SURNAME:					NA	ME:			
ENROLMENT	NUMB	BER:			DA	TE:			
FIELD OF	SP	AO	EPE	AGSL	SSS	ERAS- MUS	GIURIS- PRUDENZA	SP V.O.	OTHER
STUDY									

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI CAGLIARI FACOLTÀ DI SCIENZE ECONOMICHE, GIURIDICHE E POLITICHE ESAME DI LINGUA INGLESE I (WRITTEN TEST)

1) <u>ISTRUZIONI PER I CANDIDATI</u>

- a) La presente prova d'esame si articola in due sezioni:
- <u>Section 1</u> sul Modulo di <u>General English</u>, 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, Translation

- b) LE RISPOSTE vanno riportate sull'<u>ANSWER SHEET</u>, foglio delle risposte, 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) <u>NOME E COGNOME DEL/LA CANDIDATO/A, NUMERO DI MATRICOLA, SIGLA DEL CORSO DI STUDI E DATA</u> devono essere inseriti nella pagina delle istruzioni, nelle pagine della Translation, della Composition e nell'Answer Sheet.
- d) <u>Rispondere a tutte le domande</u>: sia la risposta errata che la risposta non data valgono 0 (zero) punti. Per rispondere sull'answer sheet 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 e/o senza la translation è da considerasi incompleto, quindi FAIL.

e) <u>L'ESAME DURA 1 ORA E MEZZA.</u>

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

SECTION 1: GENERAL ENGLISH

a) COMPOSITION. Write a short composition (120-150 words) on ONE of the following topics. Points: from 0 to 4.

1)	You've just come back from a holiday. Write a letter to your English penfriend and talk about it.
2)	Write a letter to your English penfriend telling him/her your plans for the next two years. Discuss your future plans.
Roug	gh copy

SURNAME: ENROLMENT	Γ NUMB	BER:			N	NAME: ATE:			
FIELD OF	SP	AO	EPE	AGSL	SSS	ERAS- MUS	GIURIS- PRUDENZA	SP V.O.	OTHER
STUDY									
	• . •		1 101	0.450	1				
Write your con	mpositio	on here (a	ibout 120	0-150 wor	rds).				

b) <u>MULTIPLE CHOICE</u> on <u>GRAMMAR & USE OF ENGLISH</u>. Choose the right answer. Write your answers on the <u>answer sheet</u>. <u>1 point for each correct answer</u>.

5) I	to Jennifer for years. She to South America in 1999.
A	not have talked / has moved
В	don't talk / moving
С	didn't talk / moves
D	haven't talked / moved

6) Thomas black Merced	
A	used / has
В	did use / is having
С	wasn't used / had
D	is used / have

7) Sarah	come to the telephone at the moment. She a shower.
A	can't to / is making
В	could / has
С	can't / is having
D	can't not / is doing

8) We	a party to celebrate our anniversary yesterday. It great. We a lot of fun.
A	're having / is being / will have
В	have had / has been / had
С	had / was / had
D	had / was / were

9) She	her hand while she the bread for dinner.
A	cut / was slicing
В	is cutting / slice
C	cut / sliced
D	cutted / sliced

10) Take a picture! This bridge		a long time ago. It	200 years old at least!
A	was built / is		
В	has been built / had		
С	was built / has		
D	has built / was		

11) You because it dis	behave like that. You smoke near others turbs them.			
A	shouldn't / mustn't			
В	needn't to / can't			

С	mustn't / don't have to
D	mustn't / can

12) won a prize? Yes, I have. I the school prize for gymnastics when I			
A	A Have you ever / have win		
В	Did you ever / had won		
C	Have you never / have won		
D	Have you ever / won		

13) A: He	ow water did you drink after the game?
B:	! I was really thirsty! But John couldn't drink His bottle was empty!
A	many / Some / any
В	much / A lot / any
С	many / Some / no
D	much / Any / a lot

