUA INGLESE II (MOCK TEST)

1) ISTRUZIONI PER I CANDIDATI

a) La presente prova d'esame si articola in due sezioni:

- **Section 1** sul Modulo di **General English**, sulle strutture grammaticali, lessicali, sintattiche e funzionali della lingua (Grammar e Use of English)

Modalità: Multiple Choice on Grammar and Use of English, Translation, Composition

- **Section 2** sul Modulo di **Specific English**:

Modalità: Reading Comprehension, Gap Filling, Multiple Choice

b) **LE RISPOSTE per le domande a scelta multipla** vanno riportate sull'**ANSWER SHEET** o foglio delle risposte, ossia l'ultimo foglio del presente fascicolo. Tutte le pagine di questo fascicolo vanno riconsegnate alla fine dell'esame.

c) **NOME E COGNOME DEL/LA CANDIDATO/A, NUMERO DI MATRICOLA, SIGLA DEL CORSO DI STUDI E DATA** vanno riportati su ogni pagina in cui sono richiesti.

d) **Rispondere a tutte le domande:** sia la risposta errata che la risposta non data valgono 0 (zero) punti. Per rispondere sull'answer sheet (ultimo foglio di questo fascicolo) si riempie il pallino nella casella relativa alla lettera (A, B, C, D) della risposta che si ritiene corretta. La pagina "Rough copy" può essere utilizzata per la "brutta copia". **Un test d'esame consegnato senza la composition (writing) e/o senza la translation è da considerarsi incompleto, quindi FAIL.**

e) **L'ESAME DURA 2 ORE.**

f) Durante lo svolgimento della prova **NON è CONSENTITO** l'utilizzo di dizionari, libri di testo o appunti di alcun genere. Per le risposte è **obbligatorio** l'utilizzo di una **penna blu o nera** (non è consentito l'uso della matita).

2) INFORMAZIONI SULLA VALUTAZIONE

Section 1 <u>GENERAL ENGLISH</u>	MULTIPLE CHOICE, TRANSLATION, COMPOSITION	30 punti (Voto minimo 18/30)*
Section 2 <u>SPECIFIC ENGLISH</u>	READING COMPREHENSION, MULTIPLE CHOICE, GAP FILLING, MATCHING	30 punti (Voto minimo 18/30)*
VALUTAZIONE FINALE * (è necessario ottenere almeno 18/30 in ognuna delle due sezioni)		Media fra voto di General English e voto di Specific English

SECTION 1: GENERAL ENGLISH

- a) **MULTIPLE CHOICE**. Choose the right answer. Write your answers on the answer sheet. **1 point for each correct answer.**

1) The printer _____ last month! It can't be out of order again!	
A	will be repaired
B	has being repaired
C	was repaired
D	has been repaired

2) If I _____ you, I _____ to relax at the week-end.	
A	had been / have tried
B	were / would try
C	will be / try
D	was / will try

3) I _____ all day and now I'm extremely tired.	
A	was work
B	am working
C	have been working

4) Peter lives in Poland now. He has been there _____.	
A	since three years
B	for three years
C	from three years

5) If you _____ to the gym regularly you _____ some of those extra kilos!	
A	will go / lose
B	went / would lose
C	have gone / would have lost
D	go / are going lose

6) You _____ smoke in restaurants and bars. It's against the law!	
A	may not
B	don't have to
C	mustn't
D	don't need

7) You _____ be on time but you _____ wear a tie for the interview. It is really informal.	
A	might / are able to
B	should / don't have to
C	can / aren't able to
D	should / must

8) If you _____ more slowly you _____ the signpost for Cagliari.	
A	had driven / would have seen
B	would drive / are going to see
C	will drive / will see
D	drive / would see

9) I _____ two weeks in Paris next month. I've never _____ there before.	
A	'm going to spend / been
B	'm spending / went
C	will spend / be
D	spend / gone

10) When Simon _____ at the airport he realised he _____ his passport at home.	
A	had arrived / were leaving
B	arrived / had left
C	has arrived / leave
D	was arriving / had to leave

