

Lingua Inglese OLA - B1 Prova Finale

LISTENING COMPREHENSION: MULTIPLE CHOICE

Listen to the speaker and choose the correct answer (A, B or C) for each item (1-10). You will hear the recording twice. Write your answers in the right-hand column.

A Great Italian Restaurant

1. An Italian restaurant in Modena has been awarded a prize for best restaurant _____. 1. _____
A. in the world B. in Italy C. in Europe
 2. How many restaurants are on the awards list? - _____. 2. _____
A. 40 B. 50 C. 60
 3. How many Italian restaurants have won this award before? - _____. 3. _____
A. Three B. None C. One
 4. The Osteria Francescana came in second place in _____. 4. _____
A. 2013 B. 2014 C. 2015
 5. Who is Massimo Bottura? - _____. 5. _____
A. A reporter B. A judge C. A chef
 6. The restaurant is fully reserved until _____. 6. _____
A. December B. September C. November
 7. You should book a table _____ months before you plan to come. 7. _____
A. 6 B. 12 C. 2
 8. The chef uses _____ ingredients. 8. _____
A. eccentric B. organic C. traditional
 9. The chef makes amazing shapes with _____. 9. _____
A. lemons B. cheese C. pasta
 10. What is “Oops, I Dropped the Lemon Tart”? - _____. 10. _____
A. A dessert B. A cookbook C. A website

LISTENING COMPREHENSION: TEXT COMPLETION

Listen to the speaker and write down the missing word for each gap (1-10). Be careful, you can only write **one word** for each gap. You will hear the recording twice. Write the words in the right-hand column.

Baby Talk Is a World Language

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Researchers believe mothers _____ to their babies in the same way everywhere. | 1. _____ |
| 2. "Motherese" is considered to be a _____ language. | 2. _____ |
| 3. Mothers create a special form of _____ with their children. | 3. _____ |
| 4. The sounds help language _____ in babies. | 4. _____ |
| 5. According to Dr. Piazza, baby talk is much more _____ than we assumed. | 5. _____ |
| 6. The study was based on _____ recordings. | 6. _____ |
| 7. Ten different _____ languages were spoken during the study. | 7. _____ |
| 8. In the lab, mothers played and _____ to their babies. | 8. _____ |
| 9. All mothers changed the _____ of their voices. | 9. _____ |
| 10. It is also believed that fathers speak in a _____ way all over the world. | 10. _____ |

TEXT COHESION AND ANALYSIS OF SPOKEN DISCOURSE

Read the 5 student profiles and the 6 dialogues. Match each profile (1-5) with the appropriate dialogue (A-F). Be careful, there is an extra dialogue. Write your answers in the right-hand column.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Leslie is studying Political Science and she is in her final year. She plays soccer on a university team and likes going for walks in the park. She has a part-time job in an office supply store near the university. | 1. _____ |
| 2. Tom is a third-year Computer Science student. He loves collecting comic books and works part-time at a coffee shop to earn money for comic book conventions. | 2. _____ |
| 3. Ann is in her first year and she studies Nutrition. She plays volleyball at her local sports centre and volunteers at the tourist information booth for her small community. | 3. _____ |
| 4. Ben is a second-year Management student. He hopes to find a job in a big city after he graduates, possibly in the USA. In his free time, he helps his father on their farm which has been operating for three generations. | 4. _____ |
| 5. Ron is an Architecture student and he is now working on his thesis. He likes bowling on the weekends, and is also in a jazz quartet. He has a part-time job as a waiter at his uncle's restaurant. | 5. _____ |

A

a: So, did you hear the news?

b: Yes, I heard that the advanced Japanese grammar exam was cancelled!

a: Cancelled? No, it was just moved to another room!

B

a: Are you free tomorrow afternoon?

b: No, I work all day tomorrow, plus I still have to study for our algorithm exam.

a: Too bad, there's a lecture on the "Batman" series at the bookshop.

C

a: That book you're reading looks interesting. What's it about?

b: It's a book on business and agriculture. It's very informative.

a: So you're helping out at home a lot, I guess.

D

a: Hey, did you go to class yesterday after practice?

b: Of course! I can lend you my notes if you want. The lesson was on international relations.

a: Thanks. I'll come to where you work tomorrow and photocopy them.

E

a: Hey, you look really nice. Are you going out to celebrate something?

b: Yes, my team won first place and the ceremony is tonight.

a: Wow, I hope you managed to finish your paper on sugary food and children before you go.

