

SOLUTIONS

Firma della candidata / del candidato:

Luogo / Data:

Inglese

Massimo punti:

144

Durata: 60 minuti

I Structures: 86

II Translation/Vocabulary: 39

III Reading/Comprehension: 19

Spazio riservato per le correzioni

1ª Correzione	data:	visto:	punti:
I Structures		86	
II Translation/Vocabulary		39	
III Reading/Comprehension		19	
Totale punti ►			

Controllo	data:	visto:	punti:
I Structures		86	
II Translation/Vocabulary		39	
III Reading/Comprehension		19	
Totale punti ►			

2ª Correzione	data:	visto:	punti:
I Structures		86	
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Totale punti ►			

Part I: Structures

A Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense and form (present simple, present continuous, going to future, positive -, negative - or question form). [17 points, ½ point each]

Scottish Artist

Annie McLean is one of Scotland's most famous living artists. Henry Lucas, (1 visit) _____ visits _____ her on her island paradise and here is his report:

Annie McLean (2 come) _____ comes _____ from the east coast of Fife, Scotland. She (3 make) _____ makes _____ her living as an artist. She (4 live) _____ lives _____ on the Isle of Lohan with her husband Duncan and two of her three children. The oldest son, Graham, (5 not stay) _____ doesn't stay _____ at home any more. He (6 now study) _____ is now studying _____ in Glasgow. Next year he (7 continue) _____ is going to continue _____ studying in Berlin, but then he (8 hope) _____ hopes _____ to return to his family. The family's home is a 300-year-old farmhouse which (9 overlook) _____ overlooks _____ the sea. It is a working farm, and Duncan (10 keep) _____ keeps _____ sheep, chickens, and pigs.

Annie (11 paint) _____ paints _____ animals and wildlife. "I (12 paint) _____ paint _____ what I (13 see) _____ see _____ around me," she (14 tell) _____ tells _____ me, "birds, animals, trees, and flowers. Sometimes I (15 make) _____ make _____ paintings of the sea and clouds, but I (16 not do) _____ don't do _____ that often any more. Nobody (17 want) _____ wants _____ to buy them. I (18 find) _____ find _____ my work fascinating. I (19 work) _____ work _____ outside in the open air for as long as it is light, from morning till night – about 16 hours a day in summer, though now because it's winter I normally (20 do) _____ do _____ less."

Her work (21 be) _____ is _____ really popular, and she (22 plan) _____ is planning/ plans _____ to open a gallery on the island. "At the moment I (23 work) _____ am work- ing _____ on a series of wild flowers," she (24 say) _____ says _____ to me over a coffee in her studio.

700 people (25 have) _____ have _____ their homes on the Isle of Lohan. Most (26 work) _____ work _____ in the fishing industry. Some hope that they (27 get) _____ are going to get/will get _____ jobs in tourism in the near future. The population (28 fall) _____ is falling _____ because young people (29 leave) _____ are leaving _____ the island to look for work. Tourist companies (30 develop = *sviluppare*) _____ are developing _____ the island as a tourist destination – 5000 visitors (31 come) _____ are coming/are going to come . "Then I (32 paint) _____ 'm going to paint _____ portraits of tourists", Annie (33 laugh) _____ laughs _____ and (34 wave) _____ waves _____ goodbye to me.

B These are answers. Write the questions and ask for the underlined part.
[20 points, 2 points each]

Example: She's from London.
→ ***Where is she from?***

1 My parents are learning Japanese, they want to move to Tokyo.

Why are your parents learning Japanese?

2 We are going to travel to Spain by car next month.

How are you going to travel to Spain next month?

3 My mother enjoys reading early in the morning.

What does your mother enjoy doing early in the morning?

4 Juliet goes to the theatre with her aunt.

Who goes to the theatre with her aunt?

5 We meet our maths teacher regularly at lunchtime.

Who do you meet regularly at lunchtime?

6 He earns £ 500 a week.

How much does he earn a week?

7 Be quiet please, they're all listening to the news.

What are they all listening to?

8 Our nephew is going to finish school in two years.

When is your/our nephew going to finish school?

9 I don't spend my money on sweets, I save it.

What don't you spend your money on?

