

SURNAME: \_\_\_\_\_ NAME: \_\_\_\_\_  
 ENROLMENT NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

FIELD OF STUDY	SP 270	AO 270	EPE 270	SP 509	EPE 509	AGSL	SSS	ERAS- MUS	ALTRA FACOL- TA'	SP V.O.
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**UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI CAGLIARI**  
**FACOLTÀ DI SCIENZE ECONOMICHE, GIURIDICHE, POLITICHE**

**MOCK TEST LINGUA INGLESE I**

**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, Reading Comprehension, Gap Filling, Composition**

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

**Modalità: Multiple Choice, Gap Filling, True/False, Matching, Translation**

b) **LE RISPOSTE** vanno riportate sull'**ANSWER SHEET** o foglio delle risposte, ossia l'ultimo foglio del presente fascicolo. Sia il fascicolo delle domande che l'**answer sheet** vanno riconsegnati alla fine dell'esame. La **composition** e la **translation** vanno scritte nelle pagine o negli spazi dedicati.

c) **NOME E COGNOME DEL/LA CANDIDATO/A, NUMERO DI MATRICOLA, SIGLA DEL CORSO DI STUDI (per esempio SP (v.o.), SP, EPE, AGSL, SSS) E DATA** devono essere inseriti nelle pagine 1 (pagina delle istruzioni), 9 (Translation), 10 (Composition) e 11 (Answer Sheet).

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. **Un test d'esame consegnato senza la composition (writing) e/o senza la translation è da considerarsi incompleto, quindi FAIL.**

e) **L'ESAME DURA 1 ORA E MEZZA.**

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**

<b>Section 1</b> <b><u>GENERAL ENGLISH</u></b>	MULTIPLE CHOICE, READING COMPREHENSION, GAP FILLING	1 punto ciascuna	30 punti (Voto minimo 18/30)*
	WRITING	0-4 punti	
<b>Section 2</b> <b><u>SPECIFIC ENGLISH</u></b>	MULTIPLE CHOICE, TRUE/FALSE, GAP FILLING, MATCHING	1 punto ciascuna	30 punti (Voto minimo 18/30)*
	TRANSLATION	0-4 punti	
<b>VALUTAZIONE FINALE</b>			Media matematica fra voto di General English e voto di Specific English
* (è necessario ottenere almeno 18/30 in ognuna delle due sezioni)			

**SECTION 1: GENERAL ENGLISH - GRAMMAR & USE OF ENGLISH**

a) **COMPOSITION.** Write a short composition (120-150 words) on ONE of the following topics.

Points: from 0 to 4. Write the composition on page 10.

- |  |
|--|
| 1) Write a story starting with the words <i>It all happened last summer...</i> (last year, last Christmas, when I was 5 years old...).   |
| 2) Talk about your abilities. Choose three areas of your life (work, studies, hobbies, sport, arts) and describe your abilities in these areas in the past and in the present. |

# Composition rough copy

b) **GAP FILLING:** Read the text and fill in the gaps. Write your answers on the answer sheet.

The first reality TV show in the world was called Expedition Robinson and it was shown in Sweden in 1997. Half of the population of the country (5)\_\_\_\_\_ the final episode and a new kind of TV programme was born. Two years later in Holland, the first series of Big Brother (6) \_\_\_\_\_. Again, it was a fantastic success and the final programme was watched by 15 million people. There are now (7) \_\_\_\_\_ 20 countries around the world which broadcast Big Brother or Survivor. The ordinary people who take part in the programme are known by millions of people in their (8) \_\_\_\_\_ countries and reality TV has become big, big business. For the TV producers, reality TV is a dream come true because many of the programmes cost nothing to make. At some point, the television viewers (9)\_\_\_\_\_ to telephone the programme to vote or to apply to take part in the show. It is the cost of (10) \_\_\_\_\_ telephone calls that pays for the show. But not everyone is happy about reality TV. In Portugal, two TV channels got into trouble because they showed (11)\_\_\_\_\_ of the private lives of the people in the show.

