



Esercitazione per la prova di idoneità linguistica INGLESE B2 - Test A

Informazione: questa esercitazione non è una simulazione della prova ma serve solamente a dare un'idea della tipologia di esercizi a scelta multipla della sezione di 'reading comprehension' e di alcuni degli argomenti di grammatica/lessico.

READING COMPREHENSION

Mobility & the Erasmus Programme

The Erasmus programme was **established** in 1987 as an exchange programme for higher education students. Ever since the first year, when 3,200 students from 11 European countries **took part**, the programme has constantly been evolving. Today, Erasmus+ offers a wide range of opportunities in higher education, vocational education and training, school education, adult education, youth and sport. *These* are open to learners, educators and youth workers. Over the past 30 years, the programme has given 9 million people the **chance** to study, train, volunteer or gain professional experience abroad.

For 30 years, mobility has contributed towards providing people with the education, skills and competences that can help *them* to lead independent and fulfilling lives. It has also given people a European experience and sense of belonging to a community. Various evaluations have **underlined** the **value** of mobility. They **show** that going abroad improves young people's prospects for a successful career. Mobile students are twice as likely to have found a job one year after graduation **compared** to nonmobile students, and one in three students who do traineeships abroad is then offered a **position** by their host company. In addition, in surveys **conducted** with participants since 2014, 96% **say** they are satisfied with having taken part in the programme. Mobility actions continued to be popular in 2015: the number of applications rose by 10% compared to the previous year.

Erasmus exchanges are open to everyone who wants to apply. In line with its objective of promoting equity and inclusion, the programme has facilitated access for people facing obstacles related to their **economic** situation, disability, social status, geographic remoteness or health-related conditions. They currently represent around 10% of mobile participants. Erasmus+ foresees additional **funding** of €100-200 per month for applicants from disadvantaged backgrounds based on national criteria. In the field of youth, one out of three young people taking part in a youth exchange comes from a disadvantaged socio-economic background

[Adapted from an EU website]

1. **The Erasmus programme was founded in the 1980s.**

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Doesn't say

2. **Which of the following sentences is true?**

- A. The programme has been evolving in the last few years.



- B. In the first year up to 3,000 students participated.
- C. Participants from almost a dozen countries were involved in the first year.

3. This extract is from paragraph one:

“Today, Erasmus+ offers a wide range of opportunities in higher education, vocational education and training, school education, adult education, youth and sport. These are open to learners, educators and youth workers.”

What does the pronoun “These” refer to in this extract?

- A. Erasmus+ offers
- B. opportunities
- C. learners, educators and youth workers

4. This extract is from paragraph two:

“For 30 years, mobility has contributed towards providing people with the education, skills and competences that can help them to lead independent and fulfilling lives.”

What does the pronoun “them” refer to in this extract?

- A. education, skills and competences
- B. lives
- C. people

5. What does paragraph two tell us?

- A. Travelling to a different country can strengthen young people's career possibilities.
- B. Students go abroad twice when they are looking for a job after graduation.
- C. Over half of students who do traineeships abroad are then offered a job by the host company.

6. What happened in 2015?

- A. The number of mobility actions grew a little.
- B. The number of mobility actions dropped by 10%.
- C. The number of mobility actions remained constant.

7. Which of the following sentences is most correct?

- A. Students with economic problems or disabilities are not encouraged to apply.
- B. Even people with difficulties can request to do the programme.
- C. Disadvantaged participants can do a short one-month project that costs €100-200.

RELATED VOCABULARY

Match five of the highlighted & underlined words from the text (reading comprehension above) with these synonyms:

1. **demonstrate** _____

2. **financing** _____



- 3. highlighted _____
- 4. participated _____
- 5. possibility _____

GENERAL VOCABULARY

1. Which of the following is a synonym of 'although'?

- A. also though
- B. even though
- C. yet though

2. Which is the closest synonym of 'a relative'?

- A. a relation
- B. a parent
- C. a family

3. Which word is the opposite of 'wide'?

- A. short
- B. small
- C. narrow
- D. large

4. Which noun is connected to the verb 'behave'?

- A. behaviour
- B. behaviorism
- C. behaval

5. Which adjective is connected to the verb 'compare'?

- A. comparable
- B. compareful
- C. comparive

6. _____ speaking French, I had difficulty asking for directions in Paris.



- A. Yet
- B. However
- C. Despite

7. We won't arrive in time _____ we go faster.

- A. if
- B. unless
- C. despite

8. Choose the correct phrasal verb:

I was _____ in the suburbs of London.

- A. taken up
- B. brought up
- C. growed up
- D. lived up

9. Choose the correct phrasal verb:

Please _____ your dirty shoes before you enter – the floor is clean.

- A. put on
- B. put up
- C. take on
- D. take off

10. Choose the correct phrasal verb:

“Hanson's” was a bakery for 30 years, but unfortunately it _____ last week.

- A. closed out
- B. closed down
- C. closed back

GRAMMAR

A. Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: Are you going (go) on holiday next month?