10 My boyfriend can speak four languages.

How many languages can your boyfriend speak?

20

C Put the words in the correct order and write complete sentences in the correct tense.
Write positive or negative sentences.
[16 points, 1 point for correct subject and verb form, 1 point for word order]

Example: every / they / garden / meet / in / day / the

→ **They meet in the garden every day.**

1 newspaper / know / the / the / him / she / photos / from / in

She knows him from the photos in the newspaper.

2 of / to / bad / many / just / news / hear / want / them

Many of them just want to hear (just) bad news.

3 programme / you / evening / that / watch / tomorrow / ?

Are you going to watch that programme tomorrow evening?

4 be / birthday / June / on / mother / thirteenth / 's / my / the

My mother's birthday is on June the thirteenth.

5 like / like / tight / fashionable / wearing / she / not / trousers / clothes

She doesn't like wearing fashionable clothes like tight trousers.

6 car / fast / Oxford Street / drive / always / into / too / he / his

He always drives his car too fast into Oxford Street.

7 uncle / Bristol / week / near / with / I / my / stay / this

I'm staying with my uncle near Bristol this week.

8 expensive / week / sleep / I / an / next / hotel / in

I'm going to sleep in an expensive hotel next week.

D Read the text and underline the best answer in each line of 1 – 16 below.
[8 points, ½ point each]

Starbucks, summer, and other things I love about Britain

Example:	If you want (0) change banks,			
0)	A <u>to</u>	B for	C have	D a

Mark Vanhoenacker, (1) an American journalist, who lives in London, says the UK's not just OK – it's paradise. These are (2) some of his reasons.

Walking

Britain isn't a good place for cyclists. (3) But for pedestrians it is wonderful. When you walk on a zebra crossing, (4) all the drivers stop.

Banks

British banks are great – you do (5) everything online, and you don't pay when you take money out of an ATM. And if you want to change banks, the banks (6) do all the work, not you.

Drivers

The British are (7) very friendly when they drive. They (8) don't shout, and they are patient with other drivers. They (9) always say thank you when you let them pass.

Boots, the Chemist

Chemists in the UK are wonderful, friendly shops and completely different from US pharmacies. Boots sells everything you want, not just medicine, and the shop assistants (10) give you good tips.

No ID Cards

Britain is one of the only places in the world (11) where people don't have ID cards. In the US you need ID (12) when you buy a drink, go to a club, use a credit card, or (13) take an intercity train.

Summers

I love British summers! A good summer day (14) in Britain is dry and warm, but not very hot.

Starbucks

Starbucks (15) isn't British, of course, but I prefer the Starbucks in Britain. They are nice, friendly places where people read the newspaper and drink good (16) coffee.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1) | A a | B <u>an</u> | C the | D one |
| 2) | A the | B them | C any | D <u>some</u> |
| 3) | A by | B because | C <u>but</u> | D then |
| 4) | A every | B each | C all of them | D <u>all the</u> |
| 5) | A them | B all thing | C <u>everything</u> | D some things |
| 6) | A does | B doesn't | C <u>do</u> | D did |
| 7) | A much | B quiet | C a lot | D <u>very</u> |
| 8) | A shout not | B <u>don't shout</u> | C shout never | D doesn't shout |
| 9) | A sometimes | B never | C <u>always</u> | D loud |
| 10) | A have | B <u>give</u> | C tell | D say |
| 11) | A which | B <u>where</u> | C there | D when |
| 12) | A <u>when</u> | B because | C for | D to |
| 13) | A go | B takeing | C <u>take</u> | D taking |
| 14) | A of Britain | B <u>in Britain</u> | C at Britain | D from Britain |
| 15) | A is'n't | B is | C is no | D <u>isn't</u> |
| 16) | A cofee | B café | C coffey | D <u>coffee</u> |

E Fill in the gaps. The gaps are always the second half of a word. In words with an uneven number of letters (3,5,7,9, etc.) it is the second half of the word plus one letter.
[16 points, ½ point each]

