

LINGUA INGLESE 2 (Università Umanitaria - Mediazione Linguistica)

Surname _____

Name _____ Matr. no. _____

September 25th, 2007 (reprinted Feb. 15, 2008)

1. Insert the correct verb forms using the appropriate tenses and any modals and/or adverbs given in brackets.

The Romans built the city of Londinium on the banks of the Thames because the river (have) _____ had _____ a large estuary and (be) _____ was _____ a good place for trade. They built a bridge over the Thames and there (be) _____ has been _____ a London Bridge in the same area ever since.

Roman Londinium (grow) _____ grew _____ up on the northern side of the bridge and (be) _____ was _____ a very busy port. The Romans (import) _____ imported _____ products such as olive oil and wine from different parts of the empire and (export) _____ exported _____ wool, metals and even slaves. The Romans (establish) _____ established _____ many other towns like Chester, Winchester, Lancaster, Bath and Lincoln. They also built solid, straight military roads, defence walls, water pumping systems and baths beautifully (decorate) _____ decorated _____ with mosaics.

The Romans (never conquer) _____ never conquered _____ the northern part of the island. In fact, Emperor Hadrian (come) _____ came _____ to Britain in 122 A.D. and (put up) _____ put up _____ a wall right across the country, from the North Sea to the Solway Firth, near Carlisle, (mark) _____ marking _____ the northern frontier of Roman Britannia. The wall (protect) _____ protected _____ Roman land from the attacks of the Picts and the Scots, fierce tribes living in what is now Scotland. You (still can see) _____ can still see _____ remains of the wall today. Britain (be) _____ was _____ part of the Roman Empire for nearly four centuries, until 410 A.D., when the Roman armies (recall) _____ were recalled _____ from Britain (defend) _____ to defend _____ Rome itself from "barbarian" invasions.

Now translate the passage into Italian

I Romani costruirono la città di Londinium sulle rive del Tamigi perché il fiume aveva un ampio estuario ed era un buon luogo per il commercio. Costruirono un ponte sul Tamigi e da allora c'è un London Bridge in quella zona.

La Londinium (Londra) romana si sviluppò lungo il lato nord del ponte ed era un porto molto trafficato. I Romani importavano prodotti come l'olio d'oliva e il vino da diverse parti dell'impero e esportavano lana, metalli e persino schiavi. I Romani fondarono molte altre città come C., W., L., B. e L. Costruirono anche strade militari solide e diritte, mura di difesa, sistemi di pompaggio dell'acqua e terme stupendamente decorate di mosaici.

I Romani non conquistarono mai la parte nord dell'isola. Infatti l'Imperatore Adriano venne in Gran Bretagna nel 122 d. C. ed eresse un vallo attraverso il paese, dal Mare del Nord al Solway Firth, presso Carlisle, che segnò il confine settentrionale della Britannia romana. Il vallo proteggeva

(protesse) il territorio romano dagli attacchi dei Pitti e degli Scoti, fiere tribù che abitavano quella che ora è la Scozia. Si possono tuttora vedere i resti del vallo. La Gran Bretagna fece parte dell'Impero Romano per quasi quattro secoli, fino al 410 d.C., quando gli eserciti romani furono ritirati dalla Gran Bretagna per difendere la stessa Roma dalle invasioni “barbariche”.

2. Find the words that can have strong collocations or can form compounds with *all* the other words in the same line.

shelf, shop, mark, seller, copy, matches _____ BOOK _____
office, match, letter, telephone, black, soap _____ BOX _____
light, wife, work, country, keeping, arrest _____ HOUSE _____
light, new, leap, solar, calendar, school _____ YEAR _____

3. Draw a line between each word on the left and the corresponding definition on the right. Be careful, there are an extra word and an extra definition that do not match with anything.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>board</i> | a) <i>given free of charge</i> |
| 2. <i>complimentary</i> | b) <i>in the end</i> |
| 3. <i>conductor</i> | c) <i>person in charge of a newspaper</i> |
| 4. <i>expenditures</i> | d) <i>cost of daily meals</i> |
| 5. <i>eventually</i> | e) <i>sign or warning of a future event</i> |
| 6. <i>morbid</i> | f) <i>diseased</i> |
| 7. <i>portent</i> | g) <i>person who collects fares on a bus</i> |
| 8. <i>editor</i> | h) <i>exceptional person or event</i> |

Soluzione: 1-d (*board and lodging*: vitto e alloggio); 2-a (*with compliments*: in omaggio); 3-g (il conducente è il *driver*); 5-b (eventualmente: *in case, if necessary...*); 6-f (*morbid*: morboso); 7-e (*portent*: presagio); 8-c (editore: *publisher*). Il n. 4 e la definizione h non corrispondono a nulla.

4. Pronunciation

/'kɜ:nl/ is the pronunciation of: *kernel* *colonel* X both *neither*

The correct pronunciation of *thesaurus* is /θɪ'zɔ:rəs/ , /θɪ'sɔ:rəs/X, /θɪ'zaʊrəs/ .

Are these words always stressed on the last syllable? Choose between *true* (T), *false* (F) or *only if they are used as verbs* (V) and circle your answer:

cigarette T F V ; *control* T F V ; *report* T F V ; *import* T F V ; *colleague* T F V ;
referee T F V ; *prefer* T F V ; *broadcast* T F V ; *underscore* T F V .

5. Complete these sentences in any reasonable way.

(open exercise)

If she had known the truth,

..... because it was very late.

..... .in spite of the rain.

..... instead of going to school.

I wish I could

6. Write about your favourite (type of) shop. Penalties for exceeding the 10 lines!

(open exercise)

Dictation: Please use the back of this page