# **ESAME DI INGLESE – MOCK EXAM**

	ompletare IN STAMPATELLO: OGNOME:NOME:
	IPARTIMENTO: FIRMA: FIRMA:
	PART 1: ASCOLTO
	scoltare e completare le seguenti frasi (1 punto per ogni domanda):
	LUMINIUM .
	(EXAMPLE) Most commonmetal in Earth's crust.  1. Aluminium conducts
	Recycling aluminium saves
<b>→</b> .	PART 2: DOMANDE INERENTI AL TESTO
Le	ggere l'articolo e rispondere alle seguenti domande:
UN Vir ac In im	DHERENCE TO ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG HIV INFECTED CHILDREN IN ETHIOPIA: NANNOUNCED HOME-BASED PILL COUNT VERSUS CAREGIVERS' REPORT  W/AIDS is one of the most devastating pandemics humanity has ever faced. Globally, about 34 million people were living with the rus in 2010. In the same year, children made up 10% of the total infected. Sub-Saharan Africa remains the most hard-hit region counting for 68% of the total global number of sufferers.  an effort to curb the epidemics as well as to improve the quality of life among HIV infected people, multiple strategies have been applemented worldwide, including the treatment of patients with Antiretroviral therapy (ART). The introduction of ART has sulted in a remarkable reduction of HIV-related mortality and morbidity as a result of rapid immunological restoration and viral papers.
Ho ind AR pa	ppression. Devever, ART provision has major challenges. Despite efforts made over the last decade, universal access to ART, especially in low come countries, remains low: only half of adults and a quarter of children eligible for ART have started treatment. For those on RT, retention in care as well as adherence to therapy remain major obstacles for the successful treatment of HIV-infected atients. Adherence to ART is the key to achieving optimal therapeutic effects. Studies indicate that poor adherence is associated with virological failure and increased mortality.
po an Gle hig ch ob A co las un ho of 72 ad	esigning strategies for maintaining an optimal level of adherence among children is an essential step towards ensuring treatment ccess. However, this task requires careful assessment of the status of level of adherence and its predictors among the target pulation. In pediatric patients, adherence is more complex as it involves factors related to children, caregivers, family, society of culture, and measuring adherence remains a challenge since there is no single method that is reliable and simple. obally, the level of adherence to ART among HIV infected children varied from 49% to 100% depending on the settings and the ethods used. The most frequently used measures of adherence in children are self-reports or caregivers' reports, and the highest vel of adherence (79.5-100%) emerged from such measurements. Previous studies among Ethiopian children and adults reported gh levels of adherence to ART using self-reports and caregivers' reports. Although the report method is simple, used alone it is bjective and subject to social desirability and recall bias. Parents and carers are unlikely to admit having neglected to give ildren their pills, or may believe they are following the treatment more rigorously than they are in reality. Pill count is a more objective method to assess medication adherence and is recommended as a standard for clinical practice.  Trecent study in Ethiopia determined the level of adherence and its predictors using unannounced home-based pill counts and impared the results with adherence as reported by caregivers. Based on caregivers' reports, the estimated adherence rate in the st 7 days prior to interview was 93.3%. However, using unannounced home-based pill counts, the adherence rate (34.8%) was nacceptably low. There is an enormous discrepancy between the optimal adherence rate (295%) and the rate revealed by the nannounced home-based pill counts (34.8%). Similar studies elsewhere have reported discrepancies between unannounced me-based pill counts and caregivers' reports. For example, a st
Ris	spondere 🛮 se la frase è 'true', 🗗 se è 'false' o 🔃 se è 'not in text' (1 punto per ogni domanda):
6.	Over five hundred thousand people died due to HIV/AIDS in 2010.
7.	
8.	with the disease.
	ART is one of a number of methods of fighting HIV/AIDS.
10	Despite the use of ART, the number of deaths due to HIV/AIDS is increasing.
11	. Self-reports or caregivers' reports are often used as a way to measure how well children are following ART programmes.
12	. The writer believes that self-reports are the most reliable way to measure adherence to ART in children.
13	. The number of children infected with HIV in Uganda is falling.
14	. In Tanzania, only slightly fewer adults were found to be adherent to therapy in home visit pill counts than in hospital pill-

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Rispor	ndere alle seg	uenti domand	e. Scrivere solo l	e informazioni	richieste (2 punti per ogni domanda):					
15-16	Name one r	eason why ART	treatment may	not be saving a	as many lives as it could:					
17-18 Give two reasons why caregivers might report an inaccurate number of pills taken:										
19-20 Name two countries where unexpected pill-counts revealed lower levels of adherence than clinic/hospital-ba										
0.4-44-					ON INERENTI AL TESTO					
Mettere le parole in ordine per formare una frase corretta (2 punti per ogni domanda):										
21-22	results as of the expected the experiment as were encouraging not.									
23-24	24 studies several have issue recently on focussed this.									
25-26	i-26 hypothesis original the why to they confirm weren't able?									
27.20	don't vou to	. hava tha finial								
27-28	-	have the finish								
29-30			ing do to leave v							
Scrive	re almeno 4 p	arole per form	are le domande	adatte a ques	te risposte (2 punti per ogni domanda):					
31-32	32 It's made of plastic.									
33-34	It was disco	vered ten years	ago.							
35-36	It's mine.									
		last weekend.								
37-38										
39-40	No, he won'									
Indica	ıre la parola iı	<b>ncongrua</b> (1 pu	nto per ogni don	nanda):						
<b>41.</b> A)	analysis	B) assess	C) verify	D) evaluate						
<b>42.</b> A)	lessen	B) increase	C) reduce	D) decrease						
<b>43.</b> A)	concentrate	B) manifest	C) show	D) display						
44. A) subsequent		B) previous	C) preceding	D) earlier						
<b>45.</b> A)	enormous	B) huge	C) microscopio	c D) large						
Scrive	re la parola n	nancante (1 pu	ınto per ogni dor	nanda):						
		_	s your office in?							
<b>47.</b> l	47. I get up at half past eight.									
48. W	e	been	to the cinema re	ecently.						
<b>49.</b> Th	ney	abo	ut fifty grams ea	ch.						
<b>50.</b> Sh	ne	got a	computer.							