11) The book about The Language of Politics was very difficult but finally I _____ finish it yesterday.	
A	could to
B	managed to
C	was able
D	might

12) They _____ their picnic when it _____ to rain.	
A	were eating / began
B	ate / begins
C	have eaten / has begun
D	eat / to begin

13) I _____ the house if I _____ you were coming.	
A	will have cleaned / knew
B	have cleaned / know
C	would have cleaned / have known
D	would have cleaned / had known

14) _____ when the telephone _____ ?	
A	Were you sleeping / rang
B	Did you sleep / was ringing
C	Did you sleeping / was ringing
D	Have you slept / had rung

15) I _____ him. I promise!	
A	am telling
B	won't tell
C	am not going to tell
D	will have tell

16) I _____ to wear a school uniform when I _____ a pupil in public school.	
A	had / was
B	must / was
C	will have / will be
D	had / had been

17) Pay me back when you can. You _____ do it immediately.	
A	might
B	can
C	don't have to
D	should

18) I _____ play the piano when I was four!	
A	managed to
B	can
C	could
D	were able

19) He _____ have committed this crime. He wasn't even in the city that night.	
A	shouldn't
B	couldn't
C	mustn't
D	wasn't able to

20) We _____ a new book unless the professor _____ to change it.	
A	won't buy / will decide
B	won't buy / is going to decide
C	don't buy / had decided
D	won't buy / decides

b) COMPOSITION. Write a composition (120 words ca.) on ONE of the following topics. Points: 0-4.

- | |
|---|
| 1) Write an e-mail to a friend and describe something interesting that you have done recently. Talk about where the event happened, why it happened and who you were with. |
| 2) Write an e-mail to a friend describing a book you have read recently or a film you have seen. Talk about the author/director, the story and why you liked or disliked it. |
| 3) You have decided to take a gap year (a year off from study or work). Write a letter to a friend telling him/her about your plans: what you want to do, where and how you are going to spend this year, what you have decided and/or you haven't decided yet. |

Composition rough copy

c) TRANSLATION. Translate the following sentences from Italian into English. **2 points for each correct sentence. 1 point for a partially correct sentence.**

25) / 26)	<p>Se avessi studiato le lingue straniere quando ero all'università avrei potuto avere un lavoro migliore.</p>
27) / 28)	<p>Se potessi scegliere in quale paese vivere, andrei sicuramente in California.</p>
29) / 30)	<p>Stiamo scrivendo questa relazione da 7 ore, siamo stanchi!</p>

Rough copy

SECTION 2: SPECIFIC ENGLISH

a) **READING COMPREHENSION.** Read the text carefully and answer the questions that follow. Write your answers on the answer sheet. **1 point for each correct answer.**

The modern Cicero: Barack Obama?

Illustration of Cicero addressing the Roman Senate.

The great Roman orator is a politician who speaks loud and clear to our own times.

One modern politician who has been compared with Cicero quite a lot is Barack Obama. The American classicist Joy Connolly has written a piece on the notion of Roman citizenship, in which she discusses Obama's much-noted oratorical skills but also the often repeated criticism that this skill in speechmaking is "just words".

Connolly notes that during Barack Obama's presidential campaign, much was made of the candidate's facility with words. His rival for the Democratic nomination was the wife of another famously eloquent president, Bill Clinton, and the contrast between the two helps clarify Cicero's claims on behalf of eloquence [that the quintessential task of politics is communicating with others with a view towards right action]. Smart and passionate, Clinton in his White House days was a spectacle: a man to watch, to develop strong opinions about, but not to emulate. He often sought to explain and justify policy, but rarely did he dwell on alternative viewpoints.

Obama can certainly inspire, and like Clinton, he is an effective if not always precise explainer of policy. What distinguishes Obama from the former president is his willingness to dig into the basis of political disagreement. At its best, his public speaking models the well-informed respect for difference that is the *sine qua non* of democratic discourse in a diverse citizenry.