Example: Wh..... my ha..... are frozen, → Wh**en** my hand**s** are frozen,

Ben's day

When I wake up, I of **ten** find my dog, Fox, waiting for me. He wants me to 4
take him for a walk. I usually have breakfast first of all. I have a 4
glass of milk and a piece of toasted bread. Then I brush my teeth and put on 4
a tracksuit and a heavy coat, because it is really cold outside early in the 4
morning. Fox is always impatient. We both go out, and walk to the park 4
near home. He runs and jumps, and pursues some passers-by. He also barks 3
when he meets somebody he doesn't know on the road. I sit on a bench 4
all the time, wishing I could be inside my warm bed. When my hands are frozen, I 2
decide it is time to go back home. Fox doesn't want to, but I pull hard and I manage 2
to take him back. 1

16

F Read the text about 'Racing Rivals' and use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a different word that goes into the gap in the same line. [9 points]

Example: He has the record for the mostwins.... in Grand Prix racing. **WINNER**

Racing Rivals

Michael Schumacher is a Formula One motor racing legend. He's a World Champion and he has the record for the most wins in Grand Prix racing. Of course he has many rivals — Coulthard, Hakkinen and Villeneuve are three — but a special rival is his brother Ralf, who is seven years younger than Michael. Ralf already has several titles, including his first fantastic win at the 2001 Canadian Grand Prix when he was first and brother Michael was second.

SPECIALITY

FANTASY

CANADA

The Schumacher brothers both drive fast and both hate losing. Otherwise, how similar are they? Well, they certainly look the same except that Michael always wears a red baseball cap and Ralf wears a yellow one.

SIMILARITY

EXCEPTION

But their personalities are quite different. Michael is calm and quiet. He likes taking the dog for a walk or doing training. In the evenings he usually relaxes quietly at home with his wife. He says that he is quite vain. 'I love buying new clothes, especially jackets,' says Michael. 'I've got about fifty. I sometimes wear them only once.' Ralf on the other hand, is a bit wild. He doesn't like going to the gym and enjoys going out in the evenings. He is quite emotional. 'Ralf does things first and thinks later. He is sometimes quite difficult and we don't always get on well,' says Michael.

PERSON

RELAXATION

ENJOYMENT

EMOTIONS

9

Total Structures:

86

Part II: Translation / Vocabulary

G Translate into English. [27 points]

1) Di solito questo bambino il martedì e il giovedì va a scuola con la metropolitana; suo padre non può portarlo lì, perché lavora e sua madre non ha la macchina. (9 points)

On Tuesday, (1 p) and **Thursday (1 p)** **this child (1 p)**
usually (1 p)..... **goes to (1 p)** school **by underground (1 p)**
His father **can't take him (1 p)**there because **he works (1 p)** and
his mother **hasn't got (1 p)**a car.

→ **On Tuesday, and Thursday this child usually goes to school by underground. His father can't take him there because he works and his mother hasn't got a car.**

2) Dov'è il berretto di mia nipote? Credo che sia nella sua stanza, sulla sedia tra l'armadio e il letto. Lo mette sempre lì. (7 points)

Where is **my niece's (1 p)** **beret (1 p)**? I think it's
in her room, (1 p)**on the chair (1 p)****between the wardrobe (1 p)**
..... and the bed. She **always (1 p)****puts it (1 p)** there.

→ **Where is my niece's beret? I think it's in her room, on the chair between the wardrobe and the bed. She always puts it there.**

3) Sto condividendo il mio appartamento con uno studente che partecipa ad uno scambio. Lui deve dormire in salotto, perché c'è solo una camera da letto. È un ragazzo molto gentile; mi piace molto parlare con lui. Una volta alla settimana andiamo in piscina. (11 points)

I **am sharing / share (1 p)** my **little flat/apartment (1 p)** with
an exchange student (1 p) He **must sleep (1 p)** in the
living room (1 p) because **there is only (1 p)** one bedroom. He is a
very nice boy/guy (1 p); I **really like speaking/to speak to/with him (1 p)** .
Once a week (1 p)we **go to (1 p) the swimming pool. (1 p)**

→ **I am sharing/share my little flat/apartment with an exchange student. He must sleep in the living room because there is only one bedroom. He is a very nice boy/guy; I really like speaking/to speak to/with him. Once a week we go to the swimming pool.**