	A	B	C	D
5)	was looked	watched	did look	was watched
6)	has filmed	filming	was filmed	films
7)	more then	most than	more than	more that
8)	own	them	owned	proper
9)	were asking	are asking	are asked	asks
10)	there	them	these	theirs
11)	a few	too many	too enough	too much

**c) MULTIPLE CHOICE: Choose the right answer. Write your answers on the answer sheet.**

<b>12) A: Do you ever _____ a lie-in on Saturday morning?</b>	
<b>B: No, I generally _____ for a swim early on Saturdays.</b>	
<b>A</b>	stay / going
<b>B</b>	have / go
<b>C</b>	make / am going

<b>13) A: What do you like doing _____ weekends?</b>	
<b>B: I usually _____ on Saturday nights with my friends.</b>	
<b>A: Oh, you are a _____ !</b>	
<b>A</b>	at / go clubs / couch potato
<b>B</b>	in / go clubbing / culture vulture
<b>C</b>	at / go clubbing / party animal
<b>D</b>	on / go clubbing / workaholic

<b>14) Juan and I _____ an Indian restaurant in the city centre next Saturday.</b>	
<b>Everyone _____ Indian food but there are no restaurants here at the moment!</b>	
<b>A</b>	are opening / loves
<b>B</b>	are opened / loves
<b>C</b>	open / is loving
<b>D</b>	open / is loved

<b>15) Journalist: On your new CD, _____ your musical style at all?</b>	
<b>Singer: No, I haven't changed _____ ! My fans _____ me as I am!</b>	
<b>A</b>	are you changing / nothing / are adoring
<b>B</b>	had you changed / anything / adore
<b>C</b>	have you changed / anything / adore

<b>16) What a strange world! Elvis Presley once _____ a chimpanzee called Scatter and _____ as a lorry driver before becoming a singer!</b>	
<b>A</b>	was owning / worked
<b>B</b>	has owned / was working
<b>C</b>	owned / worked
<b>D</b>	was owned / worked

<b>17) A: What are you doing this evening?</b>	
<b>B: I _____ at home and I _____ television. John is coming over to watch the final match!</b>	
<b>A</b>	am staying / am watching
<b>B</b>	will stay / watching
<b>C</b>	am staying / am going watching

<b>18) I don't think people _____ come to work wearing shorts and sandals! It's not elegant!</b>	
<b>A</b>	must
<b>B</b>	have to
<b>C</b>	should

<b>19) We _____ Syria last February. We _____ there before. It was wonderful!</b>	
<b>A</b>	were visiting / hadn't been
<b>B</b>	visited / didn't go
<b>C</b>	visited / hadn't been
<b>D</b>	have visited / hadn't been

<b>20) If I _____ work so early in the morning, I _____ so tired in the evenings!</b>	
<b>A</b>	start / would be
<b>B</b>	had started / would be
<b>C</b>	didn't start / wouldn't be

<b>21) The bank robber _____ outside the airport yesterday because everyone's passports _____ carefully by the police!</b>	
<b>A</b>	had been arrested / will be checked
<b>B</b>	was arrested / were checked
<b>C</b>	arrested / were checked
<b>D</b>	was arrested / were checking

<b>22) Waiter: Good evening, Sir. What would you like to start with? Customer: Good evening. Ehm, yes, _____ the horse steak and _____ French fries.</b>	
<b>A</b>	I'll have / some
<b>B</b>	I'm taking / something
<b>C</b>	I want / little
<b>D</b>	I like / some

<b>23) If the course _____ tomorrow, _____ you _____ to the first lesson?</b>	
<b>A</b>	is starting / are / come
<b>B</b>	start / are / come
<b>C</b>	will start / will / come
<b>D</b>	starts / will / come