14) A: l B: l	How Not much. Only	does he go out with his girlfriend? weekends.	
A	often / in		
В	much / for		
C	often / at		
D	much / during		

15) A: Have you already talked to Paul about your new job?		
B: Not yet	t. I him the day after tomorrow at 10.	
A	don't see	
В	am see	
С	will seeing	
D	am seeing	

16) Kevin weighs 100 Kg. He is		than Paul. To be honest, he is	in the team.
A	stronger / strongest		
B more strong / most strongest			
С	stronger / the strongest		
D strongest / the stronger			

17) Can I give	you a ring later? I to work now and I you when I back.		
A	go / will call / will come		
В	am going / 'll call / come		
C	am going / will call / won't come		
D	go / call / will come		

18) Every time the same old story! If you so much junk food, you so back		
A	hadn't ate / wouldn't have feel	
В	didn't eat / wouldn't feel	

C	don't eat / won't feeling
D	don't eat / will feel

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

Happy-ending stories of refugees
Nadar, 41 years old, is a passionate saxophonist. Music has given him the strength not to surrender when he
(19) to escape from Syria with his family some years ago. Naem, 14 years old, after running
away from Afghanistan with his two brothers, tried to forget this terrible misadventure by dedicating himself
to (20) love for cooking. Katia, 23 years old, has overcome the trauma of leaving Ukraine by
taking deep care of her three passions: her husband, their child, her plants. Just a few of the happy-ending
stories of refugees, (21) the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in its campaign on
the occasion of World Refugee Day, which was celebrated on 20 June. Currently a road cycle safety course
in Austria (22) refugees and asylum seekers to cycle safely. It is an initiative launched by the
police (23) the integration of immigrants. "Interpreting the signs of the Highway Code is not so
obvious to people from other countries, with a different cultural urban background, the head of police
explained. He has organised a theoretical and practical training course for the first 42 volunteers, with the
help of Arabic and English interpreters. The first session (24) Sunday, 15 June 2015 went well.

	A	В	С	D
19)	was forcing	was forced	forces	forced
20)	her	his	him	its
21)	spread by	extend to	sell by	supplied for
22)	teach	is teaching	taught	will teach
23)	to promote	for promote	promoted	will promote
24)	in	by	at	on

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

A world fair, a world or universal *exposition* (sometimes spelled *expo* for short) is a large public exhibition. These exhibitions usually vary in character and are held in various parts of the world. The World fairs originated from the French tradition of national exhibitions, a custom that culminated with the French Industrial Exposition of 1844 held in Paris. This fair was soon followed by other national exhibitions in Europe, the most famous of which was the one held in Great Britain fourteen years after Queen Victoria came to the throne in 1837.

This celebrated 'first World Expo' was held in The Crystal Palace in Hyde Park, London, in 1851, under the title "Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of All Nations". The Great Exhibition was in fact an idea of Prince Albert, Queen Victoria's husband, and is usually considered to be the first international exhibition of manufactured products. It influenced the development of several aspects of society, including art-and-design, education, international trade and relations, and tourism.

Just a few years later in 1855 came the International Exhibition held on the Champs-Élysées in Paris from 15 May to 15 November 1855. Its full official title was the 'Exposition Universelle des produits de l'Agriculture, de l'Industrie et des Beaux-Arts de Paris 1855'. Held under the reign of Emperor Napoleon III, the exposition was a major event in France. The industrial and art exhibits shown on this occasion were considered superior to those of all previous exhibitions. For this grand occasion, Napoleon III requested a classification system for France's best Bordeaux wines which were to be on display for visitors from around the world. The result was the important Bordeaux Wine Official Classification of 1855. Over four decades later, the Exposition Universelle of 1889 was a World Fair held in Paris, from 6 May to 31 October 1889. The main symbol of the Fair was the Eiffel Tower, which served as the entrance arch to the Fair.

