

# Test di lingua INGLESE

Certificazione linguistica livello B1

per il



*MINISTERO DELLA PUBBLICA ISTRUZIONE*  
UFFICIO SCOLASTICO REGIONALE PER IL LAZIO

*Attenzione: leggere attentamente le istruzioni.*

*Non è permesso l'uso del dizionario.*

**Certificazione linguistica livello B1**  
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*Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione*  
Ufficio Scolastico Regionale per il Lazio

**Struttura del test:**

1. **Prova di comprensione orale**

- 5 Minicontesti con 5 item a scelta multipla;
- *Listening comprehension test* basato su un breve video della durata di 2-3 minuti (5 domande a scelta multipla)

*20 punti*

2. **Lettura**

*Reading Comprehension*: testo autentico tratto da giornali, riviste, ecc. con:

- 10 domande di comprensione (scelta multipla a 3);
- 5 domande di coesione testuale (scelta multipla a 3)

*Cloze test*: esercizio di completamento di un testo con 15 blanks lessicali-grammaticali

*30 punti*

3. **Uso della lingua / Scrittura**

Esercizio di completamento di 10 frasi o minicontesti a scelta multipla a 3.

Scrittura di una breve lettera / e-mail (circa 100 parole)

*30 punti*

Tempo a disposizione: 1 ora e 20 minuti

4. **Produzione orale**

- colloquio con un esperto linguistico su argomenti compresi nei domini *Personal / Public / Educational* del *Common European Framework* (durata 5-6 minuti);

*20 punti*

**Note:**

Si supera la prova con 60/100.

La prova viene somministrata su computer (ad eccezione della parte di produzione orale).

Il cloze test al punto 2 è da intendersi come abilità integrata di lettura e uso della lingua.

La maggior parte dei testi di lettura e degli ascolti sono basati su materiali autentici e trattano argomenti appartenenti al domain 'Educational' del Common European Framework.

**LISTENING COMPREHENSION**

**Part 1.**

**You will hear 5 different sentences. Select the answer which fits best what you hear, as in the example below. You can hear each sentence twice. (10 marks)**

**Example:** Click on the buttons to listen:



- a. With my family.
- b. No, I haven't.
- c. Yesterday.

The correct answer is : "b. No, I haven't".

1. Click on the buttons to listen:



- a Yes, thanks, I'm all right now.
- b Yes, please, with sugar.
- c No, thanks, not for me.

2. Click on the buttons to listen:



- a She is always happy.
- b She likes her new job.
- c She must have missed the bus.

3. Click on the buttons to listen:



- a So you hardly know him, then.
- b Friday? I might come along
- c Sorry, I'm going shopping.

4. Click on the buttons to listen:



- a When will they finish redecorating it?
- b Do you like working with your sister?
- c When is your sister's birthday?

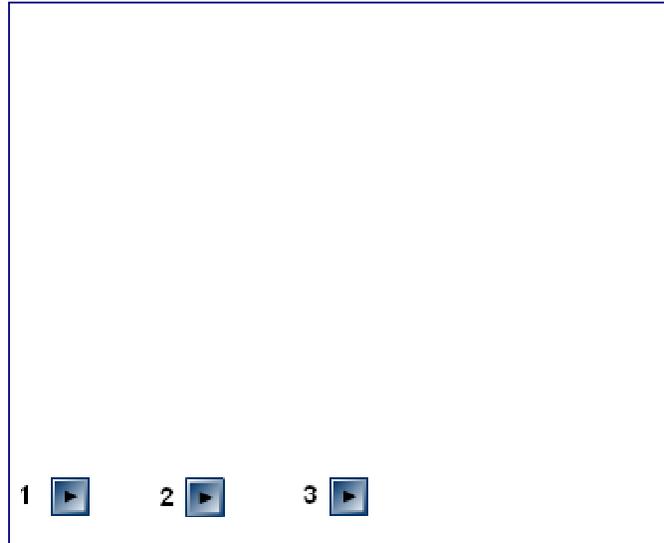
5. Click on the buttons to listen:



- a I had too much to drink and fell sick.
- b I think I'll go to the disco.
- c A lot of stars.

**Part 2. VIDEO**

**Read the following exercise and the alternatives carefully, by clicking on the option box for each question. Then click on the buttons 1, 2 and 3 in order to see the film. (10 marks)**



**Complete the exercise by choosing the correct alternative.  
You can watch the film three times.**

6. Maria Montessori believed that
- a) children learnt by listening.
  - b) learning was a natural process.
  - c) learning depends on what the teacher does.
7. Maria Montessori was born
- a) in Italy in 1870.
  - b) in America in 1870.
  - c) in Italy in 1817.
8. Maria Montessori
- a) went to a technical school for girls.
  - b) was the only girl in her school.
  - c) was one of the few girls in her school.
9. Maria Montessori
- a) was encouraged to study medicine by her father.
  - b) was the first woman in her country to study medicine.
  - c) found it very difficult to study medicine.
10. Maria Montessori
- a) believed that men and women doing the same type of job should receive the same money.
  - b) thought that women should pay for their education.
  - c) believed that work conditions for men and women should be different.