1. Sonia _____ (work) in the garden. Shall I call her for you?



2. We _____ (go) to the Edinburgh Festival two years ago.
3. If I found £20 on the floor in a shop, I _____ (give) it to one of the assistants.
4. Mary _____ (go) to Italian classes for the last two months – she loves them!
5. Wait until Roberto _____ (get) here and then the meeting can begin.
6. Last year Diana told me she _____ (want) to start learning French.
7. I really dislike _____ (work) on Sundays.
8. When we returned, we saw that somebody _____ (break) one of our windows.
9. I would have invited you to the party if I _____ (know) you were around!
10. School students will get their results in June. A letter _____ (send) to their home address.
11. 'Didn't you hear the phone ring?' 'No, I _____ (listen) to some music on my headphones.'
12. I don't want to eat salad again! I _____ (eat) it twice so far this week and it's only Wednesday!
13. We saw Sally while we _____ (wait) for the bus.
14. By the time we got to the shop, somebody else _____ (already, buy) the sweater.
15. What _____ (he, do) after he leaves high school?
16. We promise we _____ (not, be) late this evening.

B. Choose the correct option:

1. It's our anniversary soon. This time next week we _____ a couple for 20 years!

- A. are being
- B. will be being
- C. would being
- D. will have been

2. I'll call you later. What _____ at 8 o'clock this evening?



- A. do you do
- B. will you be doing
- C. you'll do
- D. be you doing

3. I wish we _____ more time to sit and talk.

- A. have
- B. had
- C. has
- D. having

4. Tanya hasn't lost her wallet, _____ ?

- A. lost she?
- B. has she lost?
- C. has she?
- D. she has?

5. Do you know _____ please?

- A. where the bank is
- B. the bank where is
- C. where is the bank
- D. the bank is where

6. Direct speech: Last year Tom asked Sally, "Are you going out tomorrow?"

Reported speech:

- A. Tom asked Sally if was she going out the tomorrow.
- B. Tom asked Sally if she was going out the following day.
- C. Tom asked Sally where she is going out tomorrow.
- D. Tom asked Sally if she is going out tomorrow.



7. Choose the correct passive form:

ACTIVE: The chef was preparing a special cake.

- A. A special cake was preparing the chef.
- B. A special cake is preparing by the chef.
- C. A special cake was been preparing by the chef.
- D. A special cake was being prepared by the chef.

8. The concert _____ at 8pm next Tuesday evening.

- A. would start
- B. shall start
- C. starts
- D. to start

C. Complete the sentences with ONE word.

Example: That's the house where my father was born.

1. You would have caught the train if you _____ heard the alarm this morning.
2. If I _____ you, I wouldn't say anything to Mandy.
3. Will Donna be _____ to give me a lift to the station?
4. The car park is free – you don't _____ to pay!
5. I _____ to like hot chocolate when I was a child, but I don't like sweet drinks any more.
6. _____ my brother supports Manchester United, I don't.

D. Underline the correct word(s).

Example: There's *no* / *not* / *non* enough time to get the project finished today.



1. We stopped **getting / to get / get** petrol on the way home because the tank was almost empty.
2. Could you do that **more quicker / more quickly / mostly quick**? We are going to be late.
3. Parking here is prohibited. The police will give you a fine unless **you move / you don't move / you will move** your car somewhere else.
4. The woman **who's / who / whose** car was stolen is called Eileen.
5. A florist's is a shop **which / what / where** you can buy flowers and plants.
6. I'm not very certain, but the person who phoned last night **must have been / could be / might have been / can be** Paul.
7. Simon doesn't have **many / no / much** money in the bank.
8. They haven't arrived yet, **arrived they? / have they? / haven't they?**
9. Richard has always worked much harder **than / that / as** I do.
10. I'll phone you when **I arrive / I'll arrive / I'd arrive tomorrow**.

E. Fill in each gap with the correct preposition.

Example: I'm worried about Sam because he looks so angry.

1. Vicky is really great _____ playing card games – she always wins.
2. He must be really excited _____ his exam results!
3. We spent a lot of time _____ this project.
4. I'm so tired. I'm really looking forward _____ going on holiday next week.
5. Jake's thinking _____ applying for a job with Microsoft.
6. The cat jumped from the fridge _____ the table.
7. My little brother is interested _____ astronomy.
8. Your bag is _____ the way, please can you move it?
9. We usually have a family dinner _____ New Year's Eve.
10. I'm relying _____ you to be punctual, OK?

F. Complete the sentences with the correct words.

Example: You **mustn't** speak loudly in the library – people are studying. (don't have to – mustn't – needn't)



1. We did a concert to raise money for _____ poor. (*a - an - the - [no article]*)
2. _____ I looked for my passport, I couldn't find it anywhere. (*Despite - Even - Although*)
3. I tried to open the car door with the broken key, but I _____ it. (*couldn't to do - was unable to do - didn't was able to do*)
4. We go swimming twice _____ week. (*a - an - the - NO ARTICLE*)
5. Simon is _____ university professor. (*a - an - the - NO ARTICLE*)
6. We visited _____ (*a - an - the - NO ARTICLE*) Spain last year.
7. _____ (*a - an - the - NO ARTICLE*) French make some delicious cheeses.
8. Jason works as _____ (*a - an - the - NO ARTICLE*) shop assistant in London.
9. Do you have _____ (*much - many - a - one*) free time at the weekend?
10. Please could you give me _____ (*an - the - some - many*) advice?

G. Complete the sentences with one word. Example: My sister and I **get** on well with each other.

1. I'm trying to cut down _____ the amount of meat I eat.
2. When we were students we had to get _____ on £20 a week.
3. France is _____ European country.
4. Josh came to our house _____ tell us about the U2 concert.
5. Lisa can't _____ talking on the phone because the line isn't engaged.