Speeches like Obama's *commencement address* at Notre Dame University in May 2009 model the stylish self-restraint that Cicero called *decorum*. Obama's careful choice of words, his insistent, rhythmic cadence, his habit of drawing attention to "grey areas" and irreconcilables, his self-possession and irony all somehow reveal his critical self-directedness, capacity for self-government, tolerance for dissent, and fortitude to act. Although it is too early to make a definitive judgement of Obama's performance in the White House, his enduring significance as an orator will surely rest in his ability to model an exemplary style of political discourse. He reminds us of the possibilities that open up for us when we take communication seriously as the action that defines the citizen – a revival Cicero would welcome."

At the risk of simplifying Connolly's rather sophisticated piece, what she's getting at is that what Obama shares with Cicero is a respect for dialogue. Politics is about a dynamic communication of viewpoints – not for nothing were Cicero's own philosophical works in dialogue form, rather than straightforward treatises; they spring from the tradition of the Academy and Plato's philosophical scepticism. The best politicians are not about "just words", but they unite words and actions with consistency and clarity. And proper communication and lively discourse before an engaged citizenship is in itself an important political action.

31) The writer believes that Cicero speaks loud and clear to our times because he _____.

- | | |
|----------|---|
| A | knew that the public distrust politicians |
| B | understood the importance of directly involving and communicating with the public in political life |
| C | was an eloquent speaker |

32) Everyone recognises and admires Obama's oratorical skills.	
A	It doesn't say
B	True
C	False

33) With his ideas on eloquence and the importance of dialogue, Cicero would have found more affinity with _____.	
A	Bill Clinton
B	Barack Obama
C	Hillary Clinton

34) Bill Clinton was different from Obama in that _____.	
A	he wasn't as good as Obama at making speeches
B	he was more open to listening to others and exchanging views
C	he was less open to listening to others and exchanging views

35) "...Obama's careful choice of words, his insistent, rhythmic cadence..." alludes to what aspect of his speech?	
A	His tolerance for dissent.
B	An ability to invent memorable soundbites.
C	Prosodic features.

36) Why is "...proper communication and lively discourse before an engaged citizenship..." said to be an important political action?	
A	Because it reveals irony.
B	Because it indicates the existence of a healthy and productive dialectic and discussion.
C	Because it helps to perfect eloquence.

37) According to the author, Obama already deserves a place in history books as a great political orator.	
A	True
B	False
C	It doesn't say

b) GAP FILLING. Read the text and fill in the gaps. Write your answers on the answer sheet. 1 point for each correct answer.

The analysis of political discourse is scarcely (38)_____. The Western classic tradition of (39)_____ was in its various guises a means of codifying the way public orators used language for persuasion and other (40)_____. The Greco- Roman tradition regarded humans as both creatures who are defined by the ability to speak and creatures defined by their habit of living together in groups. For writers like Cicero, the cultivation of the power of speech was the essence of the citizen's (41)_____.

For others it was the essence of deception and distortion. In eighteenth century Europe, the new scientific minds began to distrust deeply the things language could (42)_____. Rhetoric as the study of the forms of verbal (43)_____ and expression declined. But of course orators, (44)_____, preachers and charlatans of all sorts continued to use their natural rhetorical talents as before. Rhetorical practice, in the form of public relations and (45) '_____', fuelled and stimulated by the media explosion, is now more centre stage than ever.

	A	B	C	D
38)	real	done	new	believable
39)	pathos	rhetoric	rhetorical	speaking
40)	porpoises	purposes	propositions	prepositions
41)	duty	rights	dogma	dutiful
42)	discuss	doing	speak	do
43)	persuasion	dissuasion	persuade	argue
44)	policies	politicals	politics men	politicians
45)	spin	spinning	span	spiders

c) **MULTIPLE CHOICE.** Write your answers on the answer sheet. **1 point for each correct answer.**

46) When something is referred to by substituting another thing that is either part of it, or is associated with it as in “*The Pentagon wants to cut pensions for veterans*” is _____.