<b>24) She _____ her boyfriend while she _____ in Italy.</b>	
<b>A</b>	was meeting / was studying
<b>B</b>	was meeting / studied
<b>C</b>	met / was studying
<b>D</b>	met / is studying

<b>25) Football is the only sport that _____ in almost every country. In the past football matches _____ on TV.</b>	
<b>A</b>	is played / had broadcast
<b>B</b>	is played / were not broadcast
<b>C</b>	was played / are broadcast
<b>D</b>	is playing / is broadcast

**d) READING COMPREHENSION: Read the text and answer the questions below. Write your answers on the answer sheet.**

**Airports and airplanes**

For the last ten years plane fares and tickets have become cheaper and cheaper. Today flights between European cities can cost less than 25 euros and it is easy to book online. For passengers, cheap air travel is a dream and there has been a huge increase in passenger numbers. But this increase in air traffic causes environmental or ecological problems. Aircraft cause terrible air pollution or smog: air pollution is the introduction into the atmosphere of chemicals or biological materials that cause discomfort, disease, or death to humans: It also causes damage to other living organisms such as food crops, or damage the natural environment.

Air pollution is a significant risk factor for multiple health conditions including respiratory infections, heart disease, and lung cancer. The health problems caused by air pollution may include difficulty in breathing, coughing, asthma and aggravation of existing respiratory and cardiac conditions. A World Health Organization report has shown that airport noise can cause stress and heart problems.

Airports also destroy the countryside and cause traffic problems on the roads near them. Environmentalists, or in general those who work to protect the environment and nature from destruction or pollution, have been worried about these problems for many years. But we now know about a bigger problem- air travel causes climate change. Planes have become more eco-friendly since the 1960s, but they still produce 600 million tonnes of carbon dioxide each year. Planes cause about 3,5% of global warming today and by 2050 this will be 15%. However, airlines do not pay taxes on plane fuel. There are also no laws about how much carbon dioxide planes can produce. Environmental groups and associations say passengers should think carefully about how often they travel and if their journey is really necessary.

Passengers can choose more eco-friendly methods of travel, especially for short journeys. Trains, for example, are three times more eco-friendly than planes. Environmental groups, such as Legambiente and Italia Nostra in Italy, or the World Nature Organization (WNO) or the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) which are very famous throughout the world, want a tax on plane fuel or on the carbon dioxide that planes produce. But governments don't want to lose their voters by carrying out these unpopular moves. Also airlines say they have lost billions since 11 September 2001 and paying taxes means less money for new technology. Air travel is no longer a luxury, but a right for everybody. Does having cheap air fares cost too much in terms of damage to the environment? Is seeing the world and travelling around more important than protecting the world itself?

<b>26) The passage says that there has been a decline in passengers numbers.</b>	
A	True
B	False
C	Doesn't say

<b>27) Increased air traffic causes environmental or ecological problems.</b>	
A	True
B	False
C	Doesn't say

<b>28) Say which of the following sentences is correct, according to the passage.</b>	
A	Passengers should stop paying online.
B	Air pollution is a risk factor for respiratory infections and heart disease.
C	High costs can cause several diseases.
D	Air travelling is dangerous.

<b>29) The only problem caused by airports and airplanes is traffic.</b>	
A	True
B	False

C	Doesn't say
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<b>30) Some governments decided politicians shouldn't pay airplane tickets.</b>	
A	True
B	False
C	Doesn't say

