

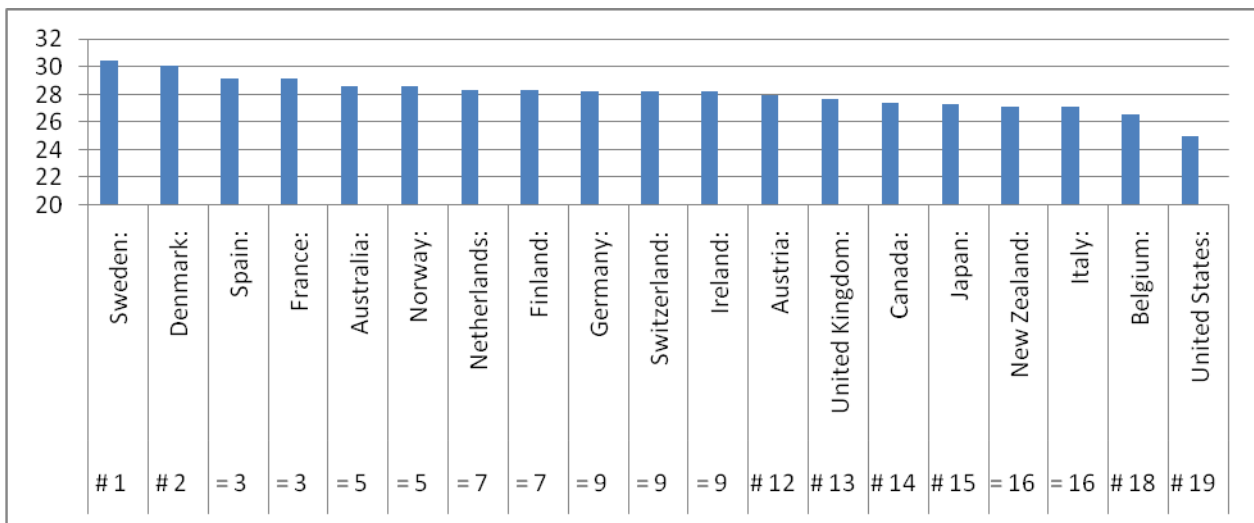
Cognome \_\_\_\_\_ Nome \_\_\_\_\_ Matricola \_\_\_\_\_ Corso di Laurea \_\_\_\_\_

## OLA - Lingua Inglese

### GRAPH

Guarda il grafico e leggi il testo. In base alle informazioni fornite, decidi se le frasi che seguono sono vere (**T**), false (**F**) o non riportate nel testo (**NG**). Inserisci **T** (True), **F** (False) o **NG** (Not Given) sull'apposita linea.

"Age at marriage for women by country" - 1980 figures and 1999 figures for EU countries are from European Social Statistics Demography 2001. Australian figures are from ABS, Year Book Australia 2003 - Population. Figures for other European and North American countries come from UN Economic Commission for Europe, Trends in Europe and North America 2001. The table below shows the ages that women get married at in each of the 19 countries in the survey; in some countries the average age of these women when they get married is the same.



[http://www.NationMaster.com/graph/peo\\_age\\_at\\_fir\\_mar\\_for\\_wom-people-age-first-marriage-women](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) On average, women in Italy are ten years older than women in Spain when they get married. 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) The data for Australia come from 2003. 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) There are many different sources for these data. 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 Belgium do not get married. 7) \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) Sweden is the country where women usually get married at the youngest age. 8) \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) Men usually marry younger women. 9) \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) More women get married in Australia than in France. 10) \_\_\_\_\_

**MATCHING**

Abbina le 5 persone (1-5) alla interazione più probabile che trovi nel riquadro (A- F). Scrivi la lettera corrispondente sulla linea a destra. Attenzione, c'è un'interazione in più.

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| 1. Leslie is studying Political Science. 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. | 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. She studies Nutrition. She plays volleyball at her local sports centre and volunteers at the tourist information booth.                      | 3. _____ |
| 4. Ben is a second year Management student. He hopes to find a job in a big city after he graduates. In his free time, he helps his father on their farm.                 | 4. _____ |
| 5. Ron is an Architecture student. He likes bowling on the weekends, and is also in a jazz quartet. He has a part-time job as a waiter at a 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 have to study for the algorithm exam.

