

SAPIENZA UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA

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Nome e Cognome:

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☐ **Sociologia**

☐ **STESS**

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PART 1

Read the text and questions below.

For each question, mark the correct letter (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) with a tick (✓).

Craigie Aitchison

The painter Craigie Aitchison was born in Scotland. He came to London intending to study law, but went to art school instead. There he found the traditional drawing classes difficult, but still kept on painting.

In his late twenties he was given money by the Italian government to study art, and became interested in early Italian artists, which shows in some of his work. He loved the greens and browns of the Italian fields and the clear light there, and wanted to put this light into his paintings.

This led him to paint colours thinly one on top of another from light to dark, but he insists he's never sure what the results will be. He says, 'It's a secret - because I don't know myself. I don't start by painting yellow, knowing I'm going to put anything on top.' Like most talented people, Aitchison makes it sound easy. 'Anyone can do the colours - you can buy them. I simply notice what you put the colours next to.'

Unlike some artists, he never does drawings before he starts a painting, as he feels that if he did, he might get bored and not do the painting afterwards. Instead, Aitchison changes his paintings many times before they are finished. This explains why his favourite models are people who don't ask to see their pictures while he's painting them. 'If I feel they're worried and want to look at the painting, I can't do it.'

Since moving to London years ago, he has not felt part of the Scottish painting scene. He says he is not interested in following any tradition, but just paints the way he can. However, his work still influences young British painters.

1. What is the writer trying to do in the text?
A describe particular works by Craigie Aitchison
B teach readers how to paint like Craigie Aitchison
C introduce readers to the artist Craigie Aitchison
D explain how Craigie Aitchison has made money from painting
2. What can the reader learn about Aitchison from the text?
A He works in a different way from other artists.
B He often gets bored with his paintings.
C He improved his drawing by going to art school.
D He did some paintings for the Italian government.
3. What does Aitchison say about his use of colour?
A He likes starting with the darkest colours first.
B He knows the colours he's aiming for when he begins.
C He prefers to paint with yellows, greens, and browns.
D He understands how different colours work together.

4. Aitchison prefers models who don't
- A** keep talking to him while he's working.
 - B** ask him about his strange method of working.
 - C** worry about how long the work will take.
 - D** feel anxious to see the work as it's developing.
5. What might a visitor at an exhibition say about Aitchison's work?
- A** *"I love his recent paintings of Scotland, which are very similar to a number of other Scottish painters."*
 - B** *"You can still see the influence of his trip to Italy in some of these pictures."*
 - C** *"You can tell he spent a lot of time drawing the picture before he started painting."*
 - D** *"I wonder if his law training helps him at all, especially in selling his work."*

PART 2

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.
For each question, mark the correct letter (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) with a tick (✓).

The History of Shoes

In the past, importance was not given to shoes being comfortable or fashionable. These early foot coverings were probably animal skins, (1)..... people tied round their ankles during cold (2)..... . We still use leather today, but (3)..... materials such as silk, plastic, or cotton are also popular, (4)..... on what is in fashion.

It was only one hundred and fifty years (5)..... that people began to wear a different shoe on each foot. Formerly, the two shoes had been straight instead of shaped and (6)..... be worn on the left or the right foot. All shoes used to be made by hand, but now, (7)..... there are shoemakers still using their (8)..... skills, most shoes are now machine-made in large factories. The introduction of sewing machines (9)..... the shoe industry to produce large (10)..... of cheaper shoes for a wider range of buyers.

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|-----------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | A who | B why | C which | D where |
| 2 | A weather | B climate | C temperature | D condition |
| 3 | A either | B both | C another | D other |
| 4 | A turning | B depending | C resting | D taking |
| 5 | A before | B beyond | C ago | D after |
| 6 | A must | B could | C ought | D might |
| 7 | A although | B if | C unless | D since |
| 8 | A typical | B usual | C model | D traditional |
| 9 | A let | B allowed | C gave | D got |
| 10 | A quantities | B totals | C sums | D sizes |

PART 3

For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first, using **no more than three words**.

Example: Yesterday it snowed all day. It didn't ...*stop snowing*... yesterday.

1	Last year wasn't as cold as this year.	This year is last year was.
2	How much is it to go skiing?	What to go skiing?
3	Do you know who these skis belong to?	Do you know these skis are?
4	James can ski well.	James is skiing.
5	Driving in heavy snow isn't easy.	Heavy snow makes it drive.
6	Most British children go to state schools.	Nearly British children go to state schools.
7	It costs nothing to attend a state school.	It doesn't cost to attend a state school.
8	City schools are usually larger than schools in the country.	Schools in the country are not as city schools.
9	Uniforms must be worn by children in some schools.	Children must uniforms in some schools.
10	Each class has about thirty children.	In each class are about thirty children.

PART 4

Answer **ONE** of the following questions (**1** or **2**)

- 1.** You have to write a story for your English homework.
Your story must have this title: ***An unusual request***
Write your **story** in about 100 words.

- 2.** This is part of a letter you receive from an English friend.

*I live in a really busy street. What is it like where you live?
If you were able to move, where would you like to live?*

Now write a letter to your friend. Write your **letter** in about 100 words.

Please tick (☑) your chosen title and write in the space provided:

☐ **1. Story (*An unusual request*)**

☐ **2. Letter to your friend**

1

5

10

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