F

a: Hi, how was your weekend?

b: Good but work was very busy. A big group came without a reservation, then I played with the band.

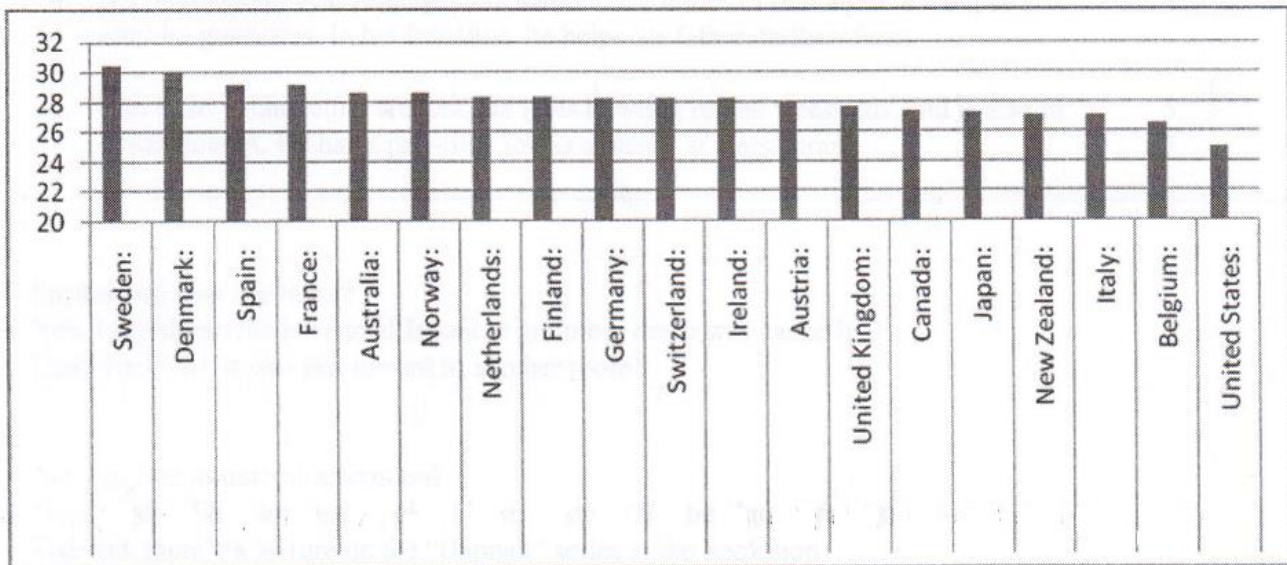
a: Wow, you were really busy! Can I come to hear you play next time?

GRAPH ANALYSIS

Read the text and analyse the graph. Based on the information given, decide if the statements below (1-10) are **True**, **False** or if the information is **Not Given**. Write your answers in the right-hand column.

The table below shows the ages that women get married at in each of the 19 countries in the survey. The definition of marriage is the legally or formally recognized union of two people as partners in a personal relationship. The average age to first get married varies from one country to another and is affected by several factors such as financial stability, career, academic pursuit, and family background. However, the average age of these women when they get married is the same for some countries. This list is from contemporary surveys (1980 – 2000) and does not treat the topic in history.

AGE AT MARRIAGE FOR WOMEN BY COUNTRY



http://www.NationMaster.com/graph/peo_age_at_fir_mar_for_wom-people-age-first-marriage-women

1. In Germany, Switzerland and Ireland women get married at the same age, on average. 1. _____
2. Women in Italy are generally ten years older than women in Spain when they get married. 2. _____
3. The table does not include information about countries from Europe. 3. _____
4. Professional working women rarely get married before the age of 25. 4. _____
5. Women usually marry at a younger age in Australia than they do in Belgium. 5. _____
6. This is an example of a pie chart. 6. _____
7. Many women in Japan do not get married. 7. _____
8. Sweden is the country where women usually get married at the oldest age. 8. _____
9. The graph shows the average age that women get married at for the first time. 9. _____
10. More women get married in the United States than in China. 10. _____

READING COMPREHENSION: SKIMMING

The following headings refer to the text below. Read the text and choose the most appropriate heading (A-F) for each paragraph (1-5). Be careful, there is an extra heading. Write your answers in the left-hand column.