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### RISPOSTE

### PART 1: ASCOLTO

#### TESTO:

Aluminium is the most abundant (0) <u>metal (e.g.)</u> in the earth's crust. It has a low density, is non-toxic, and is an excellent conductor of (1) <u>heat</u>. It is used in food production as drinks cans, and aluminium foil. It is also used in the aviation industry in building the body of aeroplanes, and in the (2) <u>construction</u> industry as window frames. In fact, the only metal more widely used than aluminium is (3) <u>iron</u>.

One great advantage of aluminium is that it is really environmentally-friendly! In fact it can be recycled over and over again, at very little cost, allowing us to save (4) energy and natural resources. And what's more, the recycling process doesn't have any effect on the quality of the aluminium. It is infinitely recyclable! Over (5) 100,000 aluminium cans are recycled every minute of every day! It has been calculated that the amount of energy saved by recycling one aluminium can is enough to run a TV set for three hours.

- **0.** (EXAMPLE) Most common .......metal...... in Earth's crust.
- 1. Aluminium conducts **HEAT** very well.
- 2. Used in food, aviation and CONSTRUCTION industries.
- 3. Only metal used more than aluminium = IRON
- 4. Recycling aluminium saves ENERGY AND (NATURAL) RESOURCES 5. Number of aluminium cans recycled per minute: 100,000 PART 2: DOMANDE INERENTI AL TESTO

# Rispondere T se la frase è 'true', F se è 'false' o N se è 'not in text' (1 punto per ogni domanda):

- 6. Over five hundred thousand people died due to HIV/AIDS in 2010.
- 7. More than half of people infected with HIV/AIDS in 2010 were living in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- 8. In addition to trying to stop HIV/AIDS from spreading, work has been done to try to make life better for people already infected with the disease.
- ART is one of a number of methods of fighting HIV/AIDS.
- 10. Despite the use of ART, the number of deaths due to HIV/AIDS is increasing.
- 11. Self-reports or caregivers' reports are often used as a way to measure how well children are following ART programmes.
- 12. The writer believes that self-reports are the most reliable way to measure adherence to ART in children.
- 13. The number of children infected with HIV in Uganda is falling.
- 14. In Tanzania, only slightly fewer adults were found to be adherent to therapy in home visit pill counts than in hospital pill-counts.

## Rispondere alle seguenti domande. Scrivere solo le informazioni richieste (2 punti per ogni domanda):

15-16 Name one reason why ART treatment may not be saving as many lives as it could:

ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

LOW ACCESS (IN POOR COUNTRIES); LOW RETENTION IN CARE; LOW ADHERENCE; LACK OF ACCESS/ONLY ½ STARTED TREATMENT

**17-18** Give two reasons why caregivers might report an inaccurate number of pills taken:

SOCIAL DESIRABILITY AND RECALL BIAS or WON'T ADMIT NOT GIVING PILLS & BELIEVE MORE RIGOROUS THAN REALITY

19-20 Name two countries where unexpected pill-counts revealed lower levels of adherence than clinic/hospital-based counts:

UGANDA; TANZANIA (NOT ETHIOPA because there is no information about clinic/hospital pill-counts)

## PART 3: DOMANDE NON INERENTI AL TESTO

Mettere le parole in ordine per formare una frase corretta (2 punti per ogni domanda):

- ${f 21-22}$  The results of the experiment were not as encouraging as expected.
- 23-24 SEVERAL STUDIES HAVE (RECENTLY) FOCUSSED ON THIS ISSUE (RECENTLY).
- 25-26 WHY WEREN'T THEY ABLE TO CONFIRM THE ORIGINAL HYPOTHESIS?
- 27-28 YOU DON'T HAVE TO FINISH THE REPORT TODAY.
- 29-30 WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO WHEN YOU LEAVE UNIVERSITY?

# Scrivere almeno 4 parole per formare le domande adatte a queste risposte (2 punti per ogni domanda):

31-32	It's made of plastic.	WHAT IS (IT) MADE OF?
33-34	It was discovered ten years ago.	WHEN WAS (IT) DISCOVERED?
35-36	It's mine.	WHOSE IS () ()?
37-38	We saw her last weekend.	WHEN DID YOU SEE (HER)?
39-40	No, he won't.	WILL HE () ()?

Indicare la parola incongrua (1 punto per ogni domanda):

41. A) ANALYSIS	B) assess	C) verifyD) evaluate			
42. A) lessen B) INCREASE	C) reduce	D) decrease			
43. A) CONCENTRATE	B) manifest	C) showD) display			
44. A) SUBSEQUENT	B) previous	C) precedingD) earlier			
<b>45.</b> A) enormous	B) huge	C) MICROSCOPICD) large			
Scrivere la parola mancante (1 punto per ogni domanda):					

- **46. WHICH** building is your office in?
- 47. I USUALLY/OFTEN/DON'T/MUST ETC get up at half past eight.
- **48.** We **HAVE/HAVEN'T** been to the cinema recently.
- **49.** They **WEIGH** about fifty grams each.
- 50. She HAS/HASN'T got a computer.