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**11** **25** *Read the following text and choose the answer which fits best according to the text. Write A, B, or C in the box.*

***Truancy hunt catches 12,000***

Truancy (staying away from school without just cause) is on the rise in Britain. Last month more than 12,000 youngsters were found skipping school after a series of truancy controls by police and education authorities. Of the children stopped, 32% of them were of primary school age and 68% of secondary school age.

5 As it published the result of the 900 separate actions in 34 different towns, the government said yesterday that it will be continuing the pressure by ordering further patrols in September when the new school year begins. In over half of these cases, the children playing truant were found in the company of a parent. For this reason a campaign will also be held at the end of August to tell parents not to take their children on holiday in term time.

10 The crackdown was ordered by education secretary Estelle Morris, amid concern that 50,000 youngsters were not attending school every day. Announcing these figures yesterday, her colleague, education minister Stephen Twigg, said: "Parents have to take greater responsibility otherwise they are jeopardising their children's futures."

15 Around half of the children stopped with a parent had no good excuse for being out of school. Among the excuses given were: "Because of a spot on my nose", "Because I don't like Mondays", "Because it's my birthday" and "My cat died and I need to buy a new one".

20 Truancy statistics improved towards the end of the campaign, suggesting that the imprisonment of Oxfordshire mother Patricia Amos for allowing her youngest two daughters to play truant may have had an impact. Meanwhile, investigations began yesterday to find out how Darriane Greenwood, 14, was able to get a job cleaning wards in Milton Keynes general hospital while missing lessons. She had been truant for 15 weeks from her local school, Radcliffe, and had applied for the job using false documents.

*The Guardian, June 2002*

- 11** Truancy in Britain is      **A** increasing.  
    **B** static.  
    **C** decreasing.
- 12** Most truants are      **A** between 5 and 11 years old.  
    **B** between 11 and 18 years old.  
    **C** at university.
- 13** The government has discovered      **A** 900 truants in 34 towns.  
    **B** 34 truants in different towns.  
    **C** 12,000 truants in 900 actions.
- 14** Parents      **A** often know that their children are not at school.  
    **B** always know when their children do not go to school.  
    **C** rarely know when their children are not at school.

- 15** Estelle Morris and Stephen Twigg are  
**A** teachers.  
**B** truant officers.  
**C** members of the government.
- 16** According to Stephen Twigg, parents should  
**A** consider their children's futures.  
**B** encourage their children to be more responsible.  
**C** take their children on holiday in term time.
- 17** According to the article, a lot of truants' excuses were  
**A** reasonable.  
**B** not true.  
**C** inadequate.
- 18** Schoolchildren in Britain  
**A** are given a day's holiday to celebrate their birthday.  
**B** do not need to go to school on Mondays.  
**C** sometimes use pet animals as an excuse to play truant.
- 19** Patricia Amos  
**A** went to prison because she had played truant as a girl.  
**B** went to prison because she did not make her children attend school.  
**C** asked the police to put her truant daughters into prison.
- 20** Darrienne Greenwood  
**A** worked and studied at the same time.  
**B** used false documents to get a job at a hospital.  
**C** worked for fifteen weeks at her local school.

**21 25** *What do the following words refer to in the text? Write A, B, or C in the box. (5 marks)*

- |                          |                           |                                |                              |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>21</b> them (line 3)  | <b>A</b> truancy controls | <b>B</b> education authorities | <b>C</b> children            |
| <b>22</b> it (line 5)    | <b>A</b> result           | <b>B</b> government            | <b>C</b> pressure            |
| <b>23</b> her (line 11)  | <b>A</b> Estelle Morris   | <b>B</b> Darrienne Greenwood   | <b>C</b> Stephen Twigg       |
| <b>24</b> they (line 12) | <b>A</b> futures          | <b>B</b> parents               | <b>C</b> children            |
| <b>25</b> her (line 21)  | <b>A</b> Radcliffe school | <b>B</b> Patricia Amos         | <b>C</b> Darrienne Greenwood |

**CLOZE**

**26** **40** Read the following passage and choose the word which best fits the text from the list below. Write one word in each slot. (15 marks)

***Harris – Atlantic hideaway***

Harris is one of the most northern islands of the British isles, a hundred miles ...**26**.... the Scottish coast. It ...**27**.... a reputation for being cold, grey and hostile. For eight months of the year, from October to May, it is surrounded by heavy ...**28**.... and becomes almost impossible to find without radar. It is covered by sheep, which ...**29**.... the sparse vegetation of the island, known in the local ...**30**.... as “cotton wool”. During the summer months, a ferry service connects the island to the ...**31**.... world.

