

Test 10

Some forms of pollution are easier than others to legislate for. Polluted air can be traced back to shoddy industrial standards, polluted water to nefarious dumping. Noise is a bit different: everybody causes it and everybody has ideas about what constitutes too much of it.

Nevertheless, the European Commission is to try to bring relief to those disturbed by the daily assault on their eardrums, whether it be by jet aircraft, road traffic, loud music or inconsiderate neighbours.

On 24 March the Institut Bruxellois pour la Gestion de l'Environnement is holding a conference in which speakers from around Europe, including Brussels, Berlin, Lille and London, will be invited to talk about the problem of noise.

Xavier Bonnefoy, an adviser for the World Health Organisation, based in Copenhagen, believes it will be an uphill task. "The noise problem has been neglected in the past," she said..

The Commission's green paper claims that environmental noise, caused by traffic, industrial and recreational activities, is one of the main local problems in Europe and the source of a growing number of complaints from the public.

"Noise is the third environmental priority of European Union citizens after traffic and air pollution, but there has been a complete lack of action," said a spokesman for the Commission's environment directorate. "One reason is that it is not possible to see the effects of noise: you can't see it or feel it. But this is a chance for noise to be put higher up the agenda."

The Commission would like to find a common way of collecting noise data across Europe, plot the decibel levels on a map and then look at ways of helping cities bring down levels. "We need to be able to compare noise levels," said the spokesman. "Then we could see trends, with some cities coping with the problem and others not."

PART 1

Scegliere la risposta più adatta (barrare la risposta considerata corretta)

1. (a) Air and water pollution are easier to demonstrate than noise pollution.
(b) There is general agreement about what noise pollution is.
(c) Because we all contribute to noise pollution, it is easier to decide on legislation.
2. (a) Noisy neighbours are a minor problem.
(b) The European Commission wants to help noise pollution sufferers.
(c) The European Commission believes that air traffic and road transport are major causes of air pollution.
3. (a) Xavier Bonnefoy believes that the Brussels conference will not have an easy job.
(b) The Brussels conference will probably be very boring.
(c) The Brussels conference will discuss the problem of noise worldwide.
4. (a) Noise is not a major problem in Europe by comparison with other areas of the world.
(b) The European Commission uses green paper because it has a calming effect on the nerves.
(c) Europeans are objecting more and more to excessive noise levels.
5. (a) The Commission's spokesman sees the Brussels conference as an opportunity to give much greater emphasis to the noise problem.
(b) The Commission's spokesman has made a note of the conference in his diary.
(c) The Commission's spokesman is happy with noise limitation measures up to now.
6. (a) The Commission is already in a position to compare noise levels in Europe.
(b) The Commission believes that some European cities do not even realize that noise can be a problem.
(c) The Commission is trying to decide on the best way of conducting a comparative study of noise levels in Europe.

Trovare, nella seconda parte del brano, le parole inglesi che significano:

7. fonte
8. mancanza
9. ridurre
10. tendenze

PART 2

A. Riempire i vuoti inserendo i verbi tra parentesi nella forma appropriata

(a) Scegliere fra il **Simple Present** (es. do/does) e il **Present Continuous** (es. is/are doing)

1. "Listen to those people. What language (they/speak)?"
2-3. "I(think) it's Dutch, but I(not understand) it."
4-5. (your mother/work) at the library?" "Yes, she" "

(b) Scegliere fra il **Past Simple** (es. did) e il **Past Continuous** (es. was/were doing)

- 6-7. ".....(you/break) the glass while.....(you /wash up)?"
8-9. "Yes, I In fact I (cut) my finger very badly."

(c) Scegliere fra i due tempi futuri: **will e going to**

10. "Why have you got your old trousers on?" "I(wash) the car."
11. "I'm thirsty!" "Right, I (get) you a glass of beer."
12. "What's the score?" "Already 3 - nil. Lazio
(win)."

B. Completare le seguenti frasi scegliendo fra **it/they/there** con la forma appropriate del verbo **"to be"**. (es. There is a castle on the hill. It is 500 years old.)

- 13-15. "..... a pub near here which serves lunch?"
..... two or three, but I'd suggest "The Red Lion".
..... probably the best."

C. Scegliere fra i verbi difettivi: **must/should/shall/could/may**

16. Amandanot cook until she got married.
17-18you phone Mr Thompson after 11 o'clock tomorrow morning?
Henot be in the office before then.
19. "Wherewe go at Easter? Any ideas?"

D. Completare le seguenti frasi scegliendo tra **much/many/a few/a little**

20. "Howsugar did you put in this coffee, Miss Ponsonby?"
21-22. "Only..... because I know you don't take" "
23. There are onlyyoung people in the village where I live.

E. Inserite **a, an** o **the** se lo ritenete opportuno.

- 24-25. I don't usually like..... ice-cream, but ice-cream they sell at Toni's
is very special.
26. "Where's Jane?" "She's still in bed."

F. Completare le frasi scegliendo la **preposizione giusta**.

- 27-29. "Is Paola work?" "No, she'sholidaythe end of March."
30. "Have you ever beenSicily?"

PROVA DI CONOSCENZA DELLA LINGUA INGLESE N. 10
CHIAVE

PART 1

1A; 2B; 3A; 4C; 5A; 6C; 7 source; 8 lack; 9 bring down;
10 trends.

PART 2

- 1 are they speaking
- 2 think
- 3 do not understand
- 4 does your mother work
- 5 does
- 6 did you break
- 7 you were washing up
- 8 did
- 9 cut
- 10 am going to wash
- 11 I will get
- 12 Is/a/are going to win
- 13 Is there
- 14 There are
- 15 It is
- 16 Could
- 17 Could
- 18 May
- 19 Shall
- 20 Much
- 21 A little
- 22 Much
- 23 A few
- 24 –
- 25 the
- 26 –
- 27 at
- 28 on
- 29 until
- 30 to