



UNIVERSITA' DEGLI STUDI DI UDINE
Prova Ammissione alla Scuola Superiore a.a. 2019-20 – LINGUA INGLESE

PART 1. READING COMPREHENSION

A lot of advice is available for college leavers heading for their first job. In this article we consider the move to a second job. We are not concerned with those looking for a second temporary position while hunting for a permanent job. Nor are we concerned with those leaving an unsatisfactory job within the first few weeks. Instead, we will be dealing with those of you taking a real step on the career ladder, choosing a job to fit in with your ambitions now that you have learnt your way around, acquired some skills and have some idea of where you want to go.

What sort of job should you look for? Much depends on your long-term aim. You need to ask yourself whether you want to specialise in a particular field, work your way up to higher levels of responsibility or out of your current employment into a broader field.

Whatever you decide, you should choose your second job very carefully. You should be aiming to stay in it for two to three years.

This job will be studied very carefully when you send your letter of application for your next job. It should show evidence of serious career planning. Most important, it should extend you, develop you and give you increasing responsibility. Incidentally, if the travel bug is biting, now is the time to pack up and go. You can do temporary work for a while when you return, pick up where you left off and get the second job then. Future potential employers will be relieved to see that **you have got it out of your system**, and are not likely to go off again.

Juliette Davidson spent her first year after leaving St. Aldate's College working for three solicitors. It was the perfect first job in that 'OK . . . they were very supportive people. I was gently introduced to the work, learnt my way round an office and improved my word processing skills. However, there was no scope for advancement. One day I gave in my notice, bought an air ticket and travelled for a year.'

Juliette now works as a Personal Assistant to Brenda Cleverdon, the Chief Executive of Business in the Community. 'In two and a half years I have become more able and my job has really grown,' she says. 'Right from the beginning my boss was very keen to develop me. My job title is the same as it was when I started but the duties have changed. From mainly typing and telephone work, I have progressed to doing most of the correspondence and budgets. I also have to deal with a variety of queries, coming from chairmen of large companies to people wanting to know how to start their own business. Brenda involves me in all her work but also gives me specific projects to do and events to organise.'

Choose ONE answer A,B,C or D.

1. Who is intended to benefit from the advice given in the article?

- A students who have just finished their studies.
- B people who are unhappy with their current job.
- C those who are interested in establishing a career.
- D people who change jobs regularly.

2. According to the writer, why is the choice of your second job important?

- A It will affect your future job prospects.

- B It will last longer than your first job.
- C It will be difficult to change if you don't like it.
- D It should give you the opportunity to study.

3. 'it' in the first line of the 4th paragraph refers to your

- A first job.
- B second job.
- C application.
- D career.

4. If you have a desire to travel, when does the writer suggest that you do it?

- A straight after you have left college.
- B when you are unable to find a permanent job.
- C after you have done some temporary work.
- D between the first and second job.

5. What is meant by 'you have got it out of your system' in last sentence of the 4th paragraph?

- A You have planned your career sensibly.
- B You are an experienced traveller.
- C You have satisfied your wish to travel.
- D You have learned to look after yourself.

6. How did Juliette Davidson benefit from the experience of her first job?

- A It was a good introduction to working in an office.
- B She met a variety of interesting people.
- C It enabled her to earn enough money to travel.
- D She learnt how to use a word processor.

7. In what way is Juliette's current job better than her first job?

- A She has a more impressive job title.
- B She now knows how to start her own business.
- C She has been able to extend her skills.
- D She is more involved in the community.

8. Macro text type.

Is this text expository, argumentative or instructive?

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9. Micro text type.

Is this text a story, a newspaper article, essay, book introduction, scientific review, interview, manual, biography, speech or editorial?

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10. Is the overall register formal, informal, neutral or colloquial?

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11. How would you define the general style of the text?

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PART 2. SYNTAX AND LEXIS

Read the text below and decide which answer A,B,C or D best fits each space.