Expo 2015 is the current Universal Exposition which is hosted by Milan. The opening ceremony took place on 1 May 2015 at 10:00 am and the expo will close on 31 October 2015. This is the second time Milan has hosted the exposition, the first being the Milan International of 1906. The theme chosen for the 2015 Milan Universal Exposition is Feeding the Planet and Energy for Life. This embraces technology, innovation, culture, traditions and creativity and how they relate to food and diet. Expo 2015 will further develop themes introduced in earlier Expos (e.g., water at Expo 2008 in Zaragoza) in the light of new global scenarios and emerging issues, with a principal focus on the right to healthy, secure and sufficient food for all the world's inhabitants.

World expositions have taken place in various cities for over 150 years.		
A	True	
В	False	
С	Doesn't say	

26) Al	26) Although originally a French tradition, the most well-known exhibition was held in London in		
the mic	the mid nineteenth century.		
A	True		
В	False		
C	Doesn't say		

27) The Crystal Palace in Hyde Park was destroyed by a fire a few years after the Great Exhibition.	
A	True
В	False
C	Doesn't say

28) The theme of London's Great Exhibition was Industry.	
A	True
В	False
С	Doesn't say

29) Th	29) The main focus of Expo 2015 is to help developing countries solve the problems caused by the		
scarcity	scarcity of water resources and the effects of climate change.		
A	True		
В	False		
C	Doesn't say		

30) International Expos generally last for six months.	
A	True
В	False
C	Doesn't say

SECTION 2: SPECIFIC ENGLISH SECTION 2: SPECIFIC ENGLISH

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

The Cabinet of the United Kingdom is the collective decision-making body of Her Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom, composed of the Prime Minister and (31) Cabinet ministers. Ministers of the Crown, and especially Cabinet Ministers, are selected primarily from the (32) of the House of Commons, and also from the House of Lords, by the Prime Minister. Cabinet ministers are heads of government departments, mostly with the title of "Secretary of State for Defence, for example. Cabinet Ministers, like all ministers, are appointed and may be dismissed by the monarch at pleasure, on the advice of the Prime Minister. Today the Prime Minister is clearly the preeminent (33), with the effective power to				
	t and dismiss Cabinet m			rective power to
	abinet meets on a regular		_	to discuss the most
	ant issues of governmen			
	ting on a Thursday, after			
day wa	as switched to (35)	However,	since becoming Prime	Minister, David
Camer	on has held his Cabinet	meetings on Thursdays a	again. The Prime Minis	ter normally has a
weekly	audience with the Quee	en thereafter.		
	1	·		
	A	В	С	D
31)	hundreds of	about 20-23	18	650
32)	elected members	youngest members	peers	oldest members
33)	Chancellor	head of state	head of government	appointed member
34)	police	politics	policy	political
35)	Tuesday	Sunday	Saturday	Christmas day
n-	LTIPLE CHOICE: Ch			n the answer sheet.
		dialects were the bas	ric of Ald English	
36)	T *	didicets were the bas	as of Old English.	
A	Latin	marcus were the bac	is of Old English.	
A	Greek	dialects were the bar	is of Old English.	
A B C	Greek French	dialects were the bar	is of Old English.	
A	Greek	dialects were the bar	is of Old English.	
A B C D	Greek French Anglo-Saxon		is of Old English.	
A B C D D	Greek French Anglo-Saxon mbers of the executive ge		is of Old English.	•
A B C D 37) Me A	Greek French Anglo-Saxon mbers of the executive getter than the secutive getter the secutive getter than the secutive getter than the secutive ge		is of Old English.	•
A B C D 37) Me A B	Greek French Anglo-Saxon mbers of the executive ge Lords country		is of Old English.	•
A B C D 37) Me A B C	Greek French Anglo-Saxon mbers of the executive getter than the country of the c		is of Old English.	•
A B C D 37) Me A B	Greek French Anglo-Saxon mbers of the executive ge Lords country		is of Old English.	•
A B C D 37) Me A B C D	Greek French Anglo-Saxon mbers of the executive get Lords country mountains Commons and Lords	enerally come from the _	is of Old English.	•
37) Me A B C D 37) Me A B C D	Greek French Anglo-Saxon mbers of the executive getter than the country mountains Commons and Lords e monarch's Royal Assen	enerally come from the _ t is needed	is of Old English.	•
37) Me A B C D 37) Me A B C D	Greek French Anglo-Saxon mbers of the executive ge Lords country mountains Commons and Lords e monarch's Royal Assen only for the appointm	enerally come from the _ t is needed	is of Old English.	•
37) Me A B C D 37) Me A B C D	Greek French Anglo-Saxon mbers of the executive get Lords country mountains Commons and Lords e monarch's Royal Assen only for the appointment only for new laws	enerally come from the t is needed nent of new ministers	is of Old English.	•
37) Me A B C D 37) Me A B C D	Greek French Anglo-Saxon mbers of the executive getter than the country mountains Commons and Lords e monarch's Royal Assential only for the appointment of the country of of t	t is needednent of new ministers		•
37) Me A B C D 38) The A B C C	Greek French Anglo-Saxon mbers of the executive getter than the country mountains Commons and Lords e monarch's Royal Assential only for the appointment of the country of of t	enerally come from the t is needed nent of new ministers		•
37) Me A B C D 37) Me A B C D 38) The A B C D	Greek French Anglo-Saxon mbers of the executive get Lords country mountains Commons and Lords e monarch's Royal Assen only for the appointm only for new laws only for the appointm for new laws and for	t is needed	et Ministers	s their .
37) Me A B C D 37) Me A B C D 38) The A B C D	Greek French Anglo-Saxon mbers of the executive getter than the country mountains Commons and Lords e monarch's Royal Assential only for the appointment of the country of of t	t is needed	et Ministers	s their
37) Me A B C D 38) The A B C D	Greek French Anglo-Saxon mbers of the executive get Lords country mountains Commons and Lords e monarch's Royal Assen only for the appointm only for new laws only for the appointm for new laws and for me members of the Comm	t is needed	et Ministers	s their

