



Esercitazione per la prova di idoneità linguistica INGLESE A2 - Test B

Informazione: questa esercitazione non è una simulazione della prova ma serve solamente a dare un'idea della tipologia di esercizi della sezione di 'reading comprehension'.

PART 1: Reading and Comprehension

A. Music is not just entertainment. It is medicine for both the brain and the body. Don Campbell is an expert on *The Mozart Effect* and the incredible power of music. He says that all kinds of music, from Mozart to jazz, from Latin to rock can affect our learning and our health.

B. Many people use music to help them feel relaxed after a busy day at work. Music can also reduce the stress of being ill, especially by reducing pain. The Director of Baltimore Hospital says that thirty minutes of classical music has the same effect as ten milligrams of the painkiller *Valium*.

C. Campbell also says that music can help you concentrate, but you need the right sort of music for your mood. And you need to listen for about ten minutes before you start studying. Perhaps your mind needs relaxing or maybe you are tired and you want to feel more energetic. So you should choose the appropriate music to help you concentrate. Mozart's music is very popular, however, because it is very organized and it makes your brain more alert and imaginative.

D. Music helps you study better and it can also actually make you more intelligent. In a research project, students who listened to Mozart before doing a test got much higher marks than those who didn't. Many studies also show that children who learn to play a musical instrument before the age of twelve have better memories for the rest of their lives.

A. Abbinare ciascuno dei seguenti titoli al relativo paragrafo del testo – A, B, C o D.

1. Music for stress and pain
2. Get a better score and remember more
3. The right music to study better.....
4. All kinds of music have an effect.....

B. Segnate le seguenti constatazioni o True (vere) o False (false) oppure, in mancanza di indicazioni precise, Don't Know (non c'è scritto).

- | | |
|---|--|
| 5. Music is good for our bodies and brains. | <input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know |
| 6. Don Campbell loves Mozart's music. | <input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know |
| 7. Music helps many people to relax after work. | <input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know |
| 8. Many hospitals use music to help with pain. | <input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know |
| 9. Listening to music before you study is a bad idea. | <input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know |

10. Only Mozart's music helps you to study. True False Don't Know
11. The students listened to Mozart for fifteen minutes before doing the test. True False Don't Know
12. It is a good idea for children to learn to play a musical instrument. True False Don't Know

PART 2: Grammar

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

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

1-3. "Where (be) Jane and Nigel?"
 "Well, they.....(not/study) so they
 (probably/watch) a film on television.

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

4-5.(Pamela/break) a plate yesterday while she.....(do) the washing-up this morning?

(c) Completare le seguenti frasi scegliendo fra i tempi **Past Simple** (es. did) e **Present Perfect** (have + past participle) del verbo fra parentesi. Es. We have already seen (see) the film. We saw (see) it last Sunday.

6-8. " (you/hear) the news? Kate and Bill are getting married!"
 "At last! They(know)
 each other since they..... (be) at school!"

(d) Completare le frasi scegliendo fra il **tempo futuro** (will) e il **Present Simple** del verbo fra parentesi.

9-10. If I (see) some nice oranges, I (get) a kilo. 11-12. We (stay) indoors tomorrow if the weather(be) bad.

(e) Scegliere fra I due tempi future: **will** e **going to**

13. "That chair doesn't look very safe to me."
 "No, it looks as if it fall to pieces." 14. "I can't understand how to use this camera."
 "It's quite simple. I show you."

(f) Completare le frasi con un verbo difettivo (es. can/would/shall/must):

15-16. "Inot forget Francesca's birthday! you remind me to buy her a present when we go shopping?"

B. Completare le seguenti frasi scegliendo fra it/they/there con la forma appropriata del verbo 'to be'. Es. There is a good restaurant in the square; it is quite cheap.

17.19. “.....any bars open on Sunday?”

“ one near the hospital, but not very nice.”

C. Completare le frasi con il comparativo o il superlativo dell’aggettivo fra parentesi. Aggiungere *the, than* o *as*, se necessario.

20. Urbino istown in the Marche region.(beautiful)

D. Completare le frasi scegliendo tra: *some/any/much/many/a few/a little*

21-22. We haven’t got time. The train leaves in minutes.

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

23-24. Graham plays violin in school orchestra. 25. I think thatPolitical Science is a very interesting subject.

F. Completare le seguenti frasi scegliendo la preposizione giusta.

26-28. Giulia, where were you yesterday? I waited you
..... ten o’clock lunchtime!