- A. The results of the survey and how they are relevant to a particular theory
- B. Even if young people are superficial they still possess other qualities
- C. The study carried out and the questions the participants answered
- D. An expert's reasons for why heavy texters' thought processes are affected
- E. The life and ideals of young people who send lots of text messages
- F. How texting can make you successful

Frequent Texters Tend to Be Superficial

1. _____

Young adults who send text messages more than 100 times a day tend to be more interested in money and image than leading an ethical life. Specifically, students who text a lot don't usually feel that leading an "ethical, principled life" is important to them, compared to those who text 50 times or less a day, researchers in Canada have found.

2. _____

Heavy texters also showed higher levels of ethnic prejudice, according to psychology professors Paul Trapnell and Lisa Sinclair, who recently presented their findings at the Society for Personality and Social Psychology (SPSP) conference in New Orleans. As part of the study, 2,300 first-year psychology students completed one-hour online surveys in which they were asked about their personality characteristics and life goals, as well as how frequently they texted. The surveys were conducted at the start of the autumn semester for three consecutive years.

3. _____

The surveys found that about 30 per cent of students reported texting 200 or more times a day, while 12 per cent said they sent texts more than 300 times a day. Those who texted frequently tended to be significantly less reflective and more shallow than those who didn't text as much, the researchers found. The study was done to test the "shallowing hypothesis" described in Nicholas Carr's 2010 book *The Shallows: What the Internet is Doing to Our Brains*.

4. _____

According to the theory, the heavy use of texting and Twitter — both ultra-brief social media technologies — has made people's thought processes more superficial, or shallow, because it encourages rapid and relatively superficial thinking. "The values and traits most closely associated with texting frequency are surprisingly coherent with Carr's idea that new information and social media technologies may be discouraging reflective thought," Trapnell stated. "We still don't know the exact cause of these modest but coherent associations, but we think they need further study. We were surprised, however, that so little research has been done to directly test this important affirmation."

5. _____

Despite their findings, Trapnell and Sinclair don't see any reason to panic right now about a "morally shallow" generation, saying that the use of heavy texting and social media by young adults in the so-called "digital native" generation hasn't stopped them from being as "tolerant and accepting of human diversity" as past generations.

Adapted from: CBC news

READING COMPREHENSION: MULTIPLE CHOICE

Read the text again and choose the correct option (A, B, C or D) for each item (1-10). Write your answers in the right-hand column.

1. According to research, young people who send lots of text messages are particularly interested in _____. 1. _____
A. taking photos B. physical appearance
C. mobile phones D. an ethical life
2. Canadian researchers have focused their research on _____. 2. _____
A. people with strong values
B. students who send text messages
C. older adults in Canada
D. young people who don't use social networks
3. Professor Trapnell and Sinclair _____. 3. _____
A. reported their work in New Orleans
B. demonstrated that they are heavy texters
C. showed prejudice in their studies
D. founded the SPSP
4. _____ participated in the survey. 4. _____
A. Many first-year psychology students
B. Students from different faculties
C. Second-year psychology students
D. 30% of all psychology students
5. The online survey also included questions about the students' _____. 5. _____
A. looks and shopping habits B. objectives and character
C. food and drinking habits D. indoor and outdoor activities
6. The study found that those who texted frequently _____. 6. _____
A. were more reflective than other people
B. had reported problems with their brains
C. were not very reflective compared to others
D. did not perform well in tests
7. The shallowing hypothesis _____. 7. _____
A. was developed by Professor Sinclair
B. was first presented in 2011
C. states that the use of texting is rapid
D. was part of Nicholas Carr's work
8. According to the article, texting and Twitter _____. 8. _____
A. have made people's thoughts more superficial
B. have caused permanent damage to people's brains
C. encourage people to have a clearer thought process
D. are the best social media technologies
9. According to Trapnell, _____. 9. _____
A. Carr's findings are completely irrelevant
B. his findings are coherent with Carr's theory
C. social media technologies don't cause any problems
D. a lot of research has been done to test his affirmation
10. To conclude, Trapnell and Sinclair think that _____. 10. _____
A. there is no reason for young people to send text messages
B. the use of social media is causing problems for past generations
C. young people are still tolerant and accept human diversity
D. young people don't accept past generations' ideas