D	Head of State
40) The M	Iagna Carta Libertatum of 1215 is an important document because it
A	oppressed people with taxation
В	gave power to the Anglican Church
C	is an Act of Parliament
D	reduced the monarch's power and increased people's liberties and rights
41) Some	documents in the British Constitution have never been formally
A	codified or entrenched
В	considered and printed
С	consulted and changed
D	read and corrected
42) Comn	non Law legal precedents emerge from
A	amendments to bills
В	written bills
C	future court cases
D	past court cases
43) Each 1	member of Parliament is elected in and represents one
A	county
В	chamber
С	constituency
D	polling station
и	
44) The u	niversities of Oxford and Cambridge were established
A	in the 13 th and 14 th centuries
В	during the Renaissance, in the 16 th and 17 th centuries
С	in 1066
D	in the 20 th century
45) By lay	v, a Parliament can only last up to
A	five years
В	Autumn
С	12 months
D	ten years
46) In the	UK there is overlapping concerning
A	the Anglican Church and the Catholic Church
В	the three powers, legislative, executive and judiciary
C	the Government and the Opposition
D	the smaller parties
IL.	<u>, </u>
47) The C	abinet's meetings are held
A	weekly
В	yearly
C	monthly
D	daily
	J

48) The Romans introduced into the British Isle	
A	Christianity, the solar calendar and the census
В	iron working
С	the names of the day of the week
D	the planting of crops
1 1 2 1	

49) The word <i>county</i> came into use in	
A	1066
В	45 B.C.
C	1922
D	410 A.D.