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

**C**

a: That book looks interesting. What is 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. The lesson was on international relations.

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

**E**

a: You look really nice. Is it a special occasion?

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

a: Wow, I hope you finished your paper on sugary food and children.

**F**

a: Hi, how was your weekend?

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

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

**LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT**

Leggi il testo e scrivi sulla linea a destra la lettera (A, B, C o D) che corrisponde alla parola che completa la frase.

***Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.***

1. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was \_\_\_\_\_ in Atlanta, Georgia, USA. 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
a) be                      b) birthday                      c) born                      d) birth
2. At that time in America, black people didn't \_\_\_\_\_ the same rights 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
a) have                      b) had                      c) having                      d) has
3. as white people. \_\_\_\_\_ schools were segregated and there were separate 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
a) A                      b) The                      c) An                      d) More
4. public restrooms for black people \_\_\_\_\_ white people. Martin Luther King fought 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
a) but                      b) because                      c) so                      d) and
5. against racial segregation, but he didn't use violence in \_\_\_\_\_ fight. For example, 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
a) our                      b) its                      c) his                      d) her
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. More than 200,000 people went \_\_\_\_\_ Washington to listen to him 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
a) at                      b) to                      c) on                      d) in
8. speak and ask the government to \_\_\_\_\_ unfair laws. 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
a) changing                      b) changed                      c) change                      d) changes
9. Because of Martin Luther King Jr., \_\_\_\_\_ laws changed in America. 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
a) lot                      b) very                      c) many                      d) much
10. \_\_\_\_\_ 1968, Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated. 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
a) On                      b) In                      c) At                      d) To

**SKIMMING**

Leggi i seguenti 'titoletti' relativi all'articolo che ti chiediamo di analizzare. Identifica a quale paragrafo ogni titoletto si riferisce e scrivi la lettera sull'apposita linea. Attenzione, c'è un titoletto in più.

- 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

**MULTIPLE CHOICES ON READING PASSAGE**

Riferendoti all'articolo, scrivi nel margine destro la lettera (A, B, C o D.) che corrisponde alla risposta esatta.

- 1) According to research, young people who send lots of text messages are particularly interested in \_\_\_\_\_ 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. taking photos                      B. 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. only young mobile phone users from Canada                      D. young people who don't use social networks
- 3) Professors Trapnell and Sinclair \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. reported their work in New Orleans                      B. showed they are heavy texters  
 C. show prejudice in their studies                      D. founded the SPSP
- 4) The online survey also included questions about the students' \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. looks and shopping habits  
 B. objectives and character  
 C. food habits  
 D. favourite season
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ participated in the survey. 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Many first-year psychology students  
 B. Students from different faculties  
 C. Second-year psychology students  
 D. 30% of psychology students
- 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 when 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 text, texting and Twitter \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. have made people's thoughts more superficial  
 B. have caused damage to people's brains  
 C. encourage people to have a clearer thought process  
 D. are not appropriate 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

**TEXT COMPLETION**

Completa la seguente email inserendo una parola appropriata in ogni spazio vuoto. Scrivi la tua risposta nel marginedestro.

Hi Joyce,

Thank \_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_ for writing to me! 1. \_\_\_\_\_

I'm happy to hear that you are \_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_ a great time in France 2. \_\_\_\_\_

at the University of Lyon! I think I will also \_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_ for 3. \_\_\_\_\_

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

different country \_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_ many advantages! For example, you 4. \_\_\_\_\_

can meet new people, learn a different language and culture. I would like

to study \_\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_\_ Italy. I went there last summer 5. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_\_ my sister. We loved it! We visited Florence, Pisa, and 6. \_\_\_\_\_

Siena. We stayed for two weeks. My favourite city was Florence

\_\_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_\_ there are lots of places for young people to go to, 7. \_\_\_\_\_

like pubs and clubs. The people there are \_\_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_

friendly, too. We also enjoyed visiting all the monuments and the

museums.

Can you help \_\_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_\_ with my application? 9. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_\_ back to me soon! 10. \_\_\_\_\_

Hugs,

Grace