

Test di ammissione al Corso di Laurea in Lingue e letterature straniere

SECONDA PARTE

Entry test di Lingua inglese per i soli candidati interessati (con valore selettivo)

Struttura della prova

Cloze (10 items)

Reading comprehension (8 items)

Grammar and vocabulary (8 items)

Sentence transformation (4 items)

Tempo a disposizione: 60 minuti

Calcolo del punteggio: 1 punto per ogni risposta corretta, 0 punti per ogni risposta omessa o errata

AVVERTENZA

Il presente *mock test* rispecchia la struttura e i contenuti di quello che si è svolto a settembre 2016. Anche nella prova di settembre 2017 i quesiti saranno 30, suddivisi nei quattro esercizi di *cloze*, *grammar*, *sentence transformation* e *reading comprehension*, anche se è possibile che la proporzione tra le varie parti sia lievemente diversa. Il tempo a disposizione sarà di 45 minuti. I risultati ottenuti in questa simulazione sono da ritenersi puramente orientativi, e non costituiscono una garanzia di superamento del test che si svolgerà per l'ammissione a Inglese per l'Anno Accademico 2017-18.

CLOZE

Read the following passage and choose the most appropriate word to fill the gaps from the list of alternatives.

Nowadays cards and posters of pictures by Amedeo Modigliani are popular with people all (1) _____ the world, but the artist himself did not have an easy life. He (2) _____ born in Livorno, Italy, in 1884. His father was a businessman who did not make (3) _____ money, and his mother (4) _____ a school.

Modigliani went to art school in Florence and Venice, before moving to Paris (5) _____ he painted and made sculptures. His work was (6) _____ by art from Africa which he saw in museums. He was very poor and not very strong, and after a (7) _____ years he gave up making sculptures.

He painted people in a gentle, thoughtful style. Many of his most beautiful paintings (8) _____ Jeanne, the woman he loved. Often the people in his paintings look sad or tired. Perhaps Modigliani was painting his own feelings. (9) _____ in the end he began to (10) _____ a little money, he was never very successful in his lifetime.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 A over | B on | C through | D along |
| 2 A been | B has | C was | D is |
| 3 A many | B much | C lot | D very |
| 4 A held | B taught | C ran | D gave |
| 5 A trial | B which | C when | D where |
| 6 A felt | B influenced | C suggested | D discovered |
| 7 A few | B several | C short | D number |
| 8 A see | B give | C show | D realise |
| 9 A Therefore | B However | C But | D Although |
| 10 A earn | B take | C bring | D win |

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the text and answer the questions below.

1. One of the most mysterious things in nature is the ability of certain creatures to find their way home, sometimes from great distances. Birds are not the only ones who can do this. Bees, eels, and salmon are able to return to a particular place after long journeys, too.

2. Most migrations take place between breeding grounds and regions where animals feed. For some animals, such as the lemming, the move is a one-way trip. Some scientists call this movement *emigration*, because the animals never return to their homes. For other animals, such as birds, the migration trip includes a return trip home. Birds move in *periodic migrations*, or at regular times during their lives, and often to the same place year after year.

3. Many experiments have been made with birds in an attempt to find out what guides them on their way home. In one case, seven swallows were taken 400 miles from home. When they were set free, five of them returned to their nests. In another case, a certain kind of sea bird was taken from its nest off the Welsh coast to Venice by plane. When it was released, it made its way home to its nest, a distance of 930 miles if it flew in a straight line.

4. Migrating birds offer an even more amazing example of this ability. There are swifts and house martins that migrate from England to South Africa every year. They not only return to England the next spring, but many of them come back to nest in the very same house where they nested the year before. They fly the incredible distance of 6,000 miles, one way.

5. Certain types of butterflies migrate, too, and find their way home over long distances. In the tropics one can sometimes see great mass flights of butterflies all flying steadily in one direction. They may go a thousand, miles and more and then return again in another season.

6. Despite all the efforts that have been made to explain how these creatures find their way home, we still have no sure explanation. Since many of the birds fly over great bodies of water, we can't explain it by saying they use landmarks to guide them. Just to say they have an "instinct" doesn't really explain the right conditions. The reason they do it may be to obtain food or to reproduce under the right conditions. But the signals and guideposts they use on their flights are still a mystery to man.

1. According to paragraph 2, the main difference between animal *emigration* and animal *migration* is

- A) the breeding places
- B) the route taken
- C) the time spent
- D) the final destination

2. In paragraph 5 the author mentions butterflies in order to

- A) include the tropics in the discussion of migration
- B) give another example of migratory creatures
- C) show that these small flying creatures don't get lost
- D) show that butterflies are sturdy creatures

3. According to paragraph 4, swifts and house martins travelling from South Africa to England

- A) cover a relatively short distance
- B) often return to precisely the same point each year
- C) may not return for a number of years
- D) rebuild the same type of nest in similar locations each year

4. The word “mass” in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to

- A) Visible
- B) Voluntary
- C) Rapid
- D) Large

5. The word “signals “ in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to

- A) Indications
- B) Instincts
- C) Radar
- D) Maps

6. In paragraph 6, the author suggests that using “instinct” to explain the ability of animals to return home during migration is

- A) absurd
- B) inappropriate
- C) inaccurate
- D) reliable

7. The ability to find their way home is

- A) shared by all birds
- B) shared by some birds and other animals
- C) unique to migrating birds
- D) uncommon among birds

8. Which of the following may best express the attitude of the author toward the ability of certain creatures to find their way home?

- A) Confused
- B) Sympathetic
- C) Admiring
- D) Indifferent

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Choose the correct option.

1. It is better _____ the job now rather than leave it for tomorrow.

- a. finishes
- b. to finish
- c. finish
- d. finished

2. “Does Laura speak French well?” “Yes, _____ comes naturally to her.”

- a. learn foreign languages
- b. learning foreign languages
- c. foreign languages learn
- d. foreign languages learning

3. Your taste in music is _____ mine.

- a. similarly as
- b. as similar as
- c. similar
- d. similar to

4. That television show always makes me _____.

- a. laugh
- b. to laugh
- c. laughing
- d. to be laughing

5. The doctors said that this medicine is _____ effective.

- a. neither safe nor
- b. neither safe and not
- c. not either safe and
- d. not either safe nor

6. We should visit Tom. We _____ for ages!

- A. haven't seen him
- B. didn't see him
- C. hadn't seen him
- D. don't see him

7. The house sold for a large _____.

- a. amount
- b. size
- c. cost
- d. quantity

8. We are proud of athletes taking _____ in the Olympics.

- a. space
- b. place
- c. shape
- d. part

SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

For each item, complete the second sentence with the correct option so that the second sentence has the same meaning as the first.

1. I'm sure it was Charlie I saw in town as I recognised his jacket.

Charlie _____ in town as I recognised his jacket.

- a. must to be
- b. must be
- c. must have been
- d. must being

2. "Can I have a refund?", Mary asked the shop assistant.

Mary _____ a refund.

- a. asked the shop assistant if she could have
- b. asked the shop assistant could she have
- c. asked the shop assistant have
- d. asked the shop assistant if she had

3. He spent a long time deciding what to eat.

He _____ what to eat.

- a. took a long time having decided
- b. took a long time in deciding
- c. took a long time to decide
- d. took a long time for deciding

4. Although Liverpool played badly, they still won the match.

Liverpool still won the match _____ badly.

- a. despite they played
- b. despite they play
- c. despite of having been playing
- d. despite playing