A	analogy
B	metaphor
C	metonymy

47) A small dissenting group of people fighting for their own ideas and opposing the opinions of a larger group: _____.

A	dictatorship
B	faction
C	junta

48) “*We are a grandmother*” is an example of _____.

A	the use of pronouns in politics
B	Mrs Thatcher’s national policy
C	the Conservative party’s manifesto
D	the comparison between the State budget and the family budget

49) The presentation of facts and figures in such a way that they seem positive is _____.

A	spin
B	ellipsis
C	doctoring
D	intertextuality

50) A contrastive pair is _____.

A	two words that reinforce a specific idea
B	two parts that are in opposition but often used when the second part intends to be emphasised
C	two synonyms that create a contrast in the reader’s mind
D	a list of two items that mean the same thing

51) “*We need new faces*” is an example of synecdoche which means _____.

A	naming a part of something to refer to the whole
B	referring to the whole of something but meaning to focus only on a part

C	using two words that reinforce a specific idea
D	a feature of language only used in political discourse

52) Ghost writer means _____.

A	quotations from the posthumous publications of an unknown author
B	a First Lady writing speeches for her husband
C	an anonymous dead writer
D	somebody who writes speeches for a public figure and remains anonymous

53) When part of a sentence is missing and people are expected to supply what is missing is known as _____.

A	abbreviation
B	spin
C	ellipsis
D	public perception

54) “*the dreams we share are worth fighting for*” (HC) and “*It has been a tough fight, but the Democratic Party is a family*” (HC) are examples of

A	spin doctoring
B	metonymy
C	a democratic campaign
D	the metaphor “Politics is war” often used by politicians

55) Three-part lists are often used in speeches because _____.

A	longer lists are difficult to remember
B	they give a sense of unity and completeness to an idea
C	they make a clear connection with religion and moral rectitude

56) “Tax cuts announced” is an example of _____.

A	the use of passive voice to foreground the actor’s or government’s role.
B	the use of passive voice to background and minimize the actor’s or government’s role.

57) “Where there is *discord*, may we bring *harmony*. Where there is *error*, may we bring *truth*. Where there is *doubt*, may we bring *faith*. Where there is *despair*, may we bring *hope*.” (Margaret Thatcher) are examples of _____.

A	ellipsis
B	analogies
C	two-part lists
D	contrastive pairs

58) “*The foreign policy of the United States is built on the three Ds: defense, diplomacy and development*” (Hillary Clinton) is an example of:

A	parody
B	just a three-part list
C	a three-part list with alliteration for rhythm
D	satirical jibe

59) Which is the correct definition of “parody”?	
A	A verbal attack in the media to put someone in a bad light.
B	An imitation of a particular type of writing, usually magnified for comic effect.
C	The repetition of two or three items having some semantic relationship.
D	A mocking comment that aims to embarrass a political opponent.

60) A “soundbite” is _____.	
A	shouting loud to get your message across
B	clever words that often have a double meaning
C	a structure that compares and contrasts two items
D	a short phrase designed to have maximum impact and to be memorable

Rough copy

Università degli Studi di Cagliari
FACOLTÀ DI SCIENZE ECONOMICHE, GIURIDICHE, POLITICHE
LINGUA INGLESE II: MOCK TEST
ANSWER SHEET

SURNAME: _____ **NAME:** _____

ENROLMENT NUMBER: _____

FIELD OF STUDY:	GSG <input type="checkbox"/>	PST <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: _____
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DATE: _____

TOTAL SCORE: _____ /30

SECTION 1: GENERAL ENGLISH				
	A	B	C	D
1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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8.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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20.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
21.	Composition 0-4 points			
22.				
23.				
24.				
25.	Translation 0-6 points			
26.				
27.				
28.				
29.				
30.				
SCORE	/30			

SECTION 2: SPECIFIC ENGLISH				
	A	B	C	D
31.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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55.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
56.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
57.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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59.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
60.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
SCORE	/30			

Score on General English section	/30
Score on Specific English section	/30
TOTAL SCORE	/30