50) A com	50) A common language used by speakers of different languages for communication is	
A	a lingua franca	
В	a mother tongue	
С	a foreign language	
D	a dialect	

51)	has always wanted to put Britain at the heart of Europe.
A	The Queen
В	The Conservative party
С	The Speaker of the House
D	The Labour party

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

52) The expression Downing Street is used to mean the Royal family.	
A	True
В	False

53	53) Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales have their own nationalist parties.	
	A	True
	В	False

54) The C	hancellor of the Exchequer cannot decide on economic policies.
A	True
В	False

55) Voting by proxy or delegating someone else to vote for you is permitted in the UK.							
A	True						
В	False						

56) Conse	rvatives and Labour would like a proportional representation electoral system in the UK.
A	True
В	False

SURNAM							NAME:				
ENROLM	ENT :	NUMB	BER:			D	ATE:				
FIELD OF STUDY		SP	AO	ЕРЕ	AGSL	SSS	ERAS- MUS	GIURIS- PRUDENZA	SP V.O.	OTHER	
d) TRAN	ect se	ntence	e. 1 point	for a p	artially c	orrect	sentence.	alian into Engli			
57) / 58)	Il Primo Ministro è la persona più importante/potente nel governo britannico. Dopo la sua elezione forma il governo, scegliendo i ministri per il suo gabinetto. Essi sono responsabili di un dipartimento come per esempio Ministero degli Interni o Ministero degli Esteri.										
59) / 60)	una (camera		ticament	e eletta e			essi e la voce della resenta il distretto			

Università degli Studi di Cagliari FACOLTÀ DI SCIENZE ECONOMICHE, GIURIDICHE, POLITICHE <u>LINGUA INGLESE I: WRITTEN TEST</u>

ANSWER SHEET

SURNA!		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					_NAMI	E:							
ENROL FII	<u>MEN</u> ELD	TNU	MBEI SP	R: AO	EPE	AGSL	SSS	ERAS-	GI	URIS	\ <u>-</u>	SP		ОТНЕ	
OF SI AC		AU		AGSL	BBB	MUS				V.O					
CONTINE															
DATE:					TOTAL SC						CORE:/30				
SECTION 1: GENERAL ENGLISH								SECTION 2: SPECIFIC ENGLISH							
	A	В	С	D							A	В	C	D	
1.										31.	Ō	0	Ō	Ō	
2.	,	Comp	osition							32.	0	0	0	0	
3.			oints							33.	0	0	0	0	
4.										34.	0	0	0	0	
5.	0	0	0	0						35.	0	0	0	0	
6.	0	0	0	0						36.	0	0	0	0	
7.	0	0	0	0						37.	0	0	0	0	
8.	0	0	0	0						38.	0	0	0	0	
9.	0	0	0	0						39.	0	0	0	0	
10.	00	00	0 0	0						40.	00	0 0	00	0	
11.	0	0	0	0						41. 42.	0	0	0	0	
12. 13.	0	0	0	0						42.	0	0	0	8	
14.	0	0	0	0						44.	0	0	0	0	
15.	0	0	Ö	0						45.	0	0	0	0	
16.	Ō	Ō	0	Ö						46.	ō	ō	ō	ō	
17.	Ŏ	Ŏ	Ŏ	Ö						47.	ō	Ŏ	Ö	Ŏ	
18.	Ō	Ō	0	0						48.	0	0	0	0	
19.	0	0	0	0						49.	0	0	0	0	
20.	0	0	0	0						50.	0	0	0	0	
21.	0	0	0	0						51.	0	0	0	0	
22.	0	0	0	0						52.	0	0	0	0	
23.	0	0	0	0						53.	0	0	0	0	
24.	0	0	0	0						54.	0	0	0	0	
25.	0	0	0	0						55.	0	0	0	0	
26.	0	0	0	0						<u>56.</u>	0	0	0	0	
27.	0	0	0	0						57.		T.	1		
28.	0	0	00	0				58. Translation 0-4 points					1		
29.	00	00	00	0						<u>59.</u>	-	0-4 p	oints		
30. SCO			/30	$\overline{}$						60. SCC	DE		/30		
	/ILL	<u> </u>	/30				Caswi	n Consert	Tra ~12. 1				130	/20	
								n General						/30	
							score o	n Specific	Englis OTAL					/30	
								1	UIAL	SCO	KĽ			/30	