THE FIRST BICYCLE

The (12) of the bicycle goes back more than 200 years. In 1791, Count de Sivrac (13) onlookers in a park in Paris as he showed off his two-wheeled invention, a machine called the 'celerifere'. It was basically an (14) version of a children's toy which had been in (15) for many years. Sivrac's 'celerifere' had a wooden frame, made in the (16) of a horse, which was mounted on a wheel at either end. To ride it, you sat on a small seat, just like a modern bicycle, and pushed (17) against the (18) with your legs - there were no pedals. It was impossible to steer a 'celerifere' and it had no brakes, but despite these problems the invention very much (19) to the fashionable young men of Paris. Soon they were (20) races up and down the streets. Minor (21) were common as riders attempted a final burst of (22) Controlling the machine was difficult as the only way to change (23) was to pull up the front of the 'celerifere' and (24)..... it round while the front wheel was (25) in the air.

'Celeriferes' were not popular for long, however, as the (26) of no springs, no steering and rough roads made riding them very uncomfortable. Even so, the wooden 'celerifere' was the (27) of the modern bicycle.

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|-----|---------------|------------|---------------|----------------|
| 12. | A history | B age | C story | D legend |
| 13. | A delighted | B cheered | C appreciated | D overjoyed |
| 14. | A increased | B enormous | C extended | D enlarged |
| 15. | A use | B play | C operation | D service |
| 16. | A resemblance | B shape | C body | D appearance |
| 17. | A fast | B deeply | C heavily | D hard |
| 18. | A surface | B ground | C earth | D floor |
| 19. | A attracted | B appealed | C took | D called |
| 20. | A going | B getting | C holding | D making |
| 21. | A wounds | B trips | C injuries | D breaks |
| 22. | A velocity | B energy | C pace | D speed |
| 23. | A direction | B route | C heading | D way |
| 24. | A roll | B drive | C turn | D revolve |
| 25. | A cycling | B circling | C winding | D spinning |
| 26. | A mixture | B link | C combination | D union |
| 27. | A origin | B design | C model | D introduction |

Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use ONE word in each space.

THE LAKE DISTRICT

One of the most beautiful parts of Britain is the Lake District. The Lake District is situated (28) the north-west of England and consists (29) high hills, mountains and, of course, lakes. In all there are sixteen lakes of (30) the largest is Lake Windermere.

Over the years many writers have (31) associated with this region but there can be no doubt that the most famous of (32) was William Wordsworth, (33) was born and lived almost the whole of his life there. He had close connections (34) the village of Grasmere, (35) he lived (36) some thirteen years. He loved (37) particular part of England and many of his poems speak of the joy he felt when surrounded by beautiful countryside.

Every year more than fourteen million people (38) Britain and abroad visit the Lake District to enjoy the fresh air and the scenery. Some go to walk in the mountains while others sail boats on the lakes (38) simply sit admiring the magnificent views. Unfortunately, the region (39) becoming a victim of (40) own success in attracting visitors; (41) many people come to the Lake District that they threaten to destroy the peace and quiet which many (42) searching for there.

43. Ballet does not interest Sonia.
interested
Sonia ballet.
44. Visitors to the zoo are not allowed to feed the animals
must
The animals by visitors to the zoo.
45. John had not been to London before.
visit
It London.
46. "I'll see you later Anne," he said.
told
He see her later.
47. There were more students in school in 2017 than in 2018.
as
There were in school in 2018 as in 2017.
48. When I was in the department store, someone thought I was a shop assistant.
me
When I was in the department store, someone a shop assistant.
49. I wonder how she learnt to speak English so well.
like
I know how she learnt to speak English so well.
50. I am totally convinced that our team can win.

chance

In my opinion, there our team losing.

PART 3. WRITING

How does language influence our thought and behaviour? Discuss, with examples, the relationship between language, thought and behaviour (max 600 words).

A handwritten signature or mark consisting of several loops and a long horizontal line extending to the right.