However, Harris is a surprisingly successful ...**32**.... . Although it ...**33**.... little to the average tourist, many people find its ...**34**.... spaces and lack of intellectual stimulation very refreshing. Originally ...**35**.... by a narrow strip of land ...**36**.... the neighbouring island ...**37**.... Lewis, the island produces a ...**38**.... cloth, known as *tweed*. Harris Tweed has a market all ...**39**.... Europe and America, where its durability is ...**40**.... appreciated.

- A** connected
- B** dialect
- C** eat
- D** empty
- E** fog
- F** from
- G** has
- H** highly
- I** island
- J** of
- K** offers
- L** outside
- M** over
- N** to
- O** traditional

**USE OF ENGLISH**

**41** **50** *Select the answer which best fits each gap. (10 marks)*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>41</b> A: Where ... at the moment?<br/>B: At McDonald's. But not for long, I hope!</p>                           | <p><b>A</b> are you working<br/><b>B</b> do you work<br/><b>C</b> have you worked</p> |
| <p><b>42</b> A: Is that your sister's fur coat?<br/>B: It ... . She supports animal rights!</p>                        | <p><b>A</b> can't be<br/><b>B</b> might be<br/><b>C</b> must be</p>                   |
| <p><b>43</b> A: Tom, have you got ... money? I've forgotten my wallet.<br/>B: Why? What do you want to do? Go out?</p> | <p><b>A</b> a<br/><b>B</b> the<br/><b>C</b> any</p>                                   |
| <p><b>44</b> Look! That's the man ... lives next door to David.<br/>Apparently, he comes from Detroit.</p>             | <p><b>A</b> whose<br/><b>B</b> who<br/><b>C</b> which</p>                             |
| <p><b>45</b> A: Is this David's dictionary on the table?<br/>B: No, it's ... . I left it there last night.</p>         | <p><b>A</b> his<br/><b>B</b> my<br/><b>C</b> mine</p>                                 |
| <p><b>46</b> Here's a cup of tea. ... a biscuit?</p>   | <p><b>A</b> Do you like<br/><b>B</b> Will you like<br/><b>C</b> Would you like</p>    |
| <p><b>47</b> I'll go and do some gardening when I ... reading this chapter. I need some exercise.</p>                  | <p><b>A</b> am finishing<br/><b>B</b> will finish<br/><b>C</b> finish</p>             |
| <p><b>48</b> I haven't had an English breakfast ... I was in London three years ago.</p>                               | <p><b>A</b> since<br/><b>B</b> for<br/><b>C</b> from</p>                              |
| <p><b>49</b> I've met a lot of people here but I don't have ... real friends yet.</p>                                  | <p><b>A</b> much<br/><b>B</b> many<br/><b>C</b> some</p>                              |
| <p><b>50</b> A: What's your teacher like?<br/>B: ... .</p>   | <p><b>A</b> Very strict.<br/><b>B</b> Making us study.<br/><b>C</b> Yes, he is.</p>   |



## KEY

### *Listening Comprehension*

Part 1:            1. a;    2. c;    3. a;    4. a;    5. b  
Part 2:            6. b;    7. a;    8. c;    9. b;    10. a

### *Reading Comprehension*

11. A; 12. B; 13. C; 14. A; 15. C; 16. A; 17. C; 18. C; 19. B; 20. B;  
21. C; 22. B; 23. A; 24. B; 25. C

### *Cloze*

26. F; 27. G; 28. E; 29. C; 30. B; 31. L; 32. I; 33. K; 34. D; 35. A;  
36. N; 37. J; 38. O; 39. M; 40. H.

### *Use of English*

41. A; 42. A; 43. C; 44. B; 45. C; 46. C; 47. C; 48. A; 49. B; 50. A

### **Listening exercise transcript:**

#### *Part 1*

*Example:* Do you have any brothers and sisters?

1. Are you feeling better now?
2. Jane should have arrived by now.
3. I've only known him since Friday.
4. I've been living with my sister while my flat is being redecorated.
5. What are you up to tonight?

#### *Part 2 – Video **Montessori***

We discovered that education is not something which the teacher does, but that it is a natural process which develops spontaneously in the human being. It is not acquired by listening to words, but of experiences in which the child acts on his environment.

Maria Montessori was born in 1870 in Italy. An only child, she was a vivacious, strong-willed girl. The young Maria insisted on attending a largely male technical secondary school. She chose to study medicine, the first woman in all of Italy to do so. This was a very difficult decision for her traditional father to accept, and one that presented many pitfalls for a young woman of her time.

Extremely pretty and well-spoken, the young doctor Montessori made a big splash with her speeches about women's education and work conditions in Italy. In her second speech she advocated an issue that still has not entirely been resolved in our own times: equal pay for equal work.

(from *Maria Montessori: Her Life and Legacy*, with Annette Haines, 2004)