



PROVA DI AMMISSIONE: LINGUA INGLESE

WRITE ALL ANSWERS ON THE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED. DO NOT WRITE ON THIS SHEET.

Part 1: Choose the most appropriate option to complete the sentences below.

1. When houses were made of wood and they had thatched roofs, a fire whole villages.
a) might destroy b) could destroy c) might have destroyed d) could have destroyed
2. All ... snakes are deaf and cannot hear ... sounds. Instead they detect vibrations fromground.
a) the/the/the b) ---/---/the c) the/---/the d) the/---/---
3. Are you sure you havewith you?.
a) enough money b) much money c) sufficient money d) money enough
4. We other merchandise until we everything we have in the warehouse.
a) won't order/will sell b) don't order/will sell c) won't order/sell d) don't order/sell
5. Whose bicycle is that? It be John's. He doesn't cycle to work.
a) shouldn't b) can't c) couldn't d) mustn't
6. John my husband's family he first moved to New York.
a) has been knowing/ since when b) is knowing/ since c) has known/ since d) knows/ since
7. It's the best city I! You really visit it.
a) have ever been to/ought to b) have ever gone to/ought to
c) have already been to/ought to d) have already been to/should
8. We took a lot of vitamins. we both caught the flu.
a) nevertheless b) anyway c) on top of that d) however
9. A: The dishwasher Shall I call the repairman? B: No, I'll repair it
a) is breaking/ alone b) is broke/by myself c) broke/as well d) is broken/myself
- 10 I the name but I can't..... the face.
a) recall/remember b) remember/recall c) remember/ remind d) remember/ remember
11. You must tighten this bolt the faucet
a) for stopping/ to leak b) to stop/ leak c) to stop/ from leaking d) for to stop/ leaking
12. He carried working without
a) on/telling anything b) out/say nothing c) up/telling nothing d) on/saying anything
13. Ithis email your ad in yesterday's paper.
a) write you/in reference to b) am writing to you/ referring to
c) write to you/ referencing d) am writing you/ with reference to

14. He had a holiday and went trekking in Nepal .
 a) three-week b) three weeks c) three week's d) three weeks'
15. If you..... here yesterday, probably our team
 a) were/would win b) were/would have won c) had been/would have won d) had been/would win
16. Dan called last Tuesday and said he on a business trip the following day.
 a) is going b) will go c) was going d) was to go
17. I don't remember about the concert in the paper, but I about it on the radio.
 a) having read/did hear b) to read/heard c) reading/hear d) to reading/heard
18. The bridgewas built by the Romans.
 a) which we walk on b) we walk on c) we are walking on d) on that we are walking
19. If we to go to the wedding on Saturday , we..... your party.
 a) hadn't/ wouldn't miss b) wouldn't have/ wouldn't miss
 c) didn't have / wouldn't miss d) didn't have/ won't miss
20. to upset her, he accepted to take her to the opera.
 a) He didn't want b) Not wanting c) Not to want d) For not wanting
21. I wish I..... so much at the party. The hang-over this morning is terrible!
 a) wouldn't drink b) hadn't drunk c) wouldn't have drunk d) hadn't drank
- 22 We took no notice of what was going on outside, the neighbours were making a lot of noise.
 a) although b) in spite c) however d) nevertheless
23. We had just arrived at the coast and Jerome suggestedto the beach.
 a) we go b) we had gone c) we went d) us to go
24. The planet Uranus was onlyin 1781.
 a) found b) found out c) known d) discovered
25. Every evening Mrs Kayethe stray cats of the neighbourhood.
 a) will feed b) would feed c) would have fed d) will have fed
26. I saw your car away by the tow truck.
 a) towed b) having been towed c) being towed d) be towed
27. Everybody was dancing.
 a) Also Cyril. b) Even Cyril. c) Cyril also. d) Cyril even.
28. They tickets; we could have given them ours.
 a) didn't need to buy b) needn't buy c) had needn't buy d) needn't have bought
29. My father wasn't well, so I preferred my trip.
 a) to put off b) putting off c) to put aside d) putting aside
30. How longa temperature when hea doctor?
 a) had he had/ had called b) had he had/ called c) did he have/ called d) did he have/ had called

Part 2: Choose the correct option to complete the passage.

Calling for a rethink

Is it time for Vodafone, the world's biggest mobile operator, to (31)..... its strategy? The idea is not new, but it has recently become the subject of much debate. Sir John Bond, a banker who will take over as Vodafone's chairman in July, has been contacting institutional shareholders, many of whom have (32) disquiet about the giant firm's direction. Since 2004, Vodafone's share price has underperformed in the London stock market, in (33) contrast to the shares of O2, a far smaller mobile operator.

Some investors have (34) for Vodafone to sell its 45% stake in Verizon Wireless, a big American mobile operator, which is worth around £25 billion. Yet the company continues to pursue its policy of acquisition to become a mobile-only operator with unrivalled global scale.

Vodafone has long (35) that its size provides huge economies of scale when buying handsets, network equipment and software. But while nearly all of Vodafone's regional operations use the same technology, there are two big (36): its American and Japanese units.

Verizon Wireless uses a different, incompatible wireless technology called CDMA, so there is little (37) for economies of scale. Nor can Vodafone, as the minority partner, (38) its brand in America. And Vodafone's attempt to use the same handsets worldwide was a spectacular failure in Japan, a unique market that is two or three years ahead of Europe in its (39) of mobile technology. Only when Vodafone (40) and launched a new range of Japan-specific handsets was it able to halt an exodus of subscribers.

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|----|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 31 | A overcome | B overtake | C overhaul | D overlook |
| 32 | A enunciated | B uttered | C shouted | D expressed |
| 33 | A marked | B high | C deep | D excessive |
| 34 | A requested | B called | C demanded | D claimed |
| 35 | A obliged | B forced | C encouraged | D insisted |
| 36 | A omissions | B rejections | C exceptions | D exclusions |
| 37 | A scope | B extent | C span | D range |
| 38 | A exercise | B achieve | C acquire | D exploit |
| 39 | A admission | B adoption | C adaptation | D agreement |
| 40 | A relented | B released | C related | D relied |

Part 3: Translate the following text into Italian.

Why do polite men take off their hats?

The habit of taking off one's hat goes back to the Middle Ages, when knights used to wear armour and a helmet to protect themselves against enemy attack. Whenever knights ran into each other they lifted the front of their helmets as a sign of friendly disposition. If on the contrary they meant to fight, they would lower it. In the 17th and 18th centuries, taking off one's hat became a common gesture among people in the army. Officers would take off their headgear as a sign of deference towards their superiors, the Church and, of course, monarchs. As a consequence, this gesture came to be taken as a symbol of politeness by civilians as well. That's why polite men bare their heads when they go into a house or a public place.