**SECTION 2: SPECIFIC ENGLISH**

**a) GAP FILLING: Read the text and fill in the gaps. Write your answers on the answer sheet.**

The British Monarchy is a system of government in which a hereditary monarch is the sovereign of the United Kingdom and its overseas territories and holds the constitutional position of (31) \_\_\_\_\_. For centuries the monarch personally exercised supreme executive, legislative and judicial power. Today, laws are made by (32) \_\_\_\_\_ and the sovereign only signs them: the centre of the executive power is the Government and the Law Courts exercise (33) \_\_\_\_\_ power. The present monarch is Elizabeth II, who has reigned since February 6, (34) \_\_\_\_\_. The heir apparent is her eldest son, Prince Charles, (35) the \_\_\_\_\_. The legislative process involves both Houses of Parliament and the Monarch. The main functions of Parliament are to make all UK laws, scrutinise government policy and administration, and debate the major issues of the day. Parliament has a maximum duration of (36) \_\_\_\_\_ years. At any time up to the end of this period, a general election can be (37) \_\_\_\_\_ for a new House of Commons. The House of Commons is a democratically (38) \_\_\_\_\_ chamber; members of the House of Lords are not elected by the population at large but are appointed by past or current governments. In theory, supreme legislative power is vested in the Queen-in-Parliament; in practice, in modern times, real power is vested in the House of Commons; the Sovereign generally acts on the advice of the Prime Minister and the powers of the House of Lords are (39) \_\_\_\_\_.

	A	B	C	D
31)	Head of State	Chancellor of the Exchequer	Head of Government	Opposition
32)	Parliament	the House of Lords	the Queen	the parties
33)	legislative	judicial	absolute	executive
34)	1962	1952	18 <sup>th</sup> century	2004
35)	Chancellor	Prime Minister	Prince of Scotland	Prince of Wales
36)	one	five	twenty	fifty-five
37)	held	held	hold	hold
38)	appointed	elected	inherited	resigned
39)	uncertain	national	absolute	limited

**b) TRUE/FALSE: Choose the right answer. Write your answers on the answer sheet.**

<b>40) British citizens can also vote by proxy.</b>	
A	True
B	False

<b>41) The expression 'first-past-the-post' is a metaphor taken from the world of horse racing.</b>	
A	True
B	False

**42) During the Renaissance, British authors started to use English in their works.**

A	True
B	False

<b>43) Which of the following statements is true?</b>	
A	Members of the House of Lords cannot vote.
B	Members of the House of Lords can vote if the Lord Chancellor allows them.
C	Members of the House of Lords can vote at general elections.

**c) MULTIPLE CHOICE: Choose the right answer. Write your answers on the answer sheet.**

<b>44) _____ became the official language of the law in Great Britain.</b>	
A	A Celtic dialect
B	Norman French
C	Latin
D	American English

<b>45) Being the _____, the Queen appoints Bishops and Archbishops to the House of Lords.</b>	
A	Head of the Church of England
B	Head of the Judiciary
C	Head of State
D	Head of the Armed Forces

<b>46) The Romans introduced _____ into Britain.</b>	
A	names for animals and meats
B	forts and castles
C	the solar calendar and censuses
D	iron working

<b>47) The Saxon King Harold II _____.</b>	
A	was defeated by the Duke of Normandy
B	was appointed Archbishop of the Church of England
C	was stopped by the Saxon troops
D	was called William the Conqueror

<b>48) The House of Lords _____.</b>	
A	cannot discuss bills
B	is still a hereditary chamber today
C	is elected

<b>49) In England voters can vote in _____ at general elections.</b>	
A	many ways
B	just one way
C	three different ways
D	two ways

<b>50) The quote “The Queen reigns but does not rule” means that _____.</b>	
<b>A</b>	she cannot interfere in the running of the government
<b>B</b>	she is head of the Commonwealth
<b>C</b>	she cannot open a new session of Parliament
<b>D</b>	she cannot have a ceremonial role

<b>51) In her capacity as _____ the Queen appoints high ranking officers.</b>	
<b>A</b>	Head of the Church of England
<b>B</b>	Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces
<b>C</b>	Head of the Judiciary
<b>D</b>	Head of State

<b>52) Hadrian’s wall is _____.</b>	
<b>A</b>	between England and Wales
<b>B</b>	between England and Ireland
<b>C</b>	in Northern England near the Scottish border

