

Part I

- *Translate sentences (1)-(2) into Italian.*

(1) a. Where is your bike?
b. It is leaning against the lamppost across the street from the bakery.

a. _____

b. _____

(2) She waved me away.

(3) Which element is the *figure* (or *trajector*) in (1b)?

- *Paraphrase the noun phrase in bold:*

(4) The car has a **water-cooled engine**.

- *Phrasal or prepositional verb?*

(5) I accidentally **threw away** my ticket.

(6) Don't look out of the window. **Concentrate on** your work!

(7) She **rubbed out** the error.

- *Rewrite the following sentences using inversion:*

(8) His mother was sitting in the armchair.

In the armchair _____

(9) I have never seen such a sight.

Never _____

(10) The teacher blew the whistle and the children ran off.

The teacher blew the whistle and off _____

- *Give an example of an indirect speech act.*

• *Choose the correct pronunciation*

(11) cut

a. [kʌt]

b. [kʌt]

c. [kæt]

(12) talk

a. [tɔ:l̩k]

b. [tɔ:k]

c. [tɒk]

(13) live

a. [li:v]

b. [lɪv]

c. [liv]

(14) swindle

a. [swɪndl]

b. [zwindl̩]

c. [swɪndl̩]

(15) England

a. [ˈɪŋglænd]

b. [ɪnˈglənd]

c. [ˈɪŋglənd]

Part II

Tick the correct answer:

Tabloid papers are usually (16) _____ papers.

(16) A quality

B popular

C weekly

If you have a television set, you must pay a (17) _____.

(17) A license fee

B television license

C subscription license

You can get digital TV through a (17) _____.

(17) A satellite parable

B satellite dish

C satellite plate

III

Choice no.1: Political institutions and local government

Tick the correct answer:

General elections are by secret (1) _____, but vote is not compulsory. Each elector (2) _____ one vote at a (3) _____ station set up on election day in their (4) _____, by making a (5) _____ on a ballot paper against the name of a candidate.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------|
| (1) A ballot | (2) A hurls | (3) A spoiling | (4) A constituency | (5) A swoop |
| B decision | B throws | B poling | B area | B tick |
| C judgment | C casts | C polling | C premise | C cross |
| D act | D makes | D vote | D province | D dash |

A draft law is (6) _____ up by parliamentary civil servants and takes the form of a (7) _____. It must pass (8) _____ both Houses and receive the Royal (9) _____ before it can become law.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| (6) A done | (7) A proof | (8) A across | (9) A Approval |
| B taken | B blueprint | B over | B Assent |
| C prepared | C proposal | C at | C Signature |
| D drawn | D bill | D through | D Yes |

Complete:

(10) Acts of Parliament are also known as _____ law.

(11) The creation of the Edinburgh Parliament and Cardiff Assembly is known as _____.

Tick the correct answer:

Counties, districts, and (12) _____ authorities have their own (13) _____, which are elected by the adult population of the area. Councillors (14) _____ office for four years and are elected by the 'first past the (15) _____' system in most parts of Britain.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| (12) A union | (13) A councils | (14) A have | (15) A line |
| B unitary | B bodies | B take | B post |
| C unison | C groups | C hold | C end |
| D single | D courts | D grant | D pole |

III

Choice no.2: The legal system and economic and industrial institutions

Tick the correct answer:

When a person appears (1) _____ a magistrates' court prior to a (2) _____, the magistrates can (3) _____ or refuse bail. If bail is refused, a person will be kept in (4) _____.

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| (1) A on
B opposite
C up
D before | (2) A process
B proceeding
C trial
D judgement | (3) A assign
B let
C grant
D accept | (4) A custody
B confinement
C cell
D scorn |
|--|---|--|---|

(5) _____ deal with general legal work. Their (6) _____ (or partnerships) offer services such as (7) _____ (the buying and selling of property); (8) _____ (wills and succession after death); family matters.

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| (5) A advocates
B lawyers
C barristers
D solicitors | (6) A firms
B agencies
C groups
D establishments | (7) A conveying
B conveyancing
C propriety
D proscription | (8) A willingness
B probate
C success
D spoiling |
|--|---|--|---|

Complete:

The Old Bailey is a (9) _____ court.

(10) _____ law is based on the customs of successive settlers and invaders from Europe.

Tick the correct answer:

Companies may sell their (10) _____ to the public through the (11) _____. Companies are run by a (12) _____ of directors. A larger company sometimes (13) _____ (or buy) a smaller, often loss (14) _____, firm.

- | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| (10) A blue chips
B actions
C dividends
D shares | (11) A Burse
B Stock Place
C Stock Exchange
D Market Place | (12) A board
B table
C group
D league | (13) A put over
B take down
C take over
D put down | (14) A doing
B making
C going
D falling |
|---|---|--|---|--|

Lloyd's main activity has traditionally been in life (15) _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| (15) A assurance
B loans | C insurance
D property |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|

III

Choice no.3: Social services, education, leisure, sports and the arts

Tick the correct answer:

Most people who require health care will first consult their local (1) _____ doctor, who is a (2) _____. Doctors have an average of about 1,900 (3) _____ patients on their (4) _____ (or list of names). Most doctors are now members of (5) _____.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| (1) A NSH | (2) A GP | (3) A subscribed | (4) A form | (5) A group practises |
| B HNS | B DP | B enrolled | B plate | B team practises |
| C NSH | C CP | C funded | C panel | C group therapy |
| D NHS | D MP | D registered | D table | D teamwork |

The normal procedure when buying a house or flat is to (6) _____ out a loan on the security of the property, i.e. a (7) _____, from a (8) _____, bank or other financial institution.

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| (6) A grasp | (7) A morgue | (8) A building association |
| B clench | B mortar | B building society |
| C seize | C moron | C loan society |
| D take | D mortgage | D savings society |

The (9) _____ is tied to a system of national examinations at the secondary level. The two main examinations are the (10) _____ and the GCE (11) _____, which is normally (12) _____ at the end of the second year in the sixth form by 18 years old.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| (9) A National Curriculum | (10) A GCSE | (11) A D level | (12) A put |
| B National Programme | B GSCE | B 2 level | B made |
| C British Curriculum | C CGSE | C 3 level | C taken |
| D School Curriculum | D CSGE | D A level | D placed |

Complete:

Secondary schools include (13) _____, grammar and secondary modern schools.

The (14) _____ degree is divided into first-, second- and third-class honours.

Many of the theatres in the regions outside London are (15) _____ theatres.

- (15) A repertoire
B repartee
C repertory
D repeat