**L11-III anno USE OF ENGLISH Time: 45 mins (sample exam)**

Rewrite each sentence, so that it contains the words in capitals, and so that the meaning stays the same. (10marks)

1. Susan wasn’t always so unfriendly. DID NOT

……………………………………………………………….

2. Whose book is this? BELONG

…………………………………………………………………..

3. Mark will get over his sadness, then he will be able to concentrate. ONCE

…………………………………………………………………………………

4. Go to the tourist information desk immediately on arrival. SOON

………………………………………………………………………….

5. He suggested her taking the next flight. TAKE

………………………………………………………………………….

6. There is no report that it will snow tomorrow. IT

……………………………………………………………………….

7. I’m sorry I didn’t study English. REGRET

……………………………………………………………

8. Richard managed to finish the exam on time. SUCCEEDED

………………………………………………………………………..

9. The doctor advised Paul to lose weight. RECOMMENDED

………………………………………………………………………..

10. Three weeks passed before we decided to start studying. NOT UNTIL

……………………………………………………………………………………………………..

*For questions 11-25 read the text and think of the word that best fills the gap. Use only one word in each gap.*

***Body Language and Gestures***

When travelling, it is important to take time to learn about your host’s customs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_**(11)** that you do not seem ignorant or offensive. Often, something that we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_**(12)** for granted as meaning one thing can mean something completely different elsewhere. For \_\_\_\_\_\_**(13)**, in Thailand, as the foot is the lowest part of the body it is held in the lowest esteem, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_**(14)** point a foot at someone is extremely insulting. Likewise, the head is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_**(15)** part of the body and it is never touched directly by others. For this \_\_\_\_\_\_\_**(16)**, a pat on the head in Thailand is an insult of \_\_\_\_\_**(17)** worst kind.

Greetings in Asia usually take the form of a bow. In Japan, your hands must be at your side. The inferior person will bow longer and lower. In Mediterranean countries on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_**(18)** hand, it is customary to greet a friend or family member \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**(19)** a kiss on each cheek. In Latin America, one might greet someone of either sex with a hug and a kiss. In Muslim nations, sexes generally do not mix at all \_\_\_\_\_**(20)** they are family. Something as common \_\_\_\_\_**(21)** clasping hands may mean impending death to a Guatemalan.

Some simple gestures that are common in the States, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(22)** as the ‘thumbs up’ sign, are vulgar to those in Middle Eastern countries, Nigeria, Australia and Afghanistan. Some gestures have widely different meanings almost everywhere they \_\_\_\_**(23)** used. For example, in Japan crooking a finger in a ‘come here’ gesture is obscene. In Yugoslavia, Vietnam and Malaysia whistling is used to call animals, and is insulting to people. Even something such as a smile, \_\_\_\_**(24)** seems an instinctive reaction to happiness, \_\_\_\_**(25)** mean sadness or anger.

**1 point each**

**[total 15 points]**

***Biodiversity and humanity's place in it***

*For questions 26-30, read the text below. use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. (5 points)*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| It is estimated that approximately 1.4 million species of organisms have been discovered, yet the total number alive on Earth is unknown. Some experts estimate that there are somewhere between 10 and 100 million species, although no one can say with \_\_\_\_\_\_**(26)** which of these figures is closer. Fewer than one in ten of all the species that have been given \_\_\_\_\_**(27)** names have been closely studied. We have to broaden our goals in studying species because, unlike the rest of science, the study of biodiversity has a time limit. Species are disappearing at an accelerating rate as a consequence of human activities, primarily the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_**(28)** of natural habitats but also ever-increasing pollution and contamination of pristine environments by introduced species. Twenty per cent or more of the species of plants and animals could vanish or be doomed to early \_\_\_\_\_**(29)** by the year 2020 unless we do something drastic to save them. The loss of many species will mean that new sources of scientific information and incalculable potential \_\_\_\_\_\_**(30)** wealth will be destroyed.  | CONFIDENTSCIENCE DESTROYEXTINCT BIOLOGY |