<b>53) The Great Charter of Freedoms given to rebellious English nobles in 1215 is known as _____.</b>	
<b>A</b>	the Magna Carta
<b>B</b>	the Common law
<b>C</b>	the Habeas Corpus Act
<b>D</b>	the Act of Parliament

<b>54) Decisions by judges create _____.</b>	
<b>A</b>	a new Constitution
<b>B</b>	legal precedents
<b>C</b>	discontent

<b>55) The word “constituency” describes _____.</b>	
<b>A</b>	a geographical area in the country
<b>B</b>	an electoral district
<b>C</b>	an area with its own local government

<b>56) The tribes in Scotland _____.</b>	
<b>A</b>	were defeated by the Romans
<b>B</b>	never surrendered to the Romans
<b>C</b>	had to escape because the Romans invaded Scotland



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<b>FIELD OF STUDY</b>	<b>SP 270</b>	<b>AO 270</b>	<b>EPE 270</b>	<b>SP 509</b>	<b>EPE 509</b>	<b>AGSL</b>	<b>SSS</b>	<b>ERAS- MUS</b>	<b>ALTRA FACOL- TA'</b>	<b>SP V.O.</b>
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d) **TRANSLATION.** Translate the following sentences from Italian into English. **2 points for each correct sentence. 1 point for a partially correct sentence.**

<b>57) / 58)</b>	<p>Le riunioni di Gabinetto si svolgono una volta alla settimana in una grande stanza nella residenza ufficiale del premier 10, Downing Street. Il nuovo Primo Ministro può apportare/fare cambiamenti nel Gabinetto, creare nuovi ministeri e modificare quelli vecchi.</p> <p><b>The Cabinet meetings are held once a week in a large room in the Prime Minister's official residence 10 Downing Street. The new Prime Minister can make changes in the Cabinet, create new ministries and modify the old ones.</b></p>
<b>59) / 60)</b>	<p>L'opposizione è il secondo partito in Parlamento e forma un proprio governo ombra, che è una squadra di leader portavoce del partito. I suoi ministri ombra sfidano e criticano le politiche del Governo in Parlamento e propongono alternative.</p> <p><b>The Opposition is the second party and forms its own shadow cabinet, which is a team/group of the party's spokespeople. Its shadow ministers challenge/fight/oppose and criticize the government's policies and propose alternative ones/policies/plans.</b></p>



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**FACOLTÀ DI SCIENZE ECONOMICHE, GIURIDICHE, POLITICHE**  
**LINGUA INGLESE I: MOCK TEST**  
**ANSWER SHEET**

**SURNAME:** \_\_\_\_\_ **NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

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FIELD OF STUDY	SP 270	AO 270	EPE 270	SP 509	EPE 509	AGSL	SSS	ERAS- MUS	ALTRA FACOL- TA'	SP V.O.
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**DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**TOTAL SCORE:** \_\_\_\_\_ /30

SECTION 1: GENERAL ENGLISH					SECTION 2: SPECIFIC ENGLISH						
	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		
1.	<b>Writing 0-4 points</b>				31.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
2.					32.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
3.					33.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
4.					34.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
5.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	35.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
6.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	36.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
7.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	37.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
8.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	38.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
9.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	39.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
10.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	40.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
11.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	41.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
12.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	42.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
13.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	43.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
14.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	44.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
15.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	45.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
16.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	46.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
17.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	47.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
18.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	48.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
19.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	49.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
20.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	50.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
21.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	51.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
22.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	52.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
23.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	53.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
24.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	54.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
25.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	55.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
26.	<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"/>		
27.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	57.	<b>Translation 0-4 points</b>					
28.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	58.						
29.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	59.						
30.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	60.						
<b>SCORE</b>					/30	<b>SCORE</b>					/30

<b>Score on General English section</b>	<b>/30</b>
<b>Score on Specific English section</b>	<b>/30</b>
<b>TOTAL SCORE</b>	<b>/30</b>