LANGUAGE USE IN CONTEXT

Read the text and choose the option (**A, B, C or D**) that best completes each sentence (**1-10**). Write your answers in the right-hand column.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was _____ in Atlanta, Georgia, USA. | 1. _____ |
| A. bore B. birthday C. born D. birth | |
| 2. At that time in the USA, African-Americans _____ the same rights | 2. _____ |
| A. didn't have B. don't have C. not have D. wasn't having | |
| 3. as white people. _____ schools were segregated and there were separate | 3. _____ |
| A. Theirs B. The C. These D. A lot | |
| 4. public restrooms _____ black people and white people. Martin Luther King fought | 4. _____ |
| A. by B. into C. from D. for | |
| 5. against racial segregation, _____ he didn't use violence in his fight. For example, | 5. _____ |
| A. even B. so C. but D. because | |
| 6. he _____ black people to ride in the front of the bus, instead of the back. | 6. _____ |
| A. asked B. asking C. asks D. ask | |
| 7. Eventually, _____ than 200,000 people went to Washington to listen to him | 7. _____ |
| A. few B. more C. most D. greater | |
| 8. speak and ask the government to _____ unfair laws. | 8. _____ |
| A. not agree B. accept C. change D. not raise | |
| 9. Because of Martin Luther King Jr., _____ laws changed in America. | 9. _____ |
| A. less B. very C. many D. much | |
| 10. _____ in 1968, Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated. | 10. _____ |
| A. Unlucky B. Unfortunately C. Recently D. Lately | |

LANGUAGE USE: SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

For each item, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. Use **no more than three words**. Contractions, for example 'I'm', count as two words. Write the words in the right-hand column.

1. My parents prefer jazz to classical music.

⇒ My parents think jazz (1)_____ than classical music.

1._____

2. My parents only go swimming at the weekend.

⇒ On weekdays, my parents aren't (2)_____ go swimming.

2._____

3. If I finish my homework, I can go out at the weekend.

⇒ I can't go out at the weekend (3)_____ I finish my homework.

3._____

4. My sister watches more TV than me.

⇒ I don't watch TV (4)_____ my sister does.

4._____

5. My parents suggested going out for a meal.

⇒ My parents said, 'Why (5)_____ we go out for a meal?'

5._____

GUIDED WRITING: TEXT COMPLETION

Complete the text below by writing an appropriate word in each of the ten gaps (1-10). Be careful, you can only write **one word** in each gap. Write the words in the right-hand column.

Hi Joyce,

Thank you for (1)_____ to me!

1. _____

I'm happy to hear that you are having a (2)_____ time in France at

2. _____

the University of Lyon. I think I will also (3)_____ for the Erasmus

3. _____

Programme because it sounds like so much fun. Studying in a

different country has many advantages. For example, you can meet

new (4)_____, learn a different language and culture. I would like to

4. _____

study in Italy. I went there last summer (5)_____ my sister. We loved

5. _____

it! We visited Florence, Pisa and Siena. We stayed for two weeks. My

(6)_____ city was Florence because there are lots of

6. _____

(7)_____ for young people to go to, like pubs and clubs. The people

7. _____

there are very friendly, too. We also enjoyed (8)_____ all the

8. _____

monuments and the museums.

Can you (9)_____ me with my application?

9. _____

Write back to (10)_____ soon!

10. _____

Hugs,

Grace

ANSWER KEY:

Listening Comprehension: Multiple Choice

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. C 6. C 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. A

Listening Comprehension: Text Completion

1. SPEAK, TALK	6. 24, TWENTY-FOUR
2. UNIVERSAL, INTERNATIONAL, GLOBAL	7. NATIVE
3. COMMUNICATION	8. READ
4. DEVELOPMENT	9. QUALITY
5. IMPORTANT	10. SIMILAR

Text Cohesion and Analysis of Spoken Discourse

1. D 2. B 3. E 4. C 5. F

Graph Analysis

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. NG 5. F 6. F 7. NG 8. T 9. T 10. NG

Reading Comprehension: Skimming

1. E 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. B

Reading Comprehension: Multiple Choice

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. C

Language Use in Context

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. A 7. B 8. C 9. C 10. B

Language Use: Sentence Transformation

1. IS BETTER
2. ABLE TO
3. UNLESS
4. AS MUCH AS, SO MUCH AS, AS OFTEN AS, SO OFTEN AS
5. DON'T

Guided Writing: Text Completion

1. WRITING
2. GREAT, LOVELY, WONDERFUL, GOOD, FABULOUS, FANTASTIC
3. APPLY
4. PEOPLE, STUDENTS
5. WITH
6. FAVOURITE, PREFERRED
7. PLACES
8. VISITING, SEEING
9. HELP
10. ME