27

H Vocabulary: fill in the gaps or write the suitable word(s) at end of the line. [12 points]

- 1) You probably speak this language fluently if you live in Paris. → **French**
- 2) Not wavy, not curly hair. → **straight**
- 3) It's a synonym of "one more time". → **again**
- 4) He works in a restaurant and serves many customers. → **waiter**
- 5) Not alone → **together**
- 6) Put in order, clean → **tidy**
- 7) After "second" → **third**
- 8) Between "May" and "July" → **June**
- 9) Synonym of disorder → **mess**
- 10) You go there if you want to catch the train. → **railway station**
- 11) I really like him. = I am → **crazy** about him.
- 12) Your mother's → **daughter** is your sister.

12

Total Translation / Vocabulary:

39

Part III: Reading / Comprehension

I Read the text and do the tasks below. [19 points]

1 Four of these sentences are from the text below. Choose the correct sentences and put the letters (A, B, C etc.) into the gaps. There is one sentence that you cannot use. (8 points, 2 points each)

The clown doctor

- A I've always been a clown.
- B I am so tired that I always go to bed very early.
- C It's a charity; so we are paid with the money people give.
- D We make funny faces, tell jokes, and do magic tricks.
- E We have to learn not to show our feelings.



All over the world, children in hospital are being treated with a new kind of medicine: laughter.

Lucy is 23 and works for Theodora Children's Trust. She is one of many clown doctors who bring a smile to the faces of sick children.

I'm a Theodora clown doctor, I call myself Dr LooLoo. I spend three days a week in children's hospitals being extremely silly with my friend and colleague Dr Chequers. ____ [...**D**...] ____

When I walk into the children's rooms I blow bubbles, shake hands with the kids, and make up non-sense songs for those children well enough to sing. We take special balloons to make "balloon animals" and tell funny stories about them.

I'm naturally a very cheerful person. ____ [...**A**...] ____ In fact my father's a clown and I started working with him when I was eight years old. I knew it was just the job for me and I became a clown doctor because I think it's a great way to cheer up sick, frightened children in hospital. I wear a fancy coat, a yellow shirt, and tights with big stripes. Also, I have a red rubber nose and wear my hair in crazy plaits. Being a clown in a hospital is very tiring both physically and emotionally. ____ [...**E**...] ____ Clown doctors are sensitive but this is not a side most people see. To the children we are happy all the time, but when I'm alone I feel sad occasionally.

There are special kids you get really close to. At the moment I'm working with a very sick little girl from Bosnia who speaks no English, so our only common language is laughter. She's been in and out of hospital for operations so many times and she's always on my mind.

At lunchtime we eat in the hospital cafeteria and that's really useful because we meet the nurses and doctors. They tell us about particular kids who they think will benefit from a clown doctor visit. If a child is frightened, perhaps they get an injection or some nasty medicine – we can distract (= *distrarre*) them so the nurses can do their job.

About six o'clock Dr Chequers and I take off our make-up and change our clothes. We're totally exhausted. Sometimes I have a night out with friends, it helps me relax. When I finally go to bed, I fall asleep immediately. At weekends we are often asked to participate in events to raise money for Theodora Children's Trust. ... [...**C**...].....

Being a clown doctor makes the worries of everyday life seem small. All in all, I feel privileged to do this job.

2. Are the following statements true (**T**), false (**F**) or it doesn't say (**DS**)? Circle the correct one. (11 points)

- a "Laughter" is like a medicine. T F DS
- b Lucy works in the hospitals more than a week per month. T F DS
- c Dr Chequers is Lucy's brother. T F DS
- d Dr Chequers comes from Bosnia. T F DS
- e Clown doctors sometimes sing with sick children. T F DS
- f Lucy started working with her father. T F DS
- g Clown doctors can't stay more than 20 minutes with sick children. T F DS
- h Clown doctors eat with sick children. T F DS
- i Clown doctors sometimes give injections to sick children. T F DS
- j Clown doctors can never stay with sick children, when nurses are with them. T F DS
- k Dr LooLoo and Dr Chequers are always free at the weekends. T F DS

11

Total Reading / Comprehension